Cultural Heritage Report:
Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment

Farewell Heights Secondary Plan

Municipality of Clarington
Region of Durham, Ontario

Draft Report

Prepared for:

Municipality of Clarington
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May 2024 (Revised November 2024)

Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by The Planning Partnership, on behalf of the Municipality of Clarington, to conduct a Cultural Heritage Report as part of the Farewell Heights Secondary Plan. The 107 hectare Farewell Heights Study Area is located in the Municipality of Clarington, at the north portion of Courtice. It is generally bound by Pebblestone Road to the north, Tooley Road and existing residential along Timberlane Court the west, Adelaide Avenue to the south, and natural features to the east.

The purpose of this report is to present an inventory of known and potential built heritage resources (B.H.R.s) and cultural heritage landscapes (C.H.L.s), identify the existing conditions of the project study area, provide a preliminary impact assessment, and propose appropriate mitigation measures.

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, indicate a study area with a rural land use history dating back to at least the mid-nineteenth century. A review of federal, provincial, and municipal registers, inventories, and databases revealed that there are no known B.H.R.s or C.H.L.s. One potential C.H.L. was identified during background research and field review.

Based on the results of the assessment, the following next steps have been developed:

1. Construction and staging should be suitably planned to ensure that there are no impacts to Farewell Creek (C.H.L. 1), a watercourse with potential cultural heritage value or interest to Indigenous Nations. In this respect, suitable planning should be undertaken to ensure that infrastructure and construction activities avoid the watercourse, its associated floodplain, and established trees and vegetation in the floodplain to ensure the continued ecological heath of the watercourse.

2. Where soil disturbance is required, post-construction rehabilitation should be completed to return the subject watercourse and associated

river valley to its pre-construction condition and to ensure its continued ecological health. Where vegetation removals are required, post-construction rehabilitation should also include re-planting with sympathetic, native plant species.

a. Consultation with a qualified arborist and with Indigenous groups should be competed to determine the most appropriate plant species for replanting.

b. Suitable ecological protection and mitigation measures should be developed by qualified individuals, according to best practices in watercourse management, and implemented during construction to ensure the continued ecological health of the watercourse.

c. If future direct or indirect impacts to Farewell Creek (C.H.L. 1) are unavoidable in the Farewell Heights Secondary Plan Area, a resource-specific Heritage Impact Assessment (H.I.A.) should be completed by a qualified heritage professional with recent and relevant experience evaluating heritage watercourses prior to site alteration. This H.I.A., if required, should be submitted to the Municipality of Clarington and to interested Indigenous Nations for review and comment.

3. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s.

4. This Cultural Heritage Report has been submitted to heritage staff at the Municipality of Clarington for review and feedback, and will be circulated to any other local heritage stakeholders, including Indigenous Nations, that may have an interest in this project.

Report Accessibility Features

This report has been formatted to meet the Information and Communications Standards under the *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act*, 2005 (A.O.D.A.). Features of this report which enhance accessibility include: headings, font size and colour, alternative text provided for images, and the use of periods within acronyms. Given this is a technical report, there may be instances where additional accommodation is required in order for readers to access the report's information. If additional accommodation is required, please contact Annie Veilleux, Manager of the Cultural Heritage Division at Archaeological Services Inc., by email at aveilleux@asiheritage.ca or by phone 416-966-1069 ext. 255.

Project Personnel

- **Senior Project Manager**: Lindsay Graves, M.A., C.A.H.P., Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, Assistant Manager - Cultural Heritage Division
- **Project Coordinator**: Jessica Bisson, B.F.A. (Hon.), Cultural Heritage Technician, Division Coordinator - Cultural Heritage Division
- **Project Manager**: John Sleath, M.A., Cultural Heritage Specialist, Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division
- **Field Review**: John Sleath
- **Report Production**: Michael Wilcox, P.h.D., Historian - Cultural Heritage Division
- **Graphics Production**: Peter Bikoulis, P.h.D., Archaeologist, Geomatics Technician - Operations Division
- **Report Reviewer(s)**: Lindsay Graves and John Sleath

Qualified Persons Involved in the Project

Lindsay Graves, M.A., C.A.H.P.
Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, Assistant Manager - Cultural Heritage Division

The Senior Project Manager for this Cultural Heritage Report is **Lindsay Graves** (M.A., Heritage Conservation), Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist and Assistant Manager for the Cultural Heritage Division. She was responsible for: overall project scoping and approach; development and confirmation of technical findings and study recommendations; application of relevant standards, guidelines and regulations; and implementation of quality control procedures. Lindsay is academically trained in the fields of heritage conservation, cultural anthropology, archaeology, and collections management and has over 15 years of experience in the field of cultural heritage resource management. This work has focused on the assessment, evaluation, and protection of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. Lindsay has extensive experience undertaking archival research, heritage survey work, heritage evaluation and heritage impact assessment. She has also contributed to cultural heritage landscape studies and heritage conservation plans, led heritage commemoration and interpretive programs, and worked collaboratively with multidisciplinary teams to sensitively plan interventions at historic sites/places. In addition, she is a leader in the completion of heritage studies required to fulfill Class Environmental Assessment processes and has served as Project Manager for over 100 heritage assessments during her time at Archaeological Services Inc. Lindsay is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals.

John Sleath, M.A.
Cultural Heritage Specialist, Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division

The Project Manager for this Cultural Heritage Report is **John Sleath** (M.A.), who is a Cultural Heritage Specialist and Project Manager within the Cultural Heritage Division with A.S.I. He was responsible for the day-to-day management activities, including scoping of research activities and site surveys and drafting of study

findings and recommendations. John has worked in a variety of contexts within the field of cultural heritage resource management for the past 14 years, as an archaeologist and as a cultural heritage professional. An exposure to both land-based and underwater archaeology and above ground cultural heritage assessments has provided John with a holistic understanding of heritage in a variety of contexts. In 2015 John began working in the Cultural Heritage Division researching and preparing a multitude of cultural heritage assessment reports and for which he was responsible for a variety of tasks including: completing archival research, investigating built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes, report preparation, historical map regression, and municipal consultation. Since 2018 John has been a project manager responsible for a variety of tasks required for successful project completion. This work has allowed John to engage with stakeholders from the public and private sector, as well as representatives from local municipal planning departments, museums, and Indigenous communities. John has conducted hundreds of cultural heritage assessments across Ontario, with a focus on transit and rail corridor infrastructure including bridges and culverts.

Michael Wilcox, P.h.D.
Historian – Cultural Heritage Division

The report writer for this report is **Michael Wilcox** (P.h.D., History), who is a historian within the Cultural Heritage Division. He was responsible for preparing and contributing to background historical research, reviewing existing heritage inventories, and technical reporting for this project. His current responsibilities focus on identifying and researching historical documents as well as background research, assessment, and evaluation of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes in Ontario. He has over a decade of combined academic and workplace experience in conducting historical research and crafting reports, presentations, articles, films, and lectures on a wide range of Canadian history topics.

Glossary

Built Heritage Resource (B.H.R.)
Definition: "…a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property's cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community. Built heritage resources are located on property that may be designated under Parts IV or V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or that may be included on local, provincial, federal and/or international registers" (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2024, p. 41).

Cultural Heritage Landscape (C.H.L.)
Definition: "…a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Cultural heritage landscapes may be properties that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or have been included on federal and/or international registers, and/or protected through official plan, zoning by-law, or other land use planning mechanisms" (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2024, p. 42).

Known Built Heritage Resource or Cultural Heritage Landscape
Definition: A known built heritage resource or cultural heritage landscape is a property that has recognized cultural heritage value or interest. This can include a property listed on a Municipal Heritage Register, designated under Part IV or V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or protected by a heritage agreement, covenant or easement, protected by the *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act or the Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act*, identified as a Federal Heritage Building, or located within a U.N.E.S.C.O. World Heritage Site (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2022).

Impact
Definition: Includes negative and positive, direct and indirect effects to an identified built heritage resource and cultural heritage landscape. Direct impacts include destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features and/or unsympathetic or incompatible alterations to an identified resource. Indirect impacts include, but are not limited to, creation of shadows, isolation of heritage attributes, direct or indirect obstruction of significant views, change in land use, land disturbances (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2006c). Indirect impacts also include potential vibration impacts (See Section 2.6 for complete definition and discussion of potential impacts).

