Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Farewell Heights Secondary Plan (Part of Lots 29-33, Concession 3, Former Darlington Township, Geographic County of Durham) Municipality of Clarington, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario

Original Report

Prepared for:

Municipality of Clarington

Planning and Development Services Department, Community Planning Branch

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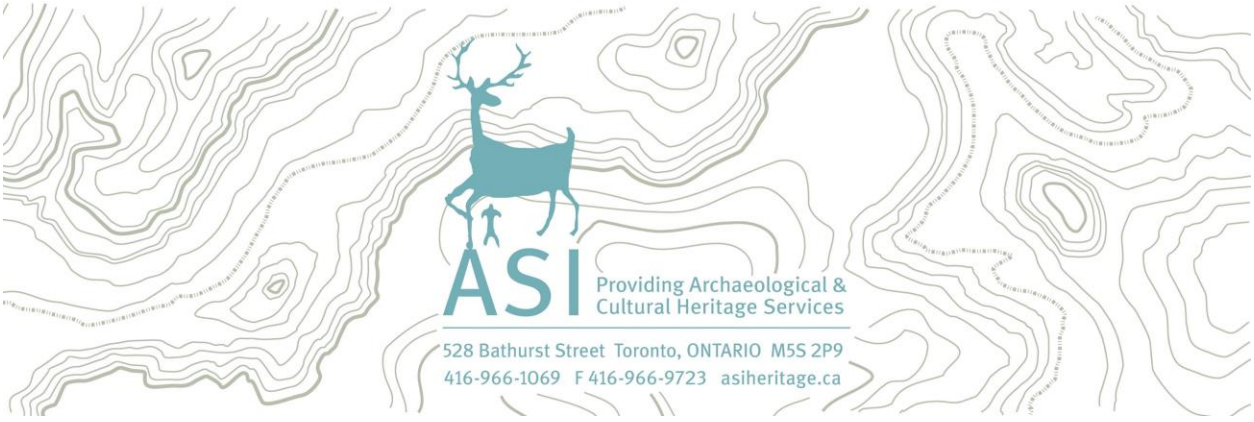

Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by The Planning Partnership on behalf of the Municipality of Clarington to undertake the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Farewell Heights Secondary Plan. The 107 Farewell Heights study area is located in north Courtice in the Geographic Township of Darlington, Durham County, now in the Municipality of Clarington, Regional Municipality of Durham. It is generally bound by Pebblestone Road to the north, Tooley Road and existing residential developments along Timberlane Court to the west, Adelaide Avenue to the south and natural features to the east. It comprises parts of Lots 29-33, Concession 3 (Figure 1) of the original township survey.

The Stage 1 assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the study area, along with nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement trends, and previous archaeological assessment coverage.

Based on the application of the Regional Municipality of Durham's archaeological potential modeling criteria and the previous assessment results, approximately 10% or 10.8 hectares of the study area exhibits potential for the presence of Indigenous and/or Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

Given the findings of the Stage 1 assessment research, the following recommendations are made:

1. Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required on any lands within the Farewell Heights Secondary Plan study area (Figure 9) that may be subject to a development application as mandated under the *Planning Act* or subject to alterations governed by any other type of legislated approval process with archaeological assessment requirements, except where those lands have been previously assessed and cleared of archaeological concern by the relevant approval authority.

   Such assessment(s) must be conducted in accordance with the 2011 Provincial *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G)

using methodologies appropriate to the property in question and its surficial conditions. All active or formerly worked agricultural lands must be assessed through pedestrian survey. Wood lots and other non-arable lands must be assessed by means of test pit survey. Areas deemed to be disturbed or of no potential due to factors of slope or drainage during the Stage 2 assessment process must be appropriately documented.

This work is required prior to any land disturbing activities in order to identify any archaeological resources that may be present.

2. Stage 3 assessment must be undertaken for the area associated with archaeological site AlGq-179 on Lot 30, Concession 3 (Supplementary Documentation: Figure 1) to more fully identify the character, extent, and significance of the archaeological deposit, in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines.
    a. The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment should commence with the creation of a recording grid on a fixed datum, the position of which has been recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS). Then, a controlled surface collection must be conducted to precisely define the nature and extent of the site. This work will **require that the site area be ploughed** and allowed to weather for at least one substantial rainfall prior to commencing this work. The location of each artifact should be mapped with the aid of a tape measure and transit, and a surface map produced of the site.

    b. A series of one-metre by one-metre test units must then be excavated across the entire site area at 5 m intervals within an established grid in order to determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposits. An additional 20% of the total number of units excavated on the grid must be strategically excavated at 5 m intervals throughout the site, around units of high artifact counts or other significant areas of the site. The test units should be excavated 5 cm into the sterile subsoil and soil fills screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil should be troweled, and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits.

c. The results of the Stage 3 assessment must be used to evaluate the cultural heritage value or interest of the site and to develop a series of recommendations concerning any further mitigative options that may be necessary.

Project Personnel

- **Project Manager and Director**: David Robertson, M.A. (P372), Senior Archaeologist, Director, Planning Assessment Division
- **Field Director**: John Sleath, M.A. (P382), Cultural Heritage Specialist, Cultural Heritage Division
- **Project Administrator**: Lauren Vince, Hons. B.A. (R1235), Associate Archaeologist, Planning Assessment Division
- **Report Preparation**: David Robertson; Michael Wilcox, Ph.D., Historian - Cultural Heritage Division; John Sleath
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Table of Contents

List of Images

List of Maps

1.0 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by The Planning Partnership on behalf of the Municipality of Clarington to undertake the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Farewell Heights Secondary Plan. The 107 Farewell Heights study area is located in north Courtice in the Geographic Township of Darlington, Durham County, now in the Municipality of Clarington, Regional Municipality of Durham. It is generally bound by Pebblestone Road to the north, Tooley Road and existing residential developments along Timberlane Court to the west, Adelaide Avenue to the south and natural features to the east. It comprises parts of Lots 29-33, Concession 3 (Figure 1) of the original township survey.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the project management and direction of David Robertson (Project Information Form P372-0278-2024). All activities carried out during this assessment conform to the requirements of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2020) under section 3 of the *Planning Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13 (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 1990), the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18 (Ministry of Culture 1990) and the Provincial *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ministry of Tourism and Culture, 2011). The assessment also took into consideration the Region of Durham's Archaeological Potential Model (Archaeological Services Inc., 2013).

Notification to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by The Planning Partnership on March 13, 2024.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Current archaeological evidence indicates humans were present in southern Ontario approximately 13,000 years before present (B.P.). 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 and Fritz, 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller, 1990; Ferris, 2013).

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 woodworking 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 archaeological evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 B.P. and is interpreted by archaeologists to be indicative of increased social organization and the investment of labour into social infrastructure (Brown, 1995:13; 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., 1990:136-138) and by approximately 2,000 B.P., evidence exists for small community camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al., 1990:155, 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 and Williamson, 2013:13–15). As is evident in detailed Anishinaabek 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.), larger settlement sites focused on horticulture begin to dominate the archaeological record. Seasonal dispersal of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson, 1990:317). By 1300-1450 C.E., archaeological research focusing on these horticultural societies notes populations communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al., 1990:343). 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.

In the early 1600s C.E., the Huron-Wendat Confederacy was encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries in Simcoe County. In the 1640s, devastating epidemics and the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nippissing and Odawa) led to their dispersal from southern Ontario. Shortly afterwards, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. 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.

1.2.2 The Johnson-Butler Purchases

In 1763, following the fall of Quebec, New France was transferred to British control at the Treaty of Paris. The British government began to pursue major land purchases to the north of Lake Ontario in the early nineteenth century and the Crown acknowledged the Mississaugas as the owners of the lands between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe and entered into negotiations for additional tracts of land as the need arose to facilitate European settlement.

The study area is within the lands subject to the Johnson-Butler Purchases in the traditional territory of the Michi Saagiig and Chippewa Nations, collectively known

as the Williams Treaties First Nations which include Alderville First Nation, Beausoleil Island First Nation, Chippewas of Rama First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Georgina Island First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, and Mississaugas of Scugog Island 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. However, records of the acquisition were not clear as to the extent of lands agreed upon (Surtees 1984:37–45). 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).

