

VIA Email, RESS and Courier

September 27, 2019

Ms. Kirsten Walli
Board Secretary
Ontario Energy Board
2300 Yonge Street, Suite 2700
Toronto, Ontario, M4P 1E4

Dear Ms. Walli:

**Re: Enbridge Gas Inc. (Enbridge Gas)
Ontario Energy Board (Board) File No.: EB-2017-0261
Scugog Island Community Expansion Project (Project)**

On May 31, 2018, in its Decision and Order for the above noted proceeding, the Board Granted Enbridge Gas leave to construct the Project. At page 5 of the Decision and Order, Enbridge Gas was directed to provide the results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment and the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) clearance letter for the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment once available.

Enclosed are copies of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment and the MTCS clearance letter for the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment.

Please contact the undersigned if you have any questions.

Yours truly,

(Original Signed)

Alison Evans
Advisor, Regulatory Applications

cc: Z. Crnojacki, OEB
N. Marconi, OEB

**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Scugog Island Servicing Highway 7A
Part of Lots 5, 6, 8 and 9, Concession 6
Geographic Township of Cartwright
Township of Scugog
Regional Municipality of Durham, ON**

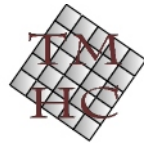
Submitted to

Dillon Consulting Limited
235 Yorkland Blvd, Suite 800

and

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Prepared by



**Timmins Martelle
Heritage Consultants Inc.**

@ the Museum of Ontario Archaeology
1600 Attawandaron Road, London, ON N6G 3M6
Phone: (519) 641-7222 Fax: (519) 641-7220

Archaeological License: Matthew Beaudoin, Ph.D., P324
Our File: 2018-074
PIF Number: P324-0320-2018

August 2019
Revised report submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
23 August 2019

Executive Summary

In 2017, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. (TMHC) was contracted by Dillion Consulting Limited on behalf of Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc. (Enbridge) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for two potential routes for a proposed pipeline. The preliminary preferred route is roughly 7 km long and begins west of the intersection of Highway 57 and Highway 7A in Blackstock, to near the intersection of Highway 7A and Island Road in Port Perry, Ontario. The alternative route comprises two separate pipelines; one along Scugog Line 14 between Lake Ridge Road and Marsh Hill Road; and the other along Scugog Line 6/Highway 7A between Highway 7/12 and Island Road for a total length of roughly 9 km. The Project Area lies within part of part of Lots 2-6 Concession 13 and Lots 2-6 Concession 14, Lots 13-24 Concession 5, Lots 13-24 Concession 6 in the Geographic Township of Reach, and Lots 1-9 Concession 6 and Lots 3-9 Concession 5, Geographic Township of Cartwright, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario. The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether there was archaeological potential present within the Project Area. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment established that a small portion of the preliminary preferred route contained archaeological potential. Following the Stage 1 assessment, Enbridge revised the Project Area to include only the north side of the preliminary preferred route. Therefore, Stage 2 assessment is required for two sections along the north side of Highway 7A.

Following the Stage 1 assessment, Enbridge revised the Project Area to include only the north side of the preliminary preferred route from the intersection of Highway 57 and Highway 7A in Blackstock in the east, to near the intersection of Highway 7A and Island Road in the west. The majority of the Project Area was confirmed to be of low archaeological potential and photo-documented during the Stage 1 archaeological assessment. Only two sections (Segment 1 and Segment 2) along the north side of Highway 7A were recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

A Stage 2 field assessment was subsequently undertaken in 2018. The Project Area consists of grassed land and scrub brush. The Stage 2 investigation employed shovel test pit surveys at a five metre transect interval. Test pitting was conducted for the majority of the Project Area (94.5%; 1.4 ha), and several small areas were deemed previously disturbed (5.5%; 0.1 ha) and were photo documented.

All work met provincial standards and no archaeological material was documented during the assessment. As such, the Segments 1 and 2 should be considered free of archaeological concern and no further archaeological assessment is recommended.

The remainder of the Project Area was previously determined to be of low archaeological potential in the Stage 1 report for the project (TMHC 2017; P324-0227-2017). As such, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for the remainder of the Project Area.



If the Project Area changes to incorporate lands not addressed in this study, further assessment may be required.

This recommendation is subject to the conditions laid out in Section 7.0 of this report and to Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's review and acceptance of this report into the provincial registry.



Table of Contents

Executive Summary	ii
Table of Contents	iv
List of Images	v
List of Maps	v
List of Tables	v
Project Personnel	vi
Acknowledgements	vi
1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT	1
1.1 Development Context.....	1
1.1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.1.2 Purpose and Legislative Context	2
1.2 Archaeological Context.....	3
1.2.1 Project Area: Overview and Physical Setting	3
1.2.2 Summary of Registered or Known Archaeological Sites	3
1.2.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50 Metres	4
1.2.4 Date of Archaeological Fieldwork.....	4
1.3 Historical Context	4
1.3.1 Pre- and Early Post-Contact First Peoples Settlement in Southern Ontario	4
1.3.2 19 th Century and Municipal Settlement.....	5
2.0 FIELD METHODS.....	7
3.0 RECORD OF FINDS.....	8
4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS	8
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	8
6.0 SUMMARY	9
7.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION.....	9
8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY	10
9.0 IMAGES	12
10.0 MAPS	16



List of Images

Image 1: Test Pit Survey in Progress (looking west).....	13
Image 2: Test Pit Survey in Progress (looking west).....	13
Image 3: Typical Test Pit (note asphalt inclusions) (looking down)	14
Image 4: Typical Test Pit (looking down).....	14
Image 5: Previously Distrubed Driveway (looking west).....	15
Image 6: Previously Distrubed Driveway (looking east).....	15

List of Maps

Map 1: Location of the Project Area in the Township of Scugog, ON.....	17
Map 2: Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Project Area in the Township of Scugog, ON	18
Map 3: Physiography Within the Vicinity of the Project Area.....	19
Map 4: Soils Within the Vicinity of the Project Area.....	20
Map 5: Drainage Within the Vicinity of the Project Area	21
Map 6: Treaty Map.....	22
Map 7: Project Area Shown on the 1877 Map of Ontario County, ON.....	23
Map 8: Segment 1, Stage 2 Field Conditions and Assessment Methods	25
Map 9: Segment 2, Stage 2 Field Conditions and Assessment Methods	26
Map 10: Segment 1, Stage 2 Field Conditions and Assessment Methods on Proponent Map	27
Map 11: Segment 2, Stage 2 Field Conditions and Assessment Methods on Proponent Map	28
Map 12: Relevant Portion of Stage 1 Results – Sheet 1	25
Map 13: Relevant Portion of Stage 1 Results – Sheet 2	26
Map 14: Relevant Portion of Stage 1 Results – Sheet 3	27
Map 15: Relevant Portion of Stage 1 Results – Sheet 4	28
Map 16: Relevant Portion of Stage 1 Results – Sheet 5	29

List of Tables

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for First Peoples Settlement in Durham Region	5
Table 2: 1877 Durham County and Ontario County Map Lot and Concession Information.....	7
Table 3: Documentary Record.....	8



Project Personnel

TMHC would like to thank the following staff members who contributed to this project:

Project Coordinators:	Holly Martelle, Ph.D. (P064) Matthew Beaudoin, Ph.D. (P324)
Report Production:	Matthew Beaudoin, Ph.D. (P324) Kelly Gostick, M.A. (R1189)
GIS Technician:	David Gostick, B.A.
Field Director:	Liam Browne, M.A. (R1048)
Field Assessment:	Alexandra Kisielewski, B.A. Kayla Lausanne, B.A. Justin Eagleson James Syme

Acknowledgements

TMHC would like to acknowledge the assistance of the following individuals:

<i>Tristan Lefler</i>	<i>Planning</i> Dillon Consulting Limited
<i>Kelsey Mills</i>	<i>Environmental Advisor</i> Enbridge Gas Distribution



**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Scugog Island Pipeline Project
Part of Lots 5, 6, 8 and 9, Concession 6
Geographic Township of Cartwright
Township of Scugog
Regional Municipality of Durham, ON**

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

1.1.1 Introduction

In 2017, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. (TMHC) was contracted by Dillion Consulting Limited on behalf of Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc. (Enbridge) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for two potential routes for a proposed pipeline. The preliminary preferred route is roughly 7 km long and begins west of the intersection of Highway 57 and Highway 7A in Blackstock, to near the intersection of Highway 7A and Island Road in Port Perry, Ontario. The alternative route comprises two separate pipelines; one along Scugog Line 14 between Lake Ridge Road and Marsh Hill Road; and the other along Scugog Line 6/Highway 7A between Highway 7/12 and Island Road for a total length of roughly 9 km. The Project Area lies within part of part of Lots 2-6 Concession 13 and Lots 2-6 Concession 14, Lots 13-24 Concession 5, Lots 13-24 Concession 6 in the Geographic Township of Reach, and Lots 1-9 Concession 6 and Lots 3-9 Concession 5, Geographic Township of Cartwright, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario. The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether there was archaeological potential present within the Project Area. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment established that a small portion of the preliminary preferred route contained archaeological potential.

Following the Stage 1 assessment, Enbridge revised the Project Area to include only the north side of the preliminary preferred route from the intersection of Highway 57 and Highway 7A in Blackstock in the east, to near the intersection of Highway 7A and Island Road in the west. The majority of the Project Area was confirmed to be of low archaeological potential and photo-documented during the Stage 1 archaeological assessment. Only two sections (Segment 1 and Segment 2) along the north side of Highway 7A were recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment. In 2018, TMHC was contracted to complete the Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the Segments 1 and 2. This report details the Stage 2 assessment of these two areas. All work was done in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011).

All archaeological assessment activities were performed under the professional archaeological license of Matthew Beaudoin, Ph.D. (P324) and in accordance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011). Permission to commence the study was given by Tristan Lefler, of Dillon Consulting Limited.

1.1.2 Purpose and Legislative Context

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990) makes provisions for the protection and conservation of heritage resources in the province of Ontario. Our archaeological assessment work is part of an environmental review which is intended to identify areas of environmental interest as specified in the *Provincial Policy Statement* (2014). Heritage concerns are recognized as a matter of provincial interest in Section 2.6.2 of the *Provincial Policy Statement* (PPS) which states:

development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved (OMMAH 2014:29).

In the PPS the term *conserved* means:

the identification, protection, management and use of *built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources* in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment and/or heritage impact assessment. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments (OMMAH 2014:40).

The Environmental Assessment Act provides for the protection and conservation of the environment. In this case, the environment is widely defined to cover “cultural heritage” resources. Section 5(3)(c) of the Act stipulates that heritage resources to be affected by a proposed undertaking be identified during the environmental screening process. Within the EA process, the purpose of a Stage 1 background study is to determine if there are known cultural resources within the proposed study area, or potential for such resources to exist. Subsequently, it can act as a planning tool by identifying areas of concern that, where possible, could be avoided to minimize environmental impact. It is also used to determine the need for a Stage 2 field assessment involving the search for archaeological sites.



