

NORTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Specializing in Stage 1 to 4 Archaeological Assessments

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TO: Sandy Smith

DAIP

DATE: May 28, 2024

RE: Final Invoice for Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 19 Tamblyn Road
Orono.

FEE: Stage 1 and 2 Estimate \$4,200.00

Plus 546.00 13% HST

Subtotal \$4,746.00

Minus - 949.20 (retainer paid December 12, 2023)

Amount Due: **\$3,796.80**

- ☐ Payment may be made by e-Transfer to northeastarch@gmail.com
- ☐ For cheque please make payable to Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd.

HST Registration No. 85097 0054 RT 0001

Sandy Smith

From: David Pearce <dprealtyadvisors@gmail.com>
Sent: May 29, 2024 5:06 PM
To: Sandy Smith; Spencer Finney
Subject: Fwd: 19 Tamblyn Road - Phase 1/2
Attachments: 19 Tamblyn Road Final Stage 1 and 2 Archaeology Invoice, May 28, 2024.pdf; 19 Tamblyn Stage 1 and 2 report draft.pdf

Hi guys, one step closer - see attached for review and payment. I'll send the invoice details in a sec...

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Lawrence Jackson <northeastarch@gmail.com>
Date: May 28, 2024 at 8:47:47 AM EDT
To: David Pearce <dprealtyadvisors@gmail.com>
Subject: Re: 19 Tamblyn Road - Phase 1/2

Hi Dave. We completed the field work at 19 Tamblyn Road and will be reporting finding no archaeological resources. The draft report is just completed and I am attaching it for your review and also the final invoice for the project. If you could provide any comments or corrections on the report, once we receive final payment we can send the edited version to our regulating Ministry. Thank you kindly for your patience with the process.

Lawrence

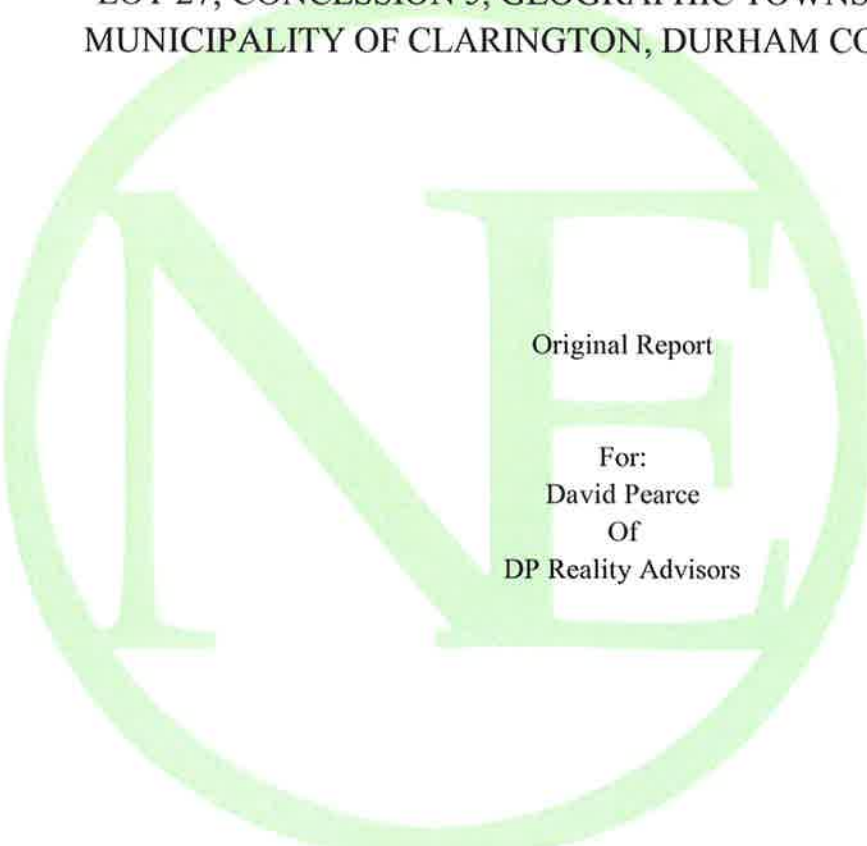
On Thu, 15 Feb 2024 at 09:45, David Pearce <dprealtyadvisors@gmail.com> wrote:
Good morning Lawrence, just following up on this project as we try to clear conditions. Any update? Dave

Sent from my iPhone

--

Dr. Lawrence Jackson
Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited
Specializing in Stage 1 to 4 Archaeological Assessments
P.O. Box 493, Port Hope, ON, L1A 3Z4
905-342-3250

STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 19 TAMBLYN ROAD,
LOT 27, CONCESSION 5, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CLARKE,
MUNICIPALITY OF CLARINGTON, DURHAM COUNTY, ONTARIO



Original Report

For:
David Pearce
Of
DP Reality Advisors

From:
Northeastern Archaeological Associates.
Licenced to: Dr. Lawrence Jackson (P-025)
PIF#: P025-0897-2023

May 27, 2024

Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited
P.O. Box 493,
Port Hope, Ontario
L1A 3Z4
905-342-3250



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited, Port Hope was contacted by David Pearce on behalf of DP Reality Advisors requesting that, in compliance with the requirements outlined by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM), a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment be conducted at 19 Tamblyn Road, part of Lot 27, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Clarke, Municipality of Clarington, Durham County, Ontario. The assessment of the subject property was triggered by the Ontario Planning and Development Act, 1994, as the subject property is planned to undergo a lot severance. Permission to work on the property was provided by the property owners. Stage 1 research indicated that the property is of high archaeological potential, as outlined by the Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists (MTC 2011), because of its proximity to water and registered archaeological sites as per standard 1.3.1.

