

**PDF – A8 COPY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT, DATED MAY 2019,
PREPARED BY ASI CONSULTANTS,
FILE 19PL-045**

**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
5329 OLD BROCK ROAD,
PART OF LOTS 17-18, CONCESSION 9,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF PICKERING, ONTARIO COUNTY,
HAMLET OF CLAREMONT, CITY OF PICKERING, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF DURHAM**

ORIGINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

197229 Ontario Ltd.
5329 Old Brock Road
Pickering, ON LOC 1A0
Tel: 416-332-8780

Archaeological Licence P449 (Bhardwaj)
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport PIF P449-0295-2019
ASI File: 19PL-045

21 May 2019



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by 197229 Ontario Ltd. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 5329 Old Brock Road, part of Lots 17-18, Concession 9, in the Geographic Township of Pickering, Ontario County, now in the Hamlet of Claremont, City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham. The subject property is approximately 0.61 ha in size.

The Stage 1 assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research led to the conclusion that there was potential for the presence of pre-contact Indigenous and historical Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

The Stage 2 field assessment determined that 53% of the property had been previously disturbed or consisted of wetlands. The remaining 47% of the property was assessed by means of a test pit survey initiated at five metre intervals and increased to 10 metres when disturbances were encountered. As a result, the entire assessed portion of the survey area was also found to be disturbed through filling/wetland reclamation and continued to be characterized by extremely poor drainage. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the survey.

It is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the subject property be required.



PROJECT PERSONNEL

<i>Project Managers:</i>	Beverly Garner, Hons. BA Senior Archaeologist & Manager, Planning Assessment Division
	Caitlin Lacy, BA (R303) Associate Archaeologist & Project Manager, Planning Assessment Division
<i>Project Director:</i>	Robb Bhardwaj, MA (P449) Associate Archaeologist & Field Director - Planning Assessment Division
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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

ASI was contracted by 197229 Ontario Ltd. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 5329 Old Brock Road, part of Lots 17-18, Concession 9, in the Geographic Township of Pickering, Ontario County, now in the Hamlet of Claremont, City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham (Figure 1). The subject property is approximately 0.61 hectares (ha) in size.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the project management of Ms. Beverly Garner and Ms. Caitlin Lacy (R303), and under the project direction of Mr. Robb Bhardwaj (MTCS PIF P449-0295-2019). All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of a Zoning By-law Amendment, as required by the City of Pickering and the *Planning Act* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 1990) in advance of development. All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture 1990) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S & G)* (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011).

All work carried out for this assessment is also guided by the Archaeological Potential Model for Durham Region (ASI 2013), which provides further refinement with regards to potential buffers surrounding any noted features or characteristics which affect archaeological potential.

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on March 15, 2019. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to fieldwork.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section is to describe the past and present land use and the settlement history, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the Stage 1 background research. First, a summary is presented of the current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the subject property. This is followed by a review of historic Euro-Canadian settlement trends.

Historically, the subject property is located in Lots 17-18, Concession 9, in the Geographic Township of Pickering, Ontario County. The subject property is comprised of a treed lot with a recently laid gravel area fronting Old Brock Road, now in the City of Pickering.

1.2.1 Indigenous Overview

Southern Ontario has a cultural history that begins approximately 11,000 years ago and continues to the present. Table 1 provides a general summary of the pre-contact Indigenous settlement of the subject property and surrounding area.



Table 1: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistory

Period	Archaeological/ Material Culture	Date Range	Lifeways/ Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000-8500 BC	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, lanceolate	8500-7500 BC	Small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BC	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanly, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000-2000 BC	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500-500 BC	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood	800-400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	400 BC-AD 800	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 800-1300	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1300-1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1400-1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
HISTORIC			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	AD 1600-1650	Tribal displacements
Late	6 Nations, Ojibway	AD 1650-1800's	
	Euro-Canadian	AD 1800-present	European settlement