1.2 Archaeological Context

1.2.1 Project Area: Overview and Physical Setting

The Project Area comprises the preferred route which is roughly 7 km long and begins west of the intersection of Highway 57 and Highway 7A in Blackstock in the east, to near the intersection of Highway 7A and Island Road in the west. The Project Area is restricted to the north side of the existing rights-of-way (ROWs). The project mapping was reviewed in detail compared against the Stage 1 potential mapping, and it was determined that only two sections of the Project Area (Segments 1 and 2) would require Stage 2 survey.

Segments 1 and 2 fall within the Schomberg Clay Plain and Peterborough Drumlin Field physiographic regions, as defined by Chapman and Putnam (1984:174-176; Map 3). Located along the northern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine, this region consists of three topographic basins around Schomberg, Newmarket and north of Lake Scugog that contain deep deposits of stratified clay and silt. In the north Lake Scugog district of this physiographic region, where the study area lies, one can find a flat till plain under the clay, more akin to a lake plain, although a few drumlins do occur (Chapman and Putnam (1984:176-177). The Peterborough Drumlin Field is a rolling till plain covering an area of approximately 1,750 square meters north of the Oak Ridges Moraine (Chapman and Putnam 1984:169-171). The region contains approximately 3,000 drumlins and a number of drumlinoid hills and eskers. Most of the drumlins in this field are orientated on an axis leading from the northeast to the southwest due to the direction of glacial ice movements over the till plain. They are composed of highly calcareous till; however, in Victoria County the drumlins contain large quantities of angular limestone rubble, while in Peterborough, Northumberland, and Hasting Counties, they are composed of smaller limestone rubble. Sandy till is found to the west and at the southern border of this field. The drumlins increase in size as one moves from the north edge of the Peterborough Drumlin Field to its southern boundaries where the drumlins can be found to exceed 200 feet in height (Chapman and Putnam 1984:169-171).

The soil types within the Segments 1 and 2 consist of Bondhead sandy loam and bottom lands (Map 4). Bondhead loam is good draining soils developed on limestone till (Webber et al. 1946). Segments 1 and 2 are located within the Lake Scugog watershed (Map 5). A significant wetland is located to the west of Segment 1, and watercourses are present at both the eastern and western limits of both segments.

1.2.2 Summary of Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

According to the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, there are no registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of either segment.



1.2.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50 Metres

During the course of this assessment, information regarding archaeological work within the vicinity of Segments 1 and 2 was obtained. It should be noted that the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport currently may not have a complete record of archaeological assessments carried out within 50 metres of the Segments and, therefore, it cannot be established whether this is a complete inventory of relevant work. The Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) inquiry to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport indicated that there were no recorded archaeological sites within 50 metres of either Segment.

Previous Archaeological Assessment for this Project

A Stage 1 mapping review and site visit was conducted for two proposed routes to provide Scugog Island with natural gas. The preliminary preferred route is roughly 7 km long and begins west of the intersection of Highway 57 and Highway 7A in Blackstock, to near the intersection of Highway 7A and Island Road in Port Perry, Ontario. The alternative route comprises two separate pipelines; one along Scugog Line 14 between Lake Ridge Road and Marsh Hill Road; and the other along Scugog Line 6/Highway 7A between Highway 7/12 and Island Road for a total length of roughly 9 km. The background review determined that several small areas retained archaeological potential. As such, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended. A standard test pit survey at a 5 m transect interval was recommended to achieve the provincial standard. Following the Stage 1 assessment Enbridge revised the Project Area to only include the north side of the preliminary preferred route. Therefore, Stage 2 assessment is required for two sections along the north side of Highway 7A. The details of this work were presented in a report entitled *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Scugog Island Pipeline Project, Part of Lots 2-6, Concession 13 & 14, Lots 13-24, Concession 5 & 6, Geographic Township of Reach and Part of Lots 1-9, Concession 6, Lots 3-9, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Cartwright, Township of Scugog, Regional Municipality of Durham* (TMHC 2017; Licensee Matthew Beaudoin, P324-0227-2017).

1.2.4 Date of Archaeological Fieldwork

The Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted on July 19, 2018, under sunny and clear weather conditions. The field director was Liam Browne (R1048).

1.3 Historical Context

1.3.1 Pre- and Early Post-Contact First Peoples Settlement in Southern Ontario

The previous Stage 1 assessment report (TMHC 2017) provided a detailed summary of pre- and early-post contact First Peoples' settlement in the Durham area. As such, the same information is only provided in tabular format here (Table 1).



Table 1: Cultural Chronology for First Peoples Settlement in Durham Region

Period			Time Range (circa)	Diagnostic Features	Complexes
Paleo-Indian	Early		9000-8400 B.C.	fluted projectile points	Gainy, Barnes, Crowfield
	Late		8400-8000 B.C.	Non-fluted and lanceolate points	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate
Archaic	Early		8000-6000 B.C.	Serrated, notched, bifurcate base points	Nettling
	Middle		6000-2500 B.C.	Stemmed, side & corner notched points	Brewerton, Otter Creek, Stanly/Neville
	Late		2000-1800 B.C.	Narrow points	Lamoka
			1800-1500 B.C.	Broad points	Genesee, Adder Orchard, Perkiomen
			1500-1100 B.C.	Small points	Crawford Knoll
	Terminal		1100-950 B.C.	First true cemeteries	Hind
Woodland	Early		950-400 B.C.	Expanding stemmed points, Vinette pottery	Meadowood
	Middle		400 B.C.- A.D. 500	Denate, pseudo-scallop pottery	Saugeen
	Transitional		A.D. 500-900	First corn, cord-wrapped stick pottery	Princess Point
	Late	Early	A.D. 900-1300	First villages, corn horticulture, longhouses	Glen Meyer, Pickering
		Middle	A.D. 1300-1400	Large villages and houses	Uren, Middleport
	Late	A.D. 1400-1650	Tribal emergence, territoriality	Neutral Iroquois	
Contact	Indigenous		A.D. 1700-1875	Treaties, mixture of Native & European items	Six Nations/Mississaugas
	Settler		A.D. 1796 - present	English goods, homesteads	European settlement, pioneer life

1.3.2 19th Century and Municipal Settlement

Segments 1 and 2 fall within part of Lots 5, 6, 8 and 9, Geographic Township of Cartwright, Regional Municipality of Durham. A brief discussion of 19th century and municipal settlement in the Townships are provided below, as a means of providing general context for understanding former land use.

For centuries prior to European contact, Iroquoian-speaking peoples inhabited much of southern Ontario. By 1650, warfare had decimated the Indigenous populations of southern Ontario (Denby 2011). Around the end of the 17th century the Anishinaabek populations, a branch of the Ojibway originally from the Sault Ste. Marie area, migrated into southern Ontario together with the lucrative fur trade with early European traders, settling into communities at the mouth of the Credit River, and on the shores of Rice Lake, Little Mud Lake and what is now Lake Scugog. For more than 100 years prior to European settlement around Scugog, the Mississaugas had territorial family hunting grounds as far as Kingston in the east and Lake Nipissing to the north (Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation 2011).

Treaty 20, also known as the Rice Lake Purchase, was signed on November 5, 1818 by the Anishinaabek people and the Crown. Treaty 20 encompassed Peterborough and Victoria Counties, as well as parts of Northumberland, the north half of Durham, the northern tip of Ontario County and parts of Muskoka and Haliburton.

Although the Township of Reach was surveyed by Major S. Wilmot in 1809 (which proceeded despite the fact that no land purchase was negotiated with local First Nations communities), European settlement did not begin until 1821 when Reuben Crandell settled in a farm that he cleared in what is now Prince Albert (Denby 2011). He



and the few settlers in those early years were often visited by members of the large band of Mississaugas that still lived on the shores of Lake Scugog. Crandell eventually moved north, and established the historic hamlet of Borelia, now part of the extended urban area of Port Perry. In 1827, the American Missionary Society established a school for the native peoples of the area, on the lake front of what is now Port Perry (Farmer 1913). Throughout the 1820s and 1830s, European settlers began to make headway into the township by clearing forests and building roads (Monteith 1859). A dam was constructed on the Scugog River at Lindsay in the 1830s, which caused the water levels of what was once marshland to rise, giving way to the current form of Lake Scugog (Farmer 1913). The damming of the Scugog River and the subsequent flooding of the marshland produced noxious gases and flooded the rice beds, forcing the Mississaugas to relocate to the Coldwater Reserve or Chemong Lake (also called Mud Lake) in 1830. Scugog Chief Jacob Crane relocated with the group to Mud Lake (Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation 2011).

In 1836, Chief Crane and the group at Mud Lake relocated further west to the reserve at Balsam Lake. By 1843, Chief Crane decided to move back to Scugog due to the decreasing food supply and increasing non-native settlement in the Balsam Lake area. In 1844, Chief Crane and his people moved to an 800 acre landlocked parcel on Scugog Island that they had purchased themselves (Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation 2011).

Port Perry was established in 1844 by Peter Perry of Whitby on lands thought to have been surrendered by the Mississaugas. With the construction of a wharf and warehouse, as well as with lumber and wheat businesses setting up shop in the village, Port Perry became an important settlement. In 1845, a plank road connected Port Perry to the county town of Whitby in the south. Mills were established in many parts of the township as the interior became increasingly accessible to settlers through the clearing of woodland growth and the building and improvement of roads (Monteith 1859). Port Perry, known as Scugog Village until 1852 when it became part of the municipality of the Township of Reach, was incorporated as a separate municipality in 1872. The completion of the railroad that linked Port Perry to Port Whitby enabled the transportation of wheat and lumber to Lake Ontario, and facilitated growth in the village that by 1876 the population had reached 2000, the limit for a town. Two conflagrations that occurred in the late 1800s affected the town in different degrees: the 1883 fire was limited in scope but the 1884 fire consumed much of the town. In the aftermath of the latter, a by-law was passed that forbade the construction of wooden structures in Port Perry's business area (Farmer 1913).

It wasn't until 1923 that the land encompassing Port Perry was formally surrendered to the Crown with the Williams Treaties. The Williams Treaties involved the acquisition of a large area encompassing land from the northern shore of Lake Ontario to Lake Nipissing (Map 6). The treaties involved the Chippewas of Beausoleil, Georgina Island and Rama and the Mississaugas of Alderville, Curve Lake, Hiawatha and Scugog Island.



The Williams Treaty transferred over 20 000 kilometres of land to the Crown in exchange for a small sum of money per person and a lump sum payment to each First Nation group (Surtees 1986; Wallace 2018). The Williams Treaties are highly contested to this day, as hunting and harvesting rights have been interpreted differently by First Nation groups and the Government of Canada.

