

APPENDIX G
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT





REVISED REPORT

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, CLAREMONT DRAINAGE
PLAN, LOTS 17-19, CONCESSIONS 8 AND 9, COMMUNITY OF
CLAREMONT, FORMERLY IN PICKERING TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO COUNTY,
NOW IN THE CITY OF PICKERING,
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF DURHAM, ONTARIO**

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THE ONTARIO MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE AND SPORT

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**Archaeological Consulting License # P141 (Austin)
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Stage 1-2, P348-0182-2014 (MacKinnon)
Amec Foster Wheeler Project # TPB168152S.1000.3
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, a Division of Amec Foster Wheeler Americas Limited (“Amec Foster Wheeler”) was retained by the City of Pickering (the “Client”) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment in support of a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (“Class EA”) for the Claremont Drainage Plan. The study area comprises 69.8 hectares in the Community of Claremont, City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham. Historically, the study area was located on Lots 17, 18 and 19, Concessions 8 and 9, in the Township of Pickering, County of Ontario.

Claremont is a rural community located in a scenic valley. This community is characterized by a mixture of agricultural lands and large residential properties that have not changed significantly since the late 19th century (RFP-11-2016, p. 20). The study area consists of both public and private lands, some of which are manicured lawns, and others are woodlots and agricultural fields.

Due to its age, the drainage infrastructure in the community was not built to meet current engineering standards. Periodically, the City of Pickering receives complaints from residents concerning nuisance drainage issues caused by blocked driveway culverts, crossroad culverts and roadside ditches (RFP-11-2016, p. 22).

The overall intent of the project is to complete “a holistic analysis of the drainage system located within the study area (Appendix A: Figures 1-3), and to identify deficiencies and recommend projects to improve the drainage system and determine the appropriate level of service” (RFP-11-2016, p. 23).

This archaeological assessment was triggered by a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) for anticipated infrastructure improvements. The archaeological assessment was conducted prior to any project related land alterations. A development plan is currently unavailable.

The Stage 1 background study was conducted under a Professional Licence to conduct archaeological assessments (P141) held by Dr. Shaun Austin, Associate Archaeologist at Amec Foster Wheeler. The project information was acknowledged by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport on 25 September, 2017 with the approval of PIF number P141-0278-2017. The background research by Mr. Jason Seguin (P354), Ms. Cara Howell (R180) and Ms. Devon Brusey (R410) was supplemented by a property inspection carried out under the direction of Ms. Cara Howell (R180) with the assistance of Ms. Devon Brusey and Mr. Jason Seguin. The property inspection took place on 28 September, 2017 and included observations made from within current rights-of-way (ROW) and other public lands. These locations provided adequate vantage points to view the entire study area. The temperature was approximately 15 degrees Celsius and there were partly overcast skies. Weather conditions did not impede the property inspection in any way.

The Stage 1 background study has concluded that undisturbed portions of the study area have archaeological potential for three principal reasons: 1) the presence of a number of watercourses within the study area as illustrated in Figure 3 (Appendix A); 2) a clear pattern of pre-contact Aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian land use in the vicinity as demonstrated by the presence of eight previously registered archaeological sites within a 1-km radius; and 3) the fact that the Community of Claremont is an historic settlement and contains historically important transportation routes (see Figures 4, 5a and 5b in Appendix A).

Areas of archaeological potential comprise approximately 79.5% (55.2 ha) of the study area (Appendix A: Figures 6a-i). This also includes the areas previously assessed as noted on Figures 6e and 6f, Appendix A (TLA, 2012). Areas where archaeological potential has been removed as a result of existing infrastructure associated with current roadways constitute approximately 16% (11.2 ha). And, areas that have been previously assessed (AMICK 2014, Appendix A: Figures 6e and 6f) make up 4.5% (3.2 ha) and require no further assessment.

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made, subject to the advice on compliance with legislation contained in Section 6.0:

1. Prior to land alteration, Stage 2 archaeological assessment by means of test pit survey should be conducted in those areas of archaeological potential where ploughing is not viable (approximately 50 hectares) (Appendix A: Figures 6a-i). Test pits should be excavated by hand at regular 5-m intervals in a grid-pattern and to a depth of 5 cm into the subsoil. The stratigraphy of soils excavated during test pitting should be examined in order to detect cultural soil horizons. In addition, excavated soils are to be screened through 6-mm mesh in order to facilitate the recovery of archaeologically significant artifacts.

The pattern and intensity of test pit placement may be altered due to changes in archaeological potential in different parts of the study area and/or the presence of disturbed soils. Any areas of newly discovered 'disturbance' and archaeological potential removal should be evaluated and photo-documented.

If archaeological resources are found their exact distribution should be documented and any diagnostic artifacts recovered and inventoried. Upon the discovery of cultural materials, the survey grid should be continued to determine whether there are enough archaeological resources to meet the criteria for making a recommendation to carry out a Stage 3 assessment. In the event that insufficient archaeological resources are recovered, eight additional test pits are to be dug in a 2 to 2.5-metre radius around the initial positive test pit, followed by the excavation of a 1 x 1 m unit at the positive test pit. Cultural artifacts encountered are to be

collected and bagged according to provenience. Recovered resources should be inventoried in the Stage 2 assessment report.

2. Prior to land alteration, Stage 2 archaeological assessment by means of pedestrian survey should be conducted at 5-m intervals on open agricultural fields (approximately 5.2 hectares) shown as having archaeological potential in Appendix A: Figures 6a-i. The fields must first be ploughed by means of mouldboard ploughing and provisional disk harrowing to provide for at least 80% ground surface visibility. The fields should also be allowed to weather through one heavy rainfall, or several light rainfalls, to improve surface visibility.

If archaeological resources are encountered, the 5-m transects should be decreased to 1-m intervals over a minimum of 20-m radius around the archaeological find until the full extent of associated artifacts has been determined. All formal artifact types and diagnostic artifacts are to be collected, leaving enough non-diagnostic artifacts *in-situ* so that the site can be re-located in the event that it is necessary to conduct further assessment. The exact location of isolated finds, the centre of artifact scatters measuring less than 10 m by 10 m, and the perimeter in all cardinal directions of artifact scatters larger than 10 m by 10 m should be documented using the Global Positioning System. Recovered resources should be inventoried in the Stage 2 assessment report.

3. The section of the study area that has been previously assessed, as shown in Appendix A: Figures 6e and 6f (AMICK 2014), does not require further archaeological assessment (approximately 3.2 ha).
4. The remainder of the study area, as shown in Appendix A: Figures 6a-i, has had archaeological potential removed and does not require further archaeological assessment (approximately 11.2 ha).

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport approval, and it is an offence to alter any of the study area without Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport concurrence.

No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance to the study area is permitted until notice of Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport approval has been received.

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Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment,
Claremont Drainage Plan, Lots 17 to 19,
Concessions 8 and 9, Community of Claremont,
Formerly in Pickering Township, Ontario County,
now in the City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of
Durham, Ontario



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Formerly in Pickering Township, Ontario County,
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Durham, Ontario



PROJECT PERSONNEL

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<i>Field Director:</i>	Cara Howell, B.A. (R180)
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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

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This report presents the results of the Stage 1 background study and makes pertinent recommendations.

1.2 Scope of Work

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Terms of Reference provided in Amec Foster Wheeler's work agreement dated 6th March 2017.

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment is a systematic qualitative process executed in order to assess the archaeological potential of a property based on its historical use and its potential for early Euro-Canadian (early settler) and pre-contact Aboriginal occupation. The objectives of a Stage 1 background study are: 1) to provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition; 2) to evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 property assessment for all or parts of the property if warranted; and, 3) to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 property assessment if warranted.

The Stage 1 background study was conducted in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, 2011*, set out by the MTCS, and with the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.0.18.

The scope of work for the Stage 1 background study consisted of the following tasks:

- Contacting the MTCS to determine if recorded archaeological sites exist in the vicinity (1-km radius) of the property, through a search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by that Ministry;
- Contacting the MTCS to determine if there are any known reports of previous archaeological field work within a radius of 50 m around the study area;
- A desktop review of the study area's physical setting to determine its potential for both historic and pre-contact human occupation, including its topography, hydrology, soils, vegetation, and proximity to important resources and historic transportation routes;
- A visual assessment of the study area on order to gather first-hand and current evidence of the property's physical setting, and to aid in delineating areas where archaeological potential may have been impacted or removed by previous land-use practices;
- Mapping, photographing and other relevant graphics;
- Review the potential for historic occupation as documented in historical atlases and other archival sources; and,

- Prepare a report of findings with recommendations regarding any further archaeological work that may be deemed necessary.

2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY

As part of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, Amec Foster Wheeler searched MTCS’s PastPortal system to determine if archaeological sites have been registered within 1 km of the property (Section 2.1.1), and if previous archaeological assessments have been carried out within a 50-m radius (Section 2.1.2). Secondly, the principal determinants of archaeological potential—proximity to water, topography, drainage, soils, vegetation, and proximity to important resources and historically significant transportation routes—were examined in order to evaluate the property’s overall archaeological potential (Sections 2.1, 2.1.3, 2.2, and 2.2.1). Thirdly, the specific potential for historic archaeological resources was assessed through an examination of available historical maps and other archival sources (Section 2.2).

2.1 Archaeological Context

2.1.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

Amec Foster Wheeler conducted the requisite Stage 1 background research. First, the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) was searched in order to ascertain if previously registered archaeological sites have been identified in close proximity to the study area.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeology sites is stored in the OASD maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological registered sites within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on longitude and latitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west, and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referred to by a four letter designation and sites located within the block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area is within the AIGs Borden Block. On the basis of a request of the OASD through PastPortal there are eight archaeological sites registered within a 1-km radius (MTCS correspondence 26 September, 2017). Table 1 provides a summary of these sites.

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within a 1-km Radius				
Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AIGs-12	Gibson	-	Campsite	- (2001)
AIGs-75	Seaforth	-	-	- (1976)
AIGs-76	Hauk	Archaic	Findspot	- (1976)

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within a 1-km Radius				
Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AIgs-81	Elder	-	-	- (1978)
AIgs-225	Victorian Homes	Post-Contact	Farmstead / Midden	G. Dibb (2015)
AIgs-477	Whitby 2	Post-Contact	Midden	S. Ling (2015)
AIgs-478	Whitby 5	Post-Contact	Farmstead	S. Ling (2015)
AIgs-479	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot	S. Ling (2015)

("-"denotes information not recorded on electronic site record form)

As noted in Table 1, there is little information available for Sites AIgs-75 and AIgs-81. AIgs-12 is recorded as a campsite and Site AIgs-76 as an Archaic findspot. There are three post-contact sites: (AIgs-225 [farmstead / midden]; AIgs-477 [midden]; and, AIgs-478 [farmstead]). The remaining site (AIgs-479) is listed as a pre-contact findspot.

OASD results indicated that further work was not recommend for Site AIgs-479, while Sites AIgs-477 and AIgs-478 were noted to have further cultural heritage value or interest. These sites are not within the current boundaries of the study area. Sites AIgs-12, AIgs-75, AIgs-76, and AIgs-81 have no recorded information regarding the need for further assessments. Sites AIgs-75 and AIgs-12 are within approximately 50 m of the study area.

Table 2 provides a simplified regional cultural chronology pertinent to the study area.

Table 2: Simplified Cultural Chronology of Southern and Eastern Ontario	
Period	Archaeological Complexes/Cultures
Early Paleo-Indian (9000–8500 B.C.)	Fluted points. Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. EPI rarely found in Eastern Ontario
Late Paleo-Indian (8500–7500 B.C.)	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands.
Early Archaic (7500–6000/4500 B.C.)	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands.
Middle Archaic (6000/4500–2500 B.C.)	Transition to territorial settlements. Seasonal round of subsistence introduced. Laurentian Complex (6000 B.C.–2500 B.C.) (Eastern Ontario)
Late Archaic (2500–1000 B.C.)	More numerous territorial hunter- gatherer bands, increasing use of exotic materials and artistic items for grave offerings, regional trade networks. Terminal Archaic (1100–1000 B.C.) Glacial Kame Complex.
Early Woodland (1000–400 B.C.)	Pottery introduced. Meadowood Complex (1000–400 B.C.). Middlesex Complex (650–400 B.C.). Introduction of true cemeteries.

Table 2: Simplified Cultural Chronology of Southern and Eastern Ontario	
Period	Archaeological Complexes/Cultures
Middle Woodland (400 B.C.–A.D. 500/900)	Point Peninsula Complex (Southcentral and Eastern Ontario) Saugeen Complex (southeast of Lake Huron and the Bruce Peninsula, London area, and possibly as far east as the Grand River) Couture Complex (Lake St. Clair and the western end of Lake Erie). Burial ceremonialism.
Transitional Woodland (A.D. 500–900)	Agriculture introduced. Princess Point Complex (Eastern end of Lake Erie and the western end of Lake Ontario). Sandbanks Complex (Kingston area).
Late Woodland (A.D. 900–1650)	Tribal differentiation. Transition to settled village life. Ontario Iroquoian and St. Lawrence Iroquoian Traditions (Southcentral and Eastern Ontario, respectively). Algonkian Western Basin Tradition (Lake St. Clair and the western end of Lake Erie).
Early Post-Contact (A.D. 1650–1763)	Iroquoian, Algonkian migrations and resettlement. French exploration and colonization
Late Post-Contact (A.D. 1763–1867)	Iroquoian, Algonkian migrations and resettlement. British and other Euro-Canadian immigration increases.

2.1.2 History of Archaeological Investigations

Enquiries to the MTCS through the PastPortal system indicated that two previous archaeological assessments have been conducted within 50 m of the subject lands.