1.2.3 Indigenous Community Contributions

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. There are various understandings of the histories and movements of communities based on the study of different oral histories and written records and it is fair to say that there is no universally accepted narrative.

The following narratives have been provided by Alderville First Nation, the Chippewas of Rama First Nation and the Huron-Wendat Nation.

Alderville First Nation

The following 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 AD 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."

Rama First Nation

"The Chippewas of Rama First Nation are an Anishinaabe (Ojibway) community located at Rama First Nation, ON. Our history began with a great migration from the East Coast of Canada into the Great Lakes region. Throughout a period of several hundred years, our direct ancestors again migrated to the north and eastern shores of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. Our Elders say that we made room in our territory for our allies, the Huron-Wendat Nation, during their times of war with the Haudenosaunee. Following the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat Nation from the region in the mid-1600s, our stories say that we again migrated to our territories in what today is known as Muskoka and Simcoe County. Several major battles with the Haudenosaunee culminated in peace being agreed between the Anishinaabe and the Haudenosaunee, after which the Haudenosaunee agreed to leave the region and remain in southern Ontario. Thus, since the early 18th century, much of central Ontario into the lower parts of northern Ontario has been Anishinaabe territory.

The more recent history of Rama First Nation begins with the creation of the "Coldwater Narrows" reserve, one of the first reserves in Canada. The

Crown intended to relocate our ancestors to the Coldwater reserve and ultimately assimilate our ancestors into Euro-Canadian culture. Underlying the attempts to assimilate our ancestors were the plans to take possession of our vast hunting and harvesting territories. Feeling the impacts of increasingly widespread settlement, many of our ancestors moved to the Coldwater reserve in the early 1830s. Our ancestors built homes, mills, and farmsteads along the old portage route which ran through the reserve, connecting Lake Simcoe to Georgian Bay (this route is now called "Highway 12"). After a short period of approximately six years, the Crown had a change of plans. Frustrated at our ancestors continued exploiting of hunting territories (spanning roughly from Newmarket to the south, Kawartha Lakes to the east, Meaford to the west, and Lake Nipissing to the north), as well as unsuccessful assimilation attempts, the Crown reneged on the promise of reserve land. Three of our Chiefs, including Chief Yellowhead, went to York under the impression they were signing documents affirming their ownership of land and buildings. The Chiefs were misled, and inadvertently allegedly surrendered the Coldwater reserve back to the Crown.

Our ancestors, then known as the Chippewas of Lakes Simcoe and Huron, were left landless. Earlier treaties, such as Treaty 16 and Treaty 18, had already resulted in nearly 2,000,000 acres being allegedly surrendered to the Crown. The Chippewas made the decision to split into three groups. The first followed Chief Snake to Snake Island and Georgina Island (today known as the Chippewas of Georgina Island). The second group followed Chief Aissance to Beausoleil Island, and later to Christian Island (Beausoleil First Nation). The third group, led by Chief Yellowhead, moved to the Narrows between Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching and eventually, Rama (Chippewas of Rama First Nation).

A series of purchases, using Rama's own funds, resulted in Yellowhead purchasing approximately 1,600 acres of abandoned farmland in Rama Township. This land makes up the core of the Rama Reserve today, and we have called it home since the early 1840's. Our ancestors began developing our community, clearing fields for farming and building

homes. They continued to hunt and harvest in their traditional territories, especially within the Muskoka region, up until the early 1920's. In 1923, the Williams Treaties were signed, surrendering 12,000,000 acres of previously unceded land to the Crown. Once again, our ancestors were misled, and they were informed that in surrendering the land, they gave up their right to access their seasonal traditional hunting and harvesting territories.

With accessing territories difficult, our ancestors turned to other ways to survive. Many men guided tourists around their former family hunting territories in Muskoka, showing them places to fish and hunt. Others worked in lumber camps and mills. Our grandmothers made crafts such as porcupine quill baskets and black ash baskets and sold them to tourists visiting Simcoe and Muskoka. The children were forced into Indian Day School, and some were taken away to Residential Schools. Church on the reserve began to indoctrinate our ancestors. Our community, along with every other First Nation in Canada, entered a dark period of attempted genocide at the hands of Canada and the Crown. Somehow, our ancestors persevered, and they kept our culture, language, and community alive.

Today, our community has grown into a bustling place, and is home to approximately 1,100 people. We are a proud and progressive First Nations community."

Huron-Wendat Nation

"As an ancient people, traditionally, the Huron-Wendat, a great Iroquoian civilization of farmers and fishermen-hunter-gatherers and also the masters of trade and diplomacy, represented several thousand individuals. They lived in a territory stretching from the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and up along the Saint Lawrence Valley on both sides of the Saint Lawrence River all the way to the Great Lakes. Huronia, included in Wendake South, represents a part of the ancestral territory of the Huron-Wendat Nation in Ontario. It extends from Lake Nipissing in the North to Lake Ontario in the South and Île Perrot in the East to around Owen Sound in the West. This territory is today marked by several hundred archaeological sites, listed to

date, testifying to this strong occupation of the territory by the Nation. It is an invaluable heritage for the Huron-Wendat Nation and the largest archaeological heritage related to a First Nation in Canada.

According to our own traditions and customs, the Huron-Wendat are intimately linked to the Saint Lawrence River and its estuary, which is the main route of its activities and way of life. The Huron-Wendat formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent. Today, the population of the Huron-Wendat Nation is composed of more than 4000 members distributed on-reserve and off-reserve.

The Huron-Wendat Nation band council (CNHW) is headquartered in Wendake, the oldest First Nations community in Canada, located on the outskirts of Quebec City (20 km north of the city) on the banks of the Saint Charles River. There is only one Huron-Wendat community, whose ancestral territory is called the Nionwentsïo, which translates to "our beautiful land" in the Wendat language.

The Huron-Wendat Nation is also the only authority that have the authority and rights to protect and take care of her ancestral sites in Wendake South."

1.2.4 Township Survey and Settlement

Parts of Darlington Township were first surveyed by Augustus Jones in 1791-1792, 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 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:i; Winearls, 1991:485).

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 courthouse 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, 1985:184; Rayburn, 1997:88).

Darlington is thought to have been named in July 1792, after a town having the same name in Durham County, England (Smith, 1799:71–72; Gardiner, 1899:194; Rayburn, 1997:101). After the 1792 survey, Darlington Township was granted to Andrew Pierce who had proposed bringing sponsored settlers to the province (Mika and Mika, 1977:521). 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, 1994:7, 9-10). 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 sawmills 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 and 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 and 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.

The study area encompasses the north halves of Lots 30 and 31 and part of the north half of Lo 32, Concession 3 as laid out by the original township survey.

Lot 30, Concession 3 Darlington

The 200-acre parcel of land making up Lot 30, Concession 3 of Darlington Township came into George Sinclair's possession at some point prior to 1834. In 1835, he sold it to Alexander Wood, but Wood sold it the following year to William Allan. For an unknown reason, the crown grant for 200 acres on Lot 30 was allotted to Mary Ann Allan [illegible] in 1841. She is likely the wife of William

Allan, who sold the property to William [illegible] in 1850. A bond was then issued in 1866 securing the title for Christopher Courtice and others (Ontario Land Registry Access, no date [a]). Three members of the Courtice family appear as owners on Lot 30 according to the Tremaine map of 1861 (Figure 2). Christopher Courtice Senior is shown on the north quarter of the lot and there is a structure in the northeast corner of the lot, set back from the concession road. The balance of the lot was divided between William Courtice and Christopher Courtice Jr.

Christopher Courtice (c. 1796-1875) was married to Grace Mason Courtice (1801-1872), and they had at least eight children, including William (1826-1922) and Christopher Jr. (1832-1866). The 1861 census identifies Christopher Courtice Sr. (64), Grace (57), and three children residing in a two-storey stone house, though that residence was likely on the nearby Lot 29, Concession 2, which Courtice also owned (Library and Archives Canada 1861). No information related to occupancy or land use of the north half of Lot 30 could be located within the 1871 census (Library and Archives Canada 1871). The 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas* (Figure 3) shows the north quarter of the lot owned by T. & L. Courtice – possibly referencing brothers Thomas and Lawrence Courtice – with a residence in the northeast corner, while the balance of the lot was divided between William Courtice and W.L. Courtice. Much of the lot likely remained under the ownership of members of the Courtice family until the 1920s (Ontario Land Registry Access, no date [a]). The farmstead is not indicated on the 1930 topographic mapping prepared by the Department of National Defence (Figure 4).