The entire property consists of maintained lawn sections around an active industrial building, a metal standing outbuilding, a metal storage building, asphalt and gravel parking areas, agricultural field, a small tree stand along the edge of the agricultural field, and a southwestern forest. The property is bordered to the north by Tamblyn Road, west by highway 115 and 35 and the east and south borders are marked by iron property bars. Only the severance area was assessed.

The assessed portion of the property includes the maintained lawn sections around the active industrial building, a metal standing outbuilding, a metal storage building, asphalt and gravel parking areas, the small tree stand along the edge of the agricultural field, and a portion of the agricultural field. The edges of the assessment/severance were defined by wooden survey stakes (Image 9.1). All property edges were also confirmed through the use of provided mapping and GPS. The assessment was conducted on March 28, April 8, May 2 and 13, 2024, under clear and warm conditions.

This assessment did not result in the discovery of any archaeological material. Given this result, it is the recommendation of Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited that no further archaeological assessment be required on the assessed portion of the subject property. If any archaeological resources should be discovered during the course of development, all excavation must stop immediately, and an archaeologist must be contacted.

If any further development is proposed on the subject property that extends into the assessment area, as depicted in Map 10.3, an additional archaeological assessment is required prior to development. Areas shaded in pink in Maps 10.2-10.8 require assessment by a licenced archaeologist if any developments are proposed in those areas.



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1.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director:	Dr. Lawrence Jackson (P025) -Report Preparation
Field Director(s):	Daniel Smith (R1216) - Report Preparation - Mapping
Field Technician(s):	Jelissa Kollard Phillip Abbott Erik Wright Melissa Plavin's Michael Obie Brooklyn Loder
Report Preparation:	Jelissa Kollaard

Table 1: Project Personnel and Breakdown of Relevant Duties

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

2.1 Development Context

The Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. O.18, requires anyone wishing to carry out archaeological fieldwork in Ontario to have a license from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). All licensees are to file a report with the MCMS containing details of the fieldwork that has been done for each project. Following standards and guidelines set out by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (2011) is a condition of a licence to conduct archaeological fieldwork in Ontario. Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd. confirms that this report meets Ministry report requirements as set out in the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and is filed in fulfillment of the terms and conditions of an archaeological license. The assessment of the subject property was triggered by the Ontario Planning and Development Act, 1994, as the subject property is planned to undergo a lot severance. Permission to work on the property was provided by the property owners.

In compliance with the requirements outlined by the MCM, a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was carried out at 19 Tamblyn Road, part of Lot 27, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Clarke, Municipality of Clarington, Durham County, Ontario. The contract was awarded to Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited on April 22, 2022.

The entire property (15.28 ha) consists of maintained lawn sections around an active industrial building, a metal standing outbuilding, a metal storage building, asphalt and gravel parking areas, agricultural field, a small tree stand along the edge of the agricultural field, and a southwestern forest. The property is bordered to the north by Tamblyn Road, west by highway



115 and 35 and the east and south borders are marked by iron property bars. Only the severance area was assessed.

The assessed portion of the subject property is an approximately 3.58-hectare area and includes the maintained lawn sections around the active industrial building, a metal standing outbuilding, a metal storage building, asphalt and gravel parking areas, the small tree stand along the edge of the agricultural field, and a portion of the agricultural field. The edges of the assessment/severance were defined by wooden survey stakes (Image 9.1). All property edges were also confirmed through the use of provided mapping and GPS. The assessment was conducted on March 28, April 8, May 2 and 13, 2024, under clear and warm conditions.

Any documentation generated in relation to this property is shown in this report.

2.2 Historical Context

Indigenous Knowledge

Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd. includes the section below because it amplifies on indigenous oral tradition and treaty history for the area. It 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 800-1000 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, and 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 Gidiga Migizi and 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, Neutral, and Tobacco 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 Gidigaa 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.”

Pre-contact Period

Archaeological evidence demonstrates that people were in Southern Ontario approximately 12,000 years ago (Karrow & Warner 1990). The era since that time, which follows the last glaciation, is commonly divided into four time periods, as follows:



Palaeo Period (12,000-10,000 BP) - The Palaeo period was characterized by people that lived in small family groups, using a highly distinctive stone tool technology (fluted and lanceolate points) to hunt large Late Pleistocene and other fauna associated with the cooler environments of the period (Ellis and Deller 1990; Jackson 1998, 2019). Small group mobility is believed to have ranged up to 200 km annually.

Archaic Period (10,000-3000 BP) - As the climate in southern Ontario warmed, indigenous populations adapted to these new environments. New technologies and subsistence strategies were introduced and developed. Woodworking implements such as groundstone axes, adzes and gouges began to appear, as did net-sinkers (for fishing), numerous types of spear points and items made from native copper, which was mined from the Lake Superior region. The presence of native copper on archaeological sites in southern Ontario and adjacent areas suggests that Archaic groups were involved in long distance exchange and interaction. The trade networks established at this time were to persist between indigenous groups until European contact. Archaic peoples became seasonal hunters and gatherers to exploit seasonably available resources in differing geographic areas. As the seasons changed, these bands split into smaller groups and moved inland to exploit other resources available during the fall and winter such as deer, rabbit, squirrel and bear, which thrived in the forested margins of these areas (Ellis et al. 1990).