- *Report on the 2012 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Geranium Corporation's Land, Part of Lot 18, Concession 9, City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario. Revised Report Dated 17, July 2015 (PIF P059-362-2012 [W. Finlayson]).*

In 2012, This Land Archaeology Inc (TLA) was contracted by Geranium Corporation to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 assessment on Part of Lot 18, Concession 9 (approximately 11.4 ha) (see Appendix A, Figures 6e, 6f). The assessment was undertaken as a requirement as a condition of the Draft Plan Approval by the City of Pickering Planning Department. TLA's background research and resulting Stage 1 recommendations indicated "(t)he high archaeological potential revealed...the possibility that archaeological resources exist on the property which, if found, are likely to incur alterations caused by the proposed development. Further information on the property is required before development can progress. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended for the entire property in order to document archaeological resources on the property if they are found, and determine whether Stage 3 is required (TLA Revised Report 2015: 3). The Stage 2 assessment involved a pedestrian survey conducted at 5-m intervals on ploughed fields and a test-pit survey at 5-m intervals on lands where ploughing was not viable. The resulting 2012 Stage 2 assessment included a pedestrian survey on all ploughed lands

which incorporated 8.94 ha (or 78.4%) of the study area. No archaeological resources were encountered. The remaining 2.46 ha (or 21.6 %) of the study area included lands requiring Stage 2 shovel testing. These areas were not assessed by TLA (Revised Report 2015: 4, see Appendix A, Figures 6e, 6f). As a result of the Stage 2 assessment, TLA (TLA Revised Report 2015: 5) made the following recommendations:

- *Since the 2012 Stage 2 visual assessment did not identify any archaeological sites requiring further assessment or mitigation of impacts, no further archaeological assessment of this portion of the property is required.*
- *As per the Stage 1 recommendations (page 3), a Stage 2 test pit assessment should be conducted in areas that could not be ploughed and visually assessed, including around the standing 20th century buildings, lawns and fencerows.*
- *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Claremont Property. Part of Lots 47 & 48 of Registered Plan No. 12, Part of Lots 17 & 18, Concession 9, (County of Ontario), Town of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham. Revised Report, November 24 2015, AMICK File No. 18T-90016 (R) (PIF P384-0182-2014 [K. MacKinnon]).*

In 2014, AMICK, conducted a Stage 1 and 2 assessment on Part of Lots 17 and 18, Concession 9 (approximately 38 ha) (see Appendix A, Figures 6e, 6f). The assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b) in order to support a Draft Plan of Subdivision application and a Zoning By-law Amendment as part of the pre-submission process (AMICK 2014: 2). AMICK's background research found that their property had "potential for archaeological resources of Native origins based on the proximity to a source of potable water in the past. Background research also suggests potential for archaeological resources of Euro-Canadian origins based on proximity to a historic roadway and documented historic settlement" (AMICK 2014: 18). The Stage 2 methodological approach consisted of "high-intensity test pit survey at an interval of five metres between individual test pits and high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of five metres between individual transects" (AMICK 2014: 2).

As a result of the Stage 2 assessment, AMICK (2014: 32) made the following recommendations:

- *No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted;*
- *The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed;*
- *The proposed undertaking is clear of any archaeological concern.*

2.1.3 Environmental Context

The study area (Appendix A: Figures 1–3) is situated within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario. This region extends around the western and

northern parts of Lake Ontario and consists of the shoreline and lake bed of glacial Lake Iroquois. The old shorelines, including cliffs, bars, beaches and boulder pavements are clearly visible in this area, and the undulating till plains above stand in marked contrast to the smoothed lake bottom (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190-192). These physiographic elements have accumulated over grey and black shale bedrock belonging to the Upper Ordovician Whitby Formation (Davidson 1989: 42).

The soils within the study area consist primarily of Brighton sandy loam, a Grey-Brown Podzol characterized by a level to gently-undulating topography and good drainage (Olding et al. 1946).

The study area lies within an ecological zone described as having the most diverse forest life in Ontario. This zone is characterized by a wide range of tree and shrub species, including: eastern white pine, red pine, eastern hemlock, white cedar, yellow birch, sugar and red maple, basswood, red oak, black walnut, butternut, tulip, magnolia, black gum, as well as a variety of oaks and hickories (ARA 2013: 17). Relatively little of the original forest cover remains today, as early Euro-Canadian agriculturalists conducted large-scale clearing operations to prepare the land for cultivation. Now, only scattered woodlots remain in areas that are otherwise too poor for agriculture (ARA 2013: 17). In pre-contact times however, these dense forests would have been bountiful. Mason (1981: 59-60) notes that the First Nations of the Great Lakes region exploited close to 500 plant species for consumption, medicines, smoking, building materials, fibres, dyes and basketry. The area's diverse vegetation would have been both home and food for a variety of game animals, including: white tailed deer, turkey, rabbit, elk, muskrat and beaver (Mason 1981: 60).

It is crucial to consider the proximity of water sources in any evaluation of archaeological potential because the availability of water is arguably the single most important determinant of human land use, past and present. The *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) lists proximity to water as one of the prime indicators of potential for the presence of archaeological sites. Distance from potable water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location. Water, both potable and non-potable, also facilitated the transportation of people and goods and served to focus animal and vegetable resources. According to the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, lands within 300 m of an extant or formerly mapped river or creek have potential for the presence of early Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites. In terms of local drainage, the study area lies within the Duffins Creek watershed and there are numerous tertiary tributaries of Duffins Creek within it (Appendix A: Figure 3).

In summary, a review of the archaeological context supports a conclusion of overall archaeological potential and the need for a Stage 2 assessment. Numerous natural water

sources are located within 300 m (Appendix A: Figure 3), and eight archaeological sites have previously been registered within a 1-km radius.

2.2 Historical Context

Historically, the study area was located on Lots 17, 18 and 19, Concessions 8 and 9, in the community Claremont, Pickering Township, Ontario County.

The Township of Pickering

During the first session of the First Parliament of Upper Canada in 1792, an act was passed and four districts, set apart in 1788, were given the names of Eastern, Midland, Home and Western Districts. The Home District (previously called Nassau), encompassed a large tract of land extending westward from the head of the bay of Quinte to a line extending due north from the extreme projection of Long Point on Lake Erie. This became the district in which Pickering Township was located. In the original surveys of the territory within the County of York, the frontier townships of Pickering, Scarborough, and York were originally named Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin, respectively. These names however, did not last long, as their present names were assigned to them prior to 1800 (Gauslin, 1974: 1-2).

In 1798, an act was passed “for the better division of this province”, whereby it was enacted that the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, York and Simcoe should form the Home District. The County of York (which then included the County of Ontario and the Counties of York and Peel), was divided into two parts, to be called respectively the East and West Ridings. The East Riding was to consist of the Townships of Whitby, Pickering, Scarborough, York, Etobicoke, Markham, Vaughan, King, Whitchurch, Uxbridge, Gwillimbury and the tract of land lying between the County of Durham and Lake Simcoe. The population of the Home District in 1821, was approximately 12,000 (Gauslin, 1974:2).

In 1851, a statute passed during this session of parliament stated that the Counties of Ontario, Peel and York were to be united. Then, by the end of 1853, provision was made for the dissolution of the union of counties, and under this enactment, Ontario separated from York and Peel. Each county was controlled by a council composed of a Warden and a Councillor from each Township. If a Township had a population of more than 300 householders, they were entitled to two councillors, who were required to be residents and landowners within the District (Gauslin, 1974:3).

The history of Pickering Township as a territorial entity began in 1791, when Augustus Jones, the Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor for the Nassau District, marked out the boundaries. The concessions were to be one and a quarter miles apart and the side-roads one-half mile from one to another, running north and south. No further history of the township appears to have been recorded until 1796, when Mrs. Catherine McGill was granted Lots 16 and 17, Concession 1; the south ½ of Lot 18, Concession 1; and Lot 17, Concession 2. Gradually, more and more settlers began working their way further inland

and, after the War of 1812, free passage and liberal grants of land induced a large influx of immigration from Great Britain (Gauslin, 1974: 3).

Some other notable Crown Land grants in the Township include: King's College (later known as Clergy Reserves) – 4,600 acres; Canada Company (which brought out settlers) – 5,200 acres; Major Smith – 5,000 acres; and Lieutenant Hill – 1,200 acres.

The earliest municipal record of the Township of Pickering was in 1803 when a meeting was held at the home of Samuel Munger on Lot 7, Concession 2 for the purpose of choosing officers for the Townships of Whitby and Pickering. At this meeting a Town Clerk and Collector, two Assessors; two Town Wardens, two Fence Viewers, and five Postmasters were chosen. In 1808, the first census of the Township of Pickering recorded that 188 people were living there, some of whom were located around Claremont, which at that time was just a crossroads. In the Township there were 40 men, 45 women, and 105 boys and girls under the age of 16. Later the same year this number was sharply lowered when typhus and measles epidemics claimed the lives of numerous settlers (Gauslin, 1974:4).

In 1851, when the Township of Pickering became part of the County of Ontario. By this time the population had increased to over 6,000. In 1851 the tax on a 100-acre farm was about two pounds and the value of cleared land was five pounds, five shillings per-acre.

Flour milling was the most important industry with approximately 25,500 barrels milled annually. Twenty-four sawmills produced a total of 5,230,000 board feet of lumber per year, and four carding mills produced 25,862 pounds of cloth. From two piers at Frenchman's Bay, squared timber, masts, pine logs and cordwood came from the east side of the Bay and farmers lined up as far north as Liverpool (Gauslin, 1974: 4).

In 1842, the first District councillors were elected: Alexander Campbell and W.H. Michell. Eight years later, the first regular municipal Council of the Township of Pickering was elected, consisting of: W.H. Michell, Reeve; R.A. Parker, Deputy Reeve; Peter Taylor, Frederick Green and Joshua Wixson. Peter Taylor was the Township's first Treasurer and Hector Beaton held the three offices of Clerk, Collector and Assessor. Rev. A.W. Waddell was Superintendent of Common Schools and P.H. Whitney and George Begg were Auditors. Since 1850 the following North Pickering residents have served as Reeves of Pickering: W.H. Michell (1850-1852); J. Miller (1875-1882); J. Monkhouse (1884-1887); J. Underhill (1904); W.G. Scott (1912); E.B. Hoover (1915-1916); R.R. Mowbray (1918) and John Forgie (1918 and 1923-1924); W.G. Scott (1919-1920); G.M. Forsyth (1927-1929); and Wm. Reesor (1941-1944) (Gauslin, 1974:4-5).

Claremont

The Community of Claremont was one of the earliest areas of Euro-Canadian settlement in Pickering Township. Two brothers, Joseph and Joshua Wixson, came to Pickering towards the end of the 18th century from Steuben County, New York and settled in the

neighbourhood of what is now Concession 9. They were of English descent and their ancestors came to America and settled in the State of Massachusetts in 1684, later moving to New York State. When they arrived in Canada, they were young men, married, and Joshua's eldest son was only six years of age.

Joseph Wixson took up land west of Brock Road and erected his home just north of where the road bends to the east in Claremont. Later, he is said to have owned all the land on the west side of Brock Road, from his home to Concession 8. A parcel of land west of this was later occupied by Abraham Townsend, a brother of Mrs. Joseph Wixson. Joseph's family included: Randall, Townsend, Joseph, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Lois and Clarice (Gauslin, 1974: 7).

Joshua and his wife, Rachel Eggleston, built their home, east of the land taken by his brother. Their children were: Amos, Asa, Joel, Aser, Ruth (Mrs. Sylvanus Sharrad), John, Joshua, Solomon, Benjamin and Rachel. From there they moved to the Concession 7, west of Brock Road. Ruth Wixson, born in 1804, is believed to be the first non-native child born in the northern half of Pickering Township (Gauslin, 1974: 8).

Joshua Wixson was greatly involved in the Baptist Church in Claremont and was voted as Elder of the First Baptist Church of Christ in 1822. Initially, meetings were commonly held in Joshua's house, but eventually a wood plank church building was erected in Claremont on Joseph Wixson's land at Lot 18, Concession 9. Before the building was completed in 1851, however, Elder Wixson died (31 December, 1850) (Gauslin, 1974: 8). Within 10 years it was decided that a new structure was needed. It was built and services began in October, 1866. This church is still in use today (Gauslin, 1974: 8).

Joseph Wixson, who was more interested in politics than his brother Joshua, "was a promoter of everything that would better living conditions in the community" (Gauslin, 1974: 8). In 1811, during a municipal meeting held on the first Monday in March, he was appointed Poundkeeper¹, and his brother-in-law, Abraham Townsend, was appointed Collector and Pathmaster². Other officers included: Thomas Hubbard, Town Clerk; David Crawford and John Haight, Assessors; Noadiah Woodruff, Thomas Matthews and John Lawrence, other Pathmasters; Timothy Rogers, other Poundkeeper; and John Richard and James Powell; Town Wardens (Gauslin, 1974: 8).

Town meetings were held from 1811 until 1835 in various homes. In 1835, it was decided to hold most future meetings at Andrew Thompson's tavern on the Concession 5 and occasional meetings in the Central Hotel in Brougham. In 1854, the Township Hall was built in Brougham and the Council met there until 1944 when the Brougham Hotel became

¹ A local government official responsible for the feeding and care of stray livestock.

² A local government official responsible for the care for and maintenance of public paths and roads.

known as the Municipal Building for the Township of Pickering. In 1966, the Council voted to erect a new building at the corner of Brock Road and Highway No. 2 (Gauslin, 1974: 9).

In 1836, Joseph Wixson was appointed one of three Commissioners, whose duties were much the same as the Councillors, and by 1839 they became known as the “Town Wardens”. They were appointed annually until the organization of the municipal council in 1850. From then until 1854, Joseph held the position of Councillor of the Township and in 1859 and 1868 he was Deputy Reeve. His son Joseph Jr. was also politically inclined and became Deputy Reeve in 1860-61 and 1863, and Councillor in 1862, 1864 and 1865. One of the streets in Claremont was then named Wixson. It extended from Concession 9 to Lane Street through what was the Wixson property (within the current study area). It was on the west corner of Night and Wixson Streets that Mr. G.M. Forsyth, a direct descendant of the Wixson family, built his home after retiring from the farm and where, until 1973, his two daughters, Viola and Georgina lived.

From the onset, the population of Pickering Township increased so much that applications and requests for land titles, transfers and sales were “pouring into the registry office and old by-laws such as those made in the earlier years were becoming outdated” (Gauslin, 1974: 9). With the increased prosperity, people began to have more time to observe the “machinery of the government. Much dissatisfaction was caused by the promised land not being given to those who had served during the War of 1812, but the government was in the hands of a few influential men, connected by family ties, who held all office and received grants of the best land in the county” (Gauslin, 1974: 9-10). This group of men became known as the “Family Compact”.

In 1824, William Lyon Mackenzie published a newspaper entitled “*The Colonial Advocate*”, in which he wrote article criticizing the Family Compact. Angry with the article, “a mob of rioters broke his printing-press and threw it into the Toronto Harbour”. This action increased support for Mackenzie’s cause and he continued to harass the “Compact” (Gauslin, 1974: 10). Mackenzie held a number of meetings at Thompson’s Tavern in Pickering Township, and several families in the Claremont / Pickering area were represented, including the Wixsons, the Matthews and the Barclays. They were keenly interested and took part in activities that would eventually lead to a rebellion (Gauslin, 1974: 10). Some of the residents of the township, however, were in favour of the government. They took a firm stand against the rebels and men were sent from Toronto to take control of the situation (Gauslin, 1974: 10).