Mitigation
Definition: Mitigation is the process of lessening or negating anticipated adverse impacts to built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes and may include, but are not limited to, such actions as avoidance, monitoring, protection, relocation, remedial landscaping, and documentation of the cultural heritage landscape and/or built heritage resource if to be demolished or relocated (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2006a).

Potential Built Heritage Resource or Cultural Heritage Landscape
Definition: A potential built heritage resource or cultural heritage landscape is a property that has the potential for cultural heritage value or interest. This can include properties/project area that contain a parcel of land that is the subject of a commemorative or interpretive plaque, is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery, is in a Canadian Heritage River Watershed, or contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2022).

Significant
Definition: With regard to cultural heritage and archaeology resources, significant means “resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the authority of the *Ontario Heritage Act.*

While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation" (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2024, p. 51).

Vibration Zone of Influence

Definition: Area within a 50-metre buffer of construction-related activities in which there is potential to affect an identified built heritage resource or cultural heritage landscape. A 50-metre buffer is applied in the absence of a project-specific defined vibration zone of influence based on existing secondary source literature (Carman et al., 2012; Crispino & D'Apuzzo, 2001; P. Ellis, 1987; Rainer, 1982; Wiss, 1981). This buffer accommodates the additional threat from collisions with heavy machinery or subsidence (Randl, 2001).

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.0 Introduction

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by The Planning Partnership, on behalf of the Municipality of Clarington, to conduct a Cultural Heritage Report as part of the Farewell Heights Secondary Plan. The purpose of this report is to present an inventory of known and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes, identify existing conditions of the project study area, provide a preliminary impact assessment, and propose appropriate mitigation measures.

1.1 Project Overview

The Farewell Heights Secondary Plan involves the creation of a new housing development in the Municipality of Clarington. The project study area is generally located on the east side of Tooley Road/Timberlane Court, the south side of Pebblestone Road, halfway between Trulls Road and Courtice Road to the west, and Adelaide Avenue to the south. The study area is generally bounded by residential development to the west and south and rural-residential and/or agricultural properties to the north and east.

1.2 Description of Study Area

This Cultural Heritage Report will focus on the project study area, which is the Secondary Plan boundary (Figure 1). This project study area has been defined as inclusive of those lands that may contain built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes that may be subject to direct or indirect impacts as a result of the proposed undertaking. Properties within the study area are located in the Municipality of Clarington.

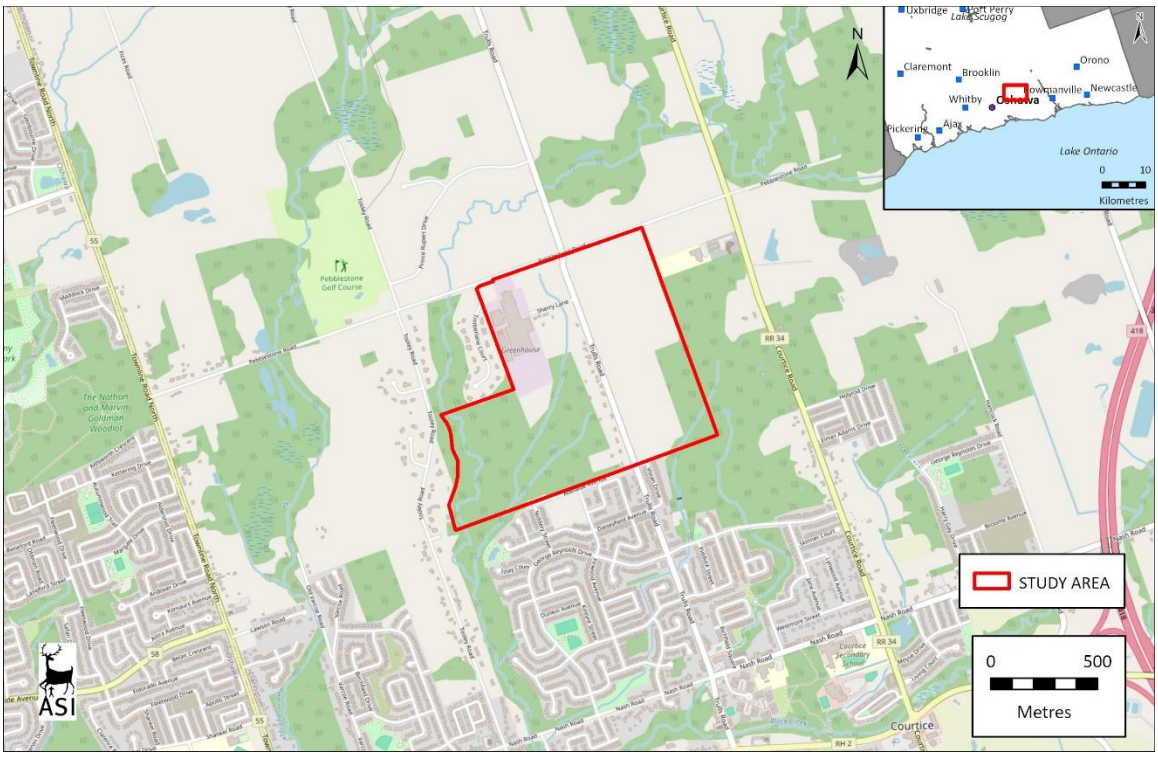

Figure 1: Location of the study area (Base Map: ©OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike License (C.C.-By-S.A.))

2.0 Methodology

The following sections provide a summary of regulatory requirements and municipal and regional heritage policies that guide this cultural heritage assessment. In addition, an overview of the process undertaken to identify known and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes is provided, along with a description of how the preliminary impact assessment will be undertaken.

2.1 Regulatory Requirements

The authority to request this heritage assessment arises from Section 2 (d) of the *Planning Act*. The *Planning Act* (Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13, 1990) and related *Provincial Policy Statement* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2024), make several provisions relating to heritage conservation. One of the general purposes of the *Planning Act* is to integrate matters of provincial interest

in provincial and municipal planning decisions. In order to inform all those involved in planning activities of the scope of these matters of provincial interest, Section 2 of the *Planning Act* provides an extensive listing of potential concerns and interest. These matters of provincial interest shall be regarded when certain authorities, including the council of a municipality, carry out their responsibilities under the *Act*. One of these provincial interests is directly concerned with:

> 2.(d) the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest

Part 4.7 of the *Provincial Policy Statement* states that:

> The official plan is the most important vehicle for implementation of this Provincial Policy Statement. Comprehensive, integrated and long-term planning is best achieved through official plans.
>
> Official plans shall identify provincial interests and set out appropriate land use designations and policies. To determine the significance of some natural heritage features and other resources, evaluation may be required.
>
> Official plans should also coordinate cross-boundary matters to complement the actions of other planning authorities and promote mutually beneficial solutions. Official plans shall provide clear, reasonable and attainable policies to protect provincial interests and direct development to suitable areas.
>
> In order to protect provincial interests, planning authorities shall keep their official plans up-to-date with this Provincial Policy Statement. The policies of this Provincial Policy Statement continue to apply after adoption and approval of an official plan.

Those policies of relevance for the conservation of cultural heritage features are contained in Section 2 - Wise Use and Management of Resources, wherein

Subsection 2.6 - Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Resources, makes the following provisions:

> 2.6.1 Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.

Accordingly, the foregoing guidelines and relevant policy statement were used to guide the scope and methodology of the cultural heritage assessment.

2.2 Municipal/Regional Heritage Policies

The study area is located within the Municipality of Clarington, in the Regional Municipality of Durham. Policies relating to built heritage resources (B.H.R.s) and cultural heritage landscapes (C.H.L.s) were reviewed from the municipal and regional official plans.

2.2.1 Region of Durham Official Plan

Various sections of the Region of Durham Official Plan (Durham Region, 2024) address cultural heritage goals, objectives, and policies. Relevant policies include:

> **2.1 Goals**
>
> 2.1.3 To preserve and foster the attributes of communities and the historic and cultural heritage of the Region.
>
> **2.2 General Policies**
>
> 2.2.11 The conservation, protection and/or enhancement of Durham's built and cultural heritage resources is encouraged.