The 1877 Durham and Ontario County maps depict the owners or occupants of the various lots and concession of the Project Area (Map 7). Table 2 lists the owners/occupants and any notable features of each lot. No structures are present within either Segment.

Table 2: 1877 Durham County and Ontario County Map Lot and Concession Information

Township of Cartwright					
Lot	Conc.	Name	Structure?	Portion	Notes
9	VI	John Holmes	Y	S	Outside of PA
9	VI	William T	Y; 2	S	along road
8	VI	William Taylor		SW	
5	VI	Samuel Ferguson	Y	all	
6	VI	Samuel T. Ferguson	S	W	

2.0 FIELD METHODS

All fieldwork was undertaken in good weather (sunny and warm) and lighting conditions. No conditions were encountered that would hinder the identification or recovery of artifacts. The property boundaries were determined in the field based on proponent mapping, landscape features, property staking, and GPS co-ordinates.

The majority of the Segments (approximately 94.5%; 1.4 ha) were comprised of manicured lawn or scrub brush within the ROW and was subject to a standard test pit survey at a five metre interval (Images 1 and 2). Each test pit measured approximately 30 centimetres (shovel width) in diameter and was excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil. The soil from each test pit was passed through six millimetre hardware cloth in an effort to retain any artifacts that may be present. Once screening was finished, the stratigraphy in the test pits was examined and then the pits were backfilled as best as possible, tamped down by foot and shovel and re-capped with sod. Test pitting extended up to one metre from all standing features, including trees. It was anticipated that when cultural material was found, the test pit survey would be intensified (reduced to 2.5 m) to determine the size of the site. If not enough archaeological materials were recovered from the intensification test pits, a 1 m² test unit would be excavated atop of one of the positive test pits to gather additional information.

The test pits generally contained roughly 20 cm of brown sandy loam topsoil with gravel and asphalt inclusions over grey-white sandy clay subsoil (Images 3 and 4).



Several small areas of low archaeological potential were observed and were photo-documented during the Stage 2 assessment (5.4%; 0.1 hectare). These areas consisted of gravel and driveways (Images 5 and 6) and were photo documented.

Maps 8 and 9 illustrate the Stage 2 field conditions encountered and assessment methods used; the location and orientation of all photographs appearing in this report are also shown on these maps. Maps 10 and 11 illustrate the field conditions and assessment methods on altered proponent mapping. The relevant segments of the Stage 1 results are presented on Maps 12-16. The complete unaltered proponent map set was uploaded to the MTCS Past Portal System.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 assessment. Table 3 provides a list of documentary records generated during this project.

Table 3: Documentary Record

Field Notes and Field Maps	Dated July 19, 2018
Photo Catalogue	19 digital photos
Location of Records	Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc., @ the Museum of Ontario Archaeology, 1600 Attawandaron Road, London, Ontario N6G 3M6

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

A Stage 2 field assessment was carried out in keeping with the Province of Ontario's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The test pit survey did not result in the documentation of archaeological resources in Segments 1 and 2. As such, the Segments 1 and 2 should be considered free of archaeological concern.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

A Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted for two sections (Segments 1 and 2) along the north side of Highway 7A, falling within Lots 5, 6, 8 and 9, Concession 6 in the Geographic Township of Cartwright, Township of Scugog, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario. All work met provincial standards and no archaeological material was documented during the assessment. As such, the Segments 1 and 2 should be considered free of archaeological concern and no further archaeological assessment is recommended.

The remainder of the Project Area was previously determined to be of low archaeological potential in the Stage 1 report for the project (TMHC 2017; P324-0227-2017). As such, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for the remainder of the Project Area.



If the Project Area changes to incorporate lands not addressed in this study, further assessment may be required.

Our recommendations are subject to the conditions laid out in Section 7.0 of this report and to Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's review and acceptance of this report into the provincial registry.

6.0 SUMMARY

A Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted for two sections (Segments 1 and 2) along the north side of Highway 7A, falling within Lots 5, 6, 8 and 9, Concession 6 in the Geographic Township of Cartwright, Township of Scugog, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario. The Stage 2 assessment (test pit survey at a five metre interval) did not result in the documentation of archaeological resources. As such, Segments 1 and 2 should be considered free of archaeological concern and no further assessment work is recommended.

7.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the minister, and that the archaeological 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 subject property of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological 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 (i.e., unknown or deeply buried) archaeological resources be discovered, there 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*. Further, archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33* requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Burial Sites, War Graves, Abandoned Cemeteries and Cemetery Closures, Ontario Ministry of Government and Consumer Services. Effective as of January 16, 2016, Nancy Watkins, Senior Policy Analyst, is the new Registrar. Her telephone number is 416 212-7499 and her e-mail address is Nancy.Watkins@ontario.ca.

8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chapman L.J. and D.F. Putnam

1984 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario*. Second Edition. University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Ontario.

Denby, D.

2011 *First Nation People of the Scugog Basin*. Retrieved from <http://www.scugogheritage.com/history/mississaugas.htm>, May 31, 2017.

Farmer, S.

1913 *On The Shores of Scugog*. Port Perry: Port Perry Star. Retrieved from http://www.scugogheritage.com/online_pdfs/Farmer/ShoresOfScugog.pdf, May 31, 2017.

Miles and Co.

1878 *Illustrated Historic Atlas of the County of York*.

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM)

2007 *Physiography of Southern Ontario*. Chapman, L.J. and D.F. Putnam, authors. GIS map data layer distributed by the Ontario Geological Survey as Miscellaneous Release – Data (MRD) 228. Queen’s Printer for Ontario.

Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC; now Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport)

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

Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation

2011 *Origin & History*. Retrieved from <http://www.scugogfirstnation.com/Page.asp?IdPage=6642&WebAddress=misfn>, January 8, 2018.



Monteith, R.

1859 "History of the Township of Reach." In *Ontario Observer*. Retrieved from <http://www.scugogheritage.com/history/reachtwphistory.htm>, May 31, 2017.

Natural Resources Canada

2012 *Scugog, Ontario*. 1:50,000 Scale Topographic Map. Section 031/D02 Electronic edition.

2012 *Newmarket, Ontario*. 1:50,000 Scale Topographic Map. Section 031/D03 Electronic edition.

Ontario Fundamental Dataset, Ministry of Natural Resources (2012) and CanVec Geospatial Database (2012)

2013 Base Mapping for the Province of Ontario.

Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA)

2006 GIS Layers for Soils in the Province of Ontario.

Surtees, Robert

1986 *Treaty Research Report: The Williams Treaties*. Treaties and Historical Research Centre, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. (TMHC)

2017 *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Scugog Island Pipeline Project, Part of Lots 2-6, Concession 13 & 14, Lots 13-24, Concession 5 & 6, Geographic Township of Reach and Part of Lots 1-9, Concession 6, Lots 3-9, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Cartwright, Township of Scugog, Regional Municipality of Durham*. Report on file with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. P324-0227-2017.

Township of Scugog

2008 *Township of Scugog Municipal Heritage Register*. Retrieved from http://www.township.scugog.on.ca/Scugog_Heritage_Register_.103.php, May 31, 2017.

Wallace, Sarah

2018 Williams Treaties

<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/williams-treaties/>

Webber, L.R. and F.F. Morwick

1946 *Soil Survey of Durham County*. Report No. 9 of the Ontario Soil Survey. Canada Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Agricultural College.



9.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Test Pit Survey in Progress (looking west)



Image 2: Test Pit Survey in Progress (looking west)



Image 3: Typical Test Pit (note asphalt inclusions)



Image 4: Typical Test Pit



Image 5: Previously Distrubed Driveway (looking west)

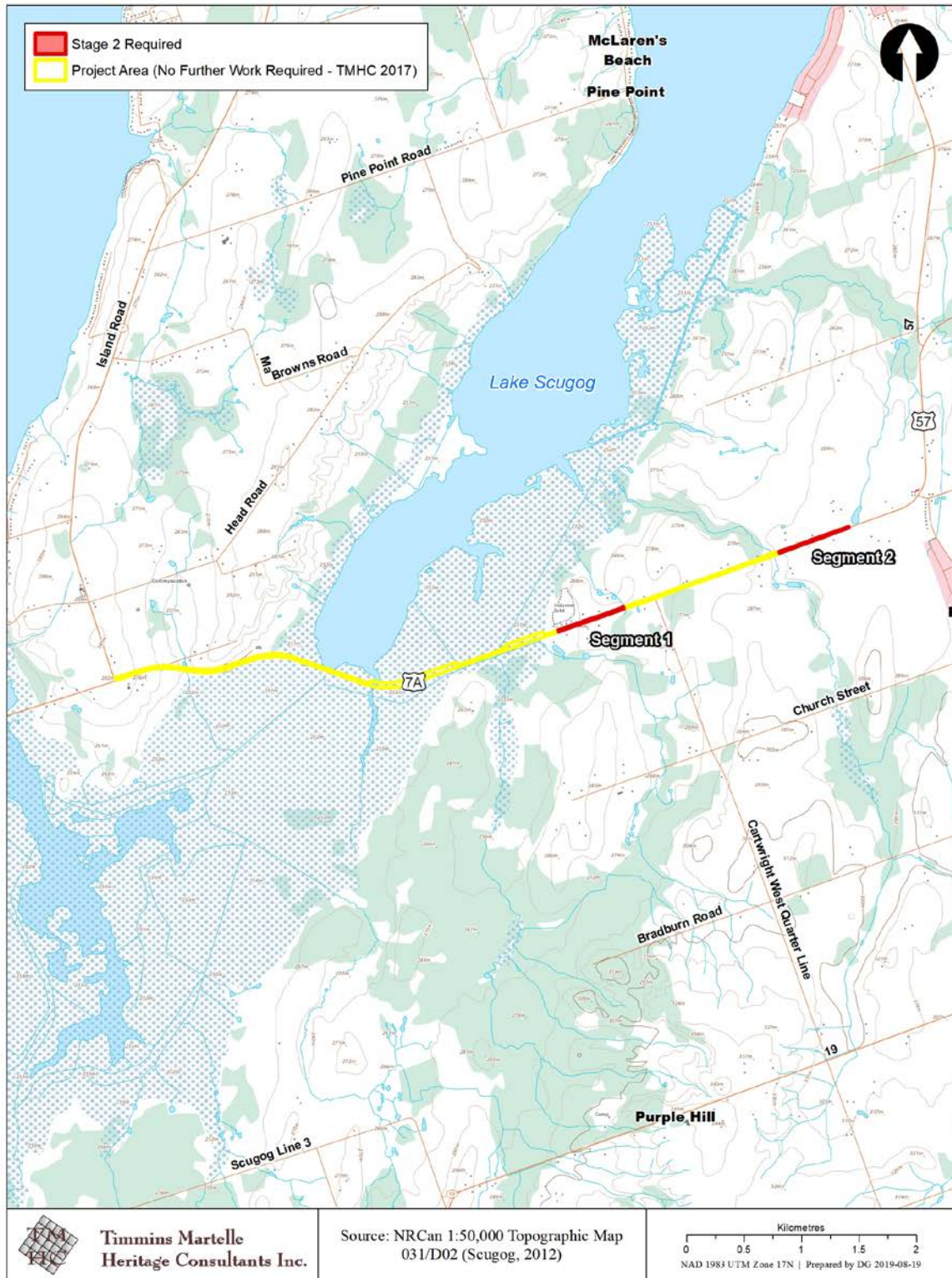


Image 6: Previously Distrubed Driveway (looking east)