At the time of the Mackenzie Rebellion in 1837, many settlers demanded reform to the laws of the country. Mass meetings, speeches, rallies and riots in support of the Reform Act took place. Mackenzie summoned the settlers to Montgomery’s Tavern on Yonge Street in Toronto, and ordered the burning of the Don River Bridge, the only accessible way for the government to send reinforcements from Scarborough to Toronto. Among those apprehended and arrested were: George Barclay, Townsend Wixson, Thomas Sly,

Ira Anderson and two others. They were transported to England in chains and kept there until July 1839, when they were released and allowed to return (Gauslin, 1974: 10).

Because of the Rebellion, Lord Durham saw it necessary to change the laws of the country. He presented his famous report and by 1841 Upper and Lower Canada were again united in a Legislative Union.

The beginnings of the Community of Claremont in the 1840s was in large due to another set of brothers, John C. Michell and William H. Michell. In 1844, John became the first merchant in what was to become Claremont, and William became the first Reeve of the township in 1850. Michell's store was located approximately half a kilometre south of the four corners. A second store, run by Thomas Noble, was established at the four corners in 1847. For a time, the developing area was known as Noble's Corners.

In 1851, a post office was established and Thomas Noble became the first Postmaster. For the creation of the post office a new name had to be chosen for the community. William Michell is credited with putting forward the name Claremont.

2.2.1 Review of Historical Records

The following historical records and mapping were examined for evidence of early Euro-Canadian use of the study area: the 1860 *Tremaine Map of the County of Ontario* (G.R. & G.M. Tremaine, see Appendix A: Figure 4); the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario* (Page, H.R, see Appendix A: Figure 5a); and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario, Village of Claremont* (Page, H.R, see Appendix A: Figure 5b)

Figure 4, Appendix A shows the approximate placement of the study area on the 1860 Tremaine Map of the County of Ontario. Table 3 lists the property owner(s) and historic features illustrated within or adjacent to the study area on that map.

Table 3: Property Owner(s) and Historic Feature(s) Illustrated Within or Adjacent to the Study Area - 1860 Tremaine Map			
Lot	Concession	Owner(s)	Illustrated Feature(s)
17	8	Jas Mcchin	To the west the study area extends into Claremont. To the south the study area is bounded by an historic road. No other features are present.
18	8	A. Spears	The southwest section of the study area extends into Claremont. The north and west sides of the study area are bounded by an historic road. No other features are present.
19	8	John Hamilton	The north and east sections of the study area are bounded by an historic road. No other features are present.

Table 3: Property Owner(s) and Historic Feature(s) Illustrated Within or Adjacent to the Study Area - 1860 Tremaine Map			
Lot	Concession	Owner(s)	Illustrated Feature(s)
17	9	Jos. Bell	To the north the study area is bounded by an historic road. No other features are present.
18	9	Jos. Wixon	The majority of the study area extends into Claremont. It is bounded to the south and west by an historic road. No other features are present.
19	9	Wm. Dow	The southeast section of the study area extends into Claremont. The south and east sections are bounded by an historic road. A small section of a tributary crosses the northwestern tip of the study area.

Figures 5a, Appendix A shows the approximate placement of the study area on the 1877 *Illustrated Atlas of the County of Peel* map. Table 4 lists the property owner(s) and historic features illustrated within or adjacent to the study area on that map.

Table 4: Property Owner(s) and Historic Feature(s) Illustrated Within or Adjacent to the Study Corridor - 1877 Illustrated Atlas of Peel County			
Lot	Concession	Owner(s)	Illustrated Feature(s)
17	8	Machan	A structure is illustrated to the east, just outside of the study area. A small portion of the west side extends into Claremont. The north section is bounded by an historic road. No other features are present.
18	8	A. Spears	The majority of the north half of the study area extends into Claremont. The north and west is bounded by an historic road. No other features are present.
19	8	J. Hamilton	The study area is bounded to the north and east by an historic road. No other features are present.
17	9	J. Bell	The study area is bounded to the south by an historic road. A post office is illustrated within the lot to the northeast but outside of the study area. No other features are present.
18	9	J. Reed	The majority of the study area extends into Claremont. It is bounded to the south and west by an historic road. No other features are present.

Table 4: Property Owner(s) and Historic Feature(s) Illustrated Within or Adjacent to the Study Corridor - 1877 Illustrated Atlas of Peel County			
Lot	Concession	Owner(s)	Illustrated Feature(s)
19	9	C.N. Mitchell	The south the study area extends into Claremont. There is one structure illustrated in the north-central section. A tributary intersects with the northwestern tip of the study area. No other features are illustrated.

Figure 5b, in Appendix A illustrates the approximate boundaries of the study area on the “Village of Claremont” map as presented in the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario*. This map depicts the various historic transportation routes and the early settlement divisions of the Village at that time. This figure demonstrates that the original properties comprising the study area were already largely settled by 1877.

In summary, a review of the historical context supports a conclusion of overall archaeological potential and the need for a Stage 2 assessment since portions of study area are located adjacent to historical roadways as illustrated in the both the 1860 and 1877 historical maps. Moreover, archaeological potential is enhanced by the historical presence of the Village of Claremont (Appendix A: Figures 4, 5 and 5a). As per the MTCS’s *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, any areas within 100 m of early historic transportation routes and 300 m of early Euro-Canadian settlement warrant the need for a Stage 2 property assessment.

2.2.2 Historic Plaques and Designated Historic Sites / Structures

A search of the Ontario Heritage Trust Online Plaque Guide (17 January 2018), indicated that there are no historic plaques located within the study area and one plaque located within the vicinity of the study area.

The plaque in the vicinity is located on the north side of the 7th Concession Road just east of Brock Road (Regional Road 1), in the Region of Durham, City of Pickering. The plaque is entitled “THISTLE HA” and reads as follows:

This farm was acquired about 1848 by John Miller, a Scottish immigrant who became a pioneer importer and breeder of pedigreed livestock in Canada. In 1852 the Millers began importing quality stock, notably shorthorn cattle, Clydesdale horses and later Shropshire sheep from the United Kingdom. Miller’s example, as well as the animals bred at Thistle Ha’, played an important role in improving stockbreeding throughout North and South America in the 19th century. Succeeding generations of Millers have maintained the farm’s reputation for raising fine blooded stock.

A search of the City of Pickering Municipal Heritage Register for properties that have been designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (17 January, 2018) revealed that one property and one residence within the study area are designated.

First, the Ontario Heritage Foundation determined that Brougham Masonic Lodge (Appendix A, Figure 6h), built in 1865 and located at 4955 Brock Road, is of regional architectural significance (By-law: Easement Agreement October 5, 1981).

The second designated feature is the Thompson Residence, which was constructed between 1845-1855 at 4810 Brock Road (Old Brock Road) (Appendix A, Figure 6i). This building is notable for its unusual vertical plan construction with no framework or support posts. The back-addition dates to ca 1870 (By-law: 3633/91 January 21, 1991).

One additional designated property lies outside of the study area but in the immediate vicinity. Thistle Ha' is located on Lots 16, 17 and 18, Concession 7 (Regional Road 31) (By-law: 2140/86 February 3, 1986). Thistle Ha' farm was designated a National Historic Site of Canada in 1973 and a Province of Ontario Heritage Property in 1977. The house on the property dates to ca. 1860, with construction commencing in 1855 to replace an original log house. The east wing addition was completed in 1875 and contained a large ballroom, brick oven and a masonry ash pit. In addition to the architectural importance of the building, the landscape surrounding it is also of National and Provincial historic significance because this is where the John Miller conducted his innovative cattle breeding programme and first introduced shorthorn cattle to Canada and the United States.

2.3 Summary of Archaeological Potential

The Stage 1 background study has concluded that undisturbed portions of the study area have archaeological potential for three principal reasons: 1) the presence of a number of watercourses within the study area as illustrated in Figure 3 (Appendix A); 2) a clear pattern of pre-contact Aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian land use in the vicinity as demonstrated by the presence of eight previously registered archaeological sites within a 1-km radius; and 3) the fact that the Community of Claremont is an historic settlement and contains historically important transportation routes (see Figures 4, 5a and 5b in Appendix A).

3.0 STAGE 1 PROPERTY INSPECTION

3.1 Methodology

Amec Foster Wheeler conducted a visual inspection of the study area under the field direction of Cara Howell (R180) with the assistance of Mr. Jason Seguin (P354) and Ms. of Devon Brusey (R410) on 28 September, 2017 in order to: 1) identify the presence or absence of features of archaeological potential; 2) confirm that previously identified features of archaeological potential are present where they were previously identified; and 3) determine if modern development and/or landscaping alterations have removed archeological potential. The temperature was approximately 15 degrees Celsius and there were partly overcast skies. These weather conditions did not impede the property inspection in any way.

Observations were made from within current rights-of-way (ROW) and from other publicly owned lands. These vantage points provided adequate views of the entire study area. The property inspection was thoroughly photo-documented and field observations were recorded on aerial maps and field forms.

Areas identified as disturbed have had the integrity of the topsoil compromised by earth moving activities to the point where archaeological potential has been removed. All land conditions observed were recorded as shown in Appendix A: Figures 6a-i and Appendix B: Photographs 1 - 101).

3.2 Record of Finds

Table 5: Inventory of Documentary Record		
Study Area	Map and Photo(s)	Field Notes
Claremont Drainage Plan Class EA, Lots 17, 18 and 19, Concessions 8 and 9, Pickering Township, County of Ontario, now in the City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham	20 Field Maps, 101 Stage 1 Photographs	Stage 1 Forms, Photo Logs and Field Notes

Documentation related to the archaeological assessment of this project will be curated by Amec Foster Wheeler until such time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner, the MTCS and any other legitimate interest groups.

3.3 Results

The majority of the study area, approximately 55.4 ha, consists of woodlots, semi-open fallow fields, open agricultural fields, open manicured lawns and manicured lawns between tree lines (Appendix B: Photographs 1-101, Appendix A: Figures 6a-i).

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Elsewhere, Stage 2 archaeological assessment is not required because either archaeological potential has been removed by existing infrastructure associated with current roadways, or the area has already been fully assessed (Appendix A: Figures 6a-i), approximately 14.4 ha.

4.0 STAGE 1 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 1 background study has determined that undisturbed portions of the study area have archaeological potential for three principal reasons: 1) the presence of a number of watercourses within the study area as illustrated in Figure 3 (Appendix A); 2) a clear pattern of pre-contact Aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian land use in the vicinity as demonstrated by the presence of eight previously registered archaeological sites within a 1-km radius; and 3) the fact that the Community of Claremont is an historic settlement and contains historically important transportation routes (see Figures 4, 5a and 5b in Appendix A).

On the basis of the Stage 1 background study and subsequent property inspection, Amec Foster Wheeler has identified that areas of archaeological potential comprise approximately 79.5% (55.2 ha) of the study area (Appendix A: Figures 6a-i). This also includes the areas previously assessed as noted on Figures 6e and 6f, Appendix A (TLA, 2012). Prior to land alteration, approximately 50 ha of the areas of potential require Stage 2 assessment by means of shovel testing, while approximately 5.2 ha require Stage 2 assessment by means of pedestrian survey.

Areas where archaeological potential has been removed as a result of existing infrastructure associated with current roadways constitute approximately 16% (11.2 ha) of the study area.

Areas that have already been fully assessed (AMICK 2014, Appendix A: Figures 6e and 6f) make up 4.5% (3.2 ha) of the study area.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made, subject to the advice on compliance with legislation contained in Section 6.0:

1. Prior to land alteration, Stage 2 archaeological assessment by means of test pit survey should be conducted in those areas of archaeological potential where ploughing is not viable (approximately 50 hectares) (Appendix A: Figures 6a-i). Test pits should be excavated by hand at regular 5-m intervals in a grid-pattern and to a depth of 5 cm into the subsoil. The stratigraphy of soils excavated during test pitting should be examined in order to detect cultural soil horizons. In addition, excavated soils are to be screened through 6-mm mesh in order to facilitate the recovery of archaeologically significant artifacts.

The pattern and intensity of test pit placement may be altered due to changes in archaeological potential in different parts of the study area and/or the presence of disturbed soils. Any areas of newly discovered 'disturbance' and archaeological potential removal should be evaluated and photo-documented.

If archaeological resources are found their exact distribution should be documented and any diagnostic artifacts recovered and inventoried. Upon the discovery of cultural materials, the survey grid should be continued to determine whether there are enough archaeological resources to meet the criteria for making a recommendation to carry out a Stage 3 assessment. In the event that insufficient archaeological resources are recovered, eight additional test pits are to be dug in a 2 to 2.5-metre radius around the initial positive test pit, followed by the excavation of a 1 x 1 m unit at the positive test pit. Cultural artifacts encountered are to be collected and bagged according to provenience. Recovered resources should be inventoried in the Stage 2 assessment report.

2. Prior to land alteration, Stage 2 archaeological assessment by means of pedestrian survey should be conducted at 5-m intervals on open agricultural fields (approximately 5.2 hectares) shown as having archaeological potential in Appendix A: Figures 6a-i. The fields must first be ploughed by means of mouldboard ploughing and provisional disk harrowing to provide for at least 80% ground surface visibility. The fields should also be allowed to weather through one heavy rainfall, or several light rainfalls, to improve surface visibility.

If archaeological resources are encountered, the 5-m transects should be decreased to 1-m intervals over a minimum of 20-m radius around the archaeological find until the full extent of associated artifacts has been determined. All formal artifact types and diagnostic artifacts are to be collected, leaving enough non-diagnostic artifacts *in-situ* so that the site can be re-located in the event that it is necessary to conduct further assessment. The exact location of isolated finds,

- the centre of artifact scatters measuring less than 10 m by 10 m, and the perimeter in all cardinal directions of artifact scatters larger than 10 m by 10 m should be documented using the Global Positioning System. Recovered resources should be inventoried in the Stage 2 assessment report.
3. The section of the study area that has been previously assessed, as shown in Appendix A: Figures 6e and 6f (AMICK 2014), does not require further archaeological assessment (approximately 3.2 ha).
 4. The remainder of the study area, as shown in Appendix A: Figures 6a-h, has had archaeological potential removed and does not require further archaeological assessment (approximately 11.2 ha).

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport approval, and it is an offence to alter any of the study area without Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport concurrence.

No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance to the study area is permitted until notice of Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport approval has been received.