2.2.2 Municipality of Clarington Official Plan

Chapter 8 of the Municipality of Clarington Official Plan (Municipality of Clarington, 2018) addresses cultural heritage goals, objectives, and policies. Relevant policies include:

8.1 Goal

8.1.1 To promote a culture of conservation that supports cultural achievements, fosters civic pride and sense of place, strengthens the local economy, and enhances the quality of life for Clarington residents.

8.2 Objectives

8.2.1 To encourage the conservation, protection, enhancement and adaptive reuse of *cultural heritage resources* including:

- Structures, sites and streetscapes of cultural heritage value or interest;
- Significant archaeological and historic resources;
- Significant landscapes, vistas and ridge-lines; and
- Landmarks and focal points.

8.2.2 To incorporate *cultural heritage resources* into community design and development.

8.3 Policies

8.3.1 In achieving its cultural heritage objectives, the Municipality shall:

a) Promote public awareness and appreciation of *cultural heritage resources*;

i) Consider the interests of Indigenous communities in conserving *cultural heritage* and *archaeological resources*.

8.3.3 The Municipality, with the advice and assistance of the Clarington Heritage Committee (C.H.C.), shall:

a) Update and maintain Clarington's *Cultural Heritage Resource List*;

b) Add properties of cultural heritage value or interest to the *Municipal Register* as appropriate.

8.3.7 *Development* on or *adjacent* to a *cultural heritage resource* identified on the *Municipal Register* may be permitted where the proposed *development* has been evaluated through a Heritage Impact Assessment and it has been demonstrated that the *heritage attributes* of the protected *heritage property* will be *conserved*.

8.3.8 Without diminishing the importance of *cultural heritage resources* that are not identified on the *Municipal Register*, the Municipality will keep a *Cultural Heritage Resource List* to identify resources that have cultural value and interest. *Development* on lands identified in the *Cultural Heritage Resource List* may be subject to a Heritage Impact Assessment as determined by the Municipality.

Chapter 23 of the Municipality of Clarington Official Plan (Municipality of Clarington, 2018) addresses issues of Implementation of the Plan, and particular reference is made to Secondary Plans. Relevant policies include:

23.8 Site Plan Control

23.8.3 As part of a submission for *site* plan approval, the Municipality requires that the proponent demonstrate how the proposed design and the organization of the *site* and buildings will:

e) Protect, enhance or restore the Municipality's *cultural heritage resources.*

2.3 Identification of Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

This Cultural Heritage Report follows guidelines presented in the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2006b) and *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2022). The objective of this report is to present an inventory of known and potential B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s, and to provide a preliminary understanding of known and potential B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s located within areas anticipated to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed project.

In the course of the cultural heritage assessment process, all potentially affected B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s are subject to identification and inventory. Generally, when conducting an identification of B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s within a study area, three stages of research and data collection are undertaken to appropriately establish the potential for and existence of B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s in a geographic area: background research and desktop data collection; field review; and identification.

Background historical research, which includes consultation of primary and secondary source research and historical mapping, is undertaken to identify early settlement patterns and broad agents or themes of change in a study area. This stage in the data collection process enables the researcher to determine the presence of sensitive heritage areas that correspond to nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement and development patterns. To augment data collected during this stage of the research process, federal, provincial, and municipal databases and/or agencies are consulted to obtain information about specific properties that have been previously identified and/or designated as having cultural heritage value. Typically, resources identified during these stages of the research process are reflective of particular architectural styles or construction methods, associated with an important person, place, or event, and contribute to the contextual facets of a particular place, neighbourhood, or intersection.

A field review is then undertaken to confirm the location and condition of previously identified B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s. The field review is also used to identify potential B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s that have not been previously identified on federal, provincial, or municipal databases or through other appropriate agency data sources.

During the cultural heritage assessment process, a property is identified as a potential B.H.R. or C.H.L based on research, the Ministry screening tool, and professional expertise and best practice. In addition, use of a 40-year-old benchmark is a guiding principle when conducting a preliminary identification of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. While identification of a resource that is 40 years old or older does not confer outright heritage significance, this benchmark provides a means to collect information about resources that may retain heritage value. Similarly, if a resource is slightly younger than 40 years old, this does not preclude the resource from having cultural heritage value or interest.

2.4 Background Information Review

To make an identification of previously identified known or potential B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s within the study area, the following sections present the resources that were consulted as part of this Cultural Heritage Report.

2.4.1 Review of Existing Heritage Inventories

A number of resources were consulted in order to identify previously identified B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s within the study area. These resources, reviewed on 18 April 2024, include:

- Clarington Heritage Inventory: Clarington Heritage Properties (Municipality of Clarington, n.d.);
- The *Ontario Heritage Act Register* (Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.b);
- The *Places of Worship Inventory* (Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.c);

- The inventory of Ontario Heritage Trust easements (Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.a);
- The Ontario Heritage Trust's *An Inventory of Provincial Plaques Across Ontario*: a PDF of Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques and their locations (Ontario Heritage Trust, 2023);
- The Ontario Heritage Trust's *An Inventory of Ontario Heritage Trust-owned properties across Ontario*: a PDF of properties owned by the Ontario Heritage Trust (Ontario Heritage Trust, 2019);
- Inventory of known cemeteries/burial sites in the Ontario Genealogical Society's online databases (Ontario Genealogical Society, n.d.);
- Canada's Historic Places website: available online, the searchable register provides information on historic places recognized for their heritage value at the local, provincial, territorial, and national levels (Parks Canada, n.d.a);
- Directory of Federal Heritage Designations: a searchable on-line database that identifies National Historic Sites, National Historic Events, National Historic People, Heritage Railway Stations, Federal Heritage Buildings, and Heritage Lighthouses (Parks Canada, n.d.b);
- Canadian Heritage River System: a national river conservation program that promotes, protects and enhances the best examples of Canada's river heritage (Canadian Heritage Rivers Board and Technical Planning Committee, n.d.); and,
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (U.N.E.S.C.O.) World Heritage Sites (U.N.E.S.C.O. World Heritage Centre, n.d.).

2.4.2 Review of Previous Heritage Reporting

No additional cultural heritage studies undertaken within parts of the study area were available for review.

2.4.3 Community Information Gathering

The following individuals, groups, and/or organizations were contacted to gather information on known and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes, active and inactive cemeteries, and areas of identified Indigenous interest within the study area:

- Municipality of Clarington (email communication 24, 26, and 30 April 2024). Email correspondence sought confirmation that there were no previously identified heritage properties within the study area and inquired about any potential heritage concerns related to properties within the study area. Response confirmed that the study area and adjacent lands do not have any previously identified B.H.R.s or C.H.L.s.
- The Ministry (email communication 24 and 29 April 2024). Email correspondence confirmed that there are no properties designated by the Minister and no known Provincial Heritage Properties within or adjacent to the study area.
- The Ontario Heritage Trust (email communications 24 and 29 April 2024). A response indicated that there are no conservation easements or Trust-owned properties within or adjacent to the study area.
- The Clarington Library Museum and Archives (C.L.M.A.) was contacted via email (29 April and 2 May 2024) regarding any potential heritage information they may have related to the study area. A response noted that the C.L.M.A. does not have anything related to the study area or adjacent lands in the Museum or Archives holdings.

2.5 Community Engagement

Indigenous Nations Engagement for this project is being completed by Cambium Indigenous Professional Services and the Municipality of Clarington. An email to Cambium was sent 24 April 2024 to inquire about whether or not Farewell Creek is considered a significant C.H.L. to Alderville First Nation, who have identified watercourses in previous Cultural Heritage Reports carried out by A.S.I.

Consultation was ongoing at the time of report submission (May 2024), and any information received will be included in the report prior to finalization.

A notice of Commencement letter was circulated by the Municipality of Clarington in March 2024. No feedback has been received from Indigenous Nations regarding the Cultural Heritage Report for this project at the time of report submission (May 2024). Any feedback received will be considered and incorporated into the final report.

The Clarington Heritage Committee was contacted via email (26 April 2024) regarding any potential heritage concerns they may have related to the study area. No response was provided by the time of report submission (May 2024).

