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Appendix H: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

**Southeast Courtice Secondary Plan
and Environmental Assessment**

Municipality of Clarington, Ontario

May 1, 2020

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H. Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

H.1 Key Take-Aways

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment. The Stage 1 AA was completed by using background research to describe the geography, land use history, previous archaeological field work and current conditions of the study area to determine its archaeological potential. In addition, satellite imagery and thematic and historic maps were reviewed. The results of the Stage 1 assessment indicate the majority of the study area contains archaeological potential and will require a Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to any future development.

Given the results of this assessment, AECOM makes the following recommendations:

1. Prior to any land alteration, the areas marked in green in **Figure H-6** require a Stage 2 AA in the form of test pit survey as per Section 2.1.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) 2011). Additionally, the areas marked in yellow in **Figure H-6** require a Stage 2 AA in the form of pedestrian survey prior to any land alteration as per Section 2.1.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011).
2. The areas marked in red in **Figure H-6** have been subject to deep and extensive disturbance and do not require further archaeological work. These areas should be cleared of further archaeological concerns.
3. Areas marked in blue in **Figure H-6** are permanently low and wet. These areas should be cleared of further archaeological concern.
4. Areas marked in purple in **Figure H-6** have been previously subject to Stage 1-2 AA and, with the exception of archaeological sites which require further archaeological assessment (Supplementary Documentation: **Figure H-7**), contain no further archaeological potential. These areas should be cleared of further archaeological concern.

H.2 Purpose

H.2.1 Development Context

AECOM Canada Ltd. (AECOM) was retained by the Municipality of Clarington to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment (AA) of the Southeast Courtice Secondary Plan study area in the Community of Courtice, Municipality of Clarington, Durham Region, Ontario (**Figure H-1**). The study area is bounded to the north by Durham Highway 2, Hancock Road to the east, the

western boundary is located east of Prestonvale Road and the southern boundary is located south of Bloor Street.

The Stage 1 AA was triggered by the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act* in accordance with subsection 11(1) (Ontario Government 1990a). This project is subject to the requirements of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011). The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was completed under the project direction of Charlton Carscallen [Licence #P088] and archaeological licence of Glenn Kearsley [Licence #P123] (AECOM). Documentary sources, historic maps, detailed mapping and satellite imagery were analyzed in order to evaluate the archaeological potential found within the study area. This report provides the results of the Stage 1 and recommendations.

H.2.1.1 Objectives

The objective of the Stage 1 background study is to document the archaeological and land use history and present conditions within the study area. This information will be used to support recommendations regarding cultural heritage values or interests as well as assessment and mitigation strategies. The results of Stage 1 archaeological assessment presented in this report are drawn in part from:

- Recent and historical maps of the study area;
- Reports of previous archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area;
- The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) for a listing of registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the study area;
- Visual inspection of the existing conditions of the study area and surroundings; and,
- Archaeological management plans or other archaeological potential mapping, where available.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment has been conducted to meet the requirements of the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011).

H.2.2 Historical Context

Years of archaeological research and assessments in southern Ontario have resulted in a well-developed understanding of the historic use of land in the Municipality of Clarington from the earliest Indigenous people to the more recent Euro-Canadian settlers and farmers. **Table H-1** provides a breakdown of the cultural and temporal history of past occupations in the Southeast Courtice Secondary Plan study area.

Table H-1: Cultural Chronology for the Municipality of Clarington

Archaeological Period	Characteristics	Time Period	Comments
Early Paleo	Fluted Points	9000-8400 BC	Arctic tundra and spruce parkland, caribou hunters
Late Paleo	Holcombe, Hi-Lo and Lanceolate Points	8400-8000 BC	Slight reduction in territory size
Early Archaic	Notched and Bifurcate base Points	8000-6000 BC	Growing populations
Middle Archaic	Stemmed and Brewerton Points, Laurentian Development	6000-2500 BC	Increasing regionalization
Late Archaic	Narrow Point	2000-1800 BC	Environment similar to present
Late Archaic	Broad Point	1800-1500 BC	Large lithic tools
Late Archaic	Small Point	1500-1100 BC	Introduction of bow
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points, Glacial Kame Complex	1100-950 BC	Earliest true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950-400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-scallop Ceramics	400 BC – AD 500	Increased sedentism
Transition between Middle and Late Woodland	Princess Point	AD 550-900	Introduction of corn horticulture
Late Woodland	Early Ontario Iroquoian	AD 900-1300	Agricultural villages
Late Woodland	Middle Ontario Iroquoian	AD 1300-1400	Increased longhouse sizes
Late Woodland	Late Ontario Iroquoian	AD 1400-1650	Warring nations and displacement
Contact Period	Various Algonkian and Iroquoian Groups	AD 1600-1875	Early written records and treaties
Historic	French and English Euro-Canadian	AD 1749-present	European settlement

Note: Taken from Ellis and Ferris (1990)

The following sections provide a detailed summary of the archaeological cultures that have settled in the vicinity of the study area. As Chapman and Putnam (1984) illustrate, the modern physiography of southern Ontario is largely a product of events of the last major glacial stage and the landscape is a complex mosaic of features and deposits produced during the last series of glacial retreats and advances prior to the withdrawal of the continental glaciers from the area. Southwestern Ontario was finally ice free by 12,500 years ago. With continuing ice retreat and lake regressions the land area of southern Ontario progressively increased while barriers to the influx of plants, animals, and people steadily diminished (Karrow and Warner 1990). The lands within the study area have been extensively utilized by pre-contact Indigenous people who began occupying southwestern Ontario as the glaciers receded from the land, as early as 11,000 BC.

H.2.2.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous Settlement

The Paleo Period

In this area the first human settlement can be traced back to 11,000 BC; these earliest well-documented groups are referred to as Paleo which literally means old or ancient. During the

Paleo period, people were non-agriculturalists who depended on hunting and gathering of wild food stuffs, they moved their encampments on a regular basis to be in the locations where these resources naturally became available and the size of the groups occupying any particular location would vary depending on the nature and size of the available food resources (Ellis and Deller 1990). The picture that has emerged for the early and late Paleo is of groups at low population densities who were residentially mobile and made use of large territories during annual cycles of resource exploitation (Ellis and Deller 1990).

The Archaic Period

The next major cultural period following the Paleo is termed the Archaic, which is broken temporally into the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic periods. There is much debate on how the term Archaic is employed; general practice bases the designation off assemblage content as there are marked differences in artifact suites from the preceding Paleo and subsequent Woodland periods. As Ellis *et al.* (1990) note, from an artifact and site characteristic perspective the Archaic is simply used to refer to non-Paleo manifestations that pre-date the introduction of ceramics. Ellis *et al.* (1990) stress that Archaic groups can be distinguished from earlier groups based on site characteristics and artifact content.

Early Archaic sites have been reported throughout much of southwestern Ontario and extend as far north as the Lake Huron Basin region and as far east as Rice Lake (Deller *et al.* 1986). A lack of excavated assemblages from southern Ontario has limited understandings and inferences regarding the nature of stone tool kits in the Early Archaic and tool forms other than points are poorly known in Ontario; however, at least three major temporal horizons can be recognized and can be distinguished based on projectile point form (Ellis *et al.* 1990). These horizons are referred to as Side-Notched (*ca.* 8,000-7,700 BC), Corner-Notched (*ca.* 7,700-6,900 BC), and Bifurcated (*ca.* 6,900-6,000 BC) (Ellis *et al.* 1990). Additional details on each of these horizons and the temporal changes to tool types can be found in Ellis *et al.* (1990).

The Middle Archaic period (6,000-2,500 BC), like the Early Archaic, is relatively unknown in southern Ontario. Ellis *et al.* (1990) suggest that artifact traits that have come to be considered as characteristic of the Archaic period as a whole, first appear in the Middle Archaic. These traits include fully ground and polished stone tools, specific tool types including banner stones and net-sinkers, and the use of local and/or non-chert type materials for lithic tool manufacture (Ellis *et al.* 1990).