Woodland Period (3000 BP to European contact) - This period saw the gradual establishment of important technological and subsistence changes, initially the appearance of clay pots (Jackson 1982; Spence et al. 1990) in the Early Woodland period among Algonkian speaking populations. Population increases also led to the establishment of larger camps and villages during the Middle Woodland. Elaborate burial rituals and the interment of numerous exotic grave goods with the deceased distinguish the Early and Middle Woodland. Increased trade and interaction between southern Ontario populations and groups as far away as the Atlantic coast and the Ohio Valley was taking place. During the late Middle Woodland, there were two major subsistence innovations, the harvesting of wild rice throughout south-central and northern Ontario and the introduction of maize agriculture which prelude the archaeological Late Woodland period (Jackson et al 2022). Algonkian speaking (Anishinabek) peoples relied heavily on wild rice and Iroquoian speaking peoples on maize (Jackson n.d). Algonquins also had seasonal fishing villages with up to 500 people lived in for six-eight months of the year (Hickerson 1960, Migizi 2018). The Late Woodland is known for large sedentary villages in south-central and southwestern Ontario after about 1000 A.D. and increasing development of trade and warfare just prior to European contact. Both Algonkian and Iroquoian speaking peoples occupied the landscape of southern Ontario during this period. Beginning about 1400 AD Sioui and Labelle (2014) recognize the “AlgonquianWendat Alliance” which persisted to at least 1660 AD. This alliance was recognized by the French in their dealings with the Algonquins and Hurons in the 17th century. Although it is widely assumed that Iroquoian speaking peoples were sedentary in southern Ontario, populations did shift regionally, for unknown and likely socio-



political reasons, and locally due to soil depletion from maize horticulture requiring regular relocation of villages. Anishinabek peoples had extensive hunting and gathering territories throughout south-central Ontario and have been described as strategic sedentarists (Thoms 2014). They are known to have had limited horticulture in Southcentral Ontario (Migizi 2018) and to have used longhouses for social and ceremonial purposes (Hickerson 1960).

A general timeline of archaeological periods and associated cultural groups in Central Ontario is provided as Table 2 below.

Period	Group(s)	Date Range	Culture/Technology
Palaeo			
	Fluted Point	11800-10500 B.P.	Seasonal Hunters
	Holcombe, Hi-Lo	10500-9800 B.P.	Paleo Point Technology
Archaic			
Early	Side Notched Corner Notched Bifurcate Point	9800-9500 B.P. 9500-8900 B.P. 8900-8000 B.P.	Hunters and Gatherers
Middle	Middle Archaic Laurentian Archaic	8000-5500 B.P. 5500-4000 B.P.	Focused Seasonal Resource Areas
Late	Narrow Point Broad Point Small Point Glacial Kame	4500-3000 B.P. 4000-3500 B.P. 3500-2800 B.P. ca. 3000 B.P.	Polished and Groundstone Tools, River/Lakeshore Settlement, Burial Ceremonialism
Woodland			
Early	Meadowood Middlesex	2800-2300 B.P. 2300-2000 B.P.	Introduction of Pottery Elaborate Burials
Middle	Laurel/Point Peninsula Sandbanks/Princess Point	2000-1250 B.P. 1250-950 B.P.	Long-Distance Trade Burial Mounds, Agriculture



Late	Pickering ¹ , Uren, Middleport (Anishinabek/Iroquois) Algonquin and Huron Alliance ^{2, 3, 4}	950-550 B.P. 550-300 B.P.	Transition to Fortified Villages, Horticulture, Large Village Sites, Alliances, Trade/Warfare
Historic			
	Mississauga/Chippewa	350-present	Mission Villages and Reserves
	Euro-Canadian		European Settlement

Table 2: General Archaeological Timeline of Central Ontario

Indigenous Treaty History

The area in which the subject property is located is part of the Clause 2 lands of the Williams Treaties, signed by four Mississauga Nations (Scugog, Curve Lake, Hiawatha, and Alderville), three Chippewa Nations (Georgina Island, Rama, and Beausoleil) and the Government of Canada in 1923. The geographically closest First Nation to the subject property is Scugog Island First Nation. The subject property is in lands which, under the Williams Treaties (1923), recognized a prior surrender to the government of Upper Canada, known as the “Gunshot Treaty” of 1788, one of the Johnson-Butler Purchases. The gunshot treaty alleged to cover the distance inland that a gunshot could be heard from the north shore of Lake Ontario and east from the east boundary of the Toronto Purchase to the Bay of Quinte and the border of the Crawford Purchase. The subject property is only a short distance south of the southern boundary of Rice Lake Treaty #20, also recognized by the 1923 Williams Treaties and its seven signatory Anishinabek Nations. A statement released by the consultation office of Curve Lake First Nation regarding Anishinabek presence in south-central Ontario is provided. Ontario Treaty maps and Treaty details are published by the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation.

The most recent Williams Treaties Settlement Agreement, which occurred in 2018, was extremely significant for the seven First Nations affected, as their harvesting rights were re-affirmed by both the provincial and federal governments in all of the pre- confederation treaty areas (including Treaty 5, Treaty 16, Treaty 18, Treaty 20, Treaty 27 and 27 ¼, Crawford Purchase, and the Gunshot Treaty). The 1923 Williams Treaties were the only ones in Canada that had extinguished the harvesting, gathering, hunting, and fishing rights of the First Nations and it took over 95 years for the Canadian and Ontario governments to address these injustices (Dr. Julie Kapyrka, Alderville First Nation, pers. comm. 2023).

¹ Smith 2021

² Sioui and Labelle 2014

³ Migizi 2018

⁴ Jackson 2023



The Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation (MSIFN) occupy the reserve lands situated on Scugog Island approximately 30 km to the north-west. The Historic Atlas of Ontario County describes the Mississauga as having occupied “villages or lodges” on the lake from a “very remote time”. They used the mainland shores of Lake Scugog for harvesting wild rice before the historic damming of the lake that raised water levels in the 1830s causing their temporary relocation to Coldwater and Mud Lake (Beers 1877, Copway 1851).