2.6 Preliminary Impact Assessment Methodology

To assess the potential impacts of the undertaking, identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes are considered against a range of possible negative impacts, based on the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit InfoSheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2006c). These include:

Direct impacts:

- Destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features; and
- Alteration that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance.

Indirect impacts:

- Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the viability of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden;
- Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context or a significant relationship;

- Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas within, from, or of built and natural features;
- A change in land use such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces; and
- Land disturbances such as a change in grade that alters soils, and drainage patterns that adversely affect an archaeological resource.

The proposed undertaking should endeavor to avoid adversely affecting known and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes and interventions should be managed in such a way that identified features are conserved. When the nature of the undertaking is such that adverse impacts are unavoidable, it may be necessary to implement alternative approaches or mitigation strategies that alleviate the negative effects on identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. Mitigation is the process of lessening or negating anticipated adverse impacts and may include, but are not limited to, such actions as avoidance, monitoring, protection, relocation, remedial landscaping, and documentation of the built heritage resource or cultural heritage landscape if to be demolished or relocated.

3.0 Summary of Historical Development Within the Study Area

This section provides a brief summary of historical research. A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study area, including a general description of Indigenous land use and Euro-Canadian settlement.

3.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Current archaeological evidence demonstrates that humans were present in Southern Ontario approximately 13,000 years before present (B.P.) (Ferris, 2013). Archaeological evidence of the Paleo period, beginning approximately 13,000

years B.P., demonstrates that populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 B.P. the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards & Fritz, 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (C. J. Ellis & Deller, 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 B.P., the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 B.P.; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 B.P. and is indicative of increased social organization and investment of labour into social infrastructure (Brown, 1995, p. 13; C. J. Ellis et al., 1990, 2009).

Between 3,000-2,500 B.P., populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2,500 B.P. and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al., 1990, pp. 136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 B.P., evidence exists for small community camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al., 1990, pp. 155, 164). By 1,500 B.P. there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, and it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolithic evidence for maize in central New York State by 2,300 B.P. – it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found (Birch & Williamson, 2013, pp. 13–15). As is evident in detailed Anishinaabeg ethnographies, winter was a period during which some families would depart from the larger group as it was easier to sustain smaller

populations (Rogers, 1962). It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 B.P., lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (C.E.), village sites focused on horticulture increased in the archaeological record while the seasonal disintegration of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised by some (Williamson, 1990, p. 317). By 1300-1450 C.E., archaeological research focusing on these horticultural societies note that this episodic community disintegration was no longer practised and these populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al., 1990, p. 343). By the mid-sixteenth century these small villages had coalesced into larger communities (Birch et al., 2021). Through this process, the socio-political organization of these First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed. Other First Nation communities continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest available resources across landscapes they returned to seasonally/annually.

By 1600 C.E., the Huron-Wendat were encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries in Simcoe County. Samuel de Champlain in 1615 reported that a group of Iroquoian-speaking people situated between the warring Haudenosaunee and Huron-Wendat were at peace with both groups and remained “la nation neutre” in the conflict. Like the Huron-Wendat, Petun, and Haudenosaunee, the Neutral or Attawandaron people were settled village agriculturalists. In the 1640s, the Attawandaron and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nippissing and Odawa) were decimated by epidemics and ultimately dispersed by the Haudenosaunee. Shortly afterwards, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. During this time of warfare and upheaval, Anishinaabeg groups temporarily left the area until the ‘smoke had cleared’ (Migizi, 2018). By the 1690s however, the Anishinaabeg were the only communities with a permanent presence in southern Ontario. From

the beginning of the eighteenth century to the assertion of British sovereignty in 1763, there was no interruption to Anishinaabeg control and use of southern Ontario.

The arrival of European trade goods in the sixteenth century, Europeans themselves in the seventeenth century, and increasing settlement efforts in the eighteenth century all significantly impacted traditional ways of life in Southern Ontario. Over time, war and disease contributed to death, dispersion, and displacement of many Indigenous peoples across the region. The Euro-Canadian population grew in both numbers and power through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and treaties between colonial administrators and First Nations representatives began to be negotiated.

The study area is within the Johnson-Butler Purchases and in the traditional and treaty territory of the Michi Saagiig and Chippewa Nations, collectively known as the Williams Treaties First Nations, including the Mississaugas of Alderville First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation and the Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation, Georgina Island First Nation and the Rama First Nation (Williams Treaties First Nations, 2017).

The purpose of the Johnson-Butler Purchases of 1787/1788 was to acquire from the Mississaugas the Carrying Place Trail and lands along the north shore of Lake Ontario from the Trent River to Etobicoke Creek.

As part of the Johnson-Butler Purchases, the British signed a treaty, sometimes referred to as the “Gunshot Treaty” with the Mississaugas in 1787 covering the north shore of Lake Ontario, beginning at the eastern boundary of the Toronto Purchase and continuing east to the Bay of Quinte, where it meets the Crawford Purchase. It was referred to as the "Gunshot Treaty" because it covered the land as far back from the lake as a person could hear a gunshot. Compensation for the land apparently included “approximately £2,000 and goods such as muskets, ammunition, tobacco, laced hats and enough red cloth for 12 coats” (Surtees, 1984, pp. 37–45). First discussions about acquiring this land are said to have come

about while the land ceded in the Toronto Purchase of 1787 was being surveyed and paid for (Surtees, 1984, pp. 37–45). During this meeting with the Mississaugas, Sir John Johnson and Colonel John Butler proposed the purchase of lands east of the Toronto Purchase (Fullerton & Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2015). However, descriptions of the treaty differ between the British and Mississaugas, including the depth of the boundaries: "Rice Lake and Lake Simcoe, located about 13 miles and 48 miles north of Lake Ontario, respectively, were not mentioned as landmarks in the First Nations' description of the lands to be ceded. Additionally, original descriptions provided by the Chiefs of Rice Lake indicate a maximum depth of ten miles, versus an average of 15-16 miles in Colonel Butler's description" (Fullerton & Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2015).

However, records of the acquisition were not clear regarding the extent of lands agreed upon (Surtees, 1984, pp. 37–45). To clarify this, in October and November of 1923, the governments of Canada and Ontario, chaired by A.S. Williams, signed treaties with the Chippewa and Michi Saagiig for three large tracts of land in central Ontario and the northern shore of Lake Ontario, the last substantial portion of land in southern Ontario that had not yet been ceded to the government (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2013).

In 2018 the Government of Canada and Province of Ontario reached a settlement with the Williams Treaties First Nations reaffirming the recognized Treaty harvesting rights in the Williams Treaties territories of each of the seven nations. Both levels of government apologized to the impacted Nations for the injustices incurred by the 1923 Williams Treaties. These were the only treaties in Canada that extinguished the harvesting, fishing, and hunting rights of the seven First Nations. The 2018 settlement agreement reaffirmed the harvesting rights for all seven Nations in the following pre-confederation treaty territories: Treaty 5, Treaty 16, Treaty 18, Treaty 20, Treaty 27 and 27 ¼, the Crawford Purchase, and the Gunshot Treaty.

3.1.1 Oral Histories

Oral histories from Indigenous communities are primary sources that can hold important historical information and their inclusion can provide an indigenous perspective to archaeological assessment reports.

The following oral histories were provided to A.S.I. for inclusion in reporting.

Michi Saagiig Nation

The following oral history was provided by Gidigaa Migizi-ban, a respected Knowledge Keeper and Elder for the Michi Saagiig Nation, relaying oral tradition provided to him by his Elders.

> "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 500-1000 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/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 Migizi & 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, and Neutral 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."

3.2 Historical Euro-Canadian Township Survey and Settlement

The first Europeans to arrive in the area were transient merchants and traders from France and England, who followed Indigenous pathways and set up trading posts at strategic locations along the well-traveled river routes. All of these occupations occurred at sites that afforded both natural landfalls and convenient access, by means of the various waterways and overland trails, into the hinterlands. Early transportation routes continued the use of existing Indigenous trails that typically followed the highlands adjacent to various creeks and rivers (Archaeological Services Inc., 2006). Early European settlements occupied similar locations as Indigenous settlements as they were generally accessible by trail or water routes and would have been in locations with good soil and suitable topography to ensure adequate drainage.