The Late Archaic begins around approximately 2,000 BC and ends with the beginning of ceramics and the Meadowood Phase at roughly 950 BC. Much more is known about this period than the Early and Middle Archaic and a number of Late Archaic sites are known. Sites appear to be more common than earlier periods, suggesting some degree of population increase. True cemeteries appear and have allowed for the analysis of band size, biological relationships, social organization, and health. Narrow and Small point traditions appear as well as tool recycling wherein points were modified into drills, knives, end scrapers, and other tools (Ellis *et al.* 1990). Other tools including serrated flakes used for sawing or shredding, spokeshaves, and retouched flakes manufactured into perforators, gravers, micro-perforators, or piercers. Tools on coarse-grained rocks such as sandstone and quartz become common and include hammerstones, net-sinkers, anvils, and cobble spalls. Depending on preservation, several Late

Archaic sites include bone and/or antler artifacts which likely represent fishing toolkits and ornamentation. These artifacts include bone harpoons, barbs or hooks, notched projectile points, and awls. Bone ornaments recovered have included tubular bone beads and drilled mammal canine pendants (Ellis *et al.* 1990).

Throughout the Early to Late Archaic periods the natural environment warmed and vegetation changed from closed conifer-dominated vegetation cover, to the mixed coniferous and deciduous forest in the north and deciduous vegetation in the south we see in Ontario today (Ellis *et al.* 1990). During the Archaic period there are indications of increasing populations and decreasing size of territories exploited during annual rounds; fewer moves of residential camps throughout the year and longer occupations at seasonal campsites; continuous use of certain locations on a seasonal basis over many years; increasing attention to ritual associated with the deceased; and, long range exchange and trade systems for the purpose of obtaining valued and geographically localized resources (Ellis *et al.* 1990).

The Woodland Period

The Early Woodland period is distinguished from the Archaic period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology, which provides a useful demarcation point for archaeologists but is expected to have made less difference in the lives of people during the Early Woodland. The settlement and subsistence patterns during the Early Woodland Period show much continuity with the earlier Archaic with seasonal camps occupied to exploit specific natural resources (Spence *et al.* 1990).

During the Middle Woodland well-defined territories containing several key environmental zones were exploited over the yearly subsistence cycle. Large sites with structures and substantial middens appear in the Middle Woodland associated with spring macro-band occupations focused on utilizing fish resources and created by consistent returns to the same site (Spence *et al.* 1990). Groups would come together into large macro-bands during the spring-summer at lakeshore or marshland areas to take advantage of spawning fish; in the fall inland sand plains and river valleys were occupied for deer and nut harvesting and groups split into small micro-bands for winter survival (Spence *et al.* 1990). This is a departure from earlier Woodland times when macro-band aggregation is thought to have taken place in the winter (Ellis *et al.* 1988; Granger 1978).

The period between the Middle and Late Woodland was both technically and socially transitional for the ethnically diverse populations of southern Ontario and these developments formed the basis for the emergence of settled villages and agriculturally based lifestyles (Fox 1990). The first agricultural villages in southwestern Ontario date to the 10th century AD. Unlike the riverine base camps of the Middle Woodland period, these sites are located in the uplands, on well-drained sandy soils. The Late Woodland period is often sub-divided into the Early (900-1300 AD), Middle (1300-1400 AD), and Late Iroquoian (1400-1650 AD) periods.

Early Ontario Iroquoian (900-1300 AD) villages tended to be small settlements with nearby camps and hamlets that served as temporary spaces for hunting game and gathering resources outside of the villages. Corn may have been introduced into southwestern Ontario from the American Midwest as early as 600 AD; however, it did not become a dietary staple until at least three to four hundred years later. Small amounts of corn appear to have been a dietary

component at this time; however, archaeological evidence suggests that its role was not as a dietary staple at this time and was supplemental in nature. Village sites dating between 900 and 1300 AD, share many attributes with the historically reported Iroquoian sites, including the presence of longhouses and sometimes palisades. However, these early longhouses were actually not all that large, averaging only 12.4 metres (m) in length. It is also quite common to find the outlines of overlapping house structures, suggesting that these villages were occupied long enough to necessitate re-building. The Jesuits reported that the Huron moved their villages once every 10-15 years, when the nearby soils had been depleted by farming and conveniently collected firewood grew scarce. It's likely that Early Ontario Iroquoians occupied their villages for considerably longer, as they relied less heavily on corn than did later groups, and since their villages were much smaller, there was less demand on nearby resources.

The Middle Ontario Iroquoian period (1300-1400 AD) witnessed several interesting developments in terms of settlement patterns and artifact assemblages. Changes in ceramic styles have been carefully documented, allowing the placement of sites in the first or second half of this 100-year period and widespread similarities in ceramic and smoking pipe styles suggest increasing levels of inter-community communication and integration. Village size, which previously averaged approximately 0.6 hectares (ha) in extent during the Early Ontario Iroquoian period, grew significantly to between one and two ha. The Middle Iroquoian not only marks the emergence of fully developed horticulture, including the cultivation of corn, beans, and squash, but also the development of complex community political systems. House lengths also change dramatically, more than doubling to an average of 30 m in length. A number of hypotheses have been put forward to explain this radical increase in longhouse length. The simplest possibility is that increased house length is the result of a gradual, natural increase in population. Other possible explanations involve changes in economic and socio-political organization. One suggestion is that during the Middle Ontario Iroquoian period small villages were amalgamating to form larger communities for mutual defense. If this was the case, the more successful military leaders may have been able to absorb some of the smaller family groups into their households, thereby requiring longer structures. This hypothesis draws support from the fact that some sites had up to seven rows of palisades, indicating at least an occasional need for strong defensive measures. There are, however, other Middle Ontario Iroquoian villages which had no palisades present.

By the beginning of the fourteenth century, most Iroquoian people inhabited large and often fortified villages throughout southern Ontario as a result of an increasing reliance on horticulture. Larger village sites were often cleared to accommodate the cultivation of corn, beans, and squash. Between 1400 and 1450 AD house length continued to grow, reaching an average length of 62 m. However, after 1450 AD, house lengths began to decrease, with houses from 1500-1580 AD averaging only 30 m length. The reason house lengths decrease after 1450 AD is poorly understood, but it is believed that drastically shorter houses documented on historic period sites may be partially attributed to population reductions associated with the introduction of European diseases.

H.2.2.2 Post-Contact Period Settlement

The post-contact occupation of southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of Iroquoian speaking peoples, such as the Huron, Petun and Neutral by the New York State Confederacy of Iroquois, followed by the arrival of Algonkian speaking groups from northern Ontario. The Ojibwa of southern Ontario date from about 1701 and occupied the territory between Lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario (Schmalz 1991). This is also the period in which the Mississaugas are known to have moved into southern Ontario and the Great Lakes watersheds (Konrad 1981) while at the same time the members of the Three Fires Confederacy, the Chippewa, Ottawa and Potawatomi were immigrating from Ohio and Michigan (Feest and Feest 1978). As European settlers encroached on their territory the nature of Indigenous population distribution, settlement size and material culture changed. Despite these changes it is possible to correlate historically recorded villages with archaeological manifestations and the similarity of those sites to more ancient sites reveals an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a long historical continuity to systems of ideology and thought (Ferris 2009).

It is important to note that, when discussing the historical documentation of the movement of Indigenous people, what has been documented by early European explorers and settlers represents only a very small snap-shot in time. Where Indigenous groups were residing during European exploration and settlement is restricted to only a very short period of time and does not reflect previous and subsequent movements of these groups. This brief history does not reflect the full picture of the pre- or post-contact period occupation of Indigenous groups or cultures. As such, relying on historic documentation in regard to Indigenous occupation and movement across the landscape can lead to misinterpretation. For example, historic documentation of the movement of Indigenous groups into an area may suggest to the reader that these groups had not occupied the area previously; however, this is not the case. It is clear from Indigenous oral histories and the archaeological record that pre-contact Indigenous populations were extremely mobile and not tied to any one specific area. Over the vast period of time prior to the arrival of Europeans, Indigenous groups, language families, and cultures were fluid across the landscape.