6.0 ADVICE WITH COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18*. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
2. 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 a time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
3. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
4. The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33* requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.
5. 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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7.0 ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS

This report was prepared and reviewed by the undersigned, employees of Amec Foster Wheeler. Amec Foster Wheeler is one of North America's leading engineering firms, with more than 50 years of experience in the earth and environmental consulting industry. The qualifications of the assessors involved in the preparation of this report are provided in Appendix C.

8.0 CLOSURE

This report was prepared for the exclusive use of the City of Pickering and is intended to provide a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area. Historically, the study area was located on Lots 17, 18 and 19, Concessions 8 and 9, Pickering Township, County of Ontario. Today, it is in the City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham.

Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on it, are the responsibility of the third party. Should additional parties require reliance on this report, written authorization from Amec Foster Wheeler will be required. With respect to third parties, Amec Foster Wheeler has no liability or responsibility for losses of any kind whatsoever, including direct or consequential financial effects on transactions or property values, or requirements for follow-up actions and costs.

The report is based on data and information collected during the Stage 1 background study conducted by Amec Foster Wheeler. It is based solely a review of historical information, a property reconnaissance conducted on 1st and 2nd June 2017 and data obtained by Amec Foster Wheeler as described in this report. Except as otherwise maybe specified, Amec Foster Wheeler disclaims any obligation to update this report for events taking place, or with respect to information that becomes available to Amec Foster Wheeler after the time during which Amec Foster Wheeler conducted the archaeological assessment.

In evaluating the property, Amec Foster Wheeler has relied in good faith on information provided by other individuals noted in this report. Amec Foster Wheeler has assumed that the information provided is factual and accurate. In addition, the findings in this report are based, to a large degree, upon information provided by the Client. Amec Foster Wheeler accepts no responsibility for any deficiency, misstatement or inaccuracy contained in this report as a result of omissions, misinterpretations or fraudulent acts of persons interviewed or contacted.

Amec Foster Wheeler makes no other representations whatsoever, including those concerning the legal significance of its findings, or as to other legal matters touched on in this report, including, but not limited to, ownership of any property, or the application of any law to the facts set forth herein. With respect to regulatory compliance issues, regulatory statutes are subject to interpretation and change. Such interpretations and regulatory changes should be reviewed with legal counsel.

This report is also subject to the further Standard Limitations contained in Appendix D.

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We trust that the information presented in this report meets your current requirements. Should you have any questions, or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Respectfully Submitted,

Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure
a division of Amec Foster Wheeler Americas Limited

Prepared by,

Reviewed by,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jason Seguin".

Jason Seguin, M.A.
Senior Archaeologist (P354)

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Shaun Austin".

Shaun Austin, Ph.D.
Associate Archaeologist (P141)

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Claremont Drainage Plan, Lots 17 to 19,
Concessions 8 and 9, Community of Claremont,
Formerly in Pickering Township, Ontario County,
now in the City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of
Durham, Ontario



Township of Pickering, Ontario. Prepared for: S. Larkin Developments In. (P379-0071-2015 [Irvin]).

Pope, J.H.
1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario.* Toronto: Walker and Miles.

Smith, W.H.
1846 *Smith's Canadian Gazetteer.* Toronto: H. & W. Rowsell.

Tremaine, G.R. and G.M. Tremaine
1860 *Tremaine Map of the County of Ontario.* G.R. & G.M. Tremaine, Toronto.

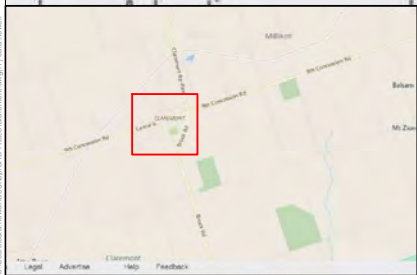
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
Online Plaque Guide
http://ontarioplaques.com/Plaques/Plaque_Durham23.html
Retrieved 17 January, 2018.

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
Claremont Drainage Plan, Lots 17 to 19,
Concessions 8 and 9, Community of Claremont,
Formerly in Pickering Township, Ontario County,
now in the City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of
Durham, Ontario



APPENDIX A
FIGURES



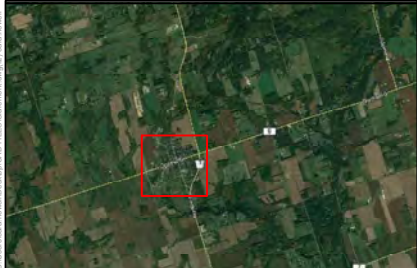
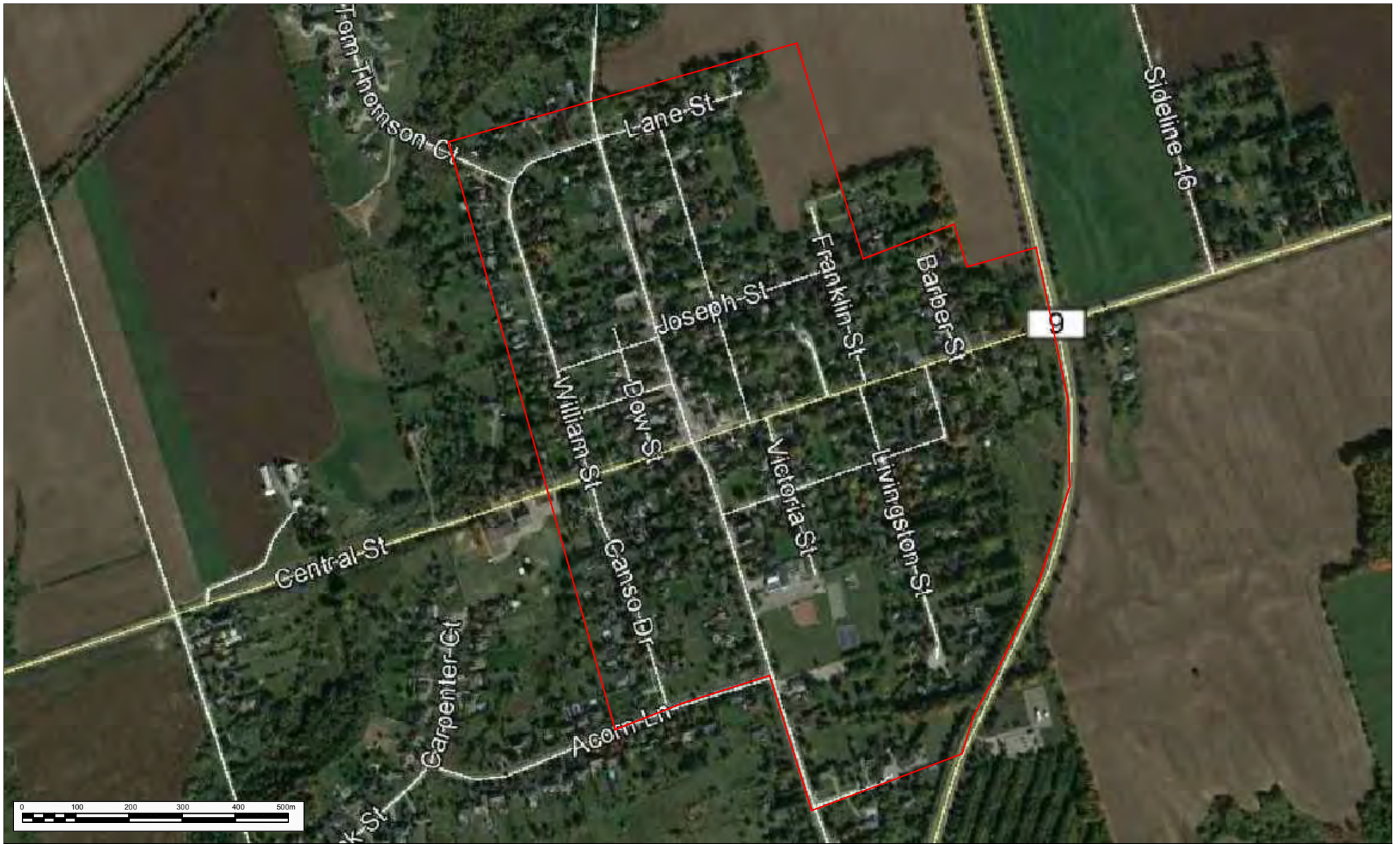
LEGEND	
	Study area

NOTES:
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 Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.
 SOURCE: Bing Maps

CLIENT: CITY OF PICKERING	
Drawn By:	CH
Checked By:	SA
Revision N°:	01
Scale:	1: 10,000

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT Claremont Class EA, in the City of Pickering, Ontario	
Location of the Study Area	
FIGURE:	1
PROJECT N°:	TPB1681525S.1000.3
DATE:	25 Sep 2017
Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure 3450 Havester Road, Unit 100, Burlington, ON L7N 3W5 tel. 905-335-2353 www.amectw.com	





LEGEND

Study area

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Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.

SOURCE: Bing Maps

CLIENT:

CITY OF PICKERING

Drawn By: CH

Checked By: SA

Revision N°: 01

Scale: 1: 10,000

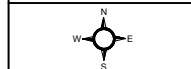
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 Claremont Class EA, in the City of Pickering, Ontario

Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Study Area

FIGURE: 2

PROJECT N°: TPB1681525S.1000.3

DATE: 25 Sep 2017



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 tel. 905-335-2353 www.amec.fosterwheeler.com






LEGEND

Study area

NOTES:
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 Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.
SOURCE:
<https://www.ontario.ca/page/topographic-maps>

CLIENT:
 CITY OF PICKERING

Drawn By: CH
 Checked By: SA
 Revision N°: 01
 Scale: 1: 10,000




STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 Claremont Class EA, in the City of Pickering, Ontario

Topographic Map Showing the Location of the Study Area

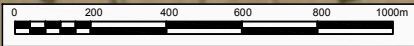
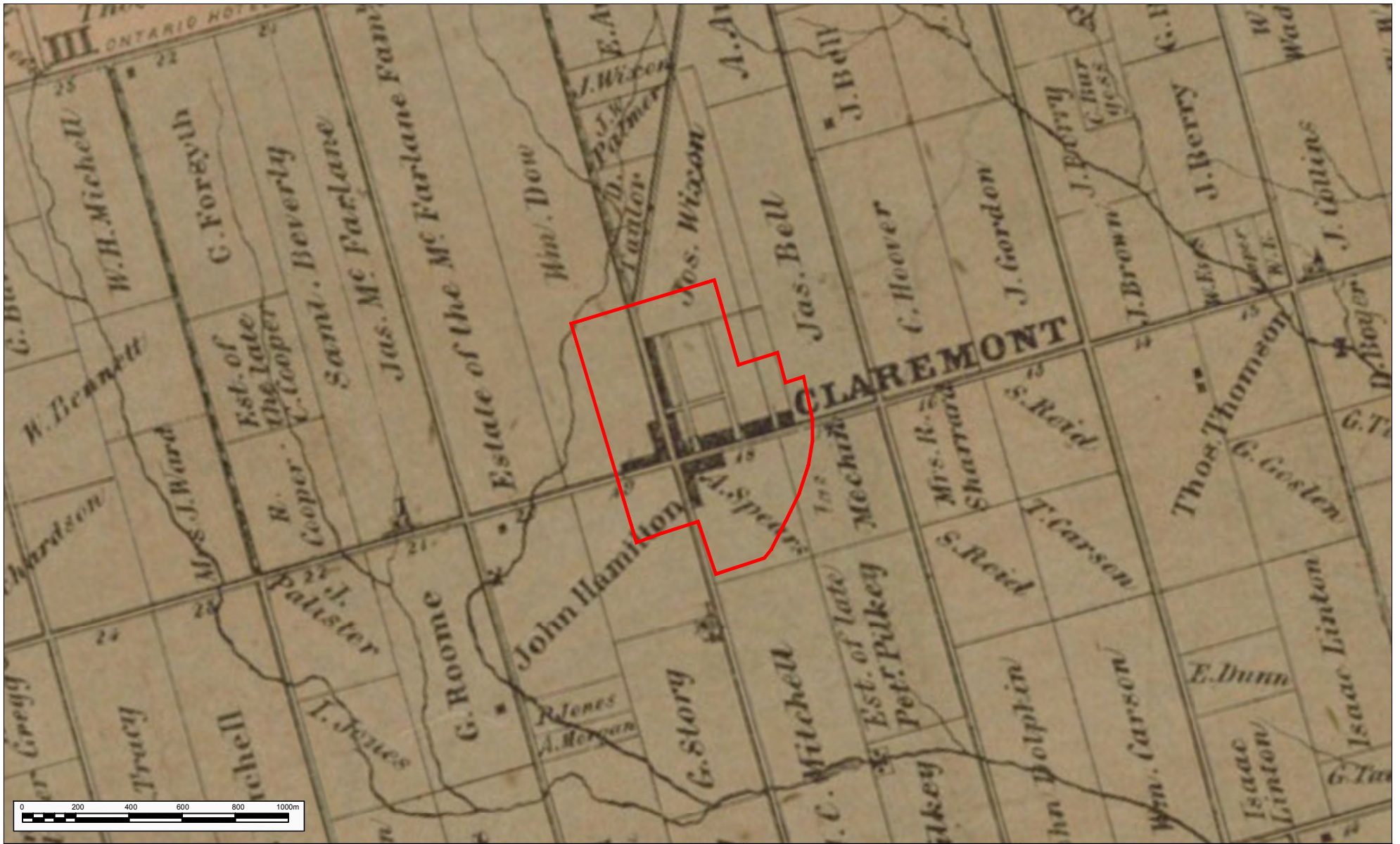
FIGURE: 3