Throughout the period of initial European settlement, Indigenous groups continued to inhabit Southern Ontario, and continued to fish, gather, and hunt within their traditional and treaty territories, albeit often with legal and informal restrictions imposed by colonial authorities and settlers. In many cases, Indigenous peoples acted as guides and teachers, passing on their traditional knowledge to Euro-Canadian settlers, allowing them to sustain themselves in their new homes. Indigenous peoples entered into economic arrangements and partnerships, and often inter-married with settlers. However, pervasive and systemic oppression and marginalization of Indigenous peoples also characterized Euro-Canadian colonization, with thousands being displaced from their lands, denied access to traditional and treaty hunting, fishing, and collecting grounds,

and forced to assimilate with Euro-Canadian culture through mandatory attendance at Day and Residential Schools (Ray, 2005; Rogers & Smith, 1994).

Historically, the study area is located in part of Lots 30 to 33, Concession 3 in the former Township of Darlington, County of Durham.

3.2.1 Township of Darlington

Darlington Township was settled by the British in 1787 on the traditional and treaty territory of the Michi Saagiig and Chippewa Nations. Parts of Darlington were subsequently surveyed by Augustus Jones in 1791-92, and additional survey work was carried out by William Hambly around July 1793. The first map of the township appears to have been produced by Hambly sometime in the late eighteenth century, followed by D.W. Smith's map of the township shortly thereafter. A patent plan for Darlington was drawn up by the Surveyor General's department in September 1811. Other subsequent plans were prepared, possibly by Samuel Wilmot, in 1817 and 1823. A general plan of the township was prepared by Thomas Parke in August 1843. It should be noted that these plans mainly show the underlying Township grid, with the Crown and Clergy Reserves clearly indicated, as well as the names of the various lot holders. They generally do not display features such as the location of houses, public buildings (churches, schools, meeting houses), or burial grounds (Belden, 1878; Winearls, 1991).

Darlington originally comprised part of Durham County in the Home District, though legislation passed in 1798, reorganized it into the Newcastle District. This reorganization stipulated that when the Counties of Durham and Northumberland reached a population of 1,000 within six organized townships, that they would then be separated and would form the Newcastle District of Upper Canada. This act came into effect in June 1802, at which time a new gaol and court house were built for the new district. New townships were added to the district in 1834, while other parts were separated in order to form the Colborne District in 1838. The Newcastle District was abolished in May 1849, and succeeded by the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham. In 1974, it became part of the Town of

Newcastle, and in 1993, it formed part of the Municipality of Clarington (Armstrong, 1985; Rayburn, 1997).

Darlington is thought to have been named in July 1792, after a town having the same name in Durham County, England (Gardiner, 1899; Rayburn, 1997; D. W. Smith, 1799). After the 1792 survey, Darlington Township was granted to Andrew Pierce who had proposed bringing sponsored settlers to the province (Mika & Mika, 1977). After this scheme failed, Roger Conant made an application for land but was denied the Crown patent. Nevertheless, Conant along with other Loyalists settled in Darlington, mainly in the Broken Front and First Concessions. The population was slow to grow, and by 1829, there were only 118 persons in Darlington, and only one family was located north of Danforth Road (Leetooze, 1994). As roads improved and commercial centers such as Oshawa became established, the rear concessions also became agricultural settlements.

In 1846, Darlington was described as “an old, well-settled township, containing good farms, many of which are rented out, the average rent being about $2 per acre.” The rateable property in the township then amounted to £51,124. The soil was noted as being of “good average quality,” rolling, watered by numerous streams and timbered in hardwood. 19,364 acres were then under cultivation, or about 35% of the land which had been granted. Crown lands remained for sale at the rate of eight shillings per acre. At that time, Darlington contained a population of approximately 3,500. The population was primarily a mixture of the descendants of Loyalist, Canadian and American families, as well as English, Irish and Scottish settlers. There were six grist mills, nine saw mills and one distillery in the township in the 1840s (Smith 1846:42-43).

While the population appears to have grown significantly in the 1840s, census returns from 1851 to 1921 indicate a gradual decline in Darlington Township’s population. From a high of 8,005 in 1851, the population decreased to 5,465 in 1881, to 4,174 in 1901, and to 3,780 in 1921 (Squair, 1927). Nevertheless, various churches, schools, social organizations and societies, and commercial enterprises were established throughout the township in that span. Moreover, roadbuilding

improved, newspapers were established, and many farms thrived, with several winning prizes for agriculture at various exhibitions in the province (Squair, 1927).

Darlington Township remained largely agricultural throughout the twentieth century, though "industrial and commercial enterprises have grown in scope and diversity over the years" (Mika & Mika, 1977). The Lake Ontario shoreline underwent significant development in the second half of the twentieth century. Darlington Provincial Park opened in 1959, a large cement plant opened in 1968, and the Ontario Power Generation's Darlington Nuclear Generating Station opened in 1990. Moreover, a new municipal building opened in 1959, and new schools opened in the 1960s to serve the growing population, which rose above 10,000 in the early 1970s. In 1973, Darlington Township united with both the Town of Bowmanville and the neighbouring Clarke Township to form the new municipality of Newcastle (Mika & Mika, 1977). However, the name changed to Clarington – a combination of Clarke and Darlington – in 1993 as a means to distinguish the municipality from the village of Newcastle located therein.

3.3 Review of Historical Mapping

The 1861 *Map of the County of Durham* (Tremaine, 1861) and the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham* (Belden, 1878) were examined to determine the presence of historical features within the study area during the nineteenth century (Figure 2 and Figure 3). Historically, the study area is located on part of Lots 30 to 33, Concession 3 in the Township of Darlington, County of Durham.

It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases. For instance, they were often financed by subscription limiting the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases. The use of historical map sources to reconstruct or predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally begins by using common reference points between the various sources. The historical maps are geo-

referenced to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on a modern map. The results of this exercise can often be imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process, including differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources.

The 1861 Tremaine map (Figure 2) depicts the study area in what appears to be a sparsely populated rural-agricultural context northwest of the small village of Courtice. All original 200-acre lots have been subdivided and have individual owners, though only a few farmhouses dot the landscape both within and outside of the study area. Concession roads and sideroads are clearly depicted on the map, with the curvature of what is now Tooley Road already evident at this time. Farewell Creek is shown along the western portion of the study area, and a pond is depicted northwest of the study area.

The 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas (Figure 3) continues to depict the study area in a rural-agricultural context northwest of the village of Courtice, which has residential development, as well as churches, a few commercial enterprises, and a Temperance Hall (though these are located beyond the scope of the map). More properties within and in the vicinity of the study area now have residences thereon when compared with the 1860 map. Farewell Creek is the dominant landscape feature within the study area, running adjacent to Tooley Road.

In addition to nineteenth-century mapping, historical topographic mapping and an aerial photograph from the twentieth century were examined. This report presents maps and aerial photographs from 1930, 1954, 1976, and 1994 (Figure 4 to Figure 7).

The 1930 topographic map (Figure 4) continues to depict the study area in a rural-agricultural context. The landscape is shown to be relatively flat, with dense tree coverage in the southeastern portion of the study area, and along the banks of Farewell Creek. A small cluster of houses appears on the south side of Pebblestone Road, east of the creek; the only other house within the study area

at this time is located in the southwest corner, with a driveway coming off Tooley Road and with a wooden bridge crossing Farewell Creek to access the residence. A Canadian National Railways rail corridor is depicted with an east-west orientation to the north of the study area.

The 1954 aerial photograph (Figure 5) shows that forested areas dominate much the landscape within the study area, though clearly delineated and identifiable fields are also apparent, particularly in the northern portion of the study area. An orchard appears to be in the southwestern corner of the study area at the end of a long driveway off Tooley Road, next to Farewell Creek. A few houses or structures of some kind may be evident on the south side of Pebblestone Road and the west side of Trulls Road within the study area.

The 1976 topographic map (Figure 6) depicts significant rural-residential development within the study area. All new houses are located close to the main road corridors – which are all two lanes with a "loose or stabilized surface". Most of the houses are located along the west side of Trulls Road and the south side of Sherry Lane. The majority of the study area remains forested, except for an orchard in the southwest and agricultural fields in the north.