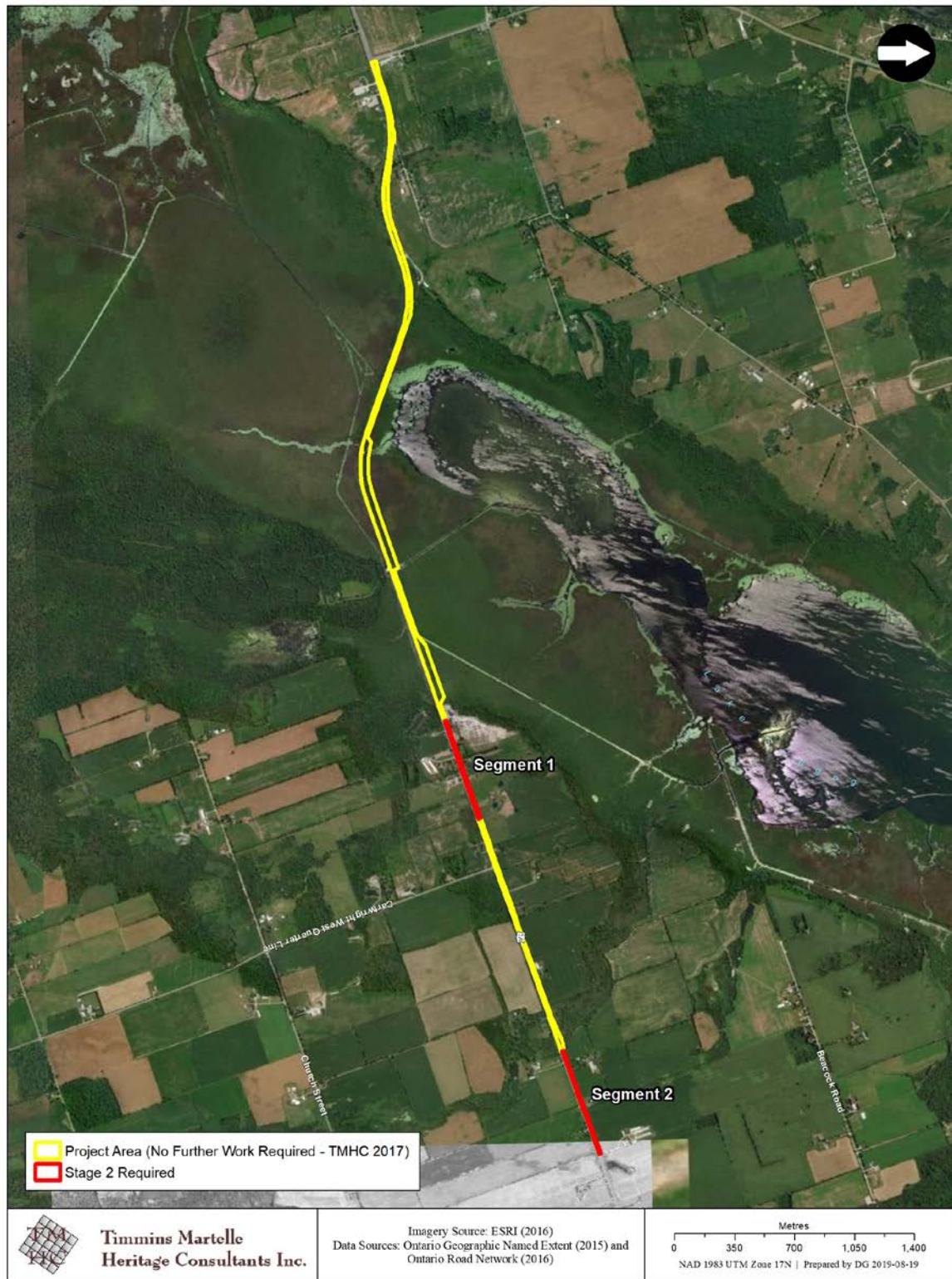


10.0 MAPS



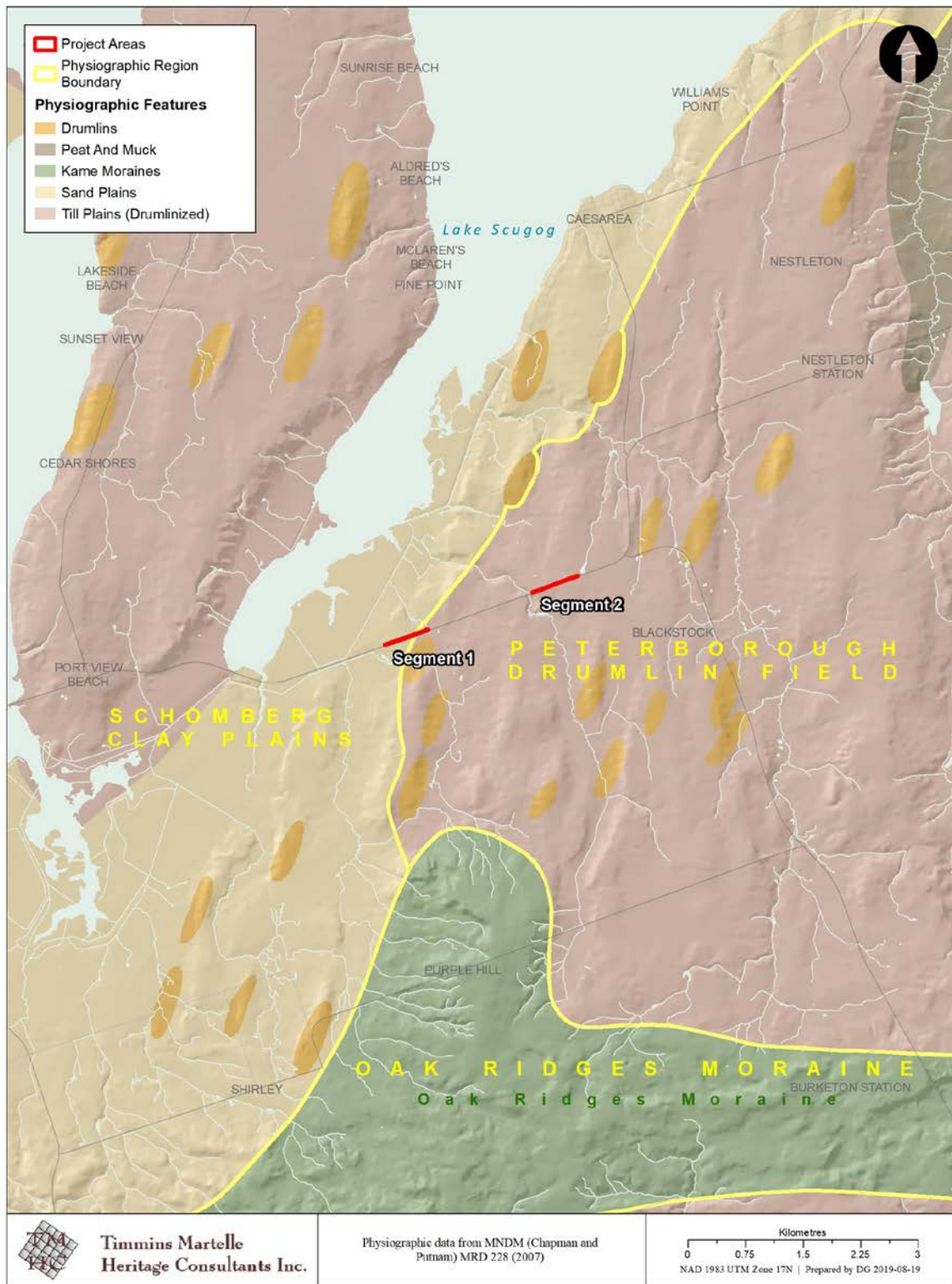


Map 1: Location of the Project Area in the Township of Scugog, ON



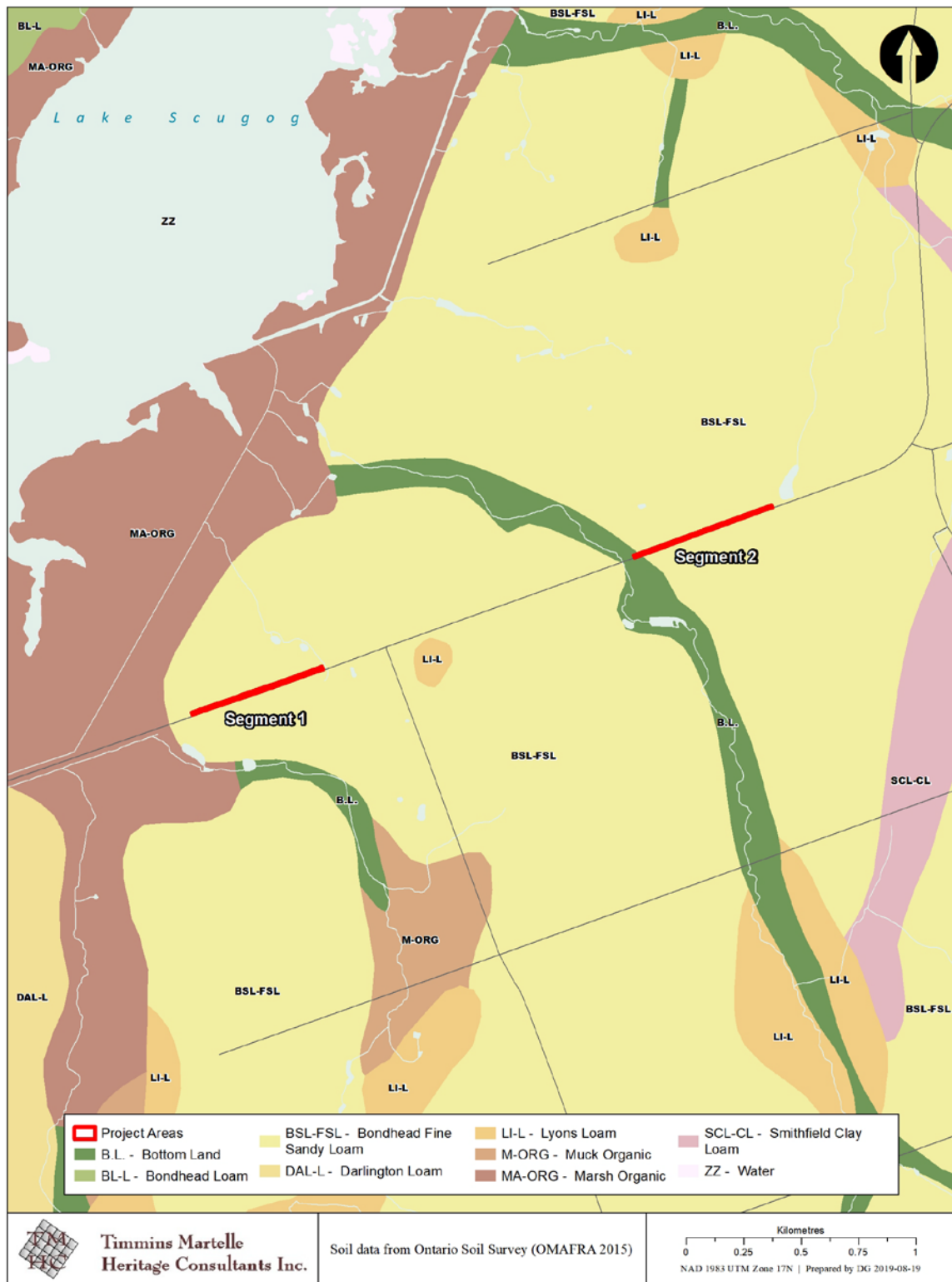
Map 2: Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Project Area in the Township of Scugog, ON