Post-contact History of Clarke Township and Durham County

The subject property is located within part of Lot 27, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Clarke, Municipality of Clarington, Durham County, Ontario. Clarke Township was amalgamated with Darlington Township, the Town of Bowmanville, and Newcastle Village and became the Town of Newcastle in January 1974. The Town of Newcastle became the Municipality of Clarington in July 1993 (AMCTO 2017).

The subject property is in the former Township of Clarke, in the County of Durham. Clarke Township was first surveyed in 1797, and reached a population of 6,575 by 1861 (Belden & Co. 1878). Durham County was originally part of York County (the east riding), one of the 19 counties proclaimed by Lieutenant Governor Simcoe in 1792. Clarke Township was settled early and had a population that grew from 2,832 in 1842 to 6,575 in 1861. The township was surveyed in 1797 and the first grantees included Roger Bates, John Soper, William Lovekin, and Robert Baldwin on the Broken Front concession. Relatively few of the original grantees became settlers, as the grants were made primarily to retired army officers and servants of the crown. English, Scottish and Irish settlers predominated. Prominent in the township was Asa Wallbridge, who settled there in 1819 after the family left the United States. A large part of the village of Newcastle was built on land owned by the Wallbridges. An early endeavour in the township was the Dominion fish-breeding establishments. The McChesney family operated the Albion Hotel, and the first church (the old Church of England) was built in 1840. In around 1846, the Massey family began its foundry business. Daniel Massey, whose farm implement business was to become the industrial giant Massey-Ferguson, was prominent, and the town hall was in fact donated by the Massey family. Newmarket was incorporated as a town in 1856, but it remained a small community until the late 20th century, in large part due to attraction to the larger town of Bowmanville nearby, with its associated harbour at Port Darlington, bank, and railway station. (Belden & Co. 1878).

Subject Property History

Lot 27 was patented by Samuel Manger on May 17, 1802. Manger sold the land to Daniel Lewis on March 23, 1812. After just under five months the land was sold again to Thomas Coates on August 14, 1812. On April 29, 1817, Coates sold the lot to Joshua George Beard. Beard then sold the north half of the lot to Truman Hall on May 3, 1840. On April 21, 1825 Hall sold 32 acres



lying in the southernmost part of the north half to William Clarkson. Hall sold another section of the lot consisting of the northernmost 25 acres to William Northcott on June 10, 1845. Clarkson sold his 32 acres to John Jackson on February 23, 1848. Northcott sold his 25 acre portion to Henry Couch on April 13, 1848. Couch purchased another 3 acres of the lot from Hall on January 2, 1850. Two years later Couch sold his portion of the lot to Henry Couch jr. on April 24, 1854. Hall sold his remaining 50 acres in the lot to Ezra Hall on December 5, 1863 with the deed being transferred to Ezra Hall in 1867. In 1867, Henry Couch sold his 28 acre portion to James McCormick. On September 2, 1912, Ezra Hall transferred the deed for the 50 acre portion of the lot to Madison C. Hall.

A map of Clarke Township published in 1861 by George C. Tremaine (Map 10.7) shows the northernmost portion of lot 27 owned by Henry Couch and the southern portion is owned by John Jackson. The middle section which contains the subject property is owned by Truman Hall with a road shown running east-west through the middle of this section. A structure is also shown in this portion lying immediately north of the road.

A later map of Clarke Township published in 1878 by Belden and Co. (Map 10.8) indicates that the north half of the subject property was owned by Ezra Hall, including all of the assessed area. The southern portion of the subject property was owned by J. Jackson (Belden & Co. 1878). This map does not show the presence of any structures.

Aerial photography from 1954 shows that the subject property was undeveloped and was part of an agricultural field with a sparsely wooded “L” shaped area to the southwest (Map 10.8). The subdivisions currently located east of the subject property did not yet exist.

Physiography and Registered Archaeological Sites

The subject property is located on the South Slope physiographic region of Southern Ontario. This region is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine and is characterized by drumlinized till plains that overlay limestone, dolostone, shale, arkose, and sandstone bedrock. This region extends approximately 215km from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River (Chapman and Putnam 1984). Soil characteristics of the till in this area include stone-poor, sandy silt to silty sand-textured till on Paleozoic terrain (Ontario Geological Survey 2010, 2011).

The entire property (15.28 ha) consists of maintained lawn sections around an active industrial building, a metal standing outbuilding, a metal storage building, asphalt and gravel parking areas, agricultural field, and a southwestern forest. The property is bordered to the north by Tamblyn Road, west by highway 115 and 35 and the east and south borders are marked by iron property bars. Only the severance area was assessed.



The assessed portion of the subject property is an approximately 3.58-hectare area and includes the maintained lawn sections around the active industrial building, a metal standing outbuilding, a metal storage building, asphalt and gravel parking areas, and a portion of the agricultural field. The edges of the assessment/severance were defined by wooden survey stakes (Image 9.1). A search of the archaeological sites database of Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism indicated that there are 15 registered archaeological sites within two kilometers of the subject property. There are no registered sites within or adjacent to the subject property.

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AlGp-30	Hooey	<i>Not Listed</i>	<i>Not Listed</i>	<i>Not Listed</i>	<i>Not Listed</i>
AlGp-36	Evans	<i>Not Listed</i>	<i>Not Listed</i>	<i>Not Listed</i>	<i>Not Listed</i>
AlGp-7	Orono North	Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	Othercamp/ campsite Other Unkown_	<i>Not Listed</i>
BaGp-18	Jack Chapman	Other	<i>Not Listed</i>	Unknown	<i>Not Listed</i>
BaGp-47	BaGp-46-East H34	Post-Contact	<i>Not Listed</i>	Homestead	No Further CHVI

A search of the archaeological report database of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism indicated that there are no other archaeological assessment reports within 50 meters of the subject property edges.

The closest major water source is Wilmot Creek, 2.5 km east of the subject property.