The Southeast Courtice Secondary Plan study area falls under the Johnson-Butler Purchase and Williams Treaties. The Johnson-Butler Purchase, entered into in 1788 by the representatives of the Crown and certain Anishinaabe peoples, covers the north shore of Lake Ontario, beginning at the eastern boundary of the Toronto Purchase and continuing east to the Bay of Quinte, where it meets the Crawford Purchase (Ontario Government 2018). The Williams Treaties were signed on October 31 and November 15, 1923 by seven Anishinaabe First Nations and representatives of the Crown and covered the area between Lake Ontario and Lake Nipissing.

H.2.2.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement

County of Durham

The front townships of the historical Durham County were surveyed in 1790-1800 and opened for settlement relatively early. Many of the original grantees were military men who received large properties in accordance with their rank and service. One in seven lots was set aside for

clergy reserve (Church of England), and an additional one in seven for government use. The rectilinear survey grid and road system is a distinguishing feature of the British land use pattern on the landscape of Upper Canada. Often the original grantees sold off large portions of their property to settlers or brokers who were actively recruiting immigrants from Britain and the United States. Likewise, the Church leased land or sold it outright to generate income.

Communication and transportation were accomplished by boat before the Danforth Road was built (completed in 1800). This was the first road along the north shore of Lake Ontario, generally following the route of Highway 2, but it was crude and travel by steamer was generally faster and more comfortable until the railways were built. The land in the lower concessions was quickly taken up and cleared for agriculture. Farmers cleared their land and transported the wood to the lake front, where they traded it for imported, manufactured goods at wood depots that fuelled the steamers before coal was adopted as the primary fuel. Goods came up from Quebec or across the lake from the U.S., requiring the establishment of Customs Houses. As a result, a series of small port towns grew up along the shore at regular intervals.

Darlington Township

One of the original front townships of Durham County, the first settlers arrived in Darlington Township in 1794. On October 2nd of that year, John Burk, John Trull, and Roger Conannichot arrived with their families from the United States. Enticed by the free land grants of Upper Canada, the three families built the first permanent dwellings along the coast of Lake Ontario near Barber's Creek at what is now Port Darlington (Coleman 1875). The first sawmill was constructed in the township in 1805, and John Burk constructed a mill on Barber's Creek the following year. A community began to form around Burke's mill, and adopted the name of *Darlington Mills* (Coleman 1875). Burk's mill passed through several owners before being purchased by Charles Bowman around 1824, and the village was renamed to the present *Bowmanville*. A post office was established in the Township in 1829, although the poor condition of the Danforth Road made mail delivery difficult. The village developed slowly through the 1830s, and by 1841 consisted of a large hotel, two or three stores, a blacksmith, cabinetmaker and several residences (Coleman 1875).

The township was incorporated under municipal law in 1850 and appointed its first council. Bowmanville became an independent village in 1852 and was incorporated as a town in 1857. The town became the economic centre of the township during the 19th and 20th centuries, with companies such as the Goodyear Rubber Company and the Dominion Organ Company operating large manufacturing facilities. The remainder of the township was primarily agricultural land, with some suburban development occurring after the Second World War. In 1974, the Township of Darlington merged with the Town of Bowmanville and Township of Clarke to become the Town of Newcastle, which was in turn renamed as the Municipality of Clarington in 1994 (Stortz 2009).

Courtice

Thomas Courtice arrived in Canada from England in 1831, settling west of Bowmanville. His brothers Christopher and James followed suit in 1833. The Courtice brothers cleared much of the land in the area and erected the first log school house and church for the small community of Ebenezer (The Canadian Statesmen Newspaper 1952). The 1878 map of Darlington

Township published by H. Belden and Company shows a large number of lots in the area owned by the members of the Courtice family. Prior to their arrival the community was known as Short’s Corners; its namesake was George Short who operated a blacksmith shop on the southwest corner of what are now Courtice Road and Highway 2. The Short and Courtice families became closely connected through their business associations; James Courtice ran a wagon shop and George Short supplied iron tires for wagon wheels and other metal parts. In 1874 the Courtice family moved the wagon shop north from its original location at Ebenezer to Short’s Corners so the wheels did not have to be transported as far. James’s son W. R. Courtice kept the wagon shop in operation for over 50 years at this location. Highway 2 was paved in the early 1920s, and in 1921 Roy Nicols opened a garage and gas station on the site of Short’s blacksmith shop. Nicols later expanded his business into a car dealership which remains in operation today on the same corner (The Canadian Statesmen Newspaper 1951). Many historic buildings which made up the original Short’s Corners settlement were demolished in 1988 when Highway 2 was widened to four lanes (Joseph Bogdan Associates Ltd. 2010). A rural settlement for most of its existence, suburban residential development occurred during the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries.

Historic Maps were consulted to gain insights into the inhabitants within the study area. The historic atlas maps were done by subscription and as such property owners had to pay to be included and/or have their houses and other structures included.

Table H-2: Landowners from the Historical Mapping for Concession I in the Study Area

Lot Number	1861 Tremaine Map of Durham County	1878 Map of Darlington Twp. (H. Beldon & Co.)
27	James Rundall Henry Pearce	James Rundall Henry Pearce
28	James Rundle Richard Osburn Levi Annis	James Rundall Richard Osborn Charles Annis
29	Christopher Courtice William Annis John Pickel	C. Courtice L. Annis John Pickel
30	Christopher Courtice William Annis Estate of the Late Donald Cameron John Sweet Alexander Trull James Adler	Christopher Courtice L. Annis John Pickel J. Adler J. A. Sweet
31	William Oke Robert Courtice	Robert Courtice Sr. Mrs. T. B. Oke Richard Oke
32	Jesse Trull William Stephens Robert Courtice	J. Oke R. Courtice Jr. William Stephens J. Trull
33	Herick	Thomas Worden

Lot Number	1861 Tremaine Map of Durham County	1878 Map of Darlington Twp. (H. Beldon & Co.)
	William Stephens Alexander Davidson	William Stephens J. Trull

Table H-3: Landowners from the Historical Mapping for Concession II in the Study Area

Lot Number	1861 Tremaine Map of Durham County	1878 Map of Darlington Twp. (H. Beldon & Co.)
27	Christopher Courtice William Hancock George Short	William Hancock George Short J. F. Brooks James Hancock William Courtice
28	Christopher Courtice William Courtice John W. Scott Charles T. Scott	J. Courtice J. Short William Courtice
29	Christopher Courtice Sr. Christopher Courtice Jr.	L. M. Courtice William Courtice C. Courtice
30	G. W. Jacobs Mary Mason Thomas W. Harris	Richard Squire Mary Mason Thomas W. Harris
31	W. W. Scott A. V. Scott Charles T. Scott C.W. Jacobs William Ewell William Oke Robert Courtice James Harcak	A. V. Scott Charles White Mary Mason William Oke Robert Courtice Sr.
32	W.W. Scott Adam V. Scott William Ewell William Oke	A. V. Scott J. Stewart William Oke J. Oke
33	William Ewell William Stephens William P. Lyle Mrs. S. Penfound Peter Burns	J. Roller William Stevens W. P. Lyle Simon Penfound John Penfound

H.2.3 Archaeological Context

H.2.3.1 Natural Environment

The study area is located in the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario. When the last glacier was receding, the lowlands bordering Lake Ontario were inundated by a vast

body of water known as glacial Lake Iroquois. As a result, the old shorelines, cliffs, bars, beaches, and boulder pavements are easily identifiable as a series of ridges and terraces situated further inland than the current shoreline. The surrounding undulating till plains stand in stark contrast to the smooth lake bottom (Chapman and Putnam 1984, 190). The Iroquois Plain extends from the Niagara River to the Trent River around the western part of Lake Ontario, for a total distance of 305 kilometres. Soil conditions in the plain vary greatly, so it is divided into a number of sub-sections (Chapman and Putnam 1984, 190). Soils in this area of the Iroquois Plain are typically made up of sand, gravel or red shale.

The Iroquois Plain region is the most densely inhabited area in Ontario due to its proximity to Lake Ontario. Various ports located along the shoreline facilitated transportation around the area, with colonization roads pushing people into the interior (Chapman and Putnam 1984, 195). The plain was especially attractive to early settlers due to the easy grades linking together the lakefront settlements and stimulating the growth of new centres that were dependent upon road and rail facilities. The area was once covered with Boreal coniferous forest of spruce, fir and pine trees, which would gradually be replaced by deciduous forests containing trees such as oak, maple, beech and ash.