1.2.2 Historical Overview

Township of Pickering

Pickering Township was first surveyed in 1791, after the British signed a treaty with the Mississaugas in 1787, and designated it as Township 8, changed shortly thereafter to Edinburgh. The first legal settler in Pickering is said to have been William Peak, who arrived in 1798 and was reputed to have been an Indian trader and interpreter who settled along the lakeshore at the mouth of Duffins Creek (Armstrong 1985:146; Farewell 1907:12). The westerly portion of the township was settled in part by German settlers attracted to the area through the settlement proposal of William Berczy (Farewell 1907:11). The remainder of the township was settled by Loyalists, disbanded soldiers, emigrants from the United Kingdom, and a large number of Quakers from both Ireland and the United States (Farewell 1907:13–14). By 1851, Pickering was “one of the best settled townships in the County, and contains a number of fine farms, and has increased rapidly in both population and prosperity, within the last few years” (Smith 1851:22). Maps produced later in the nineteenth century (Shier 1860; Beers 1877) show the township to be heavily settled and period census returns show that the township contained a wide variety of industries and small businesses as well as husbandmen engaged in mixed agriculture. The township population was 187 in 1809, 375 in 1820, 1,042 in 1828, 3,752 in 1842, and 5,285 in 1901.

The main settlements in Pickering Township were located along Duffins Creek where early mills and various industries utilized the available hydraulic power of this watershed. One of the earliest roads constructed across Pickering was the Kingston Road, built by Asa Danforth in 1796 along the south end of the township near the lake. This road was illustrated on several early township maps. The road network in Pickering developed slowly, and, by 1850, the de Rottenburg map showed just three major north-south arteries between the Kingston Road and Highway 7 (De Rottenburg 1850).

Pickering Township experienced a decline in population in the rural areas in the early and mid-twentieth century. It generally remained unchanged as a nineteenth-century agricultural landscape north of the lakeshore area, even with some loss of earlier farmsteads. A gradual subdivision of some farmland occurred in the latter half of the twentieth century. The Regional Municipality of Durham, which saw the dissolution of the County of Ontario, was officially declared on January 1, 1974. At the same time the



Township of Pickering became the Town of Pickering with the exception of a section in the southeast part and the Village of Pickering that joined the Town of Ajax. Urbanization that began in the southern part of Pickering in the post-World War II period accelerated and moved northward in the latter part of the century. It continues in the 21st century.

1.2.3 Review of Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Mapping

A review of historical mapping was undertaken in order to determine the presence of settlement features within the subject property during the nineteenth century and early twentieth century that may represent potential historical archaeological sites on the property¹. It should be noted that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

The 1860 *Tremaine Map of the County of York* (Shier 1860) lists Joseph Wixon as the owner of part of Lots 17-18 (Figure 2). No historical features or structures are illustrated. The historical transportation corridor of Old Brock Road flanks the west limit of the property. A tributary of Duffin's Creek, known as Mitchell's Creek, is depicted on the west side of Old Brock Road, approximately 50 metres from the property.

The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York* (Beers 1877) indicates Lot 17 is now under the ownership of T. Appleby and Lot 18 is now under the ownership of J. Coates (Figure 3). Once again, no structures are illustrated with the subject property. Historical roads and watercourses are as depicted on the earlier mapping.

Early topographic mapping was also reviewed for the presence of potential historical features. Figure 5 illustrates the subject property located on the 1914 Markham topographic sheet (Department of Militia and Defence 1914). Land features such as waterways, wetlands, woodlots and elevation are clearly illustrated on this series of mapping. The subject property appears to have been cleared of most trees. Historical roads are as depicted on the earlier mapping, and the tributary of Mitchell Creek is no longer illustrated flowing close to the west side of Old Brock Road. A rail corridor is now illustrated just south of the subject property. Contour lines indicate there may be some variations in elevation on the property.

1.2.4 Review of Historical Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal

¹ Use of historic map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally proceeds by using common reference points between the various sources. These sources are then georeferenced in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on historic mapping sources. The results of such exercises are often imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process. These include the vagaries of map production (both past and present), the need to resolve differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources. To a large degree, the significance of such margins of error is dependent on the size of the feature one is attempting to plot, the constancy of reference points, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both they and the target feature are depicted on the period mapping.



register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential.

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

The S & G also defines buffers of 300 metres around registered historical sites or designated properties, areas of early historic settlement, and locations identified through local knowledge or informants (MTC 2011).