PROJECT N°: TPB1681525S.1000.3
 DATE: 25 Sep 2017

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
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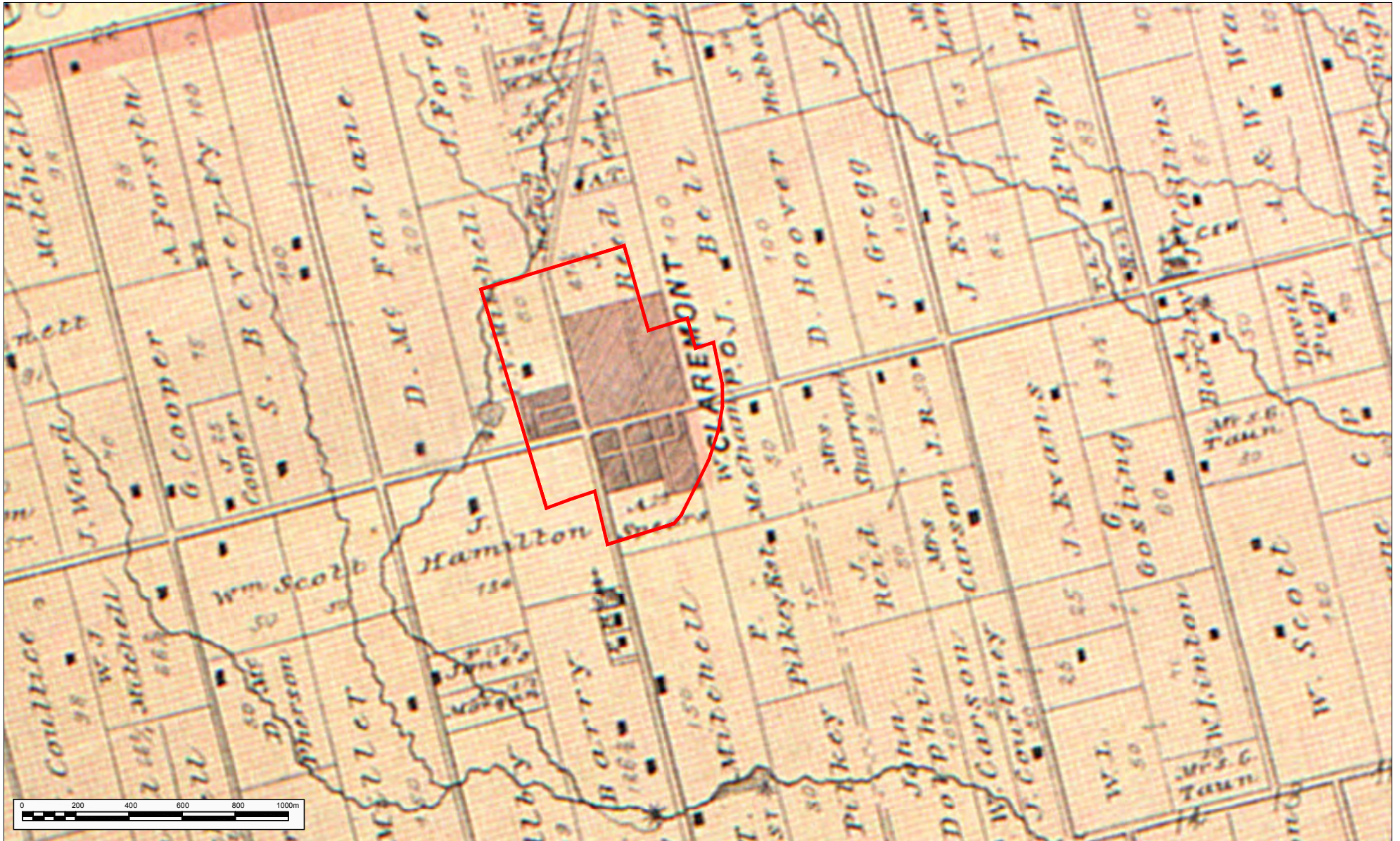
LEGEND	
	Study area

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AMEC FOSTER WHEELER ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT No. TPB1681525S.1000.3.
 Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.


SOURCE:
 1860 Tremain Map of the County of Ontario

CLIENT: CITY OF PICKERING	
Drawn By:	CH
Checked By:	SA
Revision N°:	01
Scale:	1: 20,000
	

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT Claremont Class EA, in the City of Pickering, Ontario	
1860 Tremain Map of the County of Ontario Showing the Location of the Study Area	
PROJECT N°:	TPB1681525S.1000.3
DATE:	25 Sep 2017
FIGURE: 4	
Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure 3450 Havester Road, Unit 100, Burlington, ON L7N 3W5 tel. 905-335-2353 www.amecfcw.com	
	



LEGEND


 Study area

NOTES:
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 Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.

SOURCE:
 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas

CLIENT:
 CITY OF PICKERING

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 Checked By: SA
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 Scale: 1: 20,000




STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 Claremont Class EA, in the City of Pickering, Ontario

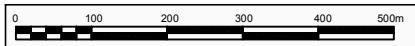
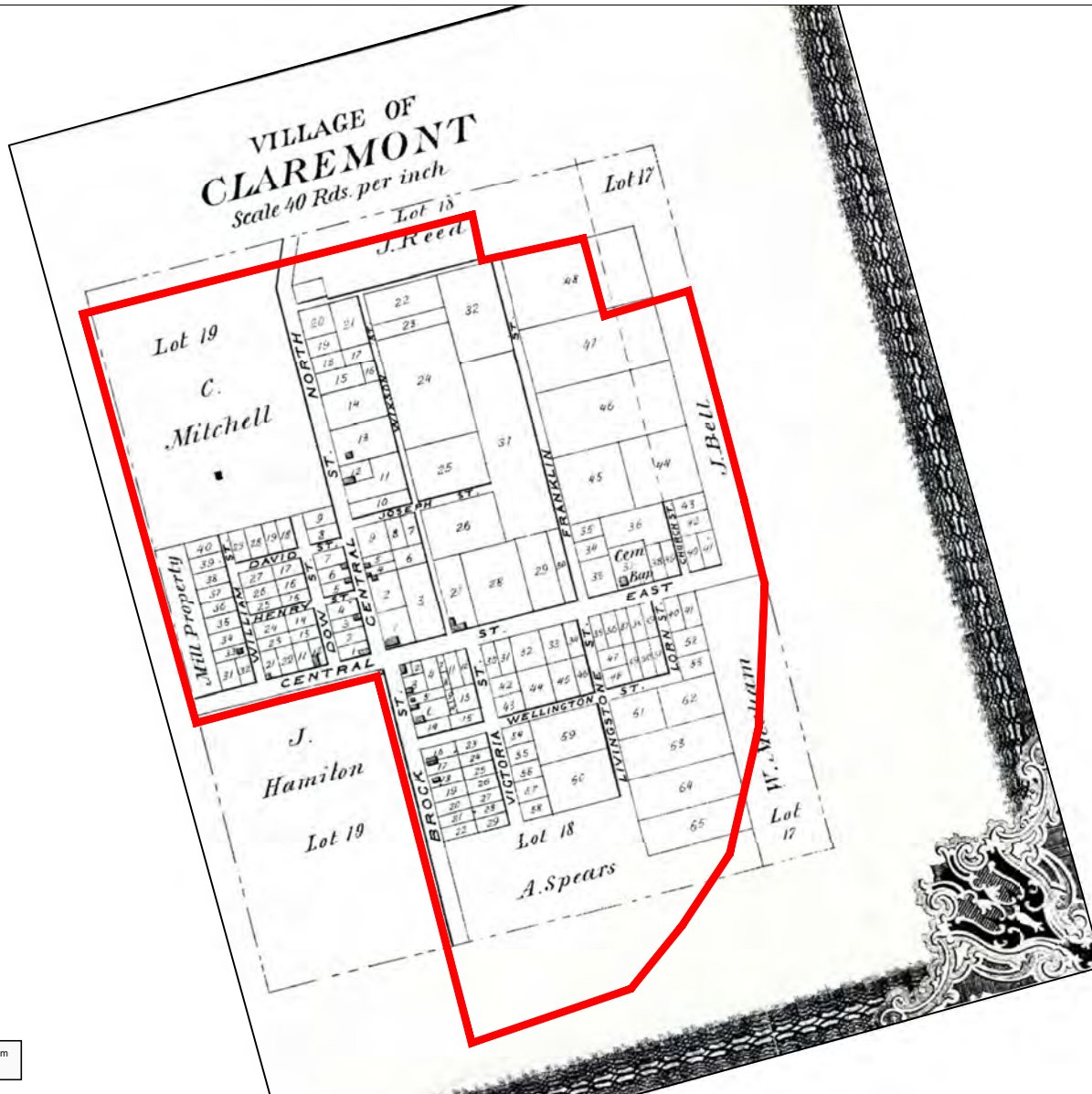
1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario Showing the Location of the Study Area

FIGURE:
5a

PROJECT N°: TPB1681525S.1000.3
DATE: 04 Oct 2017

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LEGEND

Study area

NOTES:

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Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.

SOURCE:

1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario

CLIENT:


CITY OF PICKERING

Drawn By: CH

Checked By: SA

Revision N°: 01

Scale: 1: 10,000



STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
Claremont Class EA, in the City of Pickering, Ontario


1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario, Village of Claremont, Showing the Location of the Study Area

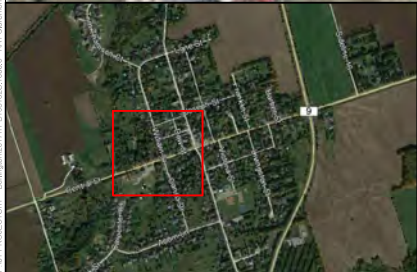
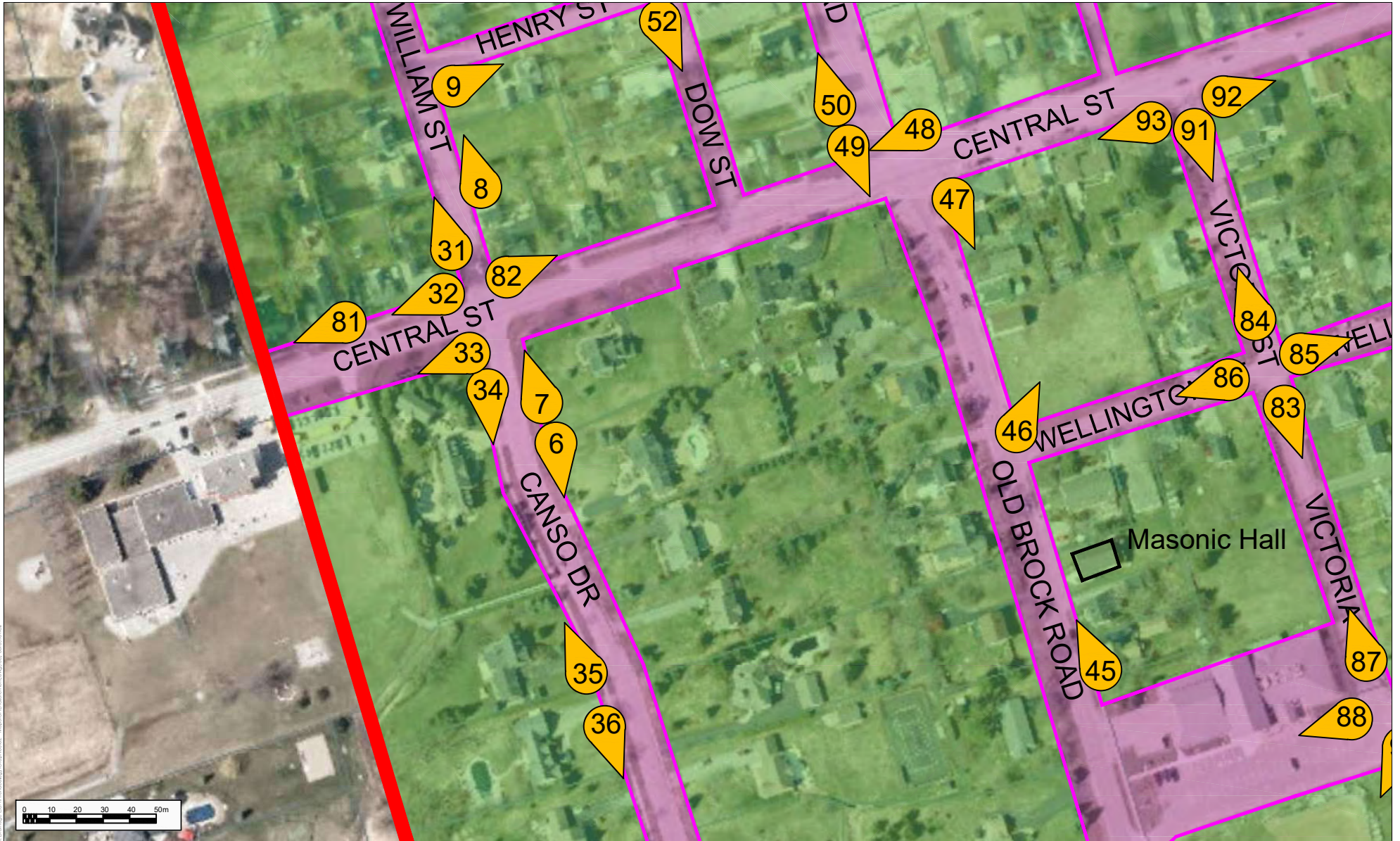
FIGURE: **5b**

PROJECT N°: TPB1681525S.1000.3

DATE: 04 Oct 2017

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Environment and Infrastructure
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LEGEND	
	Study area
	Archaeological potential removed due to road and sidewalk construction activities (excluding boulevards)
	Area of archaeological potential, intensive test pitting required
	Photograph location, number and direction

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AMEC FOSTER WHEELER ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT No. TPB1681525S.1000.3.
 Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.
 SOURCE: Bing Maps