Stage 1 research found the property to have high archaeological potential for First Nations and Euro-Canadian sites based on the following identified features of archaeological potential:

- Proximity to Registered Archaeological Sites
- Proximity to Water Source: (Wilmot Creek)

3.0 FIELD METHODS

This property is considered high potential according to the 2011 Standards set out for consulting Archaeologists by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture due to its proximity to registered archaeological sites and water. In accordance with these standards, the property was surveyed at 5-meter intervals. Stage 2 survey methodologies are illustrated in Map 10.5. The location, number, and orientation of all photos displayed in this report are illustrated in Map 10.6.

All shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 30cm in diameter and into the top 5cm of subsoil or to bedrock. All excavations were examined for evidence of cultural features,



stratigraphy, or evidence of disturbance. Additionally, shovel tests were conducted within 1m of all standing structures within the subject property. All excavations were filled after they were screened through a 6mm mesh rocker screen. The soil profile in the assessed area is characterised by 25-30cm of brown soil above an orange-brown silty sand subsoil. Some disturbed areas had a similar profile with distinct obstructions above subsoil such as gravel or sand fill.

Approximately 67% of the subject property was shovel tested as per Standards 1., a., e. of Section 2.1.2 (MTC 2011). The entire property was assessed visually. The areas suitable for shovel test assessment consisted of the maintained lawn. These areas are visible in Report Images 9.2-9.8, and are shaded in green in Map 10.5.

Approximately 29% of the subject property was completely disturbed. This included the buildings, sheds, and parking lot. These areas were visually assessed and shovel tests were completed within 1m of all disturbance as per Standard 2. b., Section 2.1 (MTCS 2011). They are visible in Report Images 9.2-9.9, and are shaded in orange in Map 10.5.

Approximately 4% of the subject property was assessed by pedestrian survey at 5m transect intervals. This included all open fields as per Standard 1 of Section 2.1.1 (MTC 2011). These fields were ploughed and tilled to achieve greater than 80% visibility, and allowed to weather through several heavy rains as per Standards 2-5 of Section 2.1.1 (MTC 2011). They are visible in Report Image 9.10, and are shaded in yellow in Map 10.5.

The entire property (15.28 ha) consists of maintained lawn sections around an active industrial building, a metal standing outbuilding, a metal storage building, asphalt and gravel parking areas, agricultural field, and a southwestern forest. The property is bordered to the north by Tamblyn Road, west by highway 115 and 35 and the east and south borders are marked by iron property bars. Only the severance area was assessed.

The assessed portion of the subject property is an approximately 3.58-hectare area and includes the maintained lawn sections around the active industrial building, a metal standing outbuilding, a metal storage building, asphalt and gravel parking areas, and a portion of the agricultural field. The edges of the assessment/severance were defined by wooden survey stakes (Image 9.1). Stage 2 testing was conducted under clear and warm conditions on March 28, April 8, May 2 and 13, 2024.

4.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Stage 2 assessment of the subject property did not result in the discovery of any material of cultural significance or otherwise.



4.1 FIELD DOCUMENTATION

The Stage 2 assessment produced 35 fieldwork and field condition photos, six modified aerial photograph/subject property maps, and four page of field notes. All documents are on file at *Northeastern Archaeological Associates* offices.

5.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

No archaeological resources were recovered during Stage 2 assessment within the assessed portion o the subject property, as described in Section 3.0 of this report. The lack of recovered material during Stage 2 Assessment makes it unlikely that any archaeological resources exist within the subject property at 19 Tamblyn Road, part of Lot 27, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Clarke, Municipality of Clarington, Durham County, Ontario. Only the area to be severed was assessed.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the Stage 2 assessment results it is the recommendation of Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd. that the assessed portion of the subject property at 19 Tamblyn Road, part of Lot 27, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Clarke, Municipality of Clarington, Durham County, Ontario does not possess any archaeological resources and that no further archaeological work is required within the development boundaries. If any archaeological resources should be discovered during the course of development, all excavation must stop immediately, and an archaeologist must be contacted.

If any further development is proposed on the subject property that extends into the assessment area, as depicted in Map 10.3, an additional archaeological assessment is required prior to development. Areas shaded in pink in Maps 10.2-10.8 require assessment by a licenced archaeologist if any developments are proposed in those areas.



7.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

- a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licencing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- b. 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 regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- c. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licenced archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been entered in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- d. 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 licenced consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- e. The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (proclaimed in force July 01, 2012) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.



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Section 9.0: Figures



Image 9.1: Oriented SE- Survey Stake Marking The Northeast Severance Corner.



Image 9.2: Oriented SE- View of The Mixed Asphalt And Gravel Driveways And Parking Lots.



Image 9.3: Oriented W- View Of Northeastern Employees Shovel Testing Within The Northeast Maintained Lawn Portion Of The Assessed Portion Of The Subject Property.



Image 9.5: Oriented E- View Of Northeastern Employees Shovel Testing Within 1m Of The Standing Industrial Building Within The Assessed Portion Of The Subject Property.



Image 9.5: Oriented W- View Of Northeastern Employees Shovel Testing Along The Southern Severance Border Within The West Maintained Lawn Portion Of The Assessed Portion Of The Subject Property.



Image 9.6: Oriented NE- View Of Northeastern Employees Shovel Testing Within 1m Of The West Edge Of The Standing Industrial Building Within The Assessed Portion Of The Subject Property.



Image 9.7: Oriented SE- View Of Northeastern Employees Shovel Testing Within 1m Of The East Edge Of The Standing Industrial Building Within The Assessed Portion Of The Subject Property.



Image 9.8: Oriented N- View Of Northeastern Employees Shovel Testing Within 1m Of The Standing Outbuilding Within The Assessed Portion Of The Subject Property.