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

The subject property is immediately adjacent to present-day Old Brock Road, a historical transportation route, and a tributary of Duffin's Creek is within 50 metres. In view of the proximity to a historical transportation route, a water course, and the modeling criteria developed for the *Archaeological Potential Model for Durham Region*, there is potential of encountering nineteenth-century historical material within the subject property depending on the degree of recent land disturbance.

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the subject property, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils, surficial geology, topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions.

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the subject property, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the MTCS; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of ASI.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) which is maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Dr. Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13 km east-west by 18.5 km north-south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property under review is located within the AIGs Borden block.



While no archaeological sites have been registered within the subject property, a single site has been registered within a one km radius. The Victorian Homes site, AIGs-225, is over 800 metres southwest of the subject property and consists of a Euro-Canadian farmstead. The site was discovered during the Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the proposed Victorian Homes development in the Hamlet of Claremont.

The general paucity of registered archaeological sites within the area is likely attributable to development of the metropolitan area prior to the instigation of systematic archaeological assessments under provincial legislation. Accordingly, the absence of registered archaeological sites should not be taken as an indicator of any lack of Indigenous or early Euro-Canadian land use or occupation.

1.3.2 Previous Assessment

No archaeological assessments are known to have been conducted in the immediate vicinity (within 50 metres) of the subject property.

1.3.3 Physiography

The subject property is situated within the South Slope physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:172–174). The South Slope physiographic region is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine. The South Slope meets the Moraine at heights of approximately 300 metres above sea level, and descends southward toward Lake Ontario, ending, in some areas, at elevations below 150 metres above sea level. Numerous streams descend the South Slope, having cut deep valleys in the till. In the vicinity of the subject property, the South Slope is ground moraine of limited relief, and is made up of drumlinized till plains.

The subject property is situated within the Duffins Creek watershed. The Duffins Creek watershed covers an area of 287 square km, including an east and a west branch of the main creek. Its headwaters are in the Oak Ridges Moraine and the watershed transits the South Slope, Peel Plain, and Iroquois Plain physiographic regions and meets its confluence with Lake Ontario at Squires Beach in Pickering. The watershed falls within the municipalities of Durham, York, Ajax, Markham, Pickering, Uxbridge, and Whitchurch-Stouffville. Approximately 40% of the watershed has natural cover (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority 2013). In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the French referred to Duffins Creek as the *Rivière au Saumon* due to the large spawning grounds in the upper reaches of the watershed, however, by the early nineteenth century, settlers' milling activities had severely impacted the salmon population by restricting spawning (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority 2016).

1.3.4 Review of Pre-contact Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential..



Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in south central Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modelling of site location.

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

A tributary of Duffin's Creek, known as Mitchell's Creek, is on the west side of Old Brock Road, approximately 50 metres from the subject property.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include: elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including; food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie) and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert) are also considered characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

The S & G Section 1.4.1, Standard 1 also defines buffers of 300 metres around registered pre-contact sites.

Based on the proximity to a tributary of Duffins Creek, there is the potential for the identification of pre-contact Indigenous archaeological remains, dependant on the degree of later developments or soil alterations.

1.3.5 Subject Property Description

The subject property is 0.61 ha in size and is irregular in shape. It is bound by Old Brock Road to the west, a residential lot to the south, an agricultural field to the north, and wetland to the east (Figure 5). The subject property is comprised of a treed lot with a recently laid gravel area. A small creek runs along the south limit and drains into a wetland on the east side of the property. The terrain around the property is fairly level with a slight dip down to the wetlands.

It should be noted that based on a review of historic Google Earth imagery, a house, garage, and possible outbuildings were formerly present on the property, and were removed sometime between 2015 or 2016. A number of the larger, mature trees that were present in 2015, typical of a rural landscape, have also been removed.



2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on May 2, 2019 in order to inventory, identify and describe any archaeological resources extant on the subject property prior to development. All fieldwork was conducted under the field direction of Ms. Alanna Martini (R1088). The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork, permitting good visibility of the land features.

All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the S & G. Field observations from the Stage 2 field survey have been compiled on project mapping for the subject property (Figure 6).