Lot 31, Concession 3 Darlington

The Crown grant for the northern 100 acres of Lot 31, Concession 3 was allotted to Festus A. Dean in 1852 (Ontario Land Registry Access, no date [b]). Dean was listed as the owner of 100 acres on Lot 31 on the 1851 census, though the only information entered related to him is that he owned two milch cows and three pigs, and that the property yielded 100 pounds of butter. No information on structures or other land uses was entered (Library and Archives Canada 1851). His name (as Pestus) appears as the owner on the Tremaine map of 1861 (Figure 2), although no structures are indicated. No information related to Dean, or to potential other occupants and/or their use of the north half of Lot 31 could be

located within the 1871 census (Library and Archives Canada 1871). Dean and his wife deeded the land to William H. Thomas in 1873, but the following year, it was re-deeded to Richard Taylor. In January 1876, Taylor and his wife deeded the land to Samuel McClennan, but in February of that same year, it was re-deeded to William Finney (Ontario Land Registry Access, no date [b]). The Finney family had been residing in Manvers, Durham East in 1871 (Library and Archives Canada 1871). William Finney may have died c. 1877, as the property is identified as the J. Finney Est[ate] on the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas*, perhaps referring to a family member or relative (Figure 3). A house appears in the northwest corner of his 100-acre lot. Two buildings are shown in this general location on the 1930 topographic map (Figure 4). It appears that either the Finneys or McClellans owned the property until 1901, when the executors of the property transferred title to Mary Hall and Isabella Jane Trull.

Lot 32, Concession 3 Darlington

The Crown grant for the 200-acre Lot 32, Concession 3 was allotted to William Yearns in 1805. The property was transferred to John Yearns at an unknown date, and he sold it to George Stanton in 1835.[1] In 1856, Stanton and his wife sold 150 acres (the southern ¾ of Lot 32) to Frederic Cubitt. Archibald Kerr appears to have held the mortgage, which perhaps explains why his name is listed as the owner on the Tremaine map (Figure 2). George Stanton re-acquired the 150 acres in 1864 but sold part of it to John Balson (1837-1917), likely a relative of Richard Balson who owned the northern-most 50 acres of the lot at this time. John Balson acquired more of the lot in 1869 (Ontario Land Registry Access, no date [b]). The 1871 census notes that Bolson was the owner and occupant of 96 acres, and was growing wheat, peas, potatoes, hay, and grass and clover seed. He also owned three horses over three years old; one colt; five milch cows; four other horned cattle; five sheep, and three pigs. The family produced 100 pounds of butter and

[1] Stanton and his wife sold the northern-most 50 acres of Lot 32, north of the study area, to Francis Dodds in 1852. Dodds sold various parcels in the 1850s, including a 47-acre parcel – excluding a mill pond – to David F. Durk in 1855. Durk sold the property to Richard Balson in 1860, and Balson's name appears as the owner of the northern portion of Lot 32 on the Tremaine map.

60 pounds of wool during the census year, as well as 65 cords of firewood (Library and Archives Canada 1871). Balson was likely still residing on Lot 32 by the end of the century. The 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas* indicates a farmstead to the east of Farewell Creek and the concession road between Lots 32 and 33 (Figure 3). A structure corresponding to this feature is also identified on the 1930 topographic map (Figure 4).

1.2.5 Review of Historical Mapping and Aerial Photography

As noted in Section 1.2.4. the approximate locations of several farmsteads are shown on maps dating between 1861 and 1930. These maps and later sources, such as mid-twentieth-century aerial photography (Figure 5) show that the study area forms part of a long-standing rural-agricultural landscape northwest of the village of Courtice, with a relatively low density of settlement features. The twentieth-century sources shows that the landscape is relatively flat, and forest cover dominate much of the study area, although clearly delineated and identifiable agricultural 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.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Physiography

The study area is situated within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984), which is the former bed of glacial Lake Iroquois. Below the Lake Iroquois Strand, the quaternary sediments are dominated by outwash sands typical of nearshore deposits. The balance of the plain, towards the modern lake shore, is dominated by fine sediments of silt and clay, typical of offshore deposits, overlying till. The slightly sloping plain is dissected by a series of glacial ravines carrying creeks that drain into Lake Ontario (Chapman and Putnam, 1984; Gravenor, 1957).

Glacial Lake Iroquois came into existence by about 12,000 B.P, as the Ontario lobe of the Wisconsin glacier retreated from the Lake Ontario. Isostatic uplift of its

outlet, combined with blockage of subsequent lower outlets by glacial ice, produced a water plain substantially higher than modern Lake Ontario. Beginning around 12,000 B.P., water levels dropped stepwise during the next few centuries in response to sill elevations at the changing outlet. By about 11,500 B.P., when the St. Lawrence River outlet became established, the initial phase of Lake Ontario began, and this low water phase appears to have lasted until at least 10,500 B.P. At this time the waters stood as much as 100 metres below current levels. However, isostatic uplift was already raising the outlet at Kingston so that by 10,000 B.P., the water level had risen to about 80 metres below present. Uplift since then has continued to tilt Lake Ontario upward to the northeast, propagating a gradual transgressive expansion throughout the basin. The flooded mouths of creeks and rivers that rim the basin–such as are preserved at Grenadier Pond and the mouth of the Humber, provide visible reminders of this process (Anderson and Lewis, 1985; Karrow, 1967:49; Karrow and Warner, 1990; Weninger and McAndrews, 1989).

The north limit of the study area is approximately 700 metres south of the Lake Iroquois strandline, while its south limit is approximately 6.8 kilometres from the shore of Lake Ontario. It falls within a band of coarse-textured glaciolacustrine soils, consisting of sands and gravels, with minor contributions of silt and clay, typical of foreshore and basinal deposits (Ontario Geological Survey, 2010).

Drainage is provided by Farewell Creek, the main channel of passes through the southwest corner of the study area, and several of its tributaries which rise from points further east. Small ponds and more extensive swamps and wet thickets are particularly prominent in the southwest quarter of the study area.

1.3.2 Previous Archaeological Research

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the study area and its surroundings, three sources of information were consulted: the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database; published and unpublished documentary sources; and files located at Archaeological Services Inc.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database. This database contains archaeological sites

registered within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west, and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a Borden block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area is located in Borden block *AlGq*.

The search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database revealed that one archaeological site has been registered in the northeastern part of the study area (Supplementary Documentation Figure 1). **Site AlGq-179** is documented as a circa 1830-1880s Euro-Canadian farmstead on Lot 30, Concession 3, presenting as a 900m^2 surface scatter of approximately 150 artifacts, for which Stage 3 assessment was recommended (The Archaeologists Inc., 2018).

Three other sites are located within approximately a kilometre of the study area: the Armour site (AlGq-28) to the east and the McClelland site (AlGq-40) and site AlGq-175 to the south. The Armour site was registered by Arthur Roberts as a precontact Indigenous site of undetermined date or type based on a reported collection of projectile points that was no longer extant. Consequently, its recorded location on Lot 28, Concession 4 is not particularly reliable. Roberts also registered the McClelland site based on the report of the discovery of a stone gouge on Lot 32, Concession 3 during excavations for a foundation. Site AlGq-175 was discovered during a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of 3171 Tooley Road and consisted of over 80 pieces of lithic debitage found in a single test pit. Stage 3 assessment was recommended (Northeast Archaeological Associates Ltd., 2017).

A search of the Public Register of Archaeological Reports maintained by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism returned a record of one archaeological assessment completed within the secondary plan study area (Figure 6).