The 1994 topographic map (Figure 7) continues to depict the study area in a similar manner as in 1976. Forested areas continue to dominate the landscape, and Farewell Creek and two small tributaries are evident on the west side. Two small ponds are located on either side of Trulls Road, south of Pebblestone Road. Timberlane Court has now been built northwest of the study area.

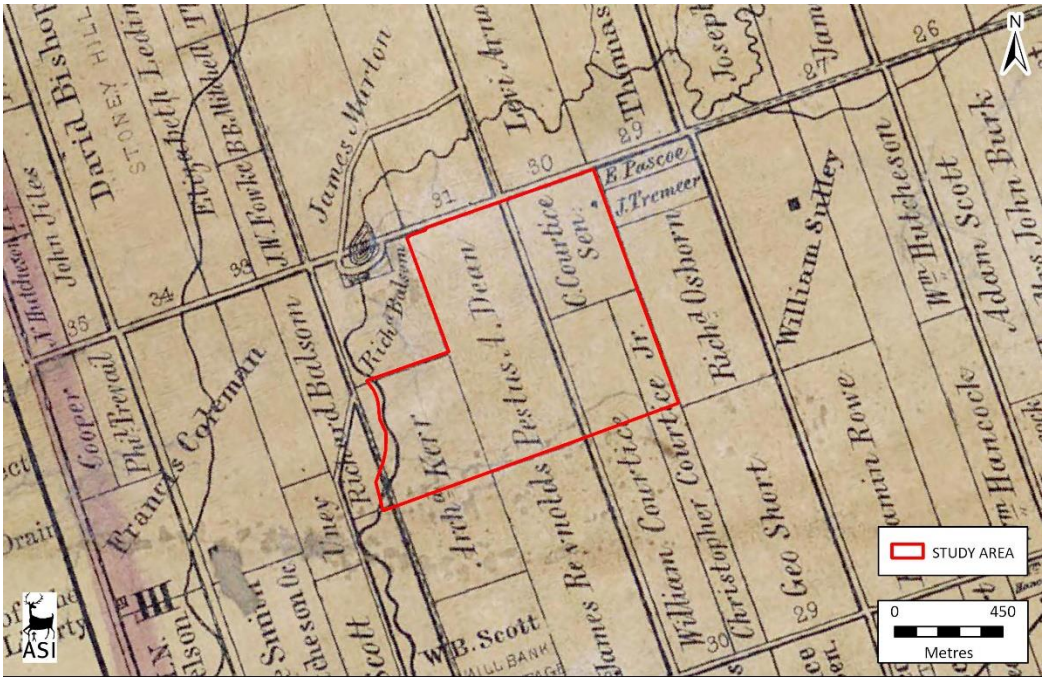

Figure 2: The study area overlaid on the 1861 Tremaine's Map of the County of Durham (Tremaine, 1861)

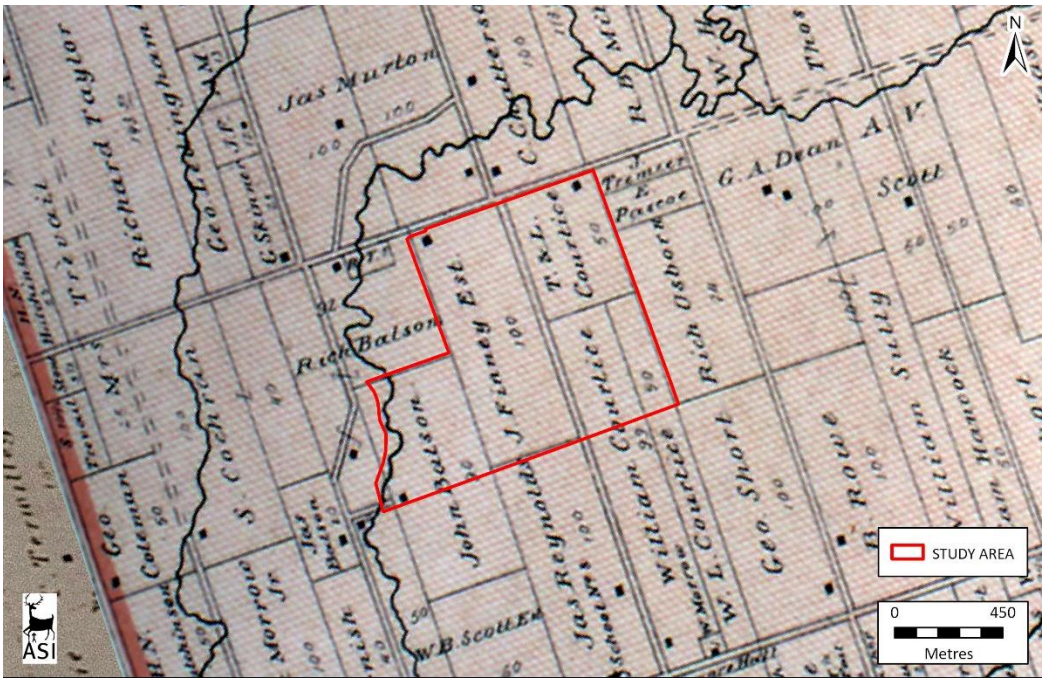

Figure 3: The study area overlaid on the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham (Belden, 1878)

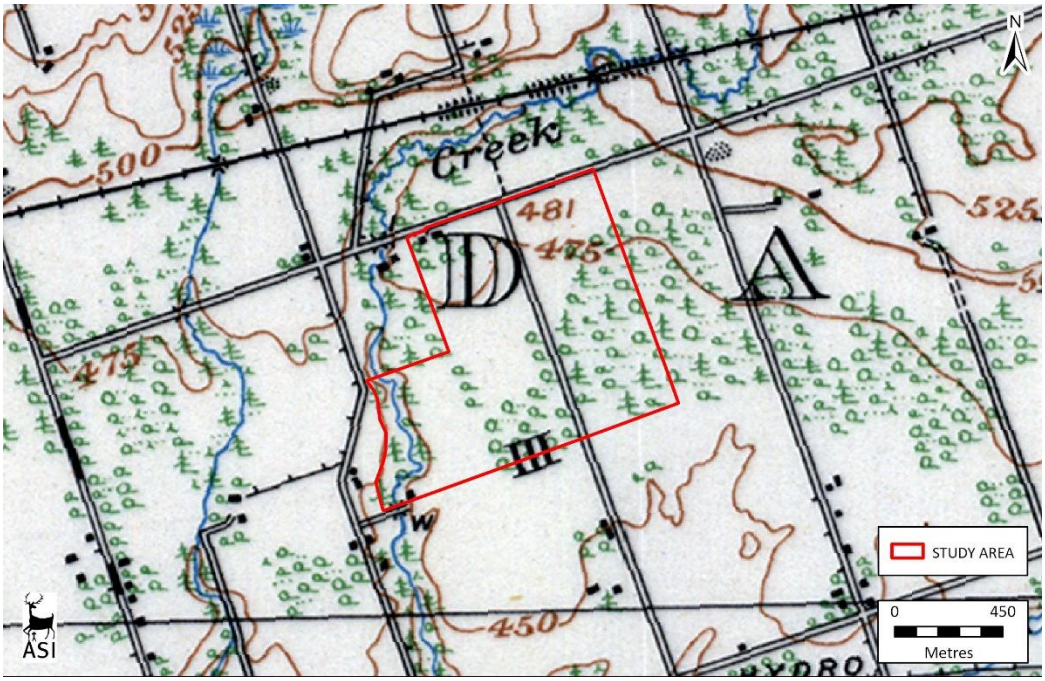

Figure 4: The study area overlaid on a 1930 topographic map, Oshawa sheet (Department of National Defence, 1930)