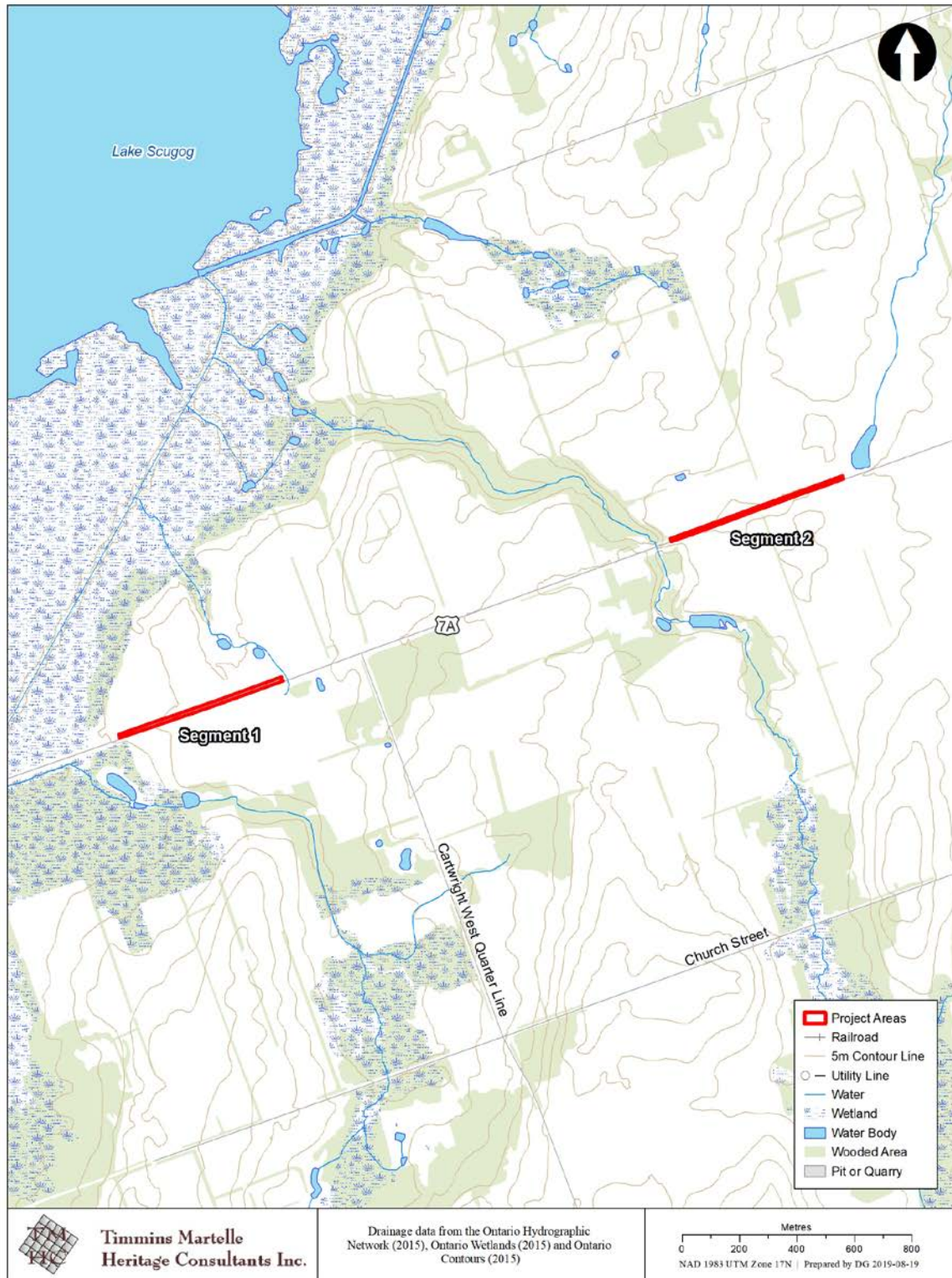
Map 3: Physiography Within the Vicinity of the Project Area





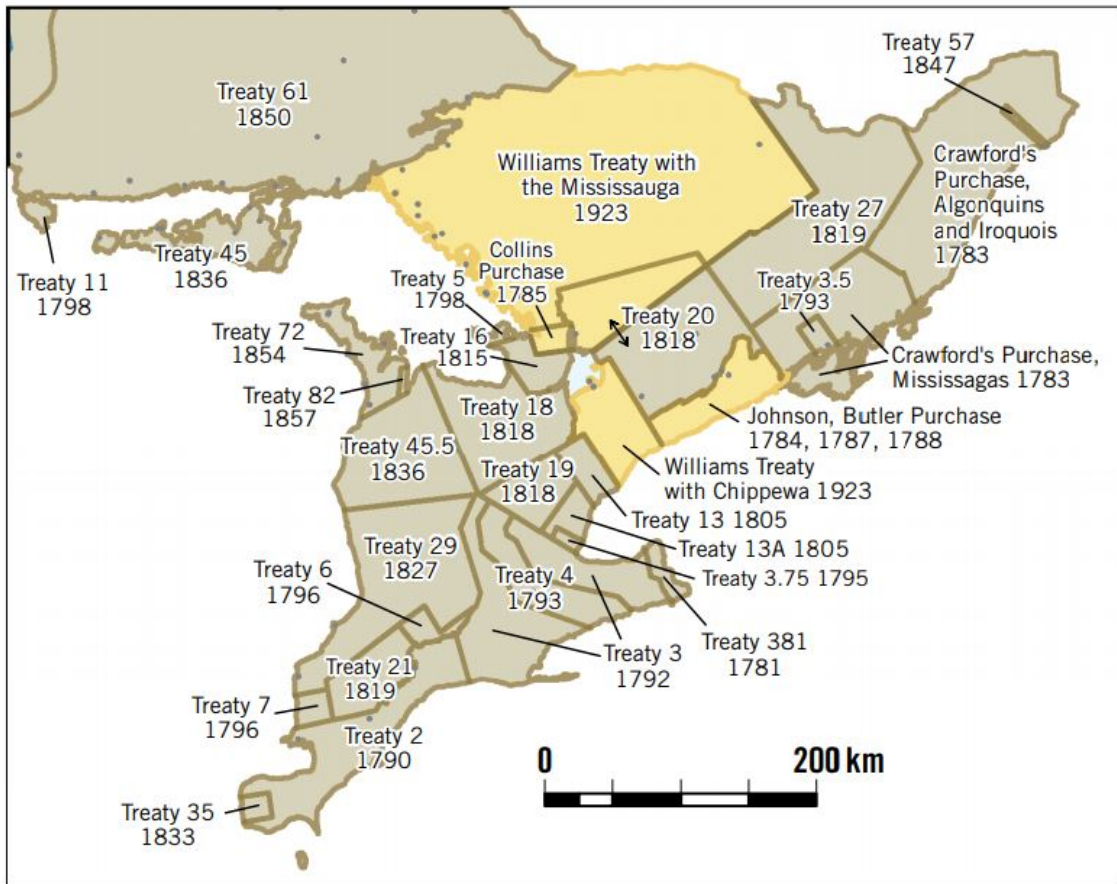
Map 4: Soils Within the Vicinity of the Project Area





Map 5: Drainage Within the Vicinity of the Project Area





http://history.utoronto.ca/sites/history.artsci.utoronto.ca/files/images/Canadian%20Treaties%20Map_0.pdf