In 2016-2018, The Archaeologists Inc. completed a Stage 1-2 assessment of an approximately 29-hectare parcel of arable land on part of Lot 30, Concession 3 (P052-0761-2016). The Stage 2 pedestrian survey resulted in the discovery of the Euro-Canadian farmstead registered as site AlGq-179 noted previously, for which Stage 3 testing was recommended (The Archaeologists Inc., 2018). No records are

available within the Public Register of Archaeological Reports concerning the completion of any such Stage 3 assessment.

During the same background research, it was determined that a second assessment has been completed within 50 metres of the study area boundaries. In 2011-2012, Northeast Archaeological Associates Ltd. undertook a Stage 1-2 assessment of a nine-hectare parcel forming part of Lot 32, Concession 3 in advance of the development of the subdivision to the immediate south of the southwest quarter of the study area (P025-236-2011). These lands, which were largely wooded, were test pitted at five-metre intervals. No archaeological sites were encountered, and it was recommended that the property be cleared of any further archaeological concern (Northeast Archaeological Associates Ltd., 2012).

1.3.3 Existing Conditions

A property inspection was conducted on April 18, 2024. The study area (Figure 7, Images 1-18) was inspected when weather and lighting conditions permitted satisfactory visibility of features, under an overcast sky with some rain. The inspection was undertaken from the existing rights-of-way, with the exception of a portion of Farewell Creek in the southwest corner of the study area, where permission to access private property had been obtained.

The study area is in a mixed rural-residential, agricultural, and forested context. Forests and wet thickets occupy the southern half of the study area (e.g., Images 1-4), and are especially dense surrounding Farewell Creek, which flows south through the southwest corner of the study area in Lot 32 (Image 3). There are occasional small clearings within the tree cover (e.g., Image 2).

Much of the Lot 30 portion of the study area is occupied by an arable or abandoned/fallow fields, with some additional fields on Lot 31 (e.g., Images 5-6, 9, 12-15). The northernmost field on Lot 30 corresponds to the property subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment in 2016-2018 (The Archaeologists Inc., 2018). An extensive garden centre and greenhouse operation occupies the west part of the Lot 31 portion of the study area, with sizeable areas given over to planting beds, car parking, and the greenhouses themselves (e.g., Images 16-17). To the east of the garden centre, rural-residential properties are located along the

west side of Trulls Road and along the south side of Sherry Lane and feature mid-twentieth century houses on long, deep properties (e.g., Images 7-8, 10-11). There are also residential properties on the south side of Pebblestone Road on either side of the garden centre's frontage (e.g., Image 18).

2.0 Analysis and Conclusions

2.1 Archaeological Potential

Water is arguably the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in southern Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as the primary indicator of archaeological site potential. Accordingly, distance to water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modelling of archaeological site locations.

The Provincial *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* stipulate that undisturbed lands within 300 m of primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources, and the shorelines of extant or former waterbodies are considered, at a generic level, to exhibit archaeological potential.

The generic distance to water potential model has been refined for the *Archaeological Potential Model for Durham Region* (Archaeological Services Inc., 2013). According to the modelling criteria, undisturbed lands within 250 metres of major rivers and their tributaries, in addition to the Lake Ontario and Lake Simcoe shorelines have potential for the presence of Indigenous archaeological sites. This 250-metre potential zone is also extended to the lands above glacial lake strands, while 200 metre buffers are applied to the lands below glacial lake strands. The *Archaeological Potential Model for Durham Region* also identifies potential for Indigenous resources within 100 metres of registered Indigenous sites.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate pre-contact archaeological potential, according to the *Standards and Guidelines*, include elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil,

especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, and distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places for indigenous populations, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use by indigenous peoples, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie), and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert) are also considered characteristics that indicate pre-contact archaeological potential.

With respect to the colonial period, the *Standards and Guidelines* state that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military pioneer settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historical landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential.

For the Euro-Canadian period, most early nineteenth-century farmsteads (that is, those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to the water model noted in Section 1.3.3, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 metres of an early historical transportation route are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The *Archaeological Potential Model for Durham Region* considers a similar suite of criteria or indicators (Archaeological Services Inc., 2013). There is potential for historical sites within 100 metres of registered or designated historical sites, cemeteries and features illustrated on historical maps. There is also potential within 200 metres of settlement roads and within 50 metres of early railways.

Figure 8 shows the identification of archaeological potential zones for both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological within the study area based on parameters outlined above, exclusive of considerations of landscape integrity, but incorporating the findings of the previous Stage 2 archaeological assessments that have been completed. Approximately 10% or 10.8 hectares of the study area exhibits potential for the presence of archaeological resources on this basis.

2.1 Archaeological Resource Potential

3.0 Recommendations

Given the findings of the Stage 1 assessment research, the following recommendations are made:

1. Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required on any lands within the Farewell Heights Secondary Plan study area (Figure 9) that may be subject to a development application as mandated under the *Planning Act* or subject to alterations governed by any other type of legislated approval process with archaeological assessment requirements, except where those lands have been previously assessed and cleared of archaeological concern by the relevant approval authority.

Such assessment(s) must be conducted in accordance with the 2011 Provincial *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G) using methodologies appropriate to the property in question and its surficial conditions. All active or formerly worked agricultural lands must be assessed through pedestrian survey. Wood lots and other non-arable lands must be assessed by means of test pit survey. Areas deemed to be

disturbed or of no potential due to factors of slope or drainage during the Stage 2 assessment process must be appropriately documented.

This work is required prior to any land disturbing activities in order to identify any archaeological resources that may be present.

2. Stage 3 assessment must be undertaken for the area associated with archaeological site AlGq-179 on Lot 30, Concession 3 to more fully identify the character, extent, and significance of the archaeological deposit, in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines.
    a. The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment should commence with the creation of a recording grid on a fixed datum, the position of which has been recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS). Then, a controlled surface collection must be conducted to precisely define the nature and extent of the site. This work will **require that the site area be ploughed** and allowed to weather for at least one substantial rainfall prior to commencing this work. The location of each artifact should be mapped with the aid of a tape measure and transit, and a surface map produced of the site.

    b. A series of one-metre by one-metre test units must then be excavated across the entire site area at 5 m intervals within an established grid in order to determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposits. An additional 20% of the total number of units excavated on the grid must be strategically excavated at 5 m intervals throughout the site, around units of high artifact counts or other significant areas of the site. The test units should be excavated 5 cm into the sterile subsoil and soil fills screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil should be troweled, and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits.

    c. The results of the Stage 3 assessment must be used to evaluate the cultural heritage value or interest of the site and to develop a series of recommendations concerning any further mitigative options that may be necessary.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Archaeology Program Unit of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism must be immediately notified.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry approval and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of Ministry approval has been received.

4.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

The following advice on compliance with legislation is provided:

- This report is submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 2005, 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 field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a 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 field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the

Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar at the Ministry of Public and Business Services Delivery is also immediately notified.

- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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6.0 Images

Image 1: Typical forest cover in the southwest part of the study area.

Image 2: A typical clearing in the southwest part of the study area.

Image 3: The main channel of Farewell Creek in the southwest part of the study area.

Image 4: Typical growth in the southcentral part of the study area.

Image 5: View to the arable lands in the south Lot 30 part of the study area.

Image 6: View to the arable lands in the south Lot 30 part of the study area.

Image 7: View to the existing rural residential development at the northwest corner of Trulls Road and Adelaide Avenue.

Image 8: View to existing rural residential development along Trulls Road.

Image 9: View to arable land on the east side of Trulls Road.

Image 10: View to existing rural residential development along Trulls Road.

Image 11: View along Sherry Lane with existing rural residential properties to the left and an arable field to the right.

Image 12: View to arable land on the north part of the Lot 31 part of the study area.

Image 13: View to the arable property on the Lot 30 part of the study area (previously assessed).

Image 14: View to the arable property on the Lot 30 part of the study area (previously assessed).

Image 15: View along Pebblestone Road with arable land on Lot 30 to left.

Image 16: View to the garden centre on Lot 31.

Image 17: View to the garden centre on Lot 31.

Image 18: View to existing rural residential properties on Lot 31.