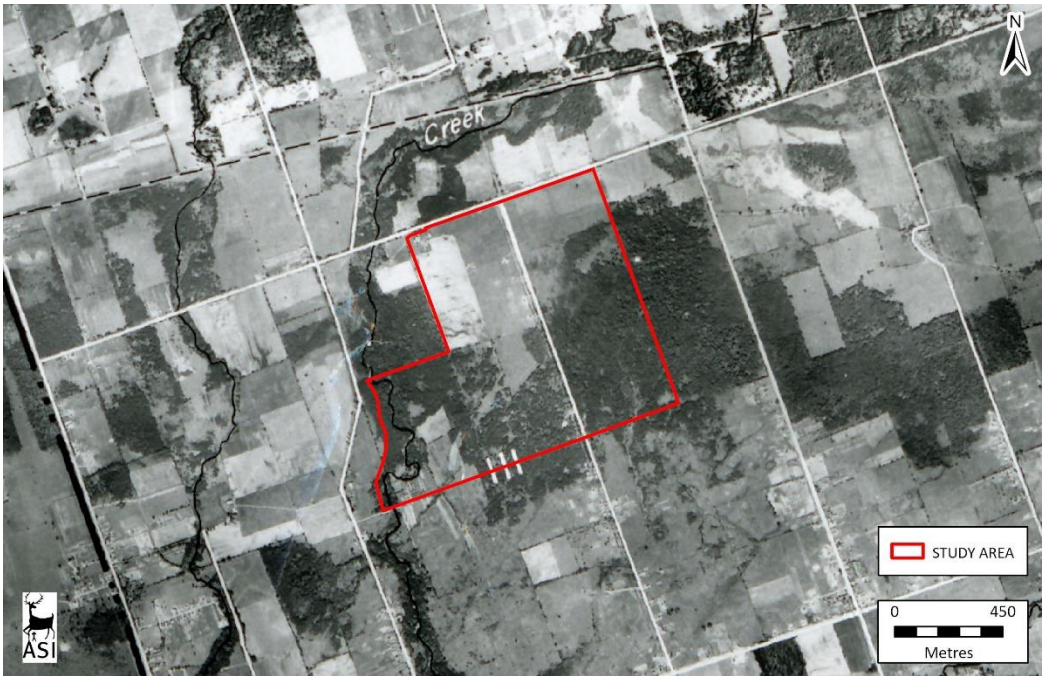

Figure 5: The study area overlaid on a 1954 aerial photograph (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954)

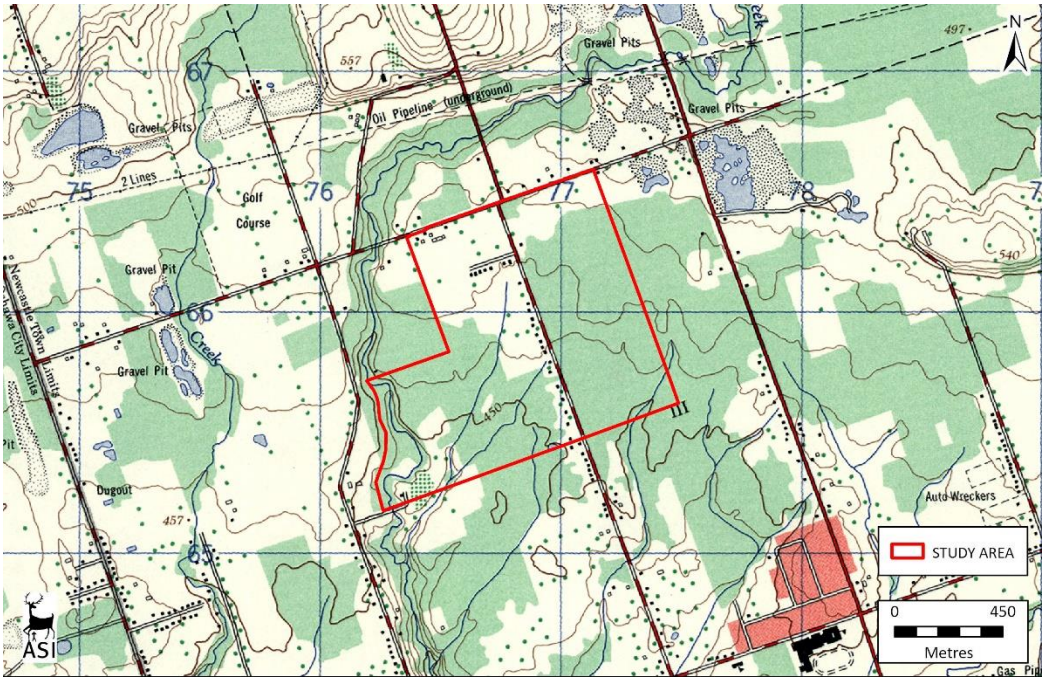

Figure 6: The study area overlaid on a 1976 topographic map, Oshawa sheet (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1976)

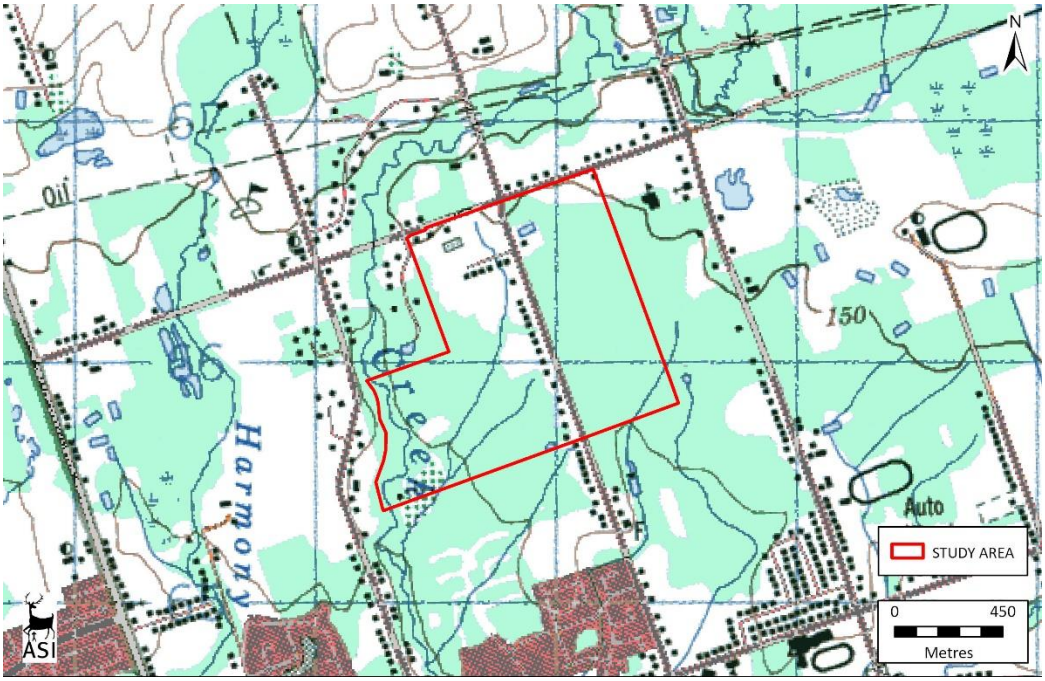

Figure 7: The study area overlaid on a 1994 topographic map, Oshawa sheet (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1994)

4.0 Existing Conditions

A field review of the study area was undertaken by John Sleath of Archaeological Services Inc., on 18 April 2024, to document the existing conditions of the study area from existing rights-of-way and from a private property to document Farewell Creek.[1] The existing conditions of the study area are described below and captured in Plate 1 to Plate 14. Photo locations are provided in Figure 8 below.

4.1 Description of Field Review

The study area is located in a mixed rural-residential, agricultural, and forested context in north Courtice. Forests are located in the southern half of the study area, and are especially dense surrounding Farewell Creek, which runs in a southerly direction at the southwestern end of the study area. The forest in this area is also within a muddy/marshy landscape, though there are pockets of clearings therein. The east side of Trulls Road is overwhelmingly agricultural, though forested areas are in the southeast corner of the study area. Rural-residential properties are located along the west side of Trulls Road and feature mid-twentieth century houses on long narrow properties with mature trees. Within the study area, the south side of Pebblestone Road features agricultural lands and rural-residential properties, as well as a large garden centre (Witzke's Greenhouses) on an expansive property featuring a retail space, greenhouse facilities, and several acres of cultivated plants (Plate 1 to Plate 14). Note that the field review confirmed that all structures that appeared within the study area on nineteenth and early twentieth-century maps are no longer extant.