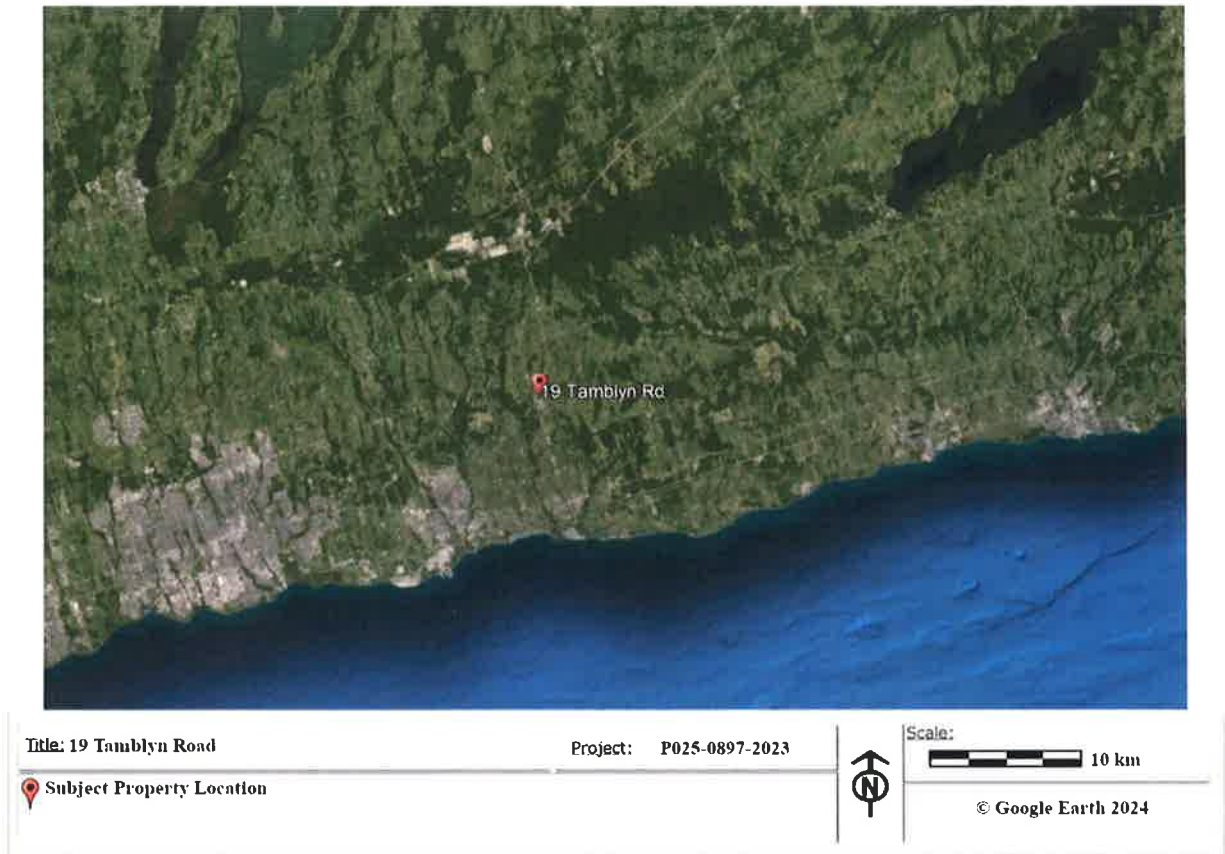


Image 9.9: Oriented E- View Of The Paved South Loading Zone Area South Of The Standing Industrial Building Within The Assessed Portion Of The Subject Property.