7.0 Maps

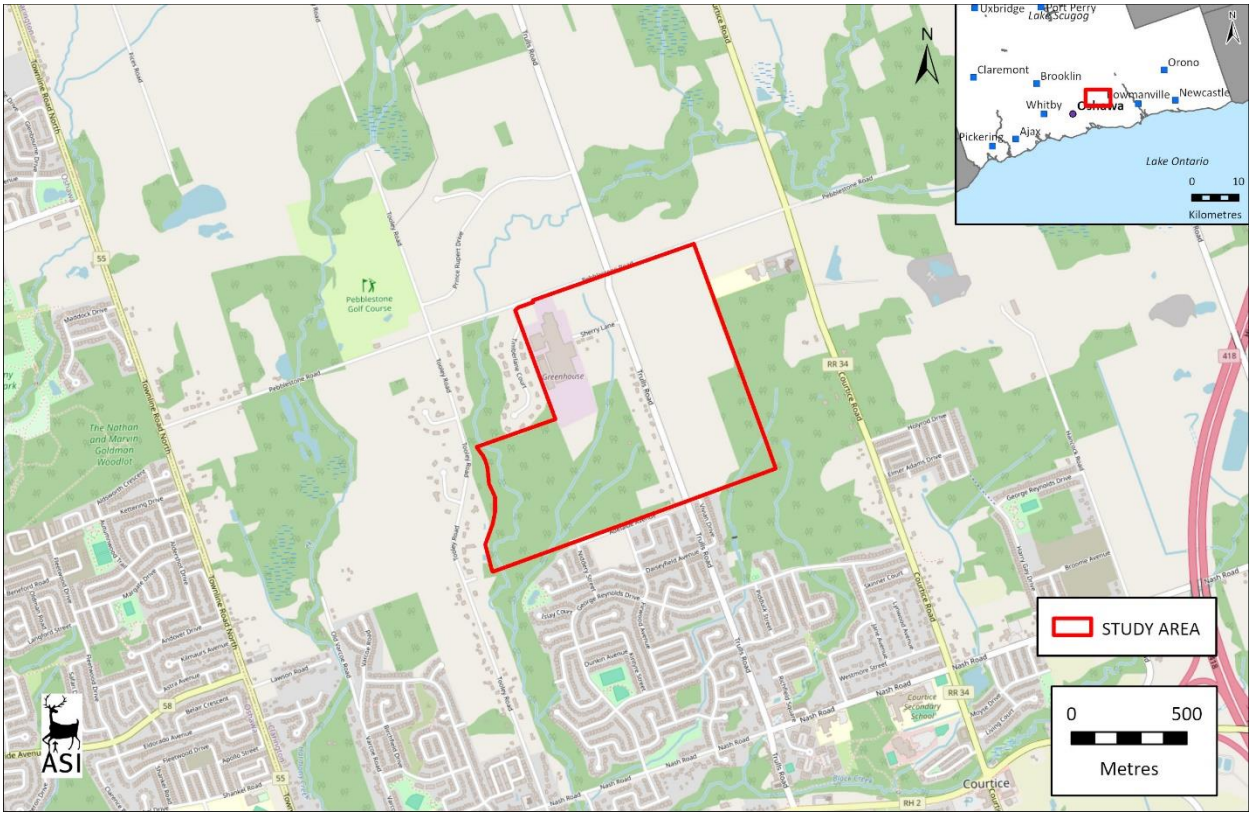

Figure 1: The location of the Farewell Heights Secondary Plan study area. (Base Map: ©OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike License (C.C.-By-S.A.))

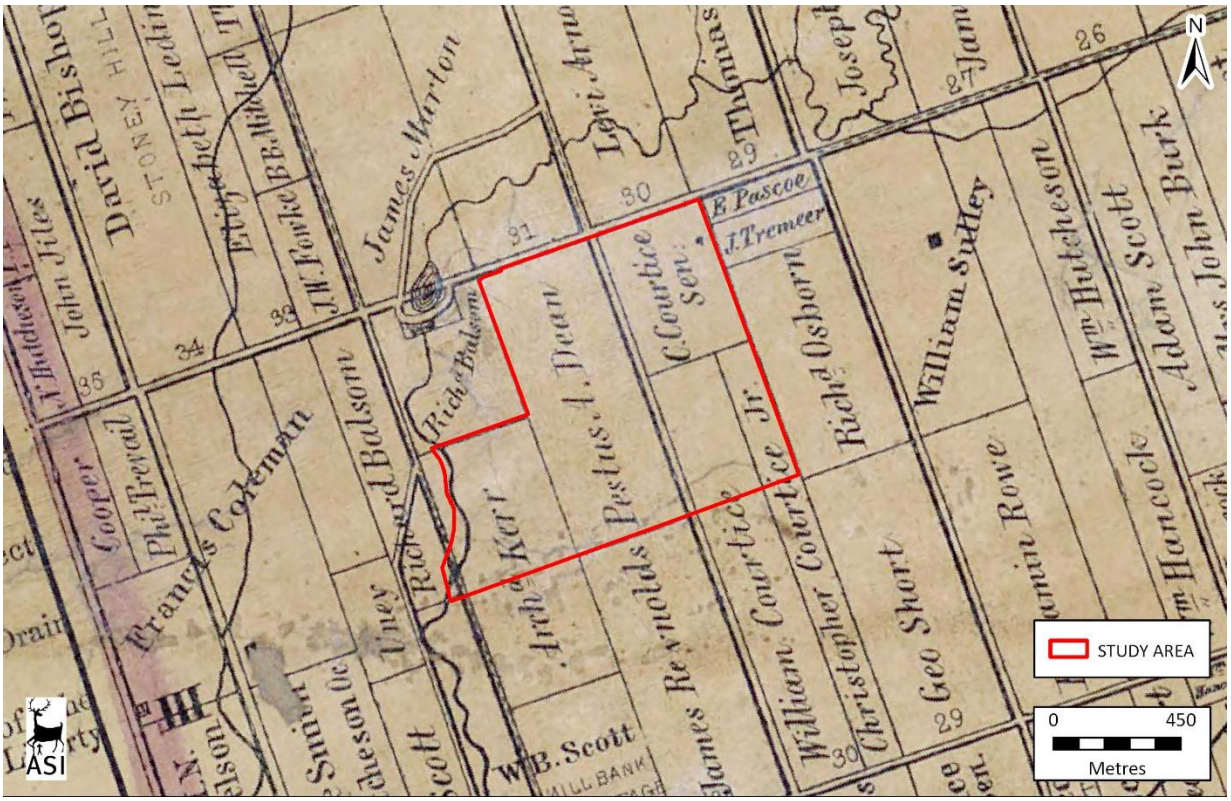

Figure 2: The Farewell Heights Secondary Plan study area on the 1861 *Tremaine's of the County of Durham*.