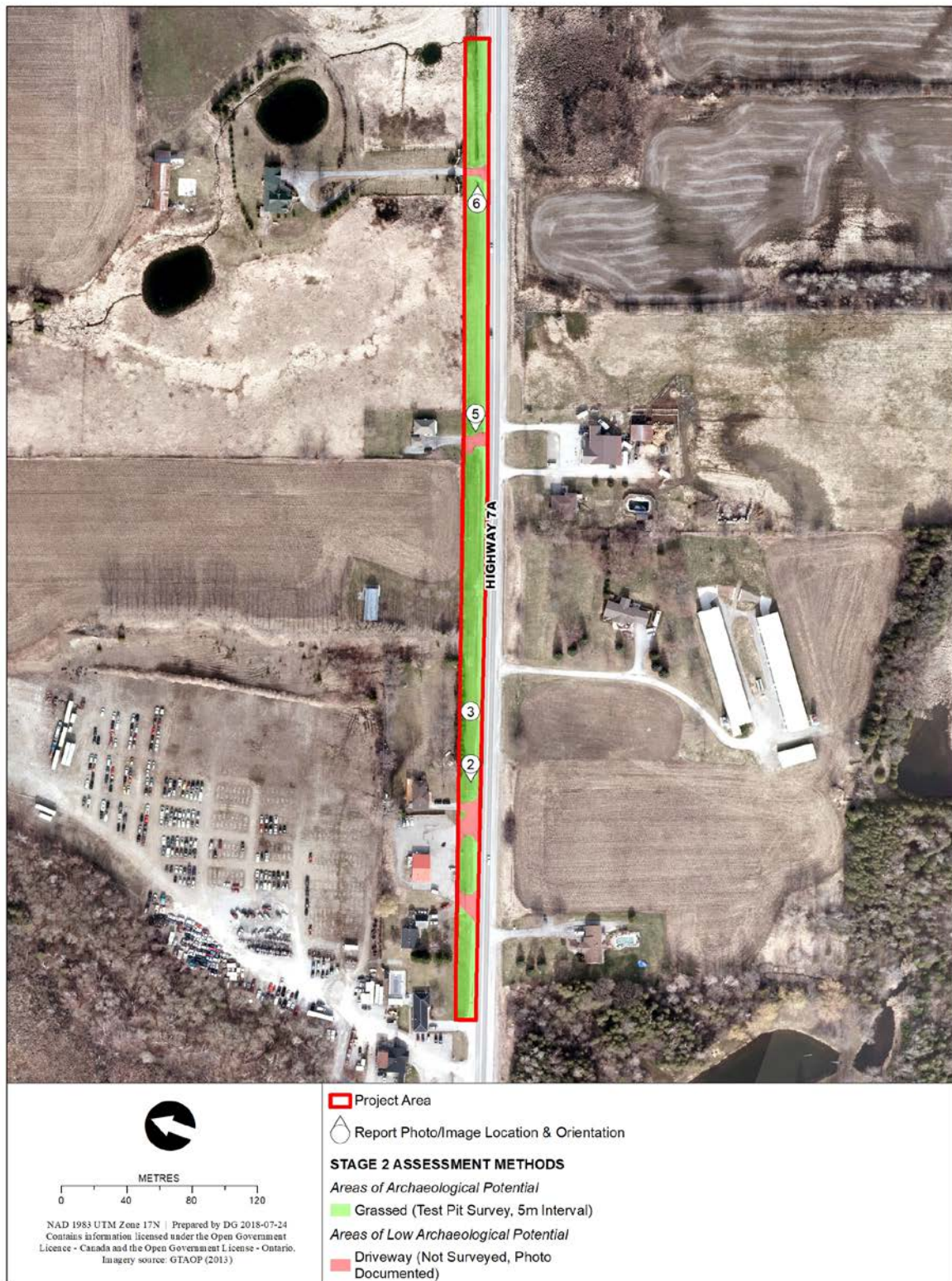
Map 6: Treaty Map





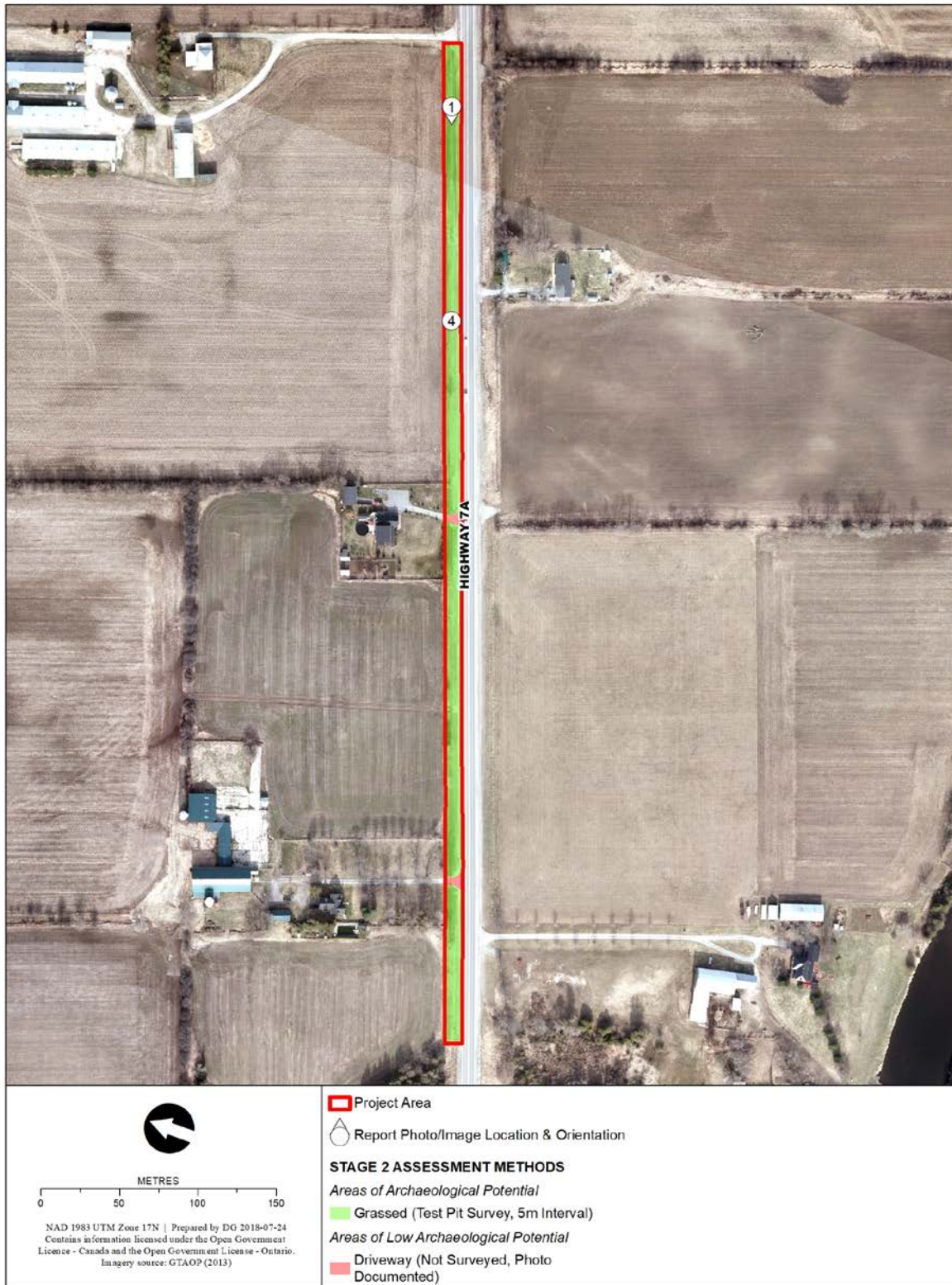
Map 7: Project Area Shown on the 1877 Map of Ontario County, ON





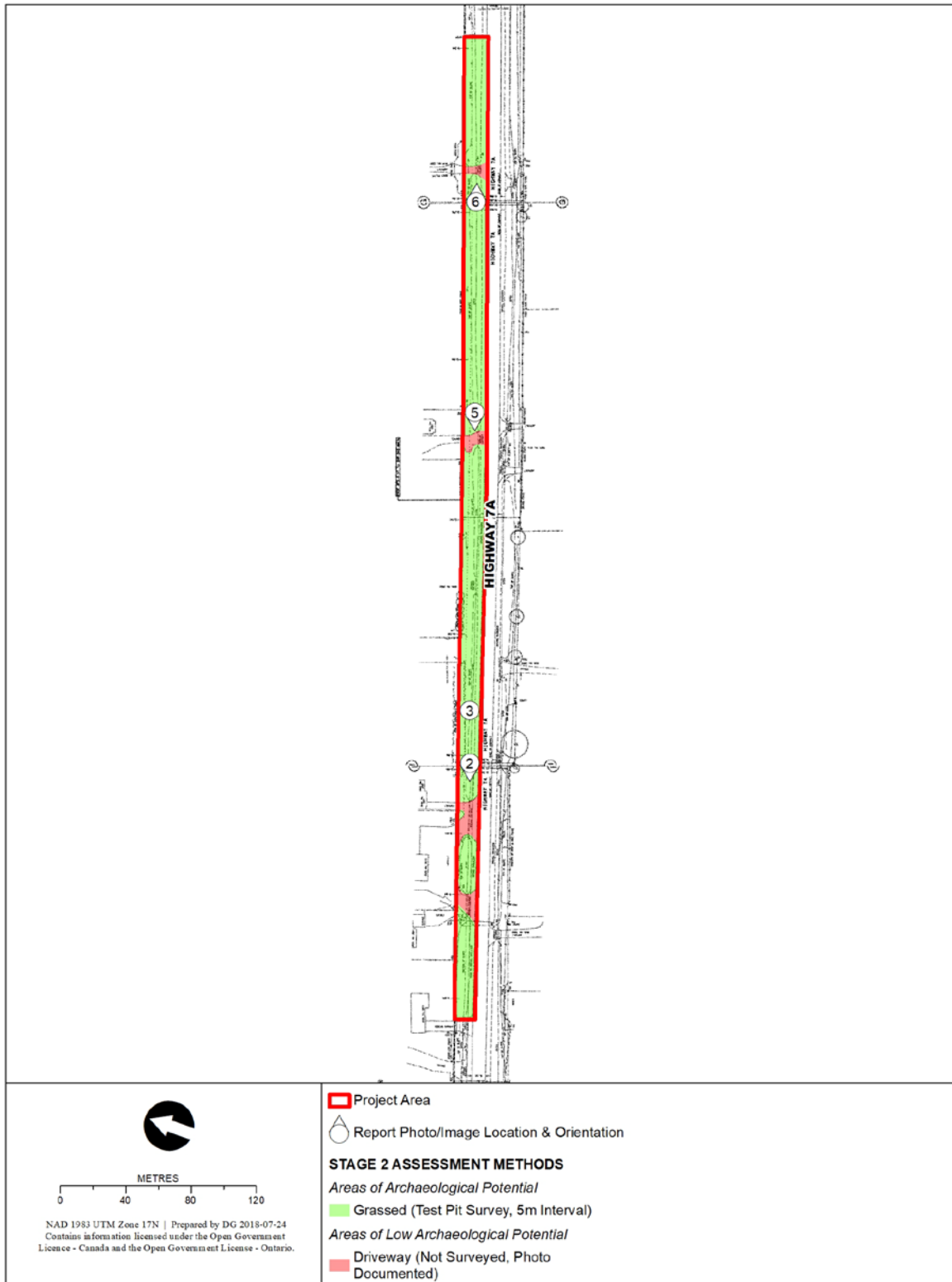
Map 8: Segment 1, Stage 2 Field Conditions and Assessment Methods