CLIENT:
 CITY OF PICKERING

Drawn By: CH
 Checked By: SA
 Revision N°: 01
 Scale: 1: 2,000

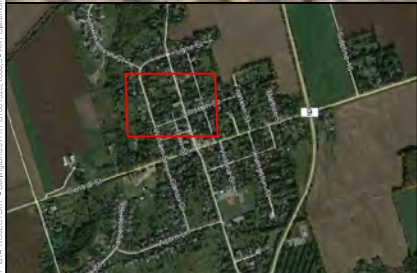
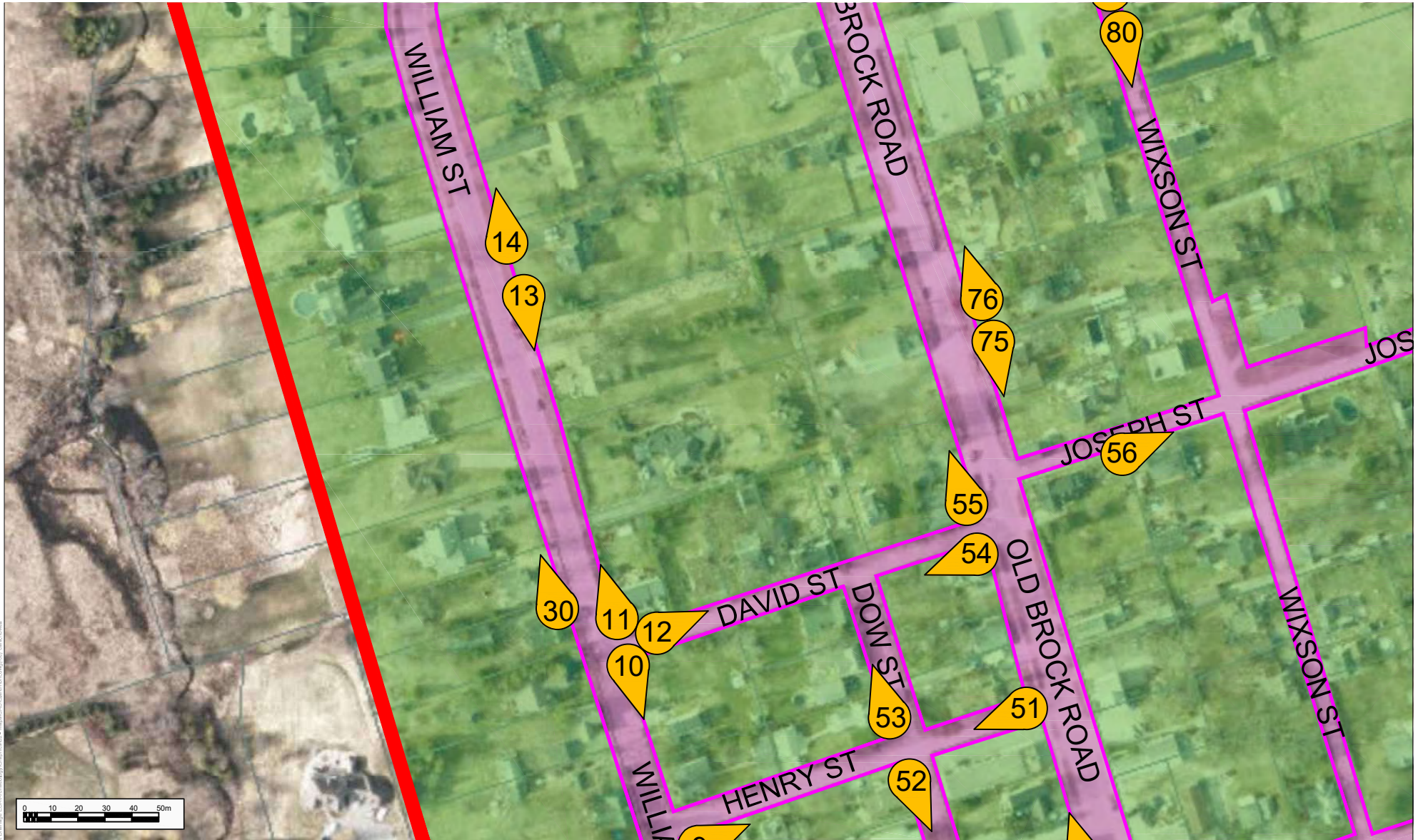
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 Clarendon Class EA, in the City of Pickering, Ontario

Stage 1 Results with Photograph Locations, Numbers and Directions





PROJECT N°: TPB1681525S.1000.3
 DATE: 29 Oct 2019

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FIGURE: 6b

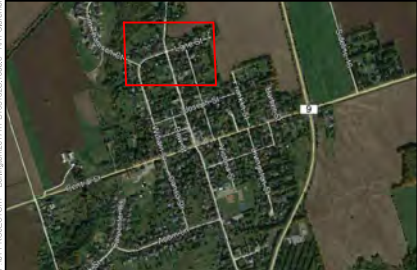
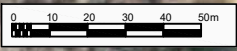
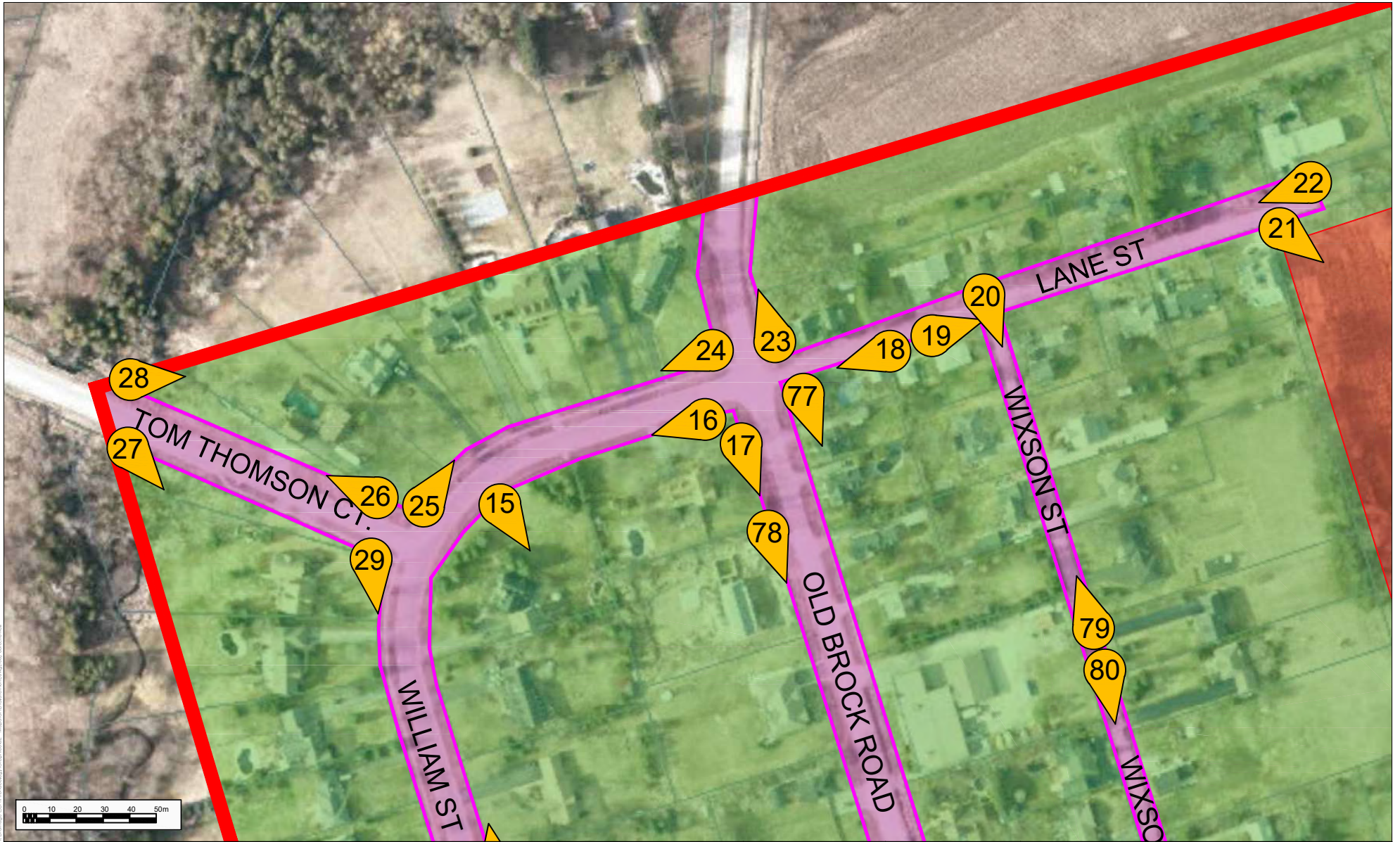


LEGEND

-  Study area
-  Archaeological potential removed due to road and sidewalk construction activities (excluding boulevards)
-  Area of archaeological potential, intensive test pitting required
-  Photograph location, number and direction

NOTES:
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 Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.
 SOURCE: Bing Maps

CLIENT: CITY OF PICKERING		STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT Claremont Class EA, in the City of Pickering, Ontario	
Drawn By: CH	Checked By: SA	Stage 1 Results with Photograph Locations, Numbers and Directions	
Revision N°: 01	PROJECT N°: TPB1681525S.1000.3	FIGURE: 6c	
Scale: 1: 2,000	DATE: 29 Oct 2019	Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure 3450 Havester Road, Unit 100, Burlington, ON L7N 3W5 tel: 905-335-2353 www.amecfw.com	
			



LEGEND	
	Study area
	Archaeological potential removed due to road and sidewalk construction activities (excluding boulevards)
	Area of archaeological potential, intensive test pitting required
	Area of archaeological potential, pedestrian survey required
	Photograph location, number and direction

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AMEC FOSTER WHEELER ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT No. TPB1681525S.1000.3.
 Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.
 SOURCE: Bing Maps

CLIENT: CITY OF PICKERING	
Drawn By:	CH
Checked By:	SA
Revision N°:	01
Scale:	1: 2,000

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT Claremont Class EA, in the City of Pickering, Ontario	
Stage 1 Results with Photograph Locations, Numbers and Directions	
PROJECT N°:	TPB1681525S.1000.3
DATE:	29 Oct 2019
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FIGURE: 6d	



01914200_02720225 - Burlington/TPB16815255.1000.3_444 - Client/Drawn/Checked/Revision/Date/Scale/Author/

LEGEND


- Study area
- Archaeological potential removed due to road and sidewalk construction activities (excluding boulevards)
- Area of archaeological potential, intensive test pitting required
- Fully assessed, AMICK 2014
- Previously assessed, TLA, 2012, test pitting required at 5 metre intervals
- Photograph location, number and direction

NOTES:
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 Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.
 SOURCE: Bing Maps

CLIENT:
 CITY OF PICKERING

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Revision N°: 01
 Scale: 1: 2,000




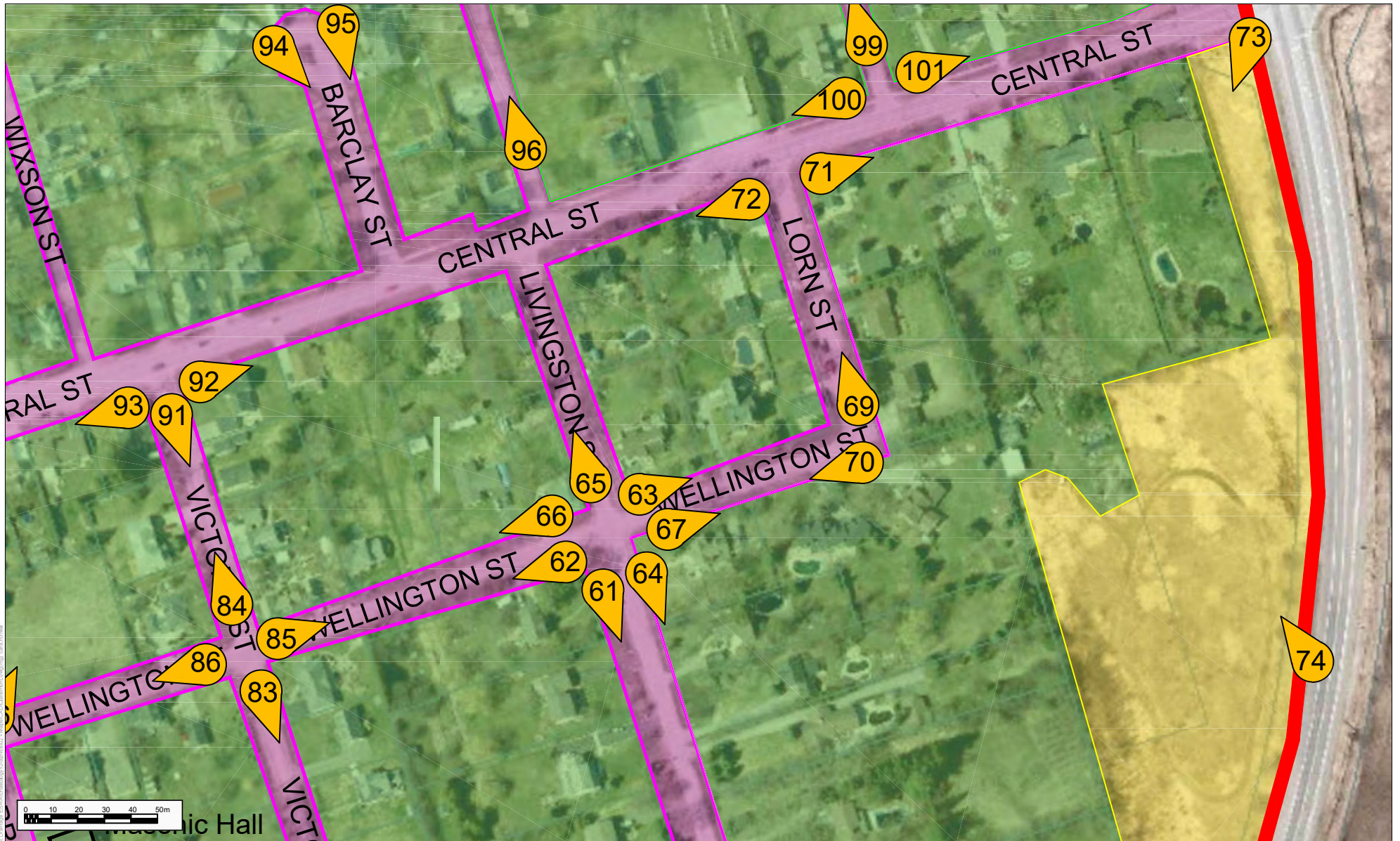
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 Claremont Class EA, in the City of Pickering, Ontario