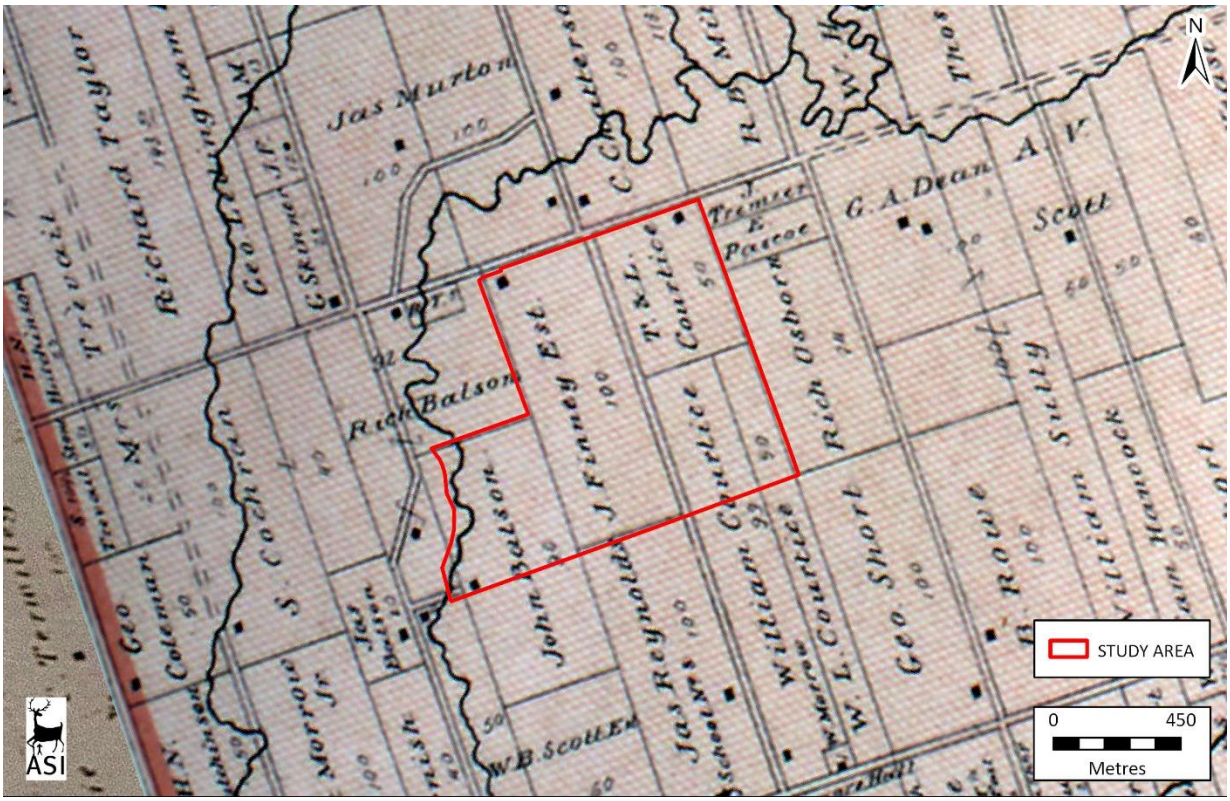

Figure 3: The Farewell Heights Secondary Plan study area on the 1878 *Illustrated Counties of Northumberland and Durham.*

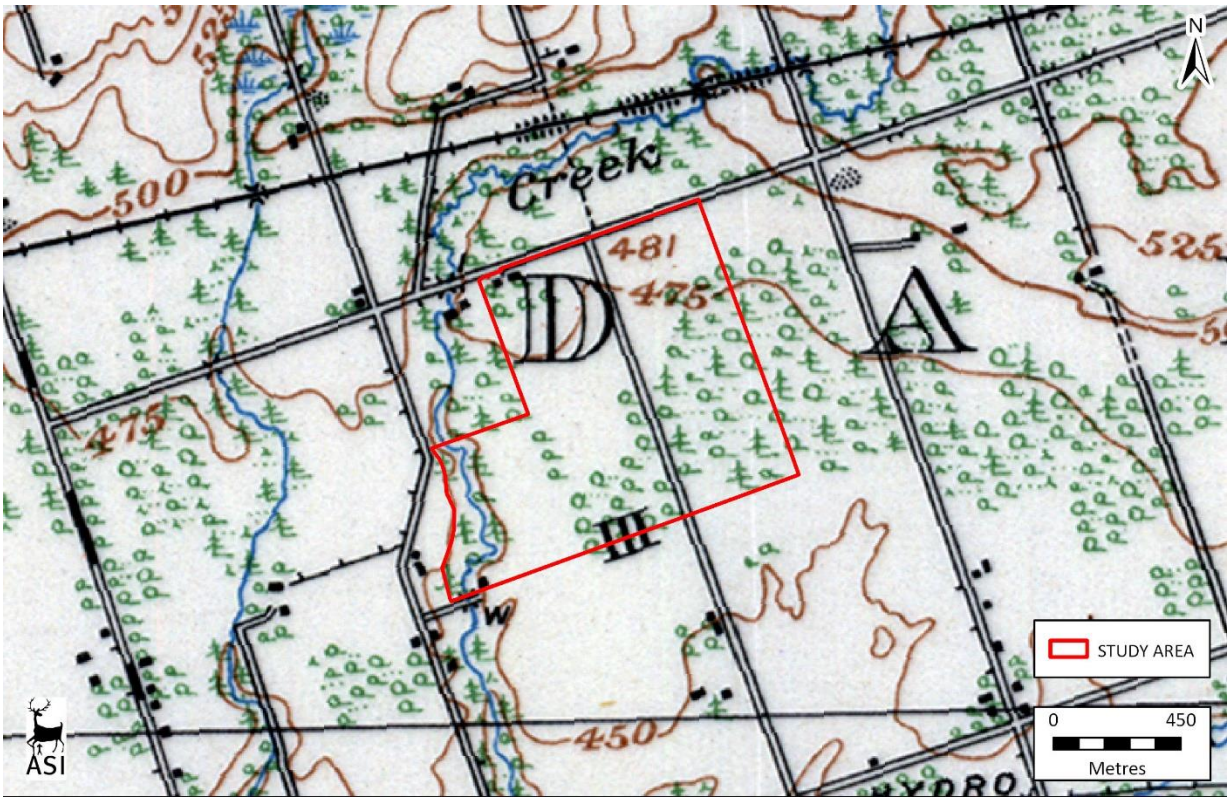

Figure 4: The Farewell Heights Secondary Plan study area on 1930 topographic mapping.

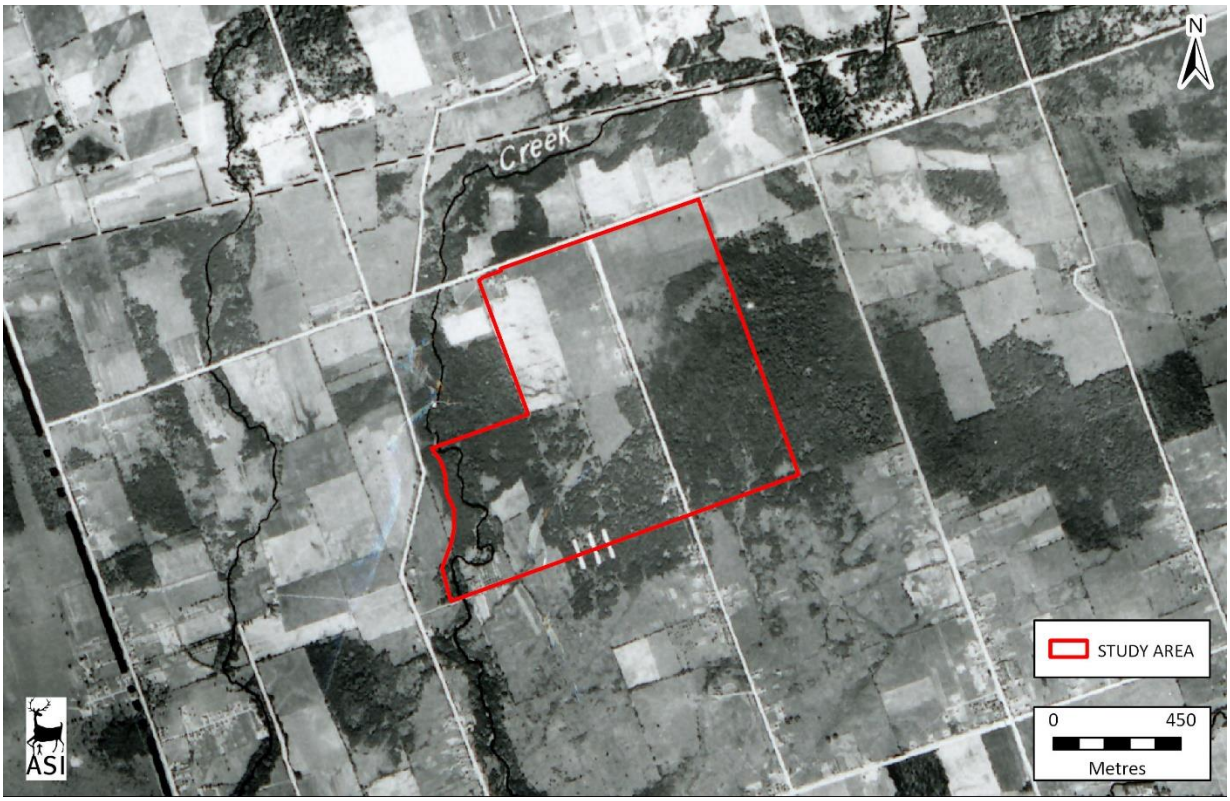

Figure 5: The Farewell Heights Secondary Plan study area on 1954 aerial photography.