The single most important environmental feature necessary for extended human occupation is potable water. As such, proximity to water is regarded as a useful index for the determination of potential for the presence of archaeological resources. The study area is 2.5 km north of Lake Ontario and is found in the Robinson Creek and Tooley Creek Watersheds. These environmental characteristics would have provided an ideal environment for both temporary and permanent settlement throughout the pre-and post-contact periods. These water sources would have served as important pre- and post-contact transportation routes as well as sources of potable water and riverine resources.

H.2.4 Reports with Relevant Background Information

To inform the current Stage 1 AA and further establish the archaeological context of the study area, a search of the OASD was conducted by AECOM on August 8, 2018 to determine if any previous archeological work has been completed within the current study area or within 50 m of the study area boundaries. **Table H-4** lists reports regarding previous archaeological work relevant to the study area.

Table H-4: Archaeological Reports with Relevant Background Information

Year	Title	Author	PIF Number	Within Current Study Area	Further Work Required
2012	Stage 1 to 2 Archaeological Assessment of Eastvale Subdivision Project, Part Lot 33, Concession 1, Municipality of Clarington, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario	Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd.	P025-234-2011	Yes	No
2014	Stage 3 Archaeological	Northeastern	P025-241-	Yes	No

Appendix H: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Municipality of Clarington, Ontario
 Southeast Courtice Secondary Plan and Environmental Assessment

Year	Title	Author	PIF Number	Within Current Study Area	Further Work Required
	Assessment of Eastvale Subdivision Project, Part Lot 33, Concession 1, Municipality of Clarington, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario	Archaeological Associates Ltd.	2012		
2012	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Part of the Highway 407 East Extension	Ground Truth Archaeology	P206-057-2011	No	No
2015	Stage 4 Excavation Report, 407 East Expansion Phase 2, Site EH37 (AIGq-162), Part of Lot 27, Concession 2, Geographic Township, of Darlington, now Municipality of Clarington, Regional Municipality of Durham, ON	Golder Associates	P1056-0007-2014	No	No
2018	Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of 2250 Trulls Road, Part Lots 31, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Darlington, Municipality of Clarington, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario	Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd.	P025-0575-2017	Yes	No
2016	Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of 2304 Trulls Road, Courtice, Part Lots 31, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Darlington, Municipality of Clarington, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario	Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd.	P025-0542-2016	No	No
2014	Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA): Proposed Prestonvale Heights Subdivision Development Part of Lot 29, Concession 2 Geographic Township of Darlington Now in the Municipality of Clarington Regional Municipality of Durham Ontario	Archeoworks Inc.	P334-106-2011	Yes	Yes, three stage 3 archaeological assessments (AIGq-117, AIGq-118, and AIGq-119)
2014	Stage 2 Property Assessment Highway 407 East Owner's Engineer Assignment, Phase Two (East of Harmony Road to Hwy 35/115) City of Oshawa and Municipality of Clarington (Former Townships of East Whitby, Darlington, and Clarke in County of	ASI	P094-162-2012	No	No

Appendix H: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Municipality of Clarington, Ontario
Southeast Courtice Secondary Plan and Environmental Assessment

Year	Title	Author	PIF Number	Within Current Study Area	Further Work Required
	Ontario), Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario				

To the best of our knowledge, there are no other reports concerning archaeological work conducted within or in close proximity (i.e., within 50 m) of the study area; however, it should be noted that the MHSTCI does not maintain a database of all properties that have had past archaeological investigations and searches of the MHSTCI's public register do not always result in a complete listing of all archaeological work conducted in a given area. In consequence, in some cases the only way a consulting archaeologist will know that a past assessment has been conducted in a given area is if they have personal knowledge of it, or if the assessment resulted in the discovery and registration of one or more archaeological sites.

H.2.5 Known Archaeological Sites

AECOM conducted a data search of the OASD on March 13, 2018 to determine if any registered archaeological sites are located within the study area as well as within 5 km of the current study area boundaries. This search resulted in the identification of 15 registered archaeological sites. **Table H-5** provides details on the registered archaeological sites within 5 km of the current study area.

Table H-5: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Development Status	Within Study Area
AIQq-100	Location 1	Post-Contact; Euro-Canadian	homestead	Unknown	No
AIQq-101	Location 2	Post-Contact; Euro-Canadian	homestead	Unknown	No
AIQq-102	Location 4	Post-Contact; Euro-Canadian	homestead	Unknown	No
AIQq-106	East P13	Pre-Contact; Aboriginal	findspot	No Further CHVI	No
AIQq-115	Prestonvale Heights H1	Post-Contact; Euro-Canadian	homestead	No Further CHVI	Yes
AIQq-116	Prestonvale Heights H2	Post-Contact; Euro-Canadian	Unknown	No Further CHVI	Yes
AIQq-117	Prestonvale Heights H3	Post-Contact; Euro-Canadian	Unknown	Further CHVI	Yes
AIQq-118	Prestonvale Heights H4	Post-Contact; Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Further CHVI	Yes
AIQq-119	Prestonvale Heights P2	Archaic, Middle; Aboriginal	findspot	Further CHVI	Yes
AIQq-121	J. Ruddle site	Post-Contact; Euro-Canadian	homestead	No Further CHVI	No
AIQq-122	Mrs. W.G	Unknown	Unknown	No Further CHVI	No
AIQq-123	Rotting Apple	Post-Contact; UEL	agricultural, cabin	No Further CHVI	No
AIQq-124	R. Short site	Post-contact	Homestead	Further CHVI	No
AIQq-125	S. MaClellan	Unknown	Unknown	No Further CHVI	No

Appendix H: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

 Municipality of Clarington, Ontario
 Southeast Courtyce Secondary Plan and Environmental Assessment

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Development Status	Within Study Area
AIQq-126	GTR	Post-Contact; Euro-Canadian	temporary worker camp, possibly a kitchen area, associated with the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway	No Further CHVI	No
AIQq-135	AIQq-135 - E P18-P19	Pre-Contact; Aboriginal	camp / campsite	No Further CHVI	No
AIQq-137	AIQq-137 - E P20				No
AIQq-143	AIQq-143 - E H16	Post-Contact; Euro-Canadian	homestead	No Further CHVI	No
AIQq-144	AIQq-144 - E H17	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact; Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	field scatter resulting from secondary deposit; isolated findspot	No Further CHVI	No
AIQq-152	AIQq-152				No
AIQq-153	AIQq-153	Archaic, Early, Archaic, Late; Aboriginal			no
AIQq-157	AIQq-157 East H27-P	Post-Contact; Euro-Canadian	small refuse area or periphery of historic site nearby	No Further CHVI	No
AIQq-162	AIQq-162-East H37	Post-Contact; Euro-Canadian	homestead	No Further CHVI	No
AIQq-164		Post-Contact, Pre-Contact; Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	cabin, camp / campsite	No Further CHVI	No
AIQq-165	Smith's Flakes	Pre-Contact; Aboriginal	scatter	Further CHVI	No
AIQq-166	AIQq-166 - E H42	Post-Contact; Euro-Canadian	house, log	No Further CHVI	No
AIQq-17	Osbourne	Archaic; Aboriginal			No
AIQq-175		Pre-Contact; Aboriginal		Further CHVI	No
AIQq-179		Post-Contact	homestead	Further CHVI	No
AIQq-18	Robertson	Woodland; Aboriginal			No
AIQq-180		Archaic; Aboriginal		Further CHVI	No
AIQq-181		Archaic; Aboriginal		Further CHVI	No
AIQq-182		Pre-Contact; Aboriginal		Further CHVI	Yes
AIQq-183		Pre-Contact; Aboriginal		Further CHVI	No
AIQq-184		Pre-Contact; Aboriginal		Further CHVI	No
AIQq-185		Pre-Contact; Aboriginal	scatter	Further CHVI	Yes
AIQq-186		Pre-Contact		Further CHVI	No
AIQq-187		Pre-Contact; Aboriginal		Further CHVI	No
AIQq-188		Pre-Contact; Aboriginal	scatter	Further CHVI	Yes
AIQq-19	Schlact	Archaic, Late; Aboriginal			No
AIQq-30	Bickell				No
AIQq-31	Courtyce				No