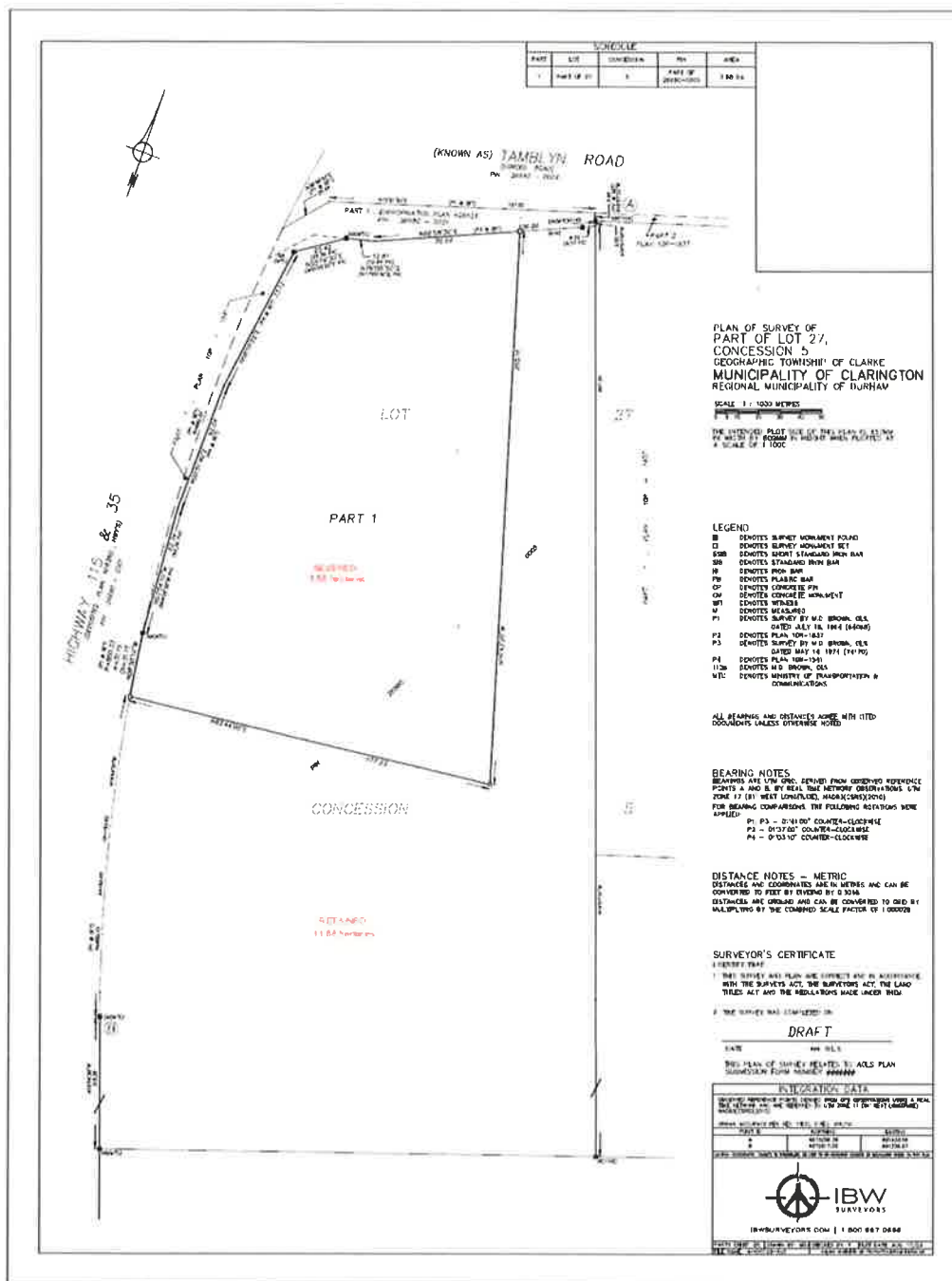


Image 9.10: Oriented S- View of the Southeast Ploughed and Weathered Field Segment Within The Assessed Portion Of The Subject Property.

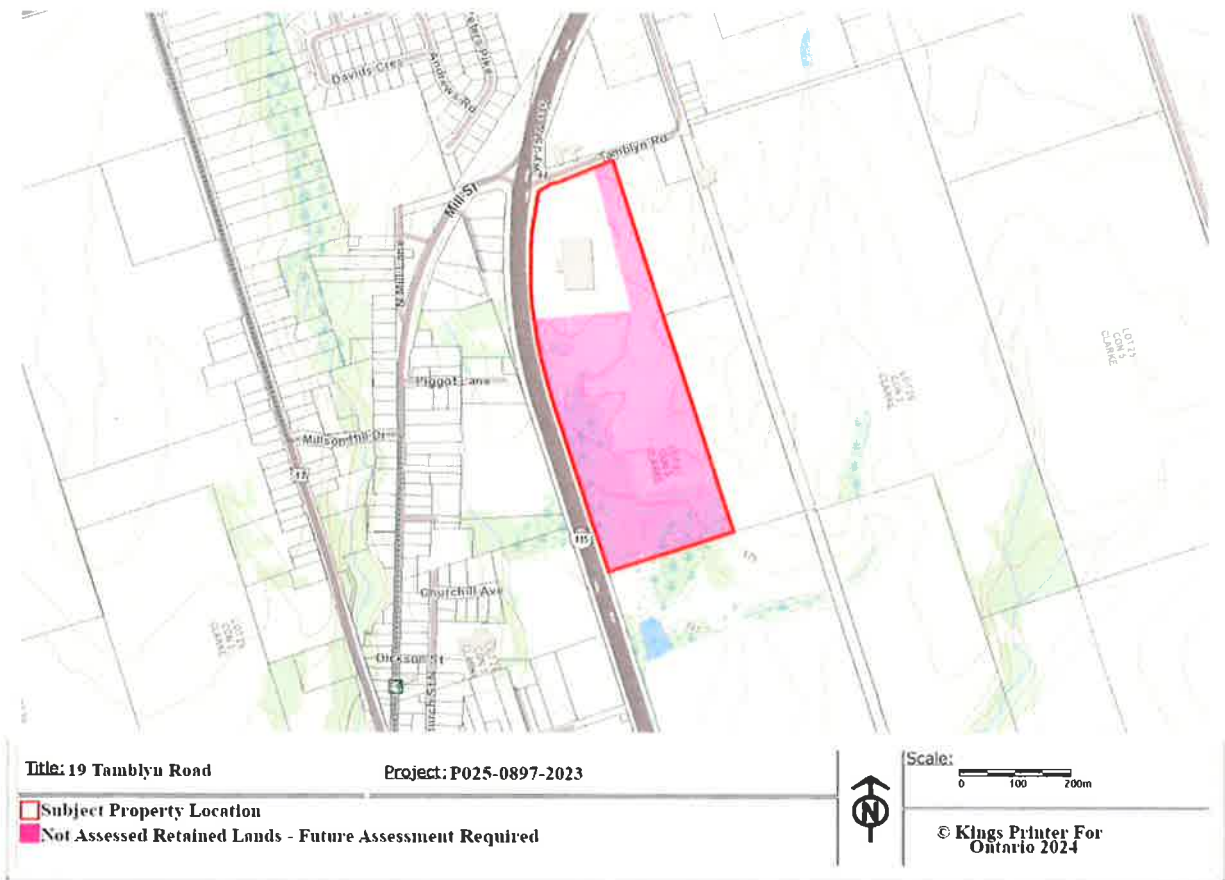
Section 10.0: Mapping and Graphics



Map 10.1: View of the Subject Property within Durham County.



Map 10.2: Plan of Part of Lot 27, Concession 5, Courtesy of Proponent.



Map 10.3: Topographic Map of the Subject Property.