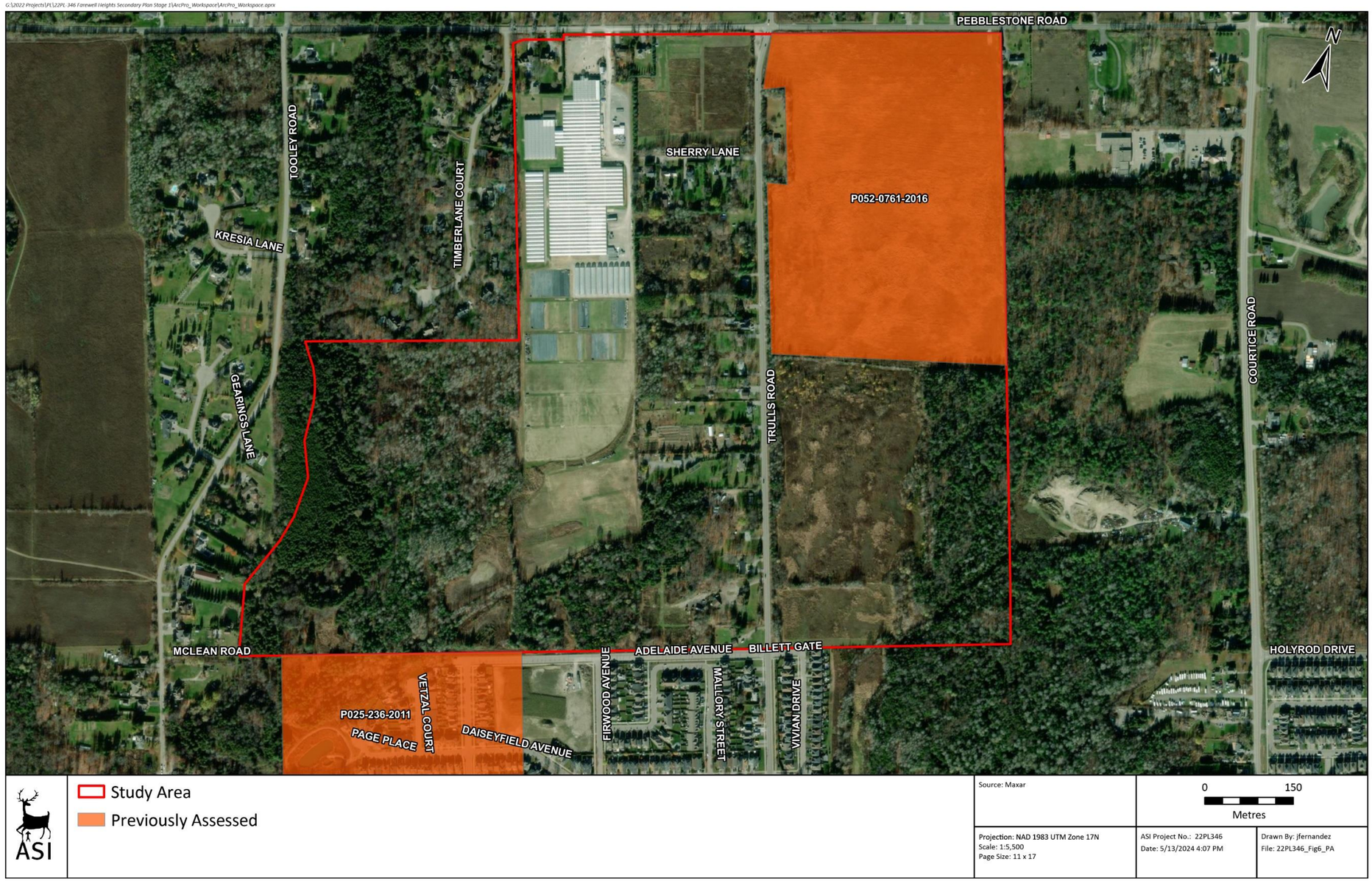

Figure 6: Previous archaeological assessments within the Farewell Heights Secondary Plan study area and vicinity.