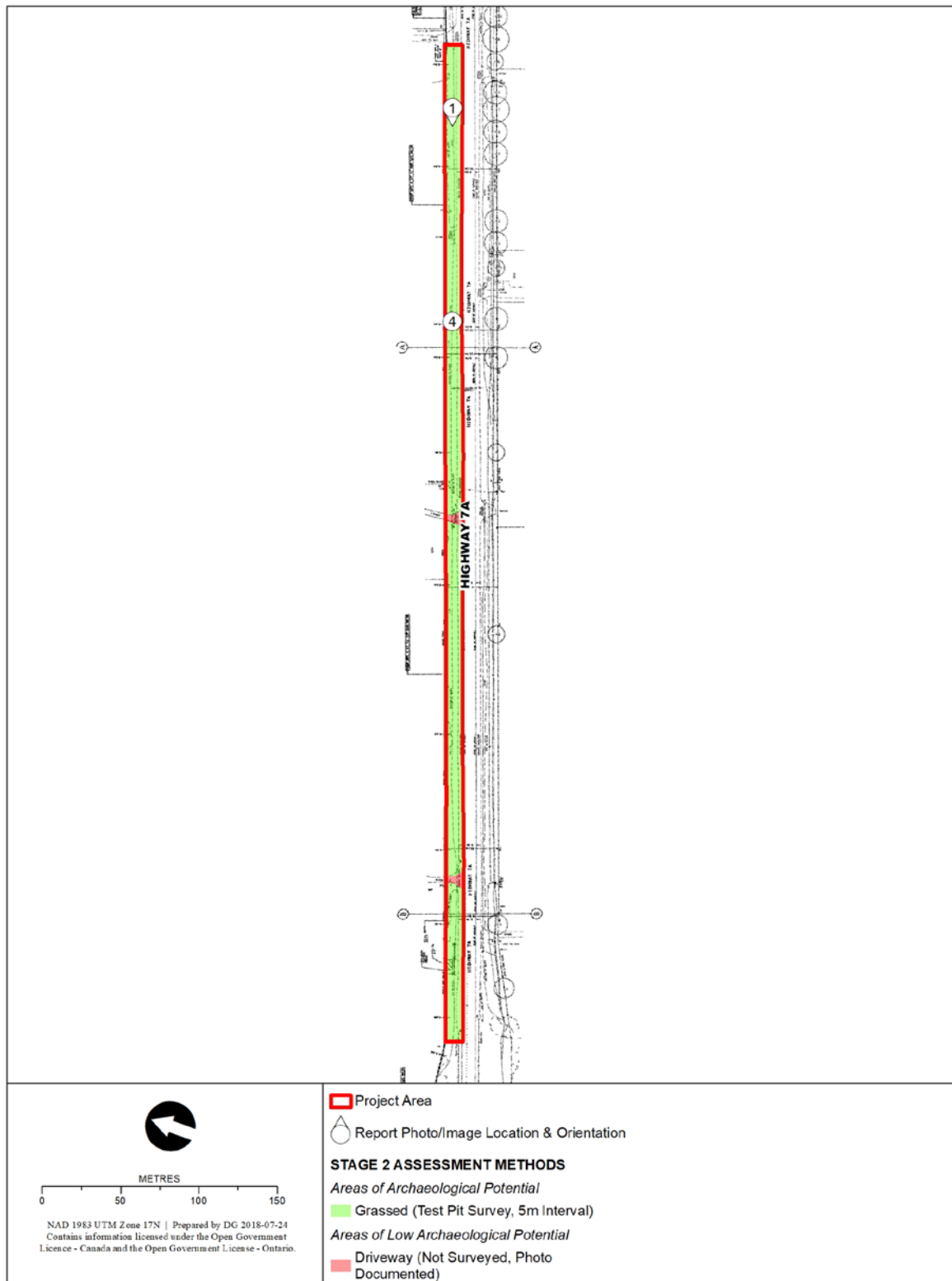
Map 9: Segment 2, Stage 2 Field Conditions and Assessment Methods





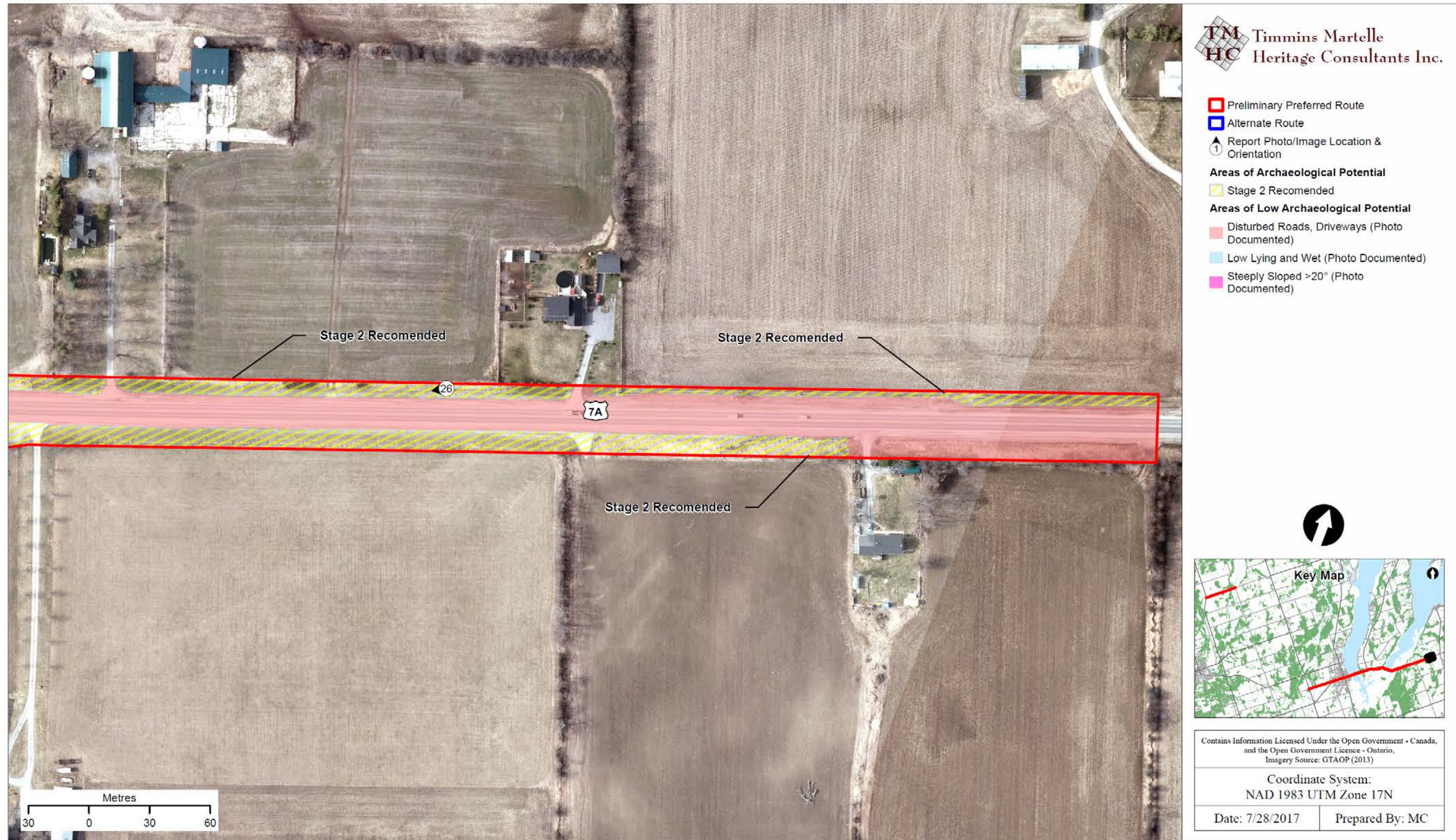
Map 10: Segment 1, Stage 2 Field Conditions and Assessment Methods on Proponent Map





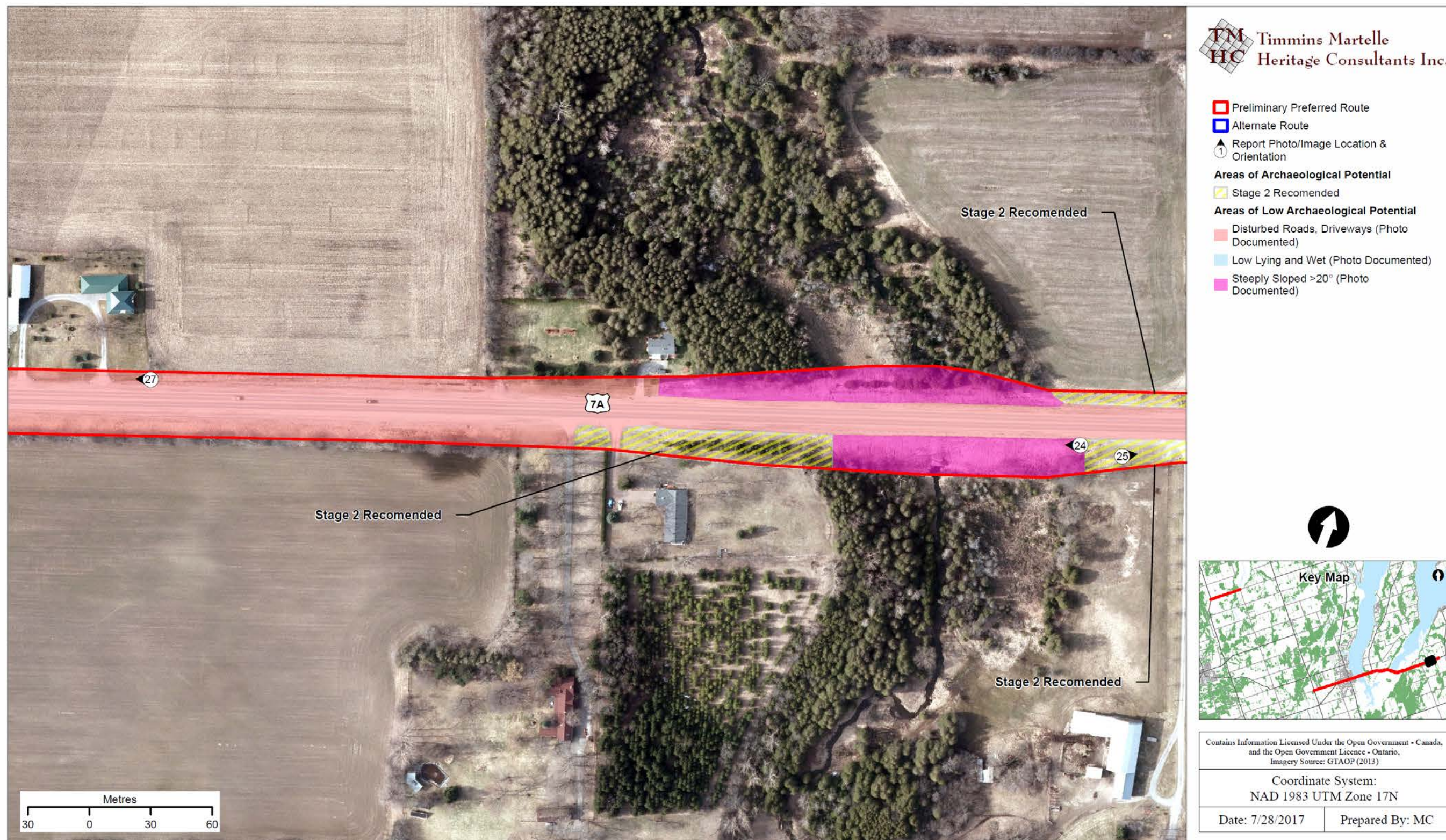
Map 11: Segment 2, Stage 2 Field Conditions and Assessment Methods on Proponent Map