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Development Status	Within Study Area
AlGq-32	Penfound				No
AlGq-38	Balson	Woodland; Aboriginal	camp/campsite		No
AlGq-39	Robinson	Archaic; Aboriginal			No
AlGq-40	McCelland	Archaic; Aboriginal			No
AlGq-59	Robinson Hollow	Woodland, Late; Aboriginal, Iroquoian	findspot		No
AlGq-60	Robinson Ridge	Woodland, Late, Woodland, Middle; Aboriginal	hamlet	Further CHVI	No
AlGq-62		Archaic, Late; Aboriginal	isolated loss	No Further CHVI	No
AlGq-63	Sid Worden	Pre-Contact; Aboriginal	scatter	No Further CHVI	No
AlGq-64	Huntington	Archaic, Early; Aboriginal	findspot, hunting loss	No Further CHVI	No
AlGq-67	Trull	Post-Contact; Euro-Canadian	homestead		No
AlGq-68	Robishow (H2)	Post-Contact; Euro-Canadian	homestead		No
AlGq-69	Osborne	Post-Contact; Euro-Canadian	homestead		No
AlGq-70		Pre-Contact; Aboriginal	scatter		No
AlGq-71	P2	Pre-Contact; Aboriginal	findspot		No
AlGq-72	John C. Trull	Post-Contact; Euro-Canadian	homestead		No
AlGq-73	Clarington 1	Woodland, Early; Aboriginal	camp/campsite		No
AlGq-74	Camp 30 H1	Woodland, Early; Aboriginal	camp/campsite		No
AlGq-96	Casey Trull Site (East H6)				No

There are six registered sites within the study area that require additional archaeological assessment. These can also be seen in **Figure H-7** under separate cover in the Supplementary Documentation. Three of these sites (Prestonvale Heights H3 site (AlGq-117), a mid-to-late 19th century Euro-Canadian site, Prestonvale Heights H4 site (AlGq-118), an early 19th century Euro-Canadian site, and Prestonvale Heights P2 site (AlGq-119), a pre-contact site consisting of a Brewerton corner-notched projectile point typical of the Middle Archaic period) were found in 2011 by Archeoworks Inc. (2014). Three pre-contact sites (AlGq-182, AlGq-185 and AlGq-188) were located in 2018 by Patricia Dibb under PIF# P156-0283-2018. There is no report available at this time for these sites.

H.2.6 Optional Property Inspection and Existing Conditions

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment property inspection was conducted by AECOM on August 29, 2018 under the field direction of Melissa Wallace [R496]. The inspections were completed in accordance with *Section 1.2 Property Inspection* in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI, 2011)*, including conducting the field inspections in weather and lighting conditions which permit good visibility of land features. The weather was hot (31°Celsius) and sunny. All photos were taken from the rights-of-way (ROW), and the conditions and results of the field inspection can be seen in **Section H.7: Images** and **Figure H-6**.

The Southeast Courtice Secondary Plan study area is found in what is primarily an agricultural area, with residential dwellings, churches, parks and some commercial spaces. The study area is bounded to the north by Durham Highway 2 and Hancock Road to the east, while the western boundary is located east of Prestonvale Road and the southern boundary is just south of Bloor Street.

Areas that have been recently developed with modern homes or that have been previously cleared through archaeological assessment will not require further Stage 2 archaeological assessment. However, much of the study area will require test pitting and pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals, as per *Section 2.1 for Property Survey* in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011). The figures in **Section H.8** show areas of disturbance and areas that are undisturbed and will require further archaeological assessment.

Table H-6: Inventory of Documentary Record

Photographs	Maps	Field Notes
52	1	1 page of field notes, 1 photo log

H.3 Existing Conditions

In order to confirm existing conditions and areas of disturbance not visible in the mapping or satellite imagery within the four study areas, an optional Stage 1 property inspection was conducted by AECOM on August 29, 2018 under the direction of Melissa Wallace [R496]. The inspections were completed in accordance with *Section 1.2 Property Inspection* in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011), including conducting the field inspections in weather and lighting conditions which permit good visibility of land features. The weather was hot and sunny, with a temperature of 29° Celsius. The conditions and results of the field inspection can be seen in **Section H.7: Images** and **Figure H-6**. All of the photos were taken from the right-of-way. The maps and photos document the specific conditions for each section of the study area, identify whether or not a survey is required and includes details of where disturbance has removed archaeological potential. The mapping also denotes where a Stage 2 test pit or pedestrian survey is recommended.

During the field review of the Southeast Courtice Secondary Plan, landscape features, such as waterways and undisturbed agricultural/wooded terrains, were documented to provide insight into areas of archaeological potential. Within the 278.99 ha study area, undisturbed areas that are in proximity to waterways, historic travel routes, historic homesteads, previously registered sites, physiographic features such as elevation, and other archaeological resources are identified as having a high potential necessitating Stage 2 AA if these areas will be disturbed by future construction. **Table H-7** below provides the results of the Stage 1 AA, showing areas that have been deeply disturbed, are permanently wet or have been previously assessed as well as areas that have been recommended for Stage 2 AA, which can also be seen in **Figure H-6**.

Table H-7: Results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment and Recommendations for Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Results and Recommendations	Area (ha)	Percentage
Previously Assessed	21.98	7.88
Wet	8.98	3.22
Pedestrian Survey Required	141.51	50.72
Test Pit Survey Required	93.69	33.58
Disturbed	12.83	4.60
Totals	278.99	100

H.4 Policy Direction

H.4.1 Determination of Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Criteria commonly used by the MHSTCI to determine areas of archaeological potential are listed in Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011). Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important element for past human settlement patterns and when considered alone may result in a determination of archaeological potential. In addition, any combination of two or more of the listed criteria indicates archaeological potential.

Based on a review of the historical, environmental, and archaeological context of the study area, it has been determined that potential for the recovery of pre- and post-contact Indigenous and 19th century Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the study area is high based on the presence of the following features:

- Proximity to previously identified archaeological sites;
- Distance to various types of water sources;
- Soil texture and drainage;
- Glacial geomorphology, elevated topography and the general topographic variability of the area;
- Resource areas including food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials and early Euro-Canadian industry; and
- Areas of early Euro- Canadian settlement and early transportation routes.

Certain features indicate that archaeological potential has been removed, such as land that has been subject to extensive and intensive deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This includes landscaping that involves grading below the topsoil level, building footprints, quarrying and sewage and infrastructure development.

AECOM's Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Southeast Courtice Secondary Plan study area has determined that the potential for the recovery of archaeological resources is high, given the proximity of the study area to water sources, archaeological sites, soil texture and drainage, and early Euro-Canadian industries. Areas where archaeological potential has been removed include areas determined to have been subject to extensive land alterations that have significantly compromised the recovery of archaeological materials such as residential and commercial construction and roadways. All potentially undisturbed areas must be subject to Stage 2 field survey.

H.5 Recommendations / Next Steps

AECOM's Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Southeast Courtice Secondary Plan study area has determined that the potential for the recovery of archaeological resources is high, given the proximity of the study area to water sources, archaeological sites, soil texture and drainage, and early Euro-Canadian industries. Areas where archaeological potential has been removed include areas determined to have been subject to extensive land alterations that have significantly compromised the recovery of archaeological materials such as residential and commercial construction and roadways. All potentially undisturbed areas must be subject to Stage 2 field survey.

Given the results of this assessment, AECOM makes the following recommendations:

1. Prior to any land alteration, the areas marked in green in **Figure H-6** require a Stage 2 AA in the form of test pit survey as per *Section 2.1.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011). Additionally, the areas marked in yellow in **Figure H-6** require a Stage 2 AA in the form of pedestrian survey prior to any land alteration as per *Section 2.1.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011).
2. The areas marked in red in **Figure H-6** have been subject to deep and extensive disturbance and do not require further archaeological work. These areas should be cleared of further archaeological concerns.
3. Areas marked in blue in **Figure H-6** are permanently low and wet. These areas should be cleared of further archaeological concern.
4. Areas marked in purple in **Figure H-6** have been previously subject to Stage 1-2 AA and, with the exception of archaeological sites which require further archaeological assessment (Supplementary Documentation: **Figure H-7**), contain no further archaeological potential. These areas should be cleared of further archaeological concern.
5. Future assessment is not required if the land is not being developed or disturbed. Assessment conducted on specific properties should be recognized and further assessment should be based on the site specific Stage 1 Studies.