Stage 1 Results with Photograph Locations, Numbers and Directions

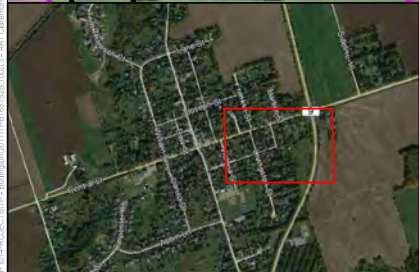
FIGURE: 6e






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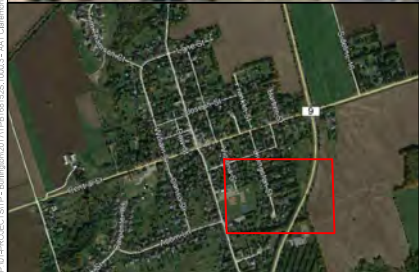
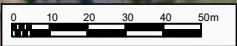
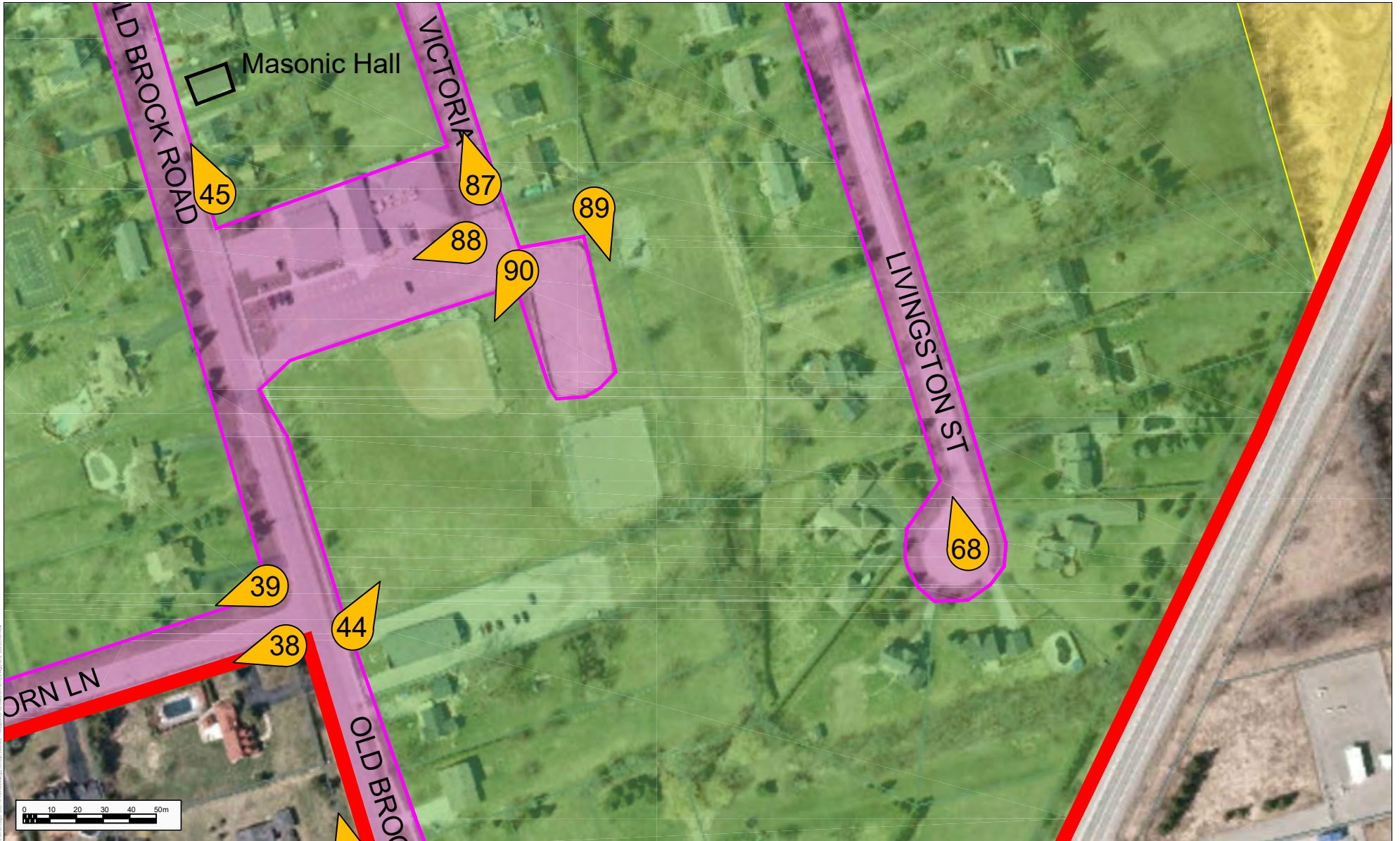
LEGEND	
	Study area
	Archaeological potential removed due to road and sidewalk construction activities (excluding boulevards)
	Area of archaeological potential, intensive test pitting required
	Area of archaeological potential, pedestrian survey required
	Photograph location, number and direction

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AMEC FOSTER WHEELER ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT No. TPB1681525S.1000.3.
 Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.
 SOURCE: Bing Maps

CLIENT:
 CITY OF PICKERING
 Drawn By: CH
 Checked By: SA
 Revision N°: 01
 Scale: 1: 2,000

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT Claremont Class EA, in the City of Pickering, Ontario	
Stage 1 Results with Photograph Locations, Numbers and Directions	
PROJECT N°: TPB1681525S.1000.3 DATE: 29 Oct 2019	FIGURE: 6g
Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure 3450 Havester Road, Unit 100, Burlington, ON L7N 3W5 tel: 905-335-2353 www.amecfw.com	





LEGEND	
	Study area
	Archaeological potential removed due to road and sidewalk construction activities (excluding boulevards)
	Area of archaeological potential, intensive test pitting required
	Area of archaeological potential, pedestrian survey required
	Photograph location, number and direction

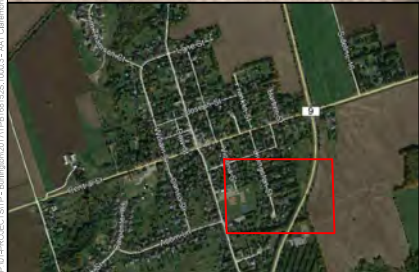
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 Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.
 SOURCE: Bing Maps

CLIENT: CITY OF PICKERING
Drawn By: CH
Checked By: SA
Revision N°: 01
Scale: 1: 2,000

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT Claremont Class EA, in the City of Pickering, Ontario	
Stage 1 Results with Photograph Locations, Numbers and Directions	
PROJECT N°: TPB1681525S.1000.3	FIGURE: 6h
DATE: 29 Oct 2019	
Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure 3450 Havester Road, Unit 100, Burlington, ON L7N 3W5 tel. 905-335-2353 www.amecfcw.com	



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LEGEND

- Study area
- Archaeological potential removed due to road and sidewalk construction activities (excluding boulevards)
- Area of archaeological potential, intensive test pitting required
- 1 Photograph location, number and direction

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AMEC FOSTER WHEELER ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT No. TPB1681525S.1000.3.
 Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.
 SOURCE: Bing Maps

CLIENT:
 CITY OF PICKERING

Drawn By: CH
 Checked By: SA
 Revision N°: 01
 Scale: 1: 2,000

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 Claremont Class EA, in the City of Pickering, Ontario

Stage 1 Results with Photograph Locations, Numbers and Directions

FIGURE: 6i

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Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
Claremont Drainage Plan, Lots 17 to 19,
Concessions 8 and 9, Community of Claremont,
Formerly in Pickering Township, Ontario County,
now in the City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of
Durham, Ontario



APPENDIX B
PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TPB168152S.1000.30
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
LOCATION Claremont, in Pickering, Ontario



Photograph 1: Facing north at area of archaeological potential. Intensive testing required.



Photograph 2: Facing east at area of archaeological potential. Intensive testing required.



Photograph 3: Facing northeast at area of archaeological potential. Intensive testing required.



Photograph 4: Facing south at area of archaeological potential. Intensive testing required.



Photograph 5: Facing north at area of archaeological potential. Intensive testing required.



Photograph 6: Facing south at area of archaeological potential. Intensive testing required.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TPB168152S.1000.30
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
LOCATION Claremont, in Pickering, Ontario



Photograph 7: Facing north at area of archaeological potential. Intensive testing required.



Photograph 8: Facing north at area of archaeological potential. Intensive testing required.



Photograph 9: Facing east, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 10: Facing south at area of archaeological potential. Intensive testing required.



Photograph 11: Facing north, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 12: Facing east, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TPB168152S.1000.30
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
LOCATION Claremont, in Pickering, Ontario



Photograph 13: Facing south at area of archaeological potential. Intensive testing required.



Photograph 14: Facing north at area of archaeological potential. Intensive testing required.



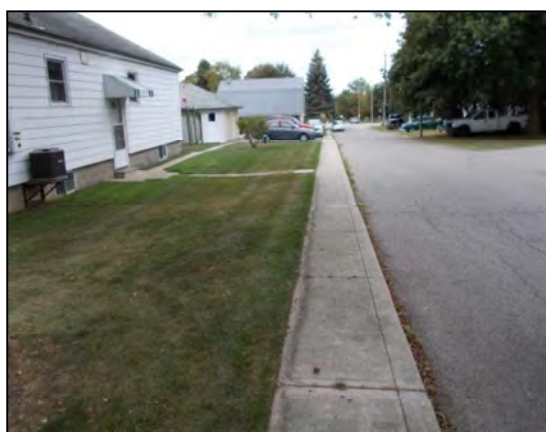
Photograph 15: Facing southeast at area of archaeological potential. Intensive testing required.



Photograph 16: Facing west at area of archaeological potential. Intensive testing required.



Photograph 17: Facing south at area of archaeological potential. Intensive testing required.



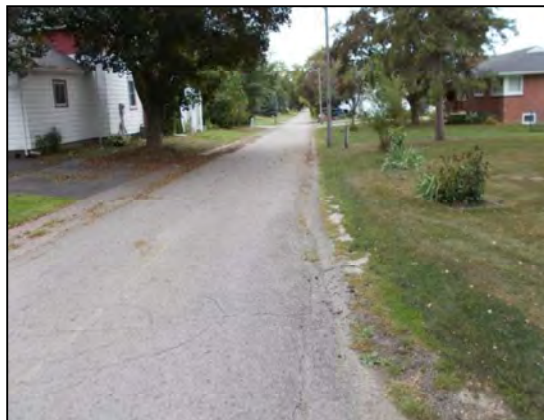
Photograph 18: Facing west, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TPB168152S.1000.30
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
LOCATION Claremont, in Pickering, Ontario



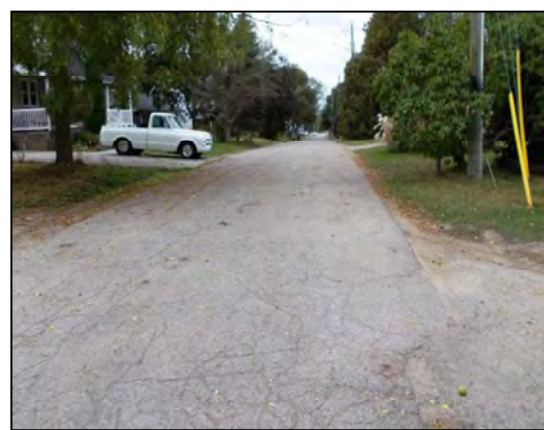
Photograph 19: Facing east, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



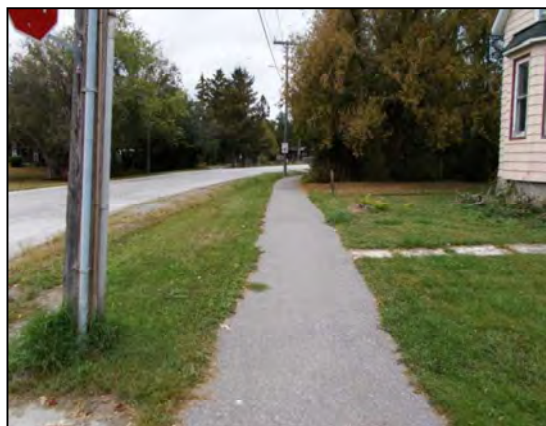
Photograph 20: Facing south, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 21: Facing southeast at area of archaeological potential. Intensive testing required.



Photograph 22: Facing west, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 23: Facing north, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



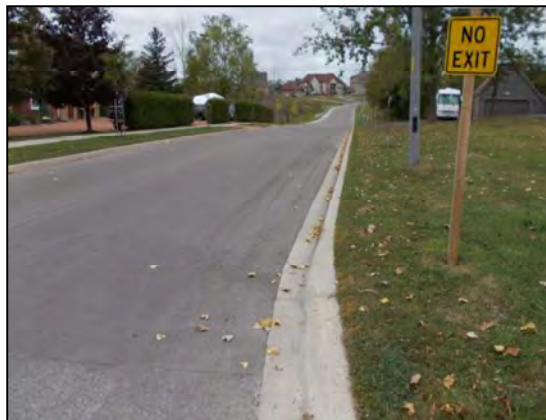
Photograph 24: Facing west, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TPB168152S.1000.30
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
LOCATION Claremont, in Pickering, Ontario



Photograph 25: Facing north, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 26: Facing west, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



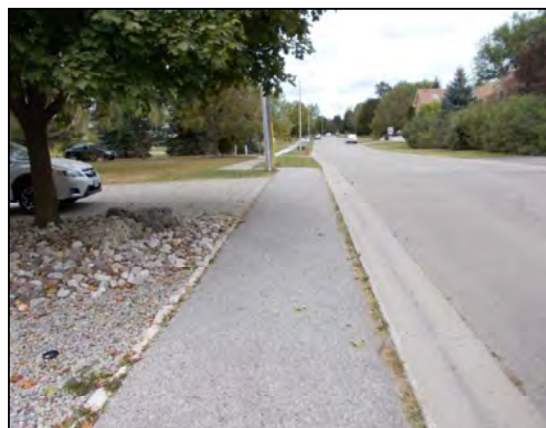
Photograph 27: Facing southeast, intensive testing required on fairly level areas.



Photograph 28: Facing east, intensive testing required on fairly level areas.



Photograph 29: Facing south, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 30: Facing north, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TPB168152S.1000.30
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
LOCATION Claremont, in Pickering, Ontario



Photograph 31: Facing north, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



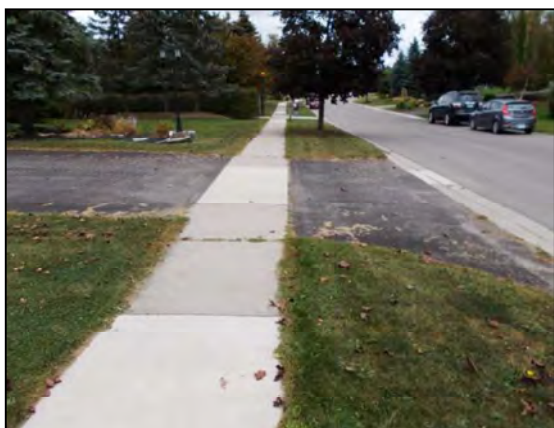
Photograph 32: Facing west, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 33: Facing west at area of archaeological potential. Intensive testing required.



Photograph 34: Facing south at area of archaeological potential. Intensive testing required.



Photograph 35: Facing north, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 36: Facing south, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TPB168152S.1000.30
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
LOCATION Claremont, in Pickering, Ontario



Photograph 37: Facing north, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 38: Facing west, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 39: Facing west at area of archaeological potential. Intensive testing required.



Photograph 40: Facing north, archaeological potential removed due to previous road construction.



Photograph 41: Facing south, archaeological potential removed due to previous road construction.



Photograph 42: Facing southwest, archaeological potential removed due to previous road construction.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

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Photograph 43: Facing north, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 44: Facing northeast, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 45: Facing north, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 46: Facing northeast at area of archaeological potential. Intensive testing required.



Photograph 47: Facing south, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 48: Facing west, archaeological potential removed due to previous road construction.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

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Photograph 49: Facing south, archaeological potential removed due to previous road construction.