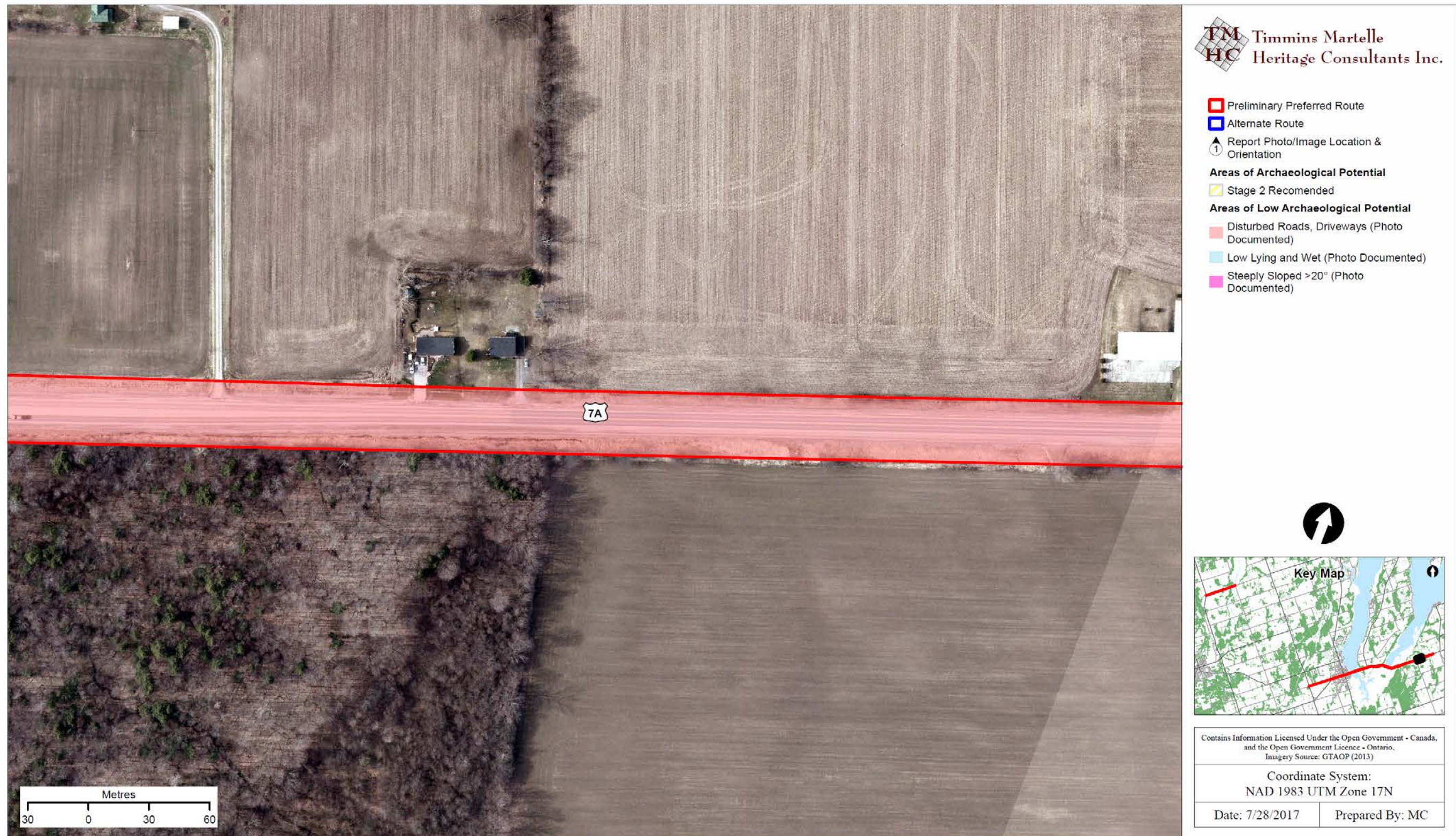
Map 12: Relevant Portion of Stage 1 Results – Sheet 1





Map 13: Relevant Portion of Stage 1 Results – Sheet 2





TM
HC Timmins Martelle
Heritage Consultants Inc.

- Preliminary Preferred Route
- Alternate Route
- ① Report Photo/Image Location & Orientation
- Areas of Archaeological Potential**
- Stage 2 Recommended
- Areas of Low Archaeological Potential**
- Disturbed Roads, Driveways (Photo Documented)
- Low Lying and Wet (Photo Documented)
- Steeply Sloped >20° (Photo Documented)

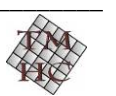


Contains Information Licensed Under the Open Government - Canada,
 and the Open Government Licence - Ontario.
 Imagery Source: GTAOP (2013)

Coordinate System:
 NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Date: 7/28/2017	Prepared By: MC
-----------------	-----------------

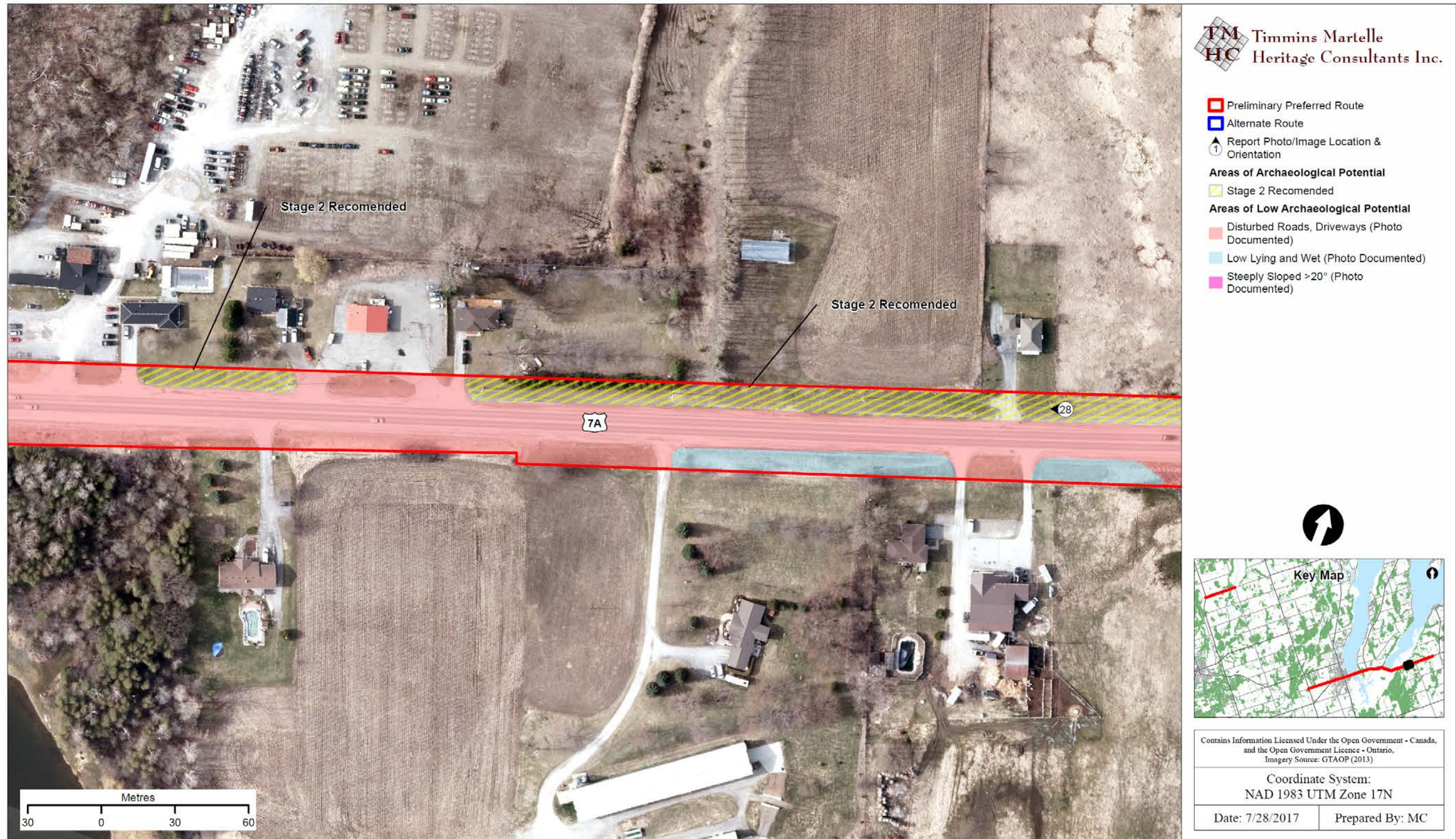
Map 14: Relevant Portion of Stage 1 Results – Sheet 3





Map 15: Relevant Portion of Stage 1 Results – Sheet 4





Map 16: Relevant Portion of Stage 1 Results – Sheet 5



Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Archaeology Programs Unit
Programs and Services Branch
Culture Division
401 Bay Street, Suite 1700
Toronto ON M7A 0A7
Tel.: (416) 212-5107
Email: Wai.Hadlari@ontario.ca

Ministère du Tourisme, de la Culture et du Sport

Unité des programmes d'archéologie
Direction des programmes et des services
Division de culture
401, rue Bay, bureau 1700
Toronto ON M7A 0A7
Tél. : (416) 212-5107
Email: Wai.Hadlari@ontario.ca



Sep 23, 2019

Matthew Beaudoin (P324)
Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.
1600 Attawandaron London ON N6G 3M6

RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Scugog Island Servicing Highway 7A Part of Lots 5, 6, 8 and 9, Concession 6 Geographic Township of Cartwright Township of Scugog Regional Municipality of Durham, ON", Dated Aug 23, 2019, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on Aug 29, 2019, MTCS Project Information Form Number P324-0320-2018, MTCS File Number 0006931

Dear Dr. Beaudoin:

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18.¹ This review has been carried out in order to determine whether the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their licence, that the licensee assessed the property and documented archaeological resources using a process that accords with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* set by the ministry, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations are consistent with the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The report documents the assessment of the study area as depicted in Map 1 and Maps 8-9 of the above titled report and recommends the following:

A Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted for two sections (Segments 1 and 2) along the north side of Highway 7A, falling within Lots 5, 6, 8 and 9, Concession 6 in the Geographic Township of Cartwright, Township of Scugog, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario. All work met provincial standards and no archaeological material was documented during the assessment. As such, the Segments 1 and 2 should be considered free of archaeological concern and no further archaeological assessment is recommended.

The remainder of the Project Area was previously determined to be of low archaeological potential in the Stage 1 report for the project (TMHC 2017; P324-0227-2017). As such, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for the remainder of the Project Area.

If the Project Area changes to incorporate lands not addressed in this study, further assessment may be required.

Our recommendations are subject to the conditions laid out in Section 7.0 of this report and to Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's review and acceptance of this report into the provincial registry.

Based on the information contained in the report, the ministry is satisfied that the fieldwork and reporting for the archaeological assessment are consistent with the ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences. This report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Wai Hadlari
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Joe Muraca, Dillon Consulting Limited
Kyle Duran, National Energy Board

¹ *In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.*