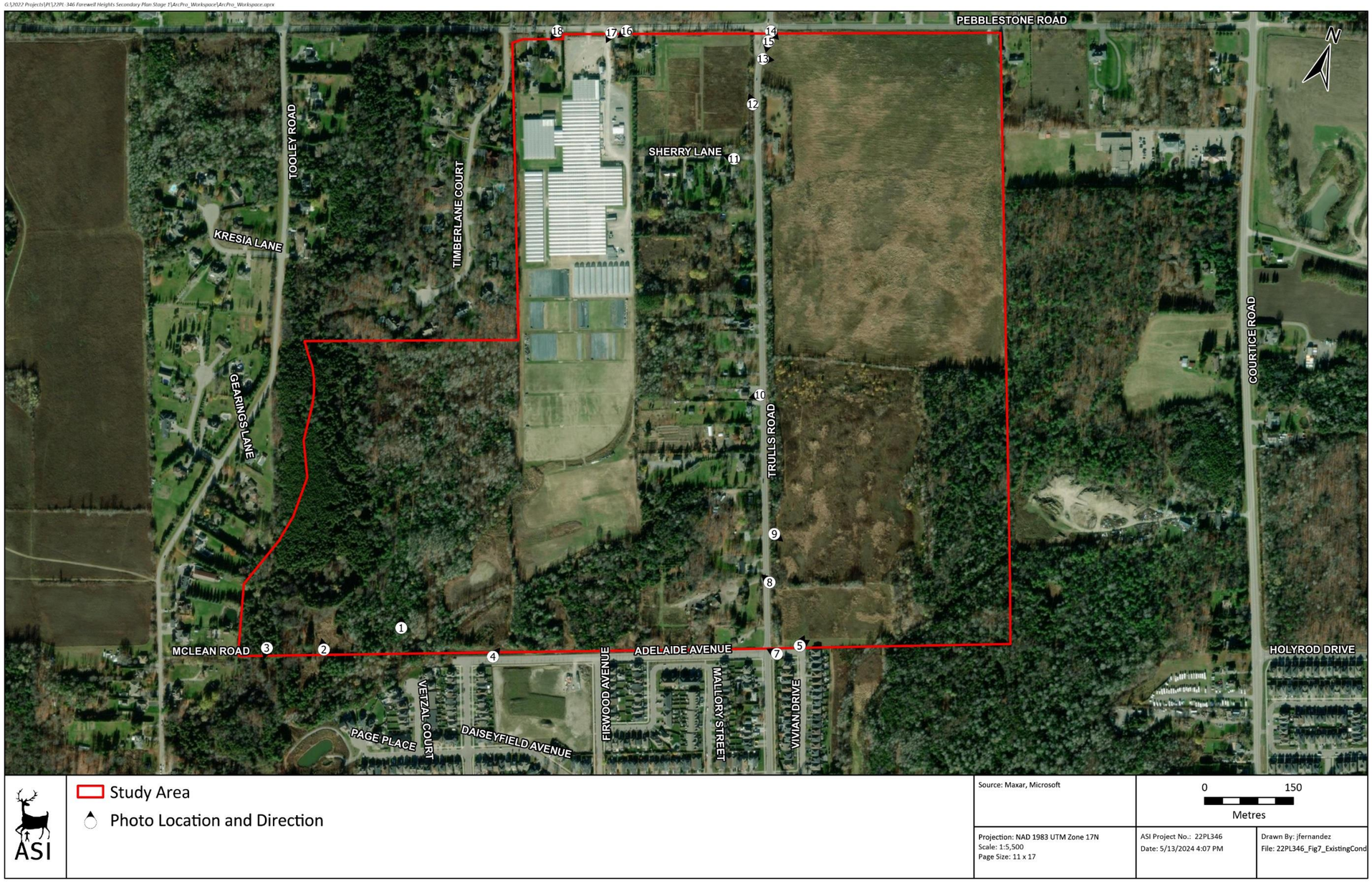

Figure 7: Farewell Heights Secondary Plan study area existing conditions

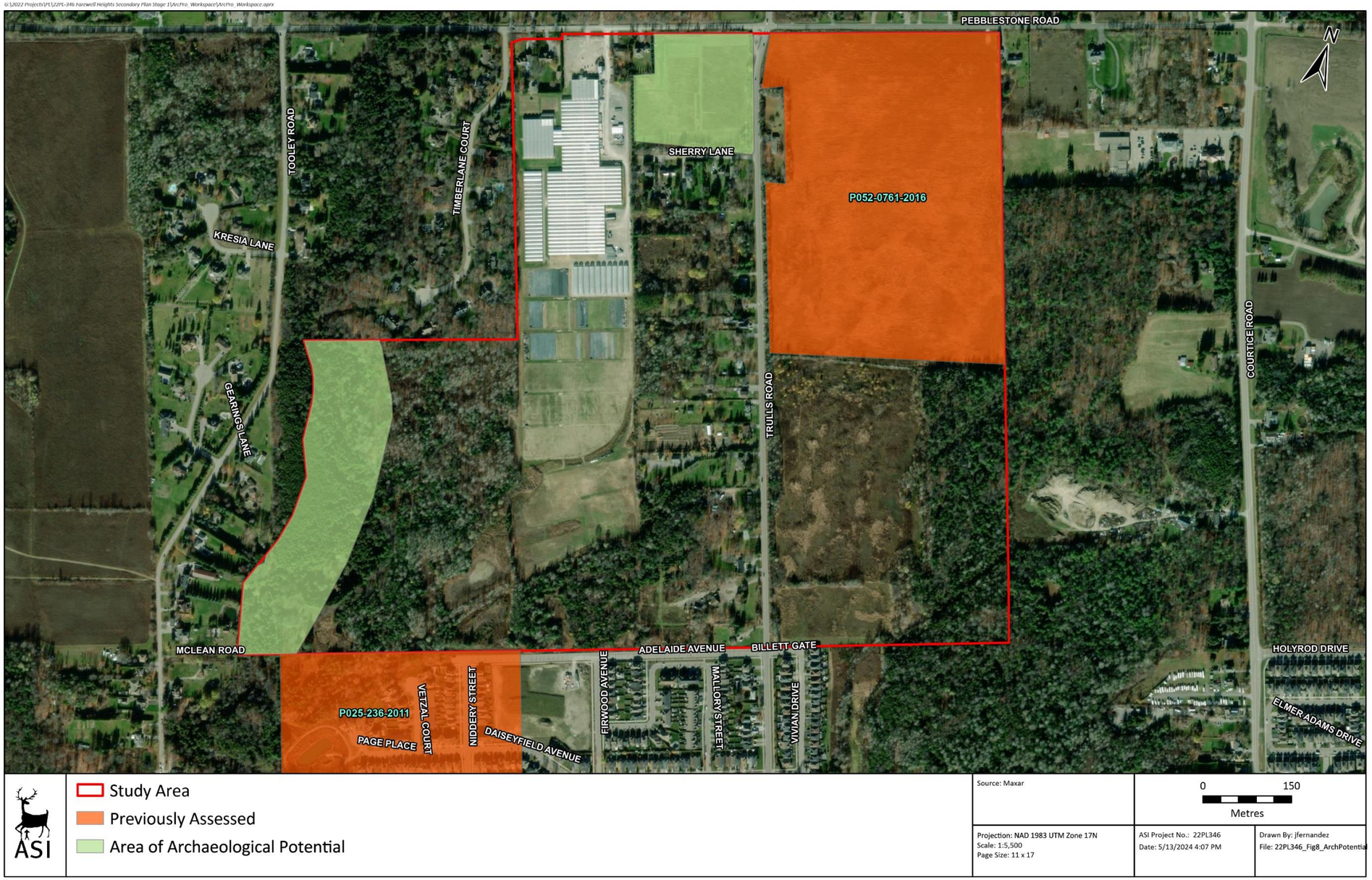

Figure 8: Region of Durham mapping of archaeological potential within the Farewell Heights Secondary Plan study area, excluding previously assessed lands

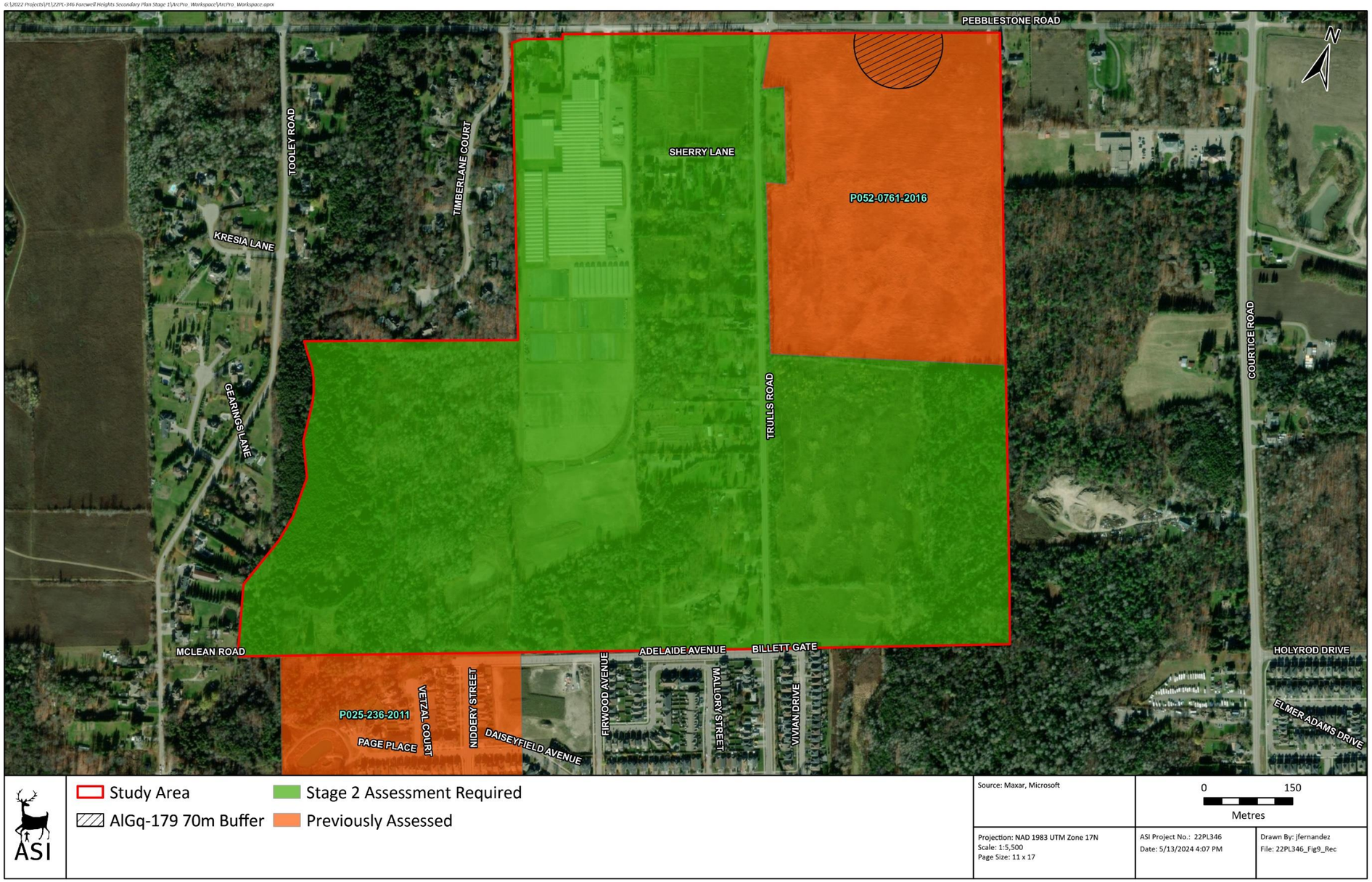

Figure 9: Farewell Heights Secondary Plan study area Stage 1 archaeological assessment recommendations