Photograph 50: Facing north, archaeological potential removed due to previous road / driveway construction.



Photograph 51: Facing west, archaeological potential removed due to previous road / driveway construction.



Photograph 52: Facing south, archaeological potential removed due to previous road construction.



Photograph 53: Facing north, archaeological potential removed due to previous road construction.



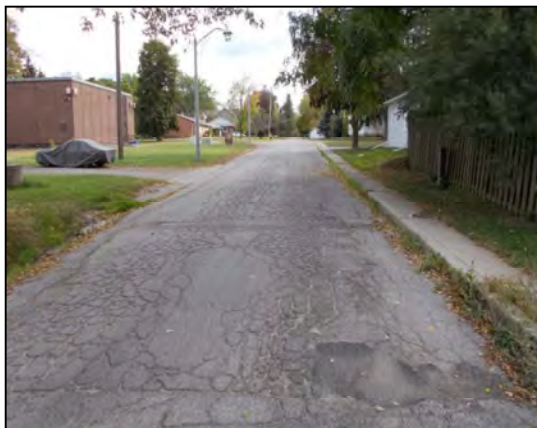
Photograph 54: Facing west, archaeological potential removed due to previous road construction.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

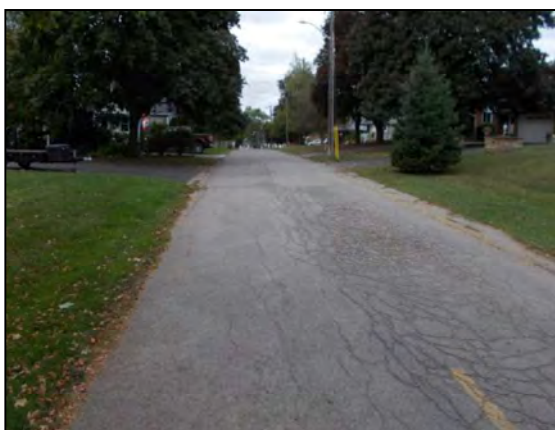
PROJECT NO. TPB168152S.1000.30
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Photograph 55: Facing north, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 56: Facing east, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 57: Facing west, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 58: Facing north, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 59: Facing southeast at area of archaeological potential. Intensive testing required.



Photograph 60: Facing south, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

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Photograph 61: Facing south, archaeological potential removed due to previous road construction, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 62: Facing west, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 63: Facing east, archaeological potential removed due to previous road construction.



Photograph 64: Facing south, archaeological potential removed due to previous road construction, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



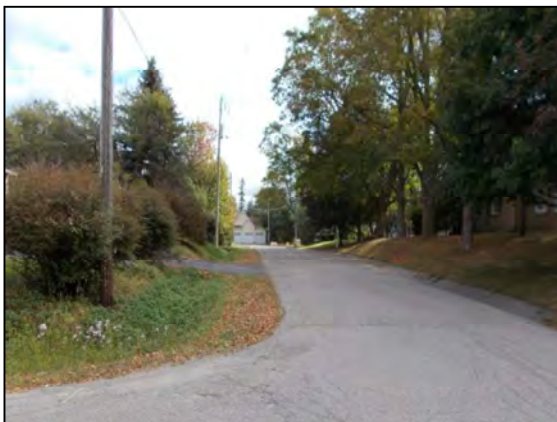
Photograph 65: Facing north, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 66: Facing west, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

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Photograph 67: Facing east, archaeological potential removed due to previous road construction, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 68: Facing north, archaeological potential removed due to previous road construction, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 69: Facing north, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 70: Facing west, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 71: Facing east, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 72: Facing west, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

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Photograph 73: Facing south at area of archaeological potential. Intensive testing required.



Photograph 74: Facing northwest at area of archaeological potential. Intensive testing required.



Photograph 75: Facing south, archaeological potential removed due to previous road construction.



Photograph 76: Facing north, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 77: Facing south, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 78: Facing south, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

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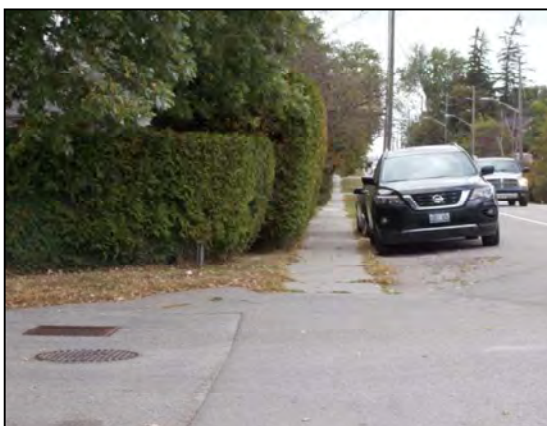
Photograph 79: Facing north, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 80: Facing south, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 81: Facing west, archaeological potential removed due to previous road construction, intensive testing required on manicured lawns.



Photograph 82: Facing east, archaeological potential removed due to previous road construction.



Photograph 83: Facing south, archaeological potential removed due to previous road construction, intensive testing required on manicured lawns.



Photograph 84: Facing north, archaeological potential removed due to previous road construction, intensive testing required on manicured lawns.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

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Photograph 85: Facing east, archaeological potential removed due to previous road construction, intensive testing required on manicured lawns.



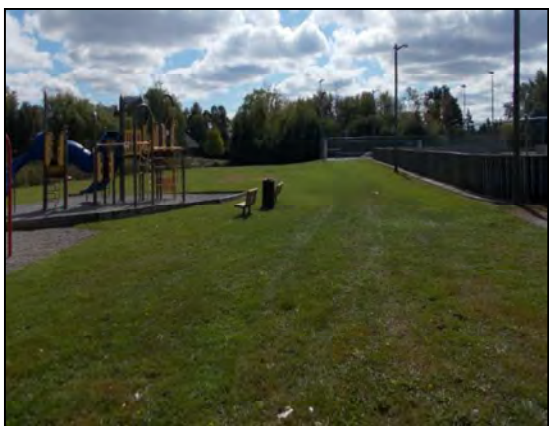
Photograph 86: Facing west, archaeological potential removed due to previous road construction, intensive testing required on manicured lawns.



Photograph 87: Facing north, archaeological potential removed due to previous road construction, intensive testing required on manicured lawns.



Photograph 88: Facing west, archaeological potential removed due to previous road construction, intensive testing required on manicured lawns.



Photograph 89: Facing south, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 90: Facing southwest, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

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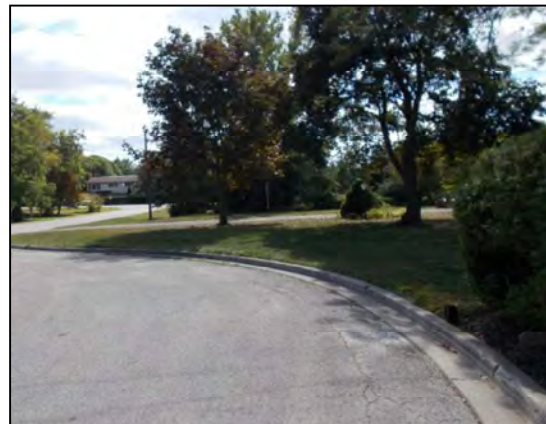
Photograph 91: Facing south, archaeological potential removed due to previous road construction, intensive testing required on manicured lawns.



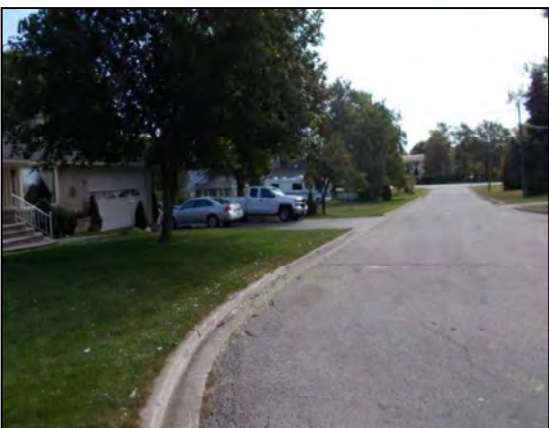
Photograph 92: Facing east, archaeological potential removed due to previous road construction, intensive testing required on manicured lawns.



Photograph 93: Facing west, archaeological potential removed due to previous road construction, intensive testing required on manicured lawns.



Photograph 94: Facing south, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 95: Facing south, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 96: Facing north, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

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Photograph 97: Facing south, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



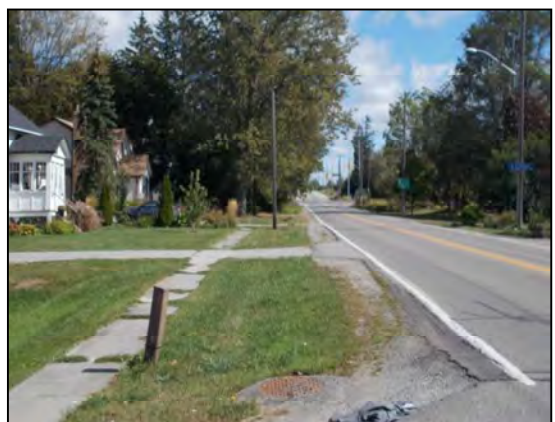
Photograph 98: Facing south, at area of archaeological potential. Intensive testing required.



Photograph 99: Facing north, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.



Photograph 100: Facing west, archaeological potential removed due to previous road construction.



Photograph 101: Facing east, intensive testing required on manicured lawn.

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
Claremont Drainage Plan, Lots 17 to 19,
Concessions 8 and 9, Community of Claremont,
Formerly in Pickering Township, Ontario County,
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Durham, Ontario



APPENDIX C
ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS

ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS

Dr. Shaun Austin, Ph.D. – Associate Archaeologist

Dr. Austin is the Senior Advisor of Amec Foster Wheeler's cultural heritage resources group and is based in the Amec Foster Wheeler's Burlington Office. He has been working in Canadian archaeology and heritage since 1976 and as an archaeological and heritage consultant in Ontario since 1987. He is a dedicated cultural heritage consultant with repeated success guiding projects through to completion to the satisfaction of the development proponent, the cultural heritage community and all other stakeholder groups. His areas of interest and expertise include pre-contact Aboriginal lithics and ceramics. Dr. Austin holds a Professional Archaeology License (P141) issued by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, is MTO RAQs certified in Archaeology/Heritage and is a member of the Ontario Association of Professional Archaeologists.

Jason Seguin, M.A. – Senior Archaeologist

Mr. Seguin has been engaged in archaeology since 2004. Mr. Seguin has conducted stage 1 to 4 archaeological assessments including background searches, field surveys, archaeological excavations, analysis of cultural artifacts, laboratory work and reporting. Mr. Seguin is involved in project management and supervision as well as being an archaeological laboratory director. Mr. Seguin has developed research and communication skills through editing field reports, teaching university level students in both lecture and seminar environments, as well as preparing and presenting presentations at academic conferences. Mr. Seguin's education and work experience have provided him with an extensive knowledge base, consisting of theoretical and practical experience in cultural resource management in Canada and Central America, as well as curatorial, archival and museum management experience. Mr. Seguin holds a Master's Degree in Anthropology from Trent University, and a Post-Graduate Certificate in Museum Management and Curatorship from Sir Sandford Fleming College. Mr. Seguin holds a Professional Archaeology License (License P354) issued by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

Cara Howell B.A. –Senior Archaeologist

Ms. Howell has been working in consulting archaeology since 1999. During this time she has acquired a full range of archaeological skills, from background research to Stage 4 excavation. She has developed a comprehensive understanding of all aspects of material culture and has a specialized interest in historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. As Laboratory Director for Amec Foster Wheeler's Archaeology Group, she was instrumental in creating and implementing cataloguing systems for all types of recovered

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artifacts. Ms. Howell also serves as lead liaison with First Nations communities. She holds a B.A. in Physical Anthropology and a B.A. in Classical Archaeology from McMaster University, and an Applied Research License (R180) issued by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

Devon Brusey B.A. Hon. – Staff Archaeologist

Ms. Brusey has worked as a consultant archaeologist since 2007. She holds an honorary bachelors degree in Anthropology and Japanese Studies from McMaster University. Ms. Brusey has worked on over 250 Stage 1 through Stage 4 archaeological assessments throughout Ontario, many of which have been completed as part of the environmental assessment process for the development of wind and solar farms, hydro line corridors and municipal roadway improvements. Ms. Brusey has also been instrumental in the processing and analysis of artifacts and other data in the laboratory. Recently, she acted as crew supervisor for the Stage 4 salvage excavation of an extensive multi-component pre-contact and historic site in Burlington, Ontario. She has also acted as the project manager, field director and report writer for numerous other projects. Ms. Brusey holds an Applied Research License (R410) issued by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

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APPENDIX D
LIMITATIONS

LIMITATIONS

1. The work performed in the preparation of this report and the conclusions presented are subject to the following:
 - (a) The Standard Terms and Conditions which form a part of our Professional Services Contract;
 - (b) The Scope of Services;
 - (c) Time and Budgetary limitations as described in our Contract; and,
 - (d) The Limitations stated herein.
2. No other warranties or representations, either expressed or implied, are made as to the professional services provided under the terms of our Contract, or the conclusions presented.
3. The conclusions presented in this report were based, in part, on visual observations of the Study Area. Our conclusions cannot and are not extended to include those portions of the Study Area which were not reasonably available, in Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure's opinion, for direct observation.
4. The potential for archaeological resources, and any actual archaeological resources encountered, at the Study Area were assessed, within the limitations set out above, having due regard for applicable heritage regulations as of the date of the inspection.
5. Services including a background study and fieldwork were performed. Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure's work, including archival studies and fieldwork, were completed in a professional manner and in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's guidelines. It is possible that unforeseen and undiscovered archaeological resources may be present at the Study Area.
6. The utilization of Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure's services during the implementation of any further archaeological work recommended will allow Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure to observe compliance with the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report. Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure's involvement will also allow for changes to be made as necessary to suit field conditions as they are encountered.
7. This report is for the sole use of the parties to whom it is addressed unless expressly stated otherwise in the report or contract. Any use which any third party makes of the report, in whole or in part, or any reliance thereon, or decisions made based on any information of conclusions in the report, is the sole responsibility of such third party. Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure accepts no responsibility whatsoever for damages or loss of any nature or kind suffered by any such third party as a result of actions taken or not taken or decisions made in reliance on the report or anything set out therein.
8. This report is not to be given over to any third-party other than a governmental entity, for any purpose whatsoever without the written permission of Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, which shall not be unreasonably withheld.