Title: 19 Tamblyn Road

Project: P025-0897-2023

□ Subject Property Location

■ Not Assessed Retained Lands - Future Assessment Required



Scale:

0 100 200m






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Map 10.4: Aerial View of the Subject Property.



Title: 19 Tamblyn Road

Project: P025-0897-2023

-  Subject Property Location
-  Shovel Test Assessment at 5m Intervals
-  Not Assessed Retained Lands - Future Assessment Required
-  Complete Disturbance - Not Shovel Tested During Stage-2
-  Pedestrian Surveyed at 5m Intervals



Scale:
0 100 200m

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Map 10.5: Zones of Shovel Testing Survey and Complete Disturbance Within the Subject Property.



Title: 19 Tamblyn Road

Project: P025-0897-2023

□ Subject Property Location

■ Not Assessed Retained Lands - Future Assessment Required

➤ # Location, Orientation, and Number of Report Photo

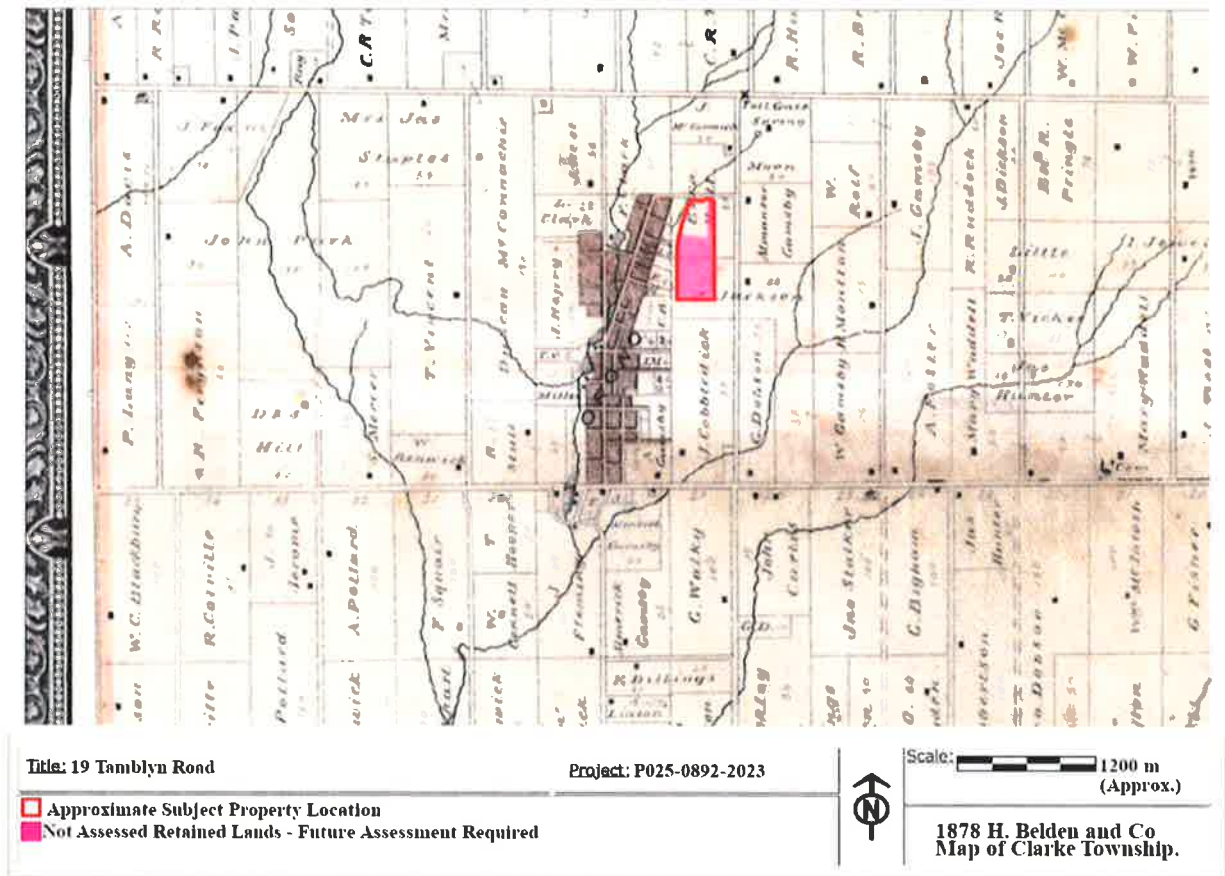


Scale:

0 100 200m

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Map 10.6: Location and Orientation of Images Presented in this Report.





Map 10.7: 1878 H. Belden & Co. Map of Clarke Township Indicating the Approximate Location of the Subject Property.



Title: 19 Tamblyn Road

Project: P025-0892-2023

-  Approximate Subject Property Location
-  Not Assessed Retained Lands - Future Assessment Required



Scale:  600 m

© University of Toronto Archives
1954 Aerial Photography Collection

Map 10.8: 1954 Aerial Photograph Depicting the Subject Property.

NORTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Specializing in Stage 1 to 4 Archaeological Assessments

Lawrence J. Jackson, Ph.D.

P.O. Box 493, Port Hope, Ontario L1A 3Z4

Ph: 905-342-3250 lnortheast@gmail.com



TO: Sandy Smith

DATE: May 28, 2024

RE: Final Invoice for Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 19 Tamblyn Road
Orono.

FEE: Stage 1 and 2 Estimate \$4,200.00

Plus 546.00 13% HST

Subtotal \$4,746.00

Minus - 949.20 (retainer paid December 12, 2023)

Amount Due: **\$3,796.80**

- ☐ Payment may be made by e-Transfer to northeastarch@gmail.com
- ☐ For cheque please make payable to Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd.

HST Registration No. 85097 0054 RT 0001