The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, Culture Industries is asked to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports thereby concurring with the recommendations presented herein. As further archaeological assessment is required,

archaeological concerns for the Southeast Courtice Secondary Plan study area in the Municipality of Clarington, Ontario have not been fully addressed.

H.5.1 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

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

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

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

The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force in 2012) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ontario Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.

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

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H.7 Images

Image H-1: View of agricultural farm located in the northeast corner of the study area; view west



Image H-2: View of agricultural farm located in the northeast corner of the study area; view southwest



Image H-3: View of typical residential home in the northern portion of the study area; view south-southeast



Image H-4: Overview of the agricultural lands in the northeast portion of the study area; view southwest



Image H-5: Agricultural fields and forested areas in the southeast portion of the study area; view west



Image H-6: Typical residential dwellings and manicured lawns found in the eastern portion of the study area; view northwest



Image H-7: Overview of typical landscape in the southeast portion of the study area; view north



Image H-8: Example of disturbance from modern construction of a church; view south



**Image H-9: Typical roadside disturbance consisting of ditching and grading;
view north**



**Image H-10: Manicured lawn and soccer fields east of Courtice Road; view
northeast**



Image H-11: Disturbance found west of Courtice Road consisting of soil removal and mounding; view west



Image H-12: Typical conditions in the northeastern portion of the study area, east of Courtice Road; view northeast



Image H-13: Disturbance in the form of road construction and ditching, as well as modern residential houses in the background; view north



Image H-14: Commercial plaza in the northern portion of the study area at the corner of Courtyce Road and Regional Highway 2; view northeast



Image H-15: Agricultural lands in the northwest corner of Bloor Street and Trulls Road; view northwest



Image H-16: Slope in the western portion of the study area at Robinson Creek; view southwest



Image H-17: Slope in the western edge of the study area, with permanently low and wet marshes visible on either side of Bloor Street; view east-northeast

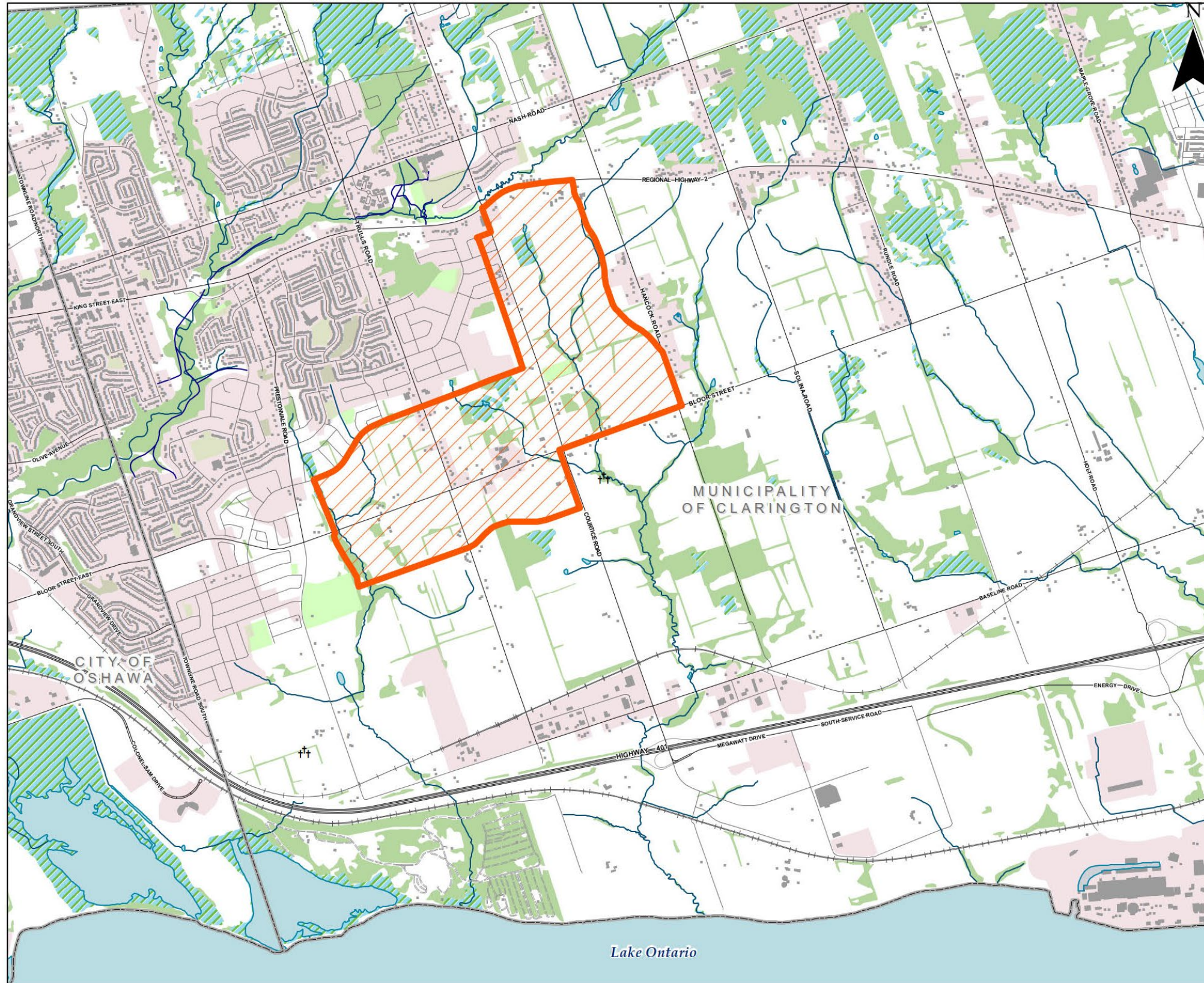


Image H-18: Typical conditions found at the southeast corner of Bloor Street and Trulls Road; view southeast



H.8 Figures

Figure H-1: Location of the Southeast Courtyce Secondary Plan Study Area



Legend

 Study Area



**Southeast Courtyce Secondary Plan
 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment**

Study Area Location

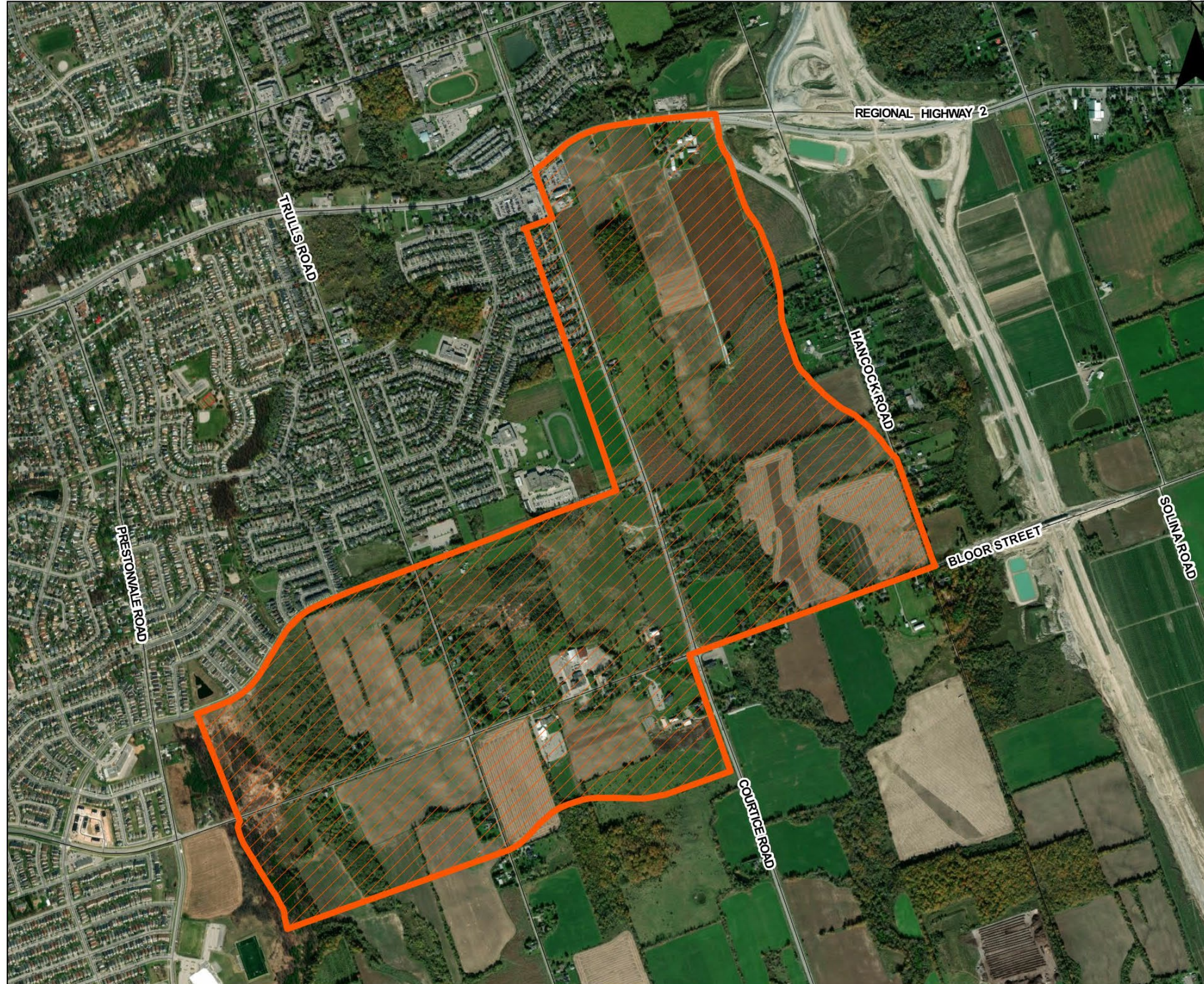
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AECOM