2.1 Areas of No Potential

The assessment was initiated by conducting a visual review. The disturbed areas of the property consist of a recently laid gravel area on the west side of the property that is being used to store industrial equipment and for parking (Plate 1). According to 2.1 Property Survey, Standard 2b of the S & G, these disturbances are considered too deep and extensive to warrant further survey. The disturbed lands comprise approximately 33% of the subject property. It should be noted that the gravel area corresponds to the location of the house that was formerly present on the property and was demolished sometime in 2015 or 2016. Many of the trees were also removed from this area.

Additional areas of no potential include the low-lying wet areas flanking the small creek running along the south limit of the property and the open wetland on the east side of the property into which the creek drains (Plates 2-3). According to 2.1 Property Survey, Standard 2a (i) of the S & G, permanently wet areas are considered to have no or low potential. The permanently wet lands make up 20% of the subject property.

In total, 53% of the property was found to have no archaeological potential.

2.2 Test Pit Survey

On the basis of visual assessment, the remaining areas of the property, approximately 47%, were considered to retain potential for archaeological resources and were subject to a test pit survey (Plates 4-5). In accordance with Section 2.1.2 Test Pit Survey of the S & G, these areas with closed surface visibility were initiated at five metre intervals. However, after disturbed soil profiles were encountered, the interval was increased to 10 metres, as per the S & G, Section 2.1.8, Standard 2. Test pits were hand excavated at least five cm into subsoil and all soil was screened through six mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill. All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated within approximately one metre of all disturbances whenever possible. Upon completion, all of the test pits were backfilled.

The entire assessed portion of the survey area was found to be disturbed through grading and filling activities carried out to raise the elevation of the area adjacent to the wetland above the water table. Soil profiles across the property consisted of 30-60 cm of various layers of fill over gleyed subsoil. Most test pits filled with water shortly after they were excavated (Plates 6-7). These results indicate that the area that was tested has been reclaimed from the original wetland basin.



3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were found during the course of the Stage 2 field assessment. Written field notes, annotated field maps, GPS logs and other archaeological data related to the subject property are located at ASI.

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by ASI until such a 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(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, and any other legitimate interest groups.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

ASI was contracted by 197229 Ontario Ltd. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 5329 Old Brock Road, part of Lots 17-18, Concession 9, in the Geographic Township of Pickering, Ontario County, now in the Hamlet of Claremont, City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham. The subject property is approximately 0.61 ha in size.

The Stage 1 assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research led to the conclusion that there was potential for the presence of pre-contact Indigenous and historical Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

The Stage 2 field assessment determined that 53% of the property had been previously disturbed or consisted of wetlands. The remaining 47% of the property was assessed by means of a test pit survey initiated at five metre intervals and increased to 10 metres when evidence of filling of the formerly more extensive wetland was encountered. As a result, the entire assessed portion of the survey area was also found to be disturbed through filling/reclamation and continued to be characterized by extremely poor drainage. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the survey.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendation is made:

1. No further archaeological assessment of the subject property be required.

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



6.0 LEGISLATION COMPLIANCE ADVICE

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 2005, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and 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.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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8.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: View across disturbed gravel parking area.



Plate 2: View across wetland at east side of property.



Plate 3: View across grassy area with wetland in distance.



Plate 4: View of test pit survey.



Plate 5: View of test pit survey.



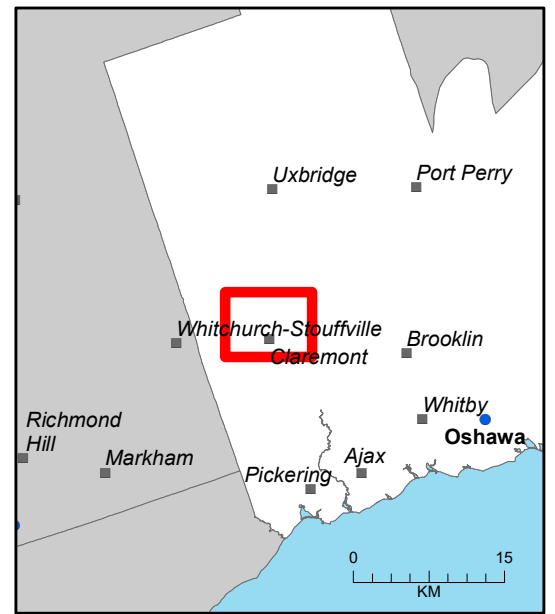