[1] Permission to enter private property was arranged with the landowner on behalf of Archaeological Services Inc.

Plate 1: Looking northeast along Adelaide Avenue (A.S.I., 2024)

Plate 2: Looking east toward trees, low lying vegetation, and mud northwest of intersection of Adelaide Avenue and Niddery Street (A.S.I., 2024)

Plate 3: Looking north up a muddy trail northwest of intersection of Adelaide Avenue and Niddery Street (A.S.I., 2024)

Plate 4: Looking northeast toward a clearing within a forested area north of Page Place (A.S.I., 2024)

Plate 5: Looking south along Farewell Creek from north of Page Place (A.S.I., 2024)

Plate 6: Looking east along Adelaide Avenue (A.S.I., 2024)

Plate 7: Looking north along Trulls Road (A.S.I., 2024)

Plate 8: Looking east to fields and wooded area from Trulls Road (A.S.I., 2024)

Plate 9: Looking southwest to rural residential properties along Trulls Road (A.S.I., 2024)

Plate 10: Looking west along Sherry Lane (A.S.I., 2024)

Plate 11: Looking northwest from Trulls Road (A.S.I., 2024)

Plate 12: Looking southeast from intersection of Trulls Road and Pebblestone Road (A.S.I., 2024)

Plate 13: Looking east along Pebblestone Road to intersection with Trulls Road (A.S.I., 2024)

Plate 14: Looking south to Witzke's Greenhouses and Garden Centre on Pebblestone Road (A.S.I., 2024)

4.2 Identification of Known and Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Based on the results of the background research and field review, one potential cultural heritage landscape was identified within the study area. A detailed inventory of known and potential built heritage resources (B.H.R.s) and cultural heritage landscapes (C.H.L.s) within the study area is presented below in Table 1. See Figure 8 for mapping showing the location of the identified potential cultural heritage landscape.

Table 1: Inventory of Known and Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Study Area

Feature I.D.	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
C.H.L. 1	Watercourse	Farewell Creek	Potential C.H.L. – Identified during field review/desktop research	Farewell Creek is a winding waterway with small embankments and surrounded by both low-lying vegetation and mature trees within the study area. The creek is part of the Black, Harmony, and Farewell (B.H.F.) watershed, which traverses through both Oshawa and Clarington in Durham Region before emptying into Lake Ontario. The B.H.F. Creek watershed includes five provincially significant wetland complexes and supports a diverse habitat for wildlife (Central Lake Ontario Conservation, 2020). The potential heritage attributes of Farewell Creek include its alignment, naturalized embankments, and its continued ecological health. The creek's potential heritage value lies in its association with the Michi Saagiig Nation, who would have fished the creek, collected plants along its shore, and hunted in the vicinity as part of their seasonal harvesting rounds. The creek is also believed to have been used as a travel corridor and place marker.	 Plate 15: Farewell Creek (A.S.I., 2024)

Figure 8: Location of the Identified Cultural Heritage Landscape (C.H.L.) in the Study Area

5.0 Preliminary Impact Assessment

The following sections provide more detailed information regarding the proposed project undertaking and analysis of the potential impacts on identified known or potential cultural heritage resources.

5.1 Description of Proposed Undertaking

The Farewell Heights Secondary Plan is being prepared to provide more detailed direction for this specific area regarding land uses, transportation, infrastructure, natural heritage, phasing, and urban design.

5.2 Recommended Mitigation Measures

The following section provides more detailed information regarding potential mitigation measures that should be employed to eliminate or reduce negative impacts to the identified cultural heritage landscape (C.H.L.), Farewell Creek (C.H.L. 1). As part of the development of the Secondary Plan and/or its associated policies, the following mitigation measures should be incorporated to the extent feasible.

Construction and staging should be suitably planned to ensure that there are no impacts to Farewell Creek (C.H.L. 1), a watercourse with potential cultural heritage value or interest to Indigenous Nations. In this respect, suitable planning should be undertaken to ensure that infrastructure and construction activities avoid the watercourse, its associated floodplain, and established trees and vegetation in the floodplain to ensure the continued ecological heath of the watercourse. In this respect, suitable ecological mitigation measures should be established by qualified individuals during planning phases and implemented prior to construction to ensure the continued ecological health of the watercourse.

To reduce the potential for unintended adverse impacts, ensure lot patterns include vegetative buffer zones adjacent to the watercourse. Moreover, ground disturbance including grading and excavation, as well as vegetation removal,

should be restricted in proximity to the watercourse, and should be limited to the extent required to complete the proposed project works. Qualified individuals should be retained to determine a suitable setback from the watercourse, and best practices regarding silt fencing and sediment control should be implemented. Where soil disturbance is required in proximity to the watercourse, post-construction rehabilitation should be completed to return the subject watercourse and associated river valley to its pre-construction condition. Where vegetation removals are required, post-construction rehabilitation should also include re-planting with sympathetic, native plant species. In this respect, consultation with a qualified arborist and with Indigenous groups that are familiar with the study area should be completed to determine the most appropriate plant species.

If future direct or indirect impacts to Farewell Creek (C.H.L. 1) are unavoidable in the Farewell Heights Secondary Plan Area, a resource-specific Heritage Impact Assessment (H.I.A.) should be completed by a qualified heritage professional with recent and relevant experience evaluating heritage watercourses prior to site alteration. This H.I.A., if required, should be submitted to the Municipality of Clarington and to interested Indigenous Nations for review and comment.

Potential direct or indirect adverse impacts may include soil disturbance (excavation and grading) and vegetation removal. These are anticipated to be temporary as they will be limited to construction, and reversible if suitable mitigation measures including post-construction rehabilitation are employed.

6.0 Results and Recommendations

Community engagement and information gathering, and a review of federal, provincial, and municipal registers, inventories, and databases revealed that there are no known built heritage resources (B.H.R.s) or cultural heritage landscapes (C.H.L.s) within the Secondary Plan study area. One potential C.H.L. was identified during background research and field review.

6.1 Key Findings

A total of one potential C.H.L. was identified within the study area:

- The potential C.H.L., Farewell Creek (C.H.L. 1) was identified during field review/desktop research.
- The potential C.H.L. is historically associated with the Michi Saagiig Nation who are believed to have fished the creek, collected plants along its shore, and hunted in the vicinity as part of their seasonal harvesting rounds. They may have also used the creek as a travel corridor and place marker.

6.2 Recommendations

Based on the results of the assessment, the following next steps have been developed:

1. Construction and staging should be suitably planned to ensure that there are no impacts to Farewell Creek (C.H.L. 1), a watercourse with potential cultural heritage value or interest to Indigenous Nations. In this respect, suitable planning should be undertaken to ensure that infrastructure and construction activities avoid the watercourse, its associated floodplain, and established trees and vegetation in the floodplain to ensure the continued ecological heath of the watercourse.

2. Where soil disturbance is required, post-construction rehabilitation should be completed to return the subject watercourse and associated river valley to its pre-construction condition and to ensure its continued ecological health. Where vegetation removals are required, post-construction rehabilitation should also include re-planting with sympathetic, native plant species.

    a. Consultation with a qualified arborist and with Indigenous groups should be competed to determine the most appropriate plant species for replanting.

b. Suitable ecological protection and mitigation measures should be developed by qualified individuals, according to best practices in watercourse management, and implemented during construction to ensure the continued ecological health of the watercourse.

c. If future direct or indirect impacts to Farewell Creek (C.H.L. 1) are unavoidable in the Farewell Heights Secondary Plan Area, a resource-specific Heritage Impact Assessment (H.I.A.) should be completed by a qualified heritage professional with recent and relevant experience evaluating heritage watercourses prior to site alteration. This H.I.A., if required, should be submitted to the Municipality of Clarington and to interested Indigenous Nations for review and comment.

3. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s.

4. This Cultural Heritage Report has been submitted to heritage staff at the Municipality of Clarington for review and feedback, and will be circulated to any other local heritage stakeholders, including Indigenous Nations, that may have an interest in this project. The final report should be submitted to the Municipality of Clarington for their records.

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