Figure 9-1

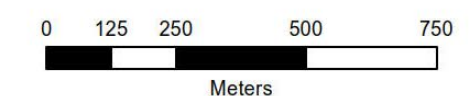
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Figure H-2: Southeast Courtice Secondary Plan Study Area in Detail



Legend

 Study Area



**Southeast Courtice Secondary Plan
 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment**

Study Area

Sep 2018	1:12,500	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
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AECOM	Figure 9-2
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Figure H-3: Southeast Courtyce Secondary Plan Study Area in Relation to the Treaties and Purchases Map

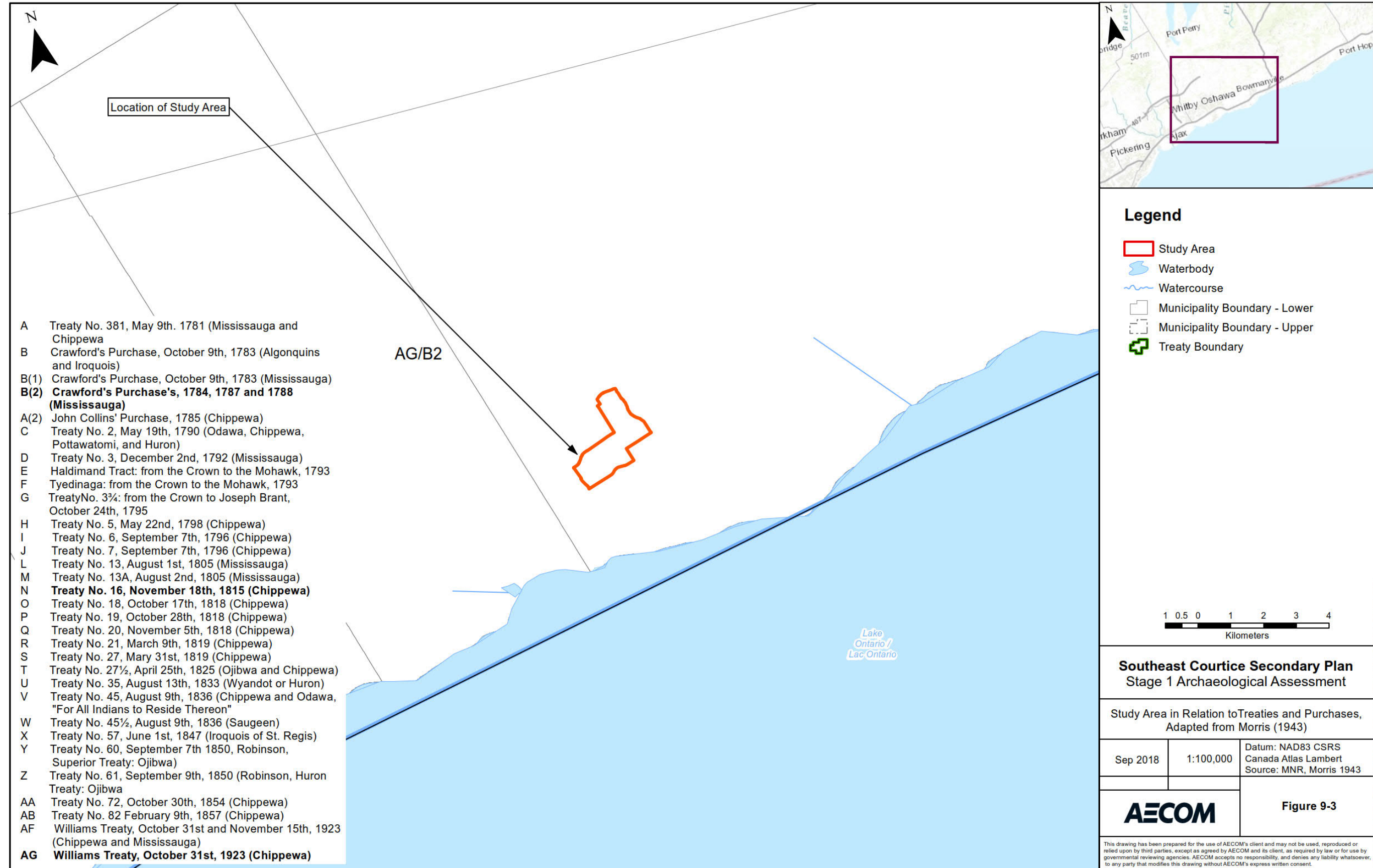
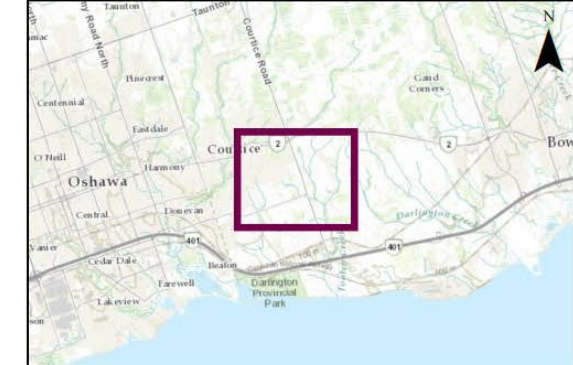
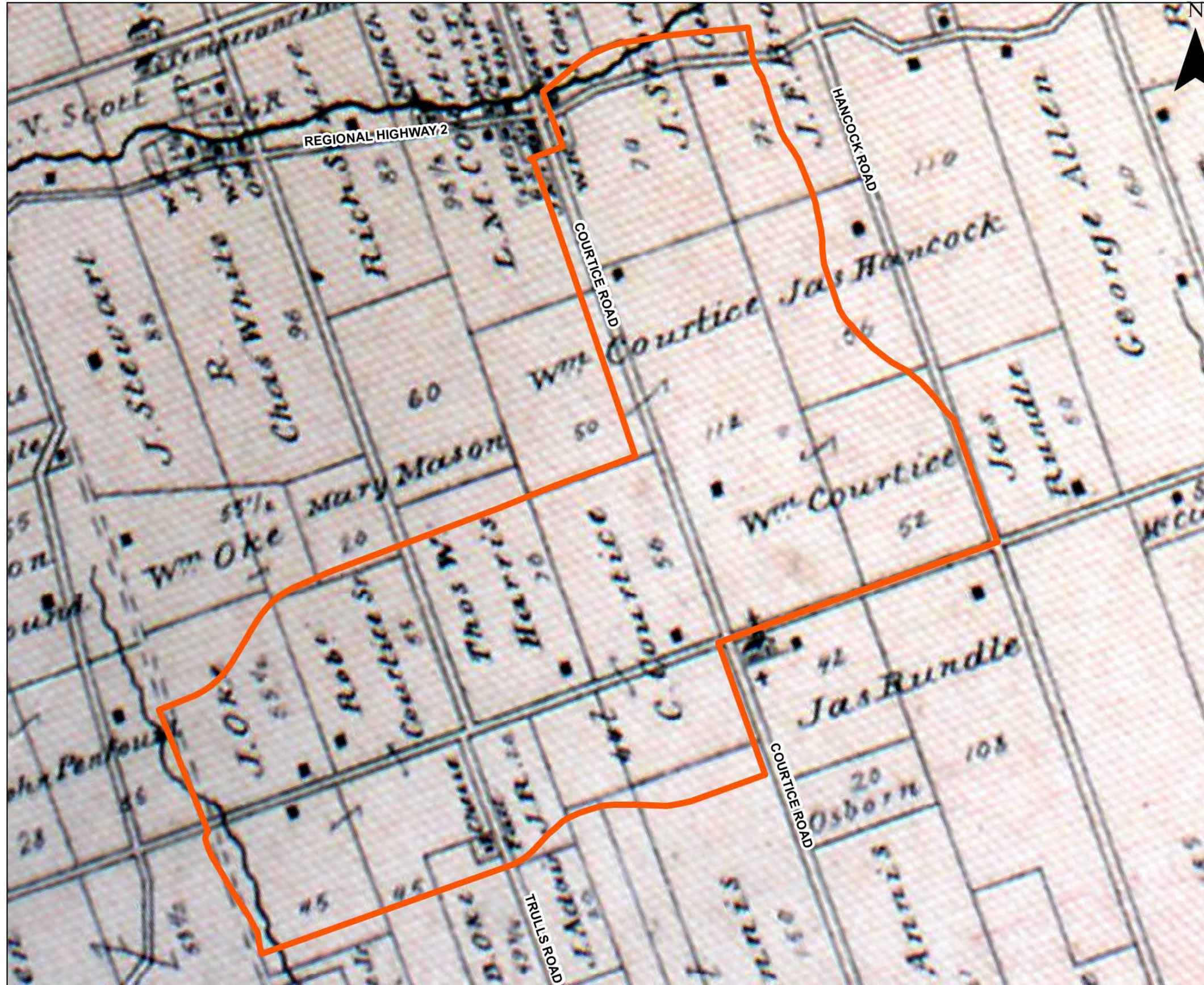


Figure H-4: Southeast Courtice Secondary Plan Study Area in Relation to a Portion of the 1861 Tremaine Map of Darlington Township

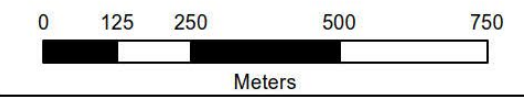


Figure H-5: Southeast Courtice Secondary Plan Study Area in Relation to a Portion of the 1878 Historical Atlas Map of Darlington Township



Legend

 Study Area



**Southeast Courtice Secondary Plan
 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment**

Built Heritage Resources in Relation to the
 1878 Tremaines Map of Darlington Township

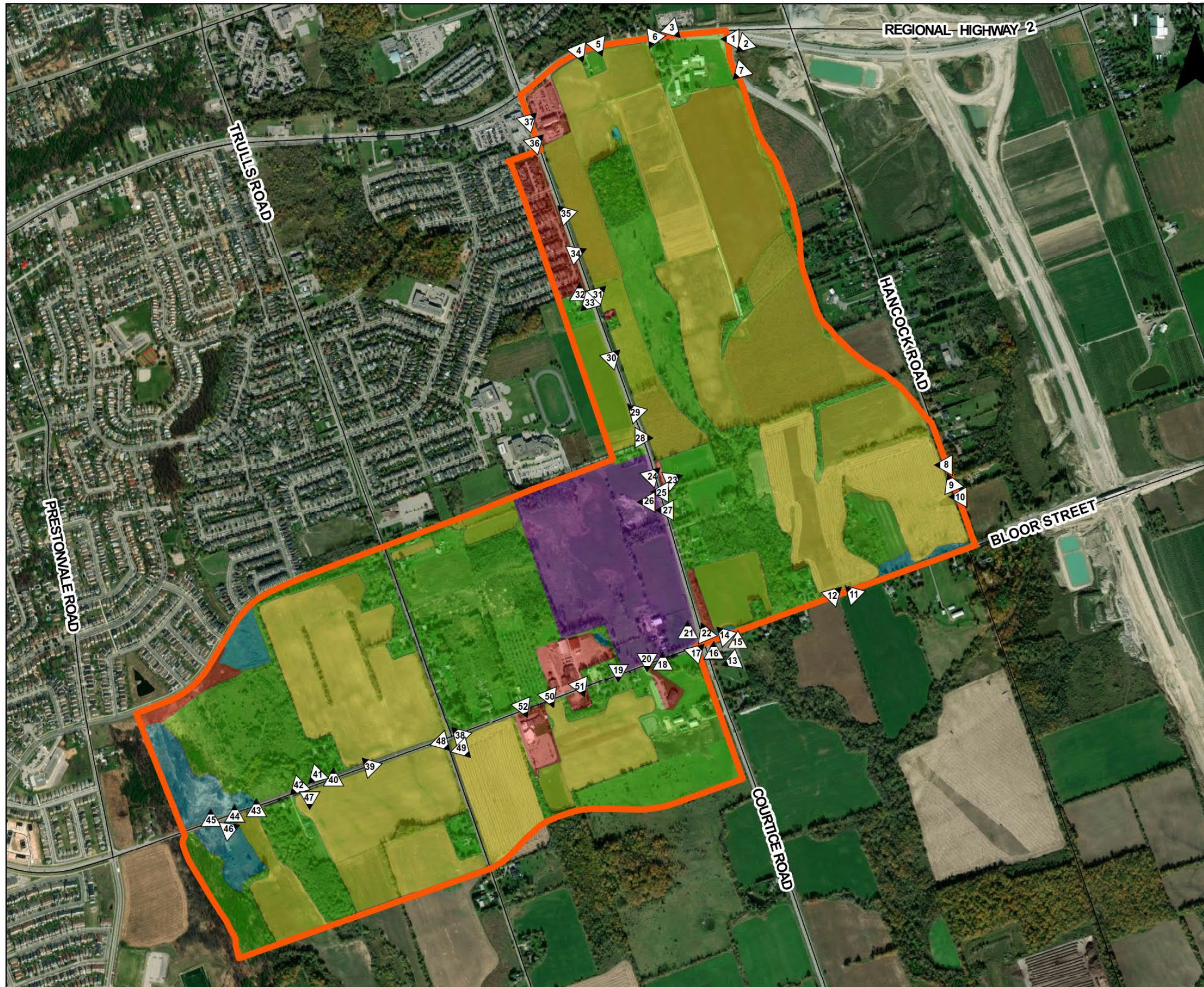
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Figure 9-5

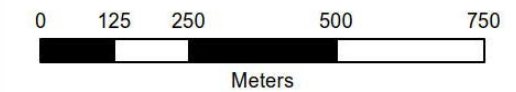
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Figure H-6: Results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment with Stage 2 Recommendations and Photo Locations



Legend

- Study Area
 - Photo Location
 - Photo Location - Ground shot
- Stage 1 Results**
- Stage 2 Test Pit Survey Required
 - Stage 2 Pedestrian Survey Required
 - Disturbed - No Further Work Required
 - Permanently Low and Wet - No Further Work Required
 - Previously Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (Archaeoworks Inc., 2014)



**Southeast Courtyce Secondary Plan
 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment**

Stage 1 Results and Photo Locations

Sep 2018	1:11,000	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
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Figure 9-6

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H.9 Supplementary Documentation – Confidential

Figure H-7: Registered Archaeological Sites within the Study Area that Require Additional Archaeological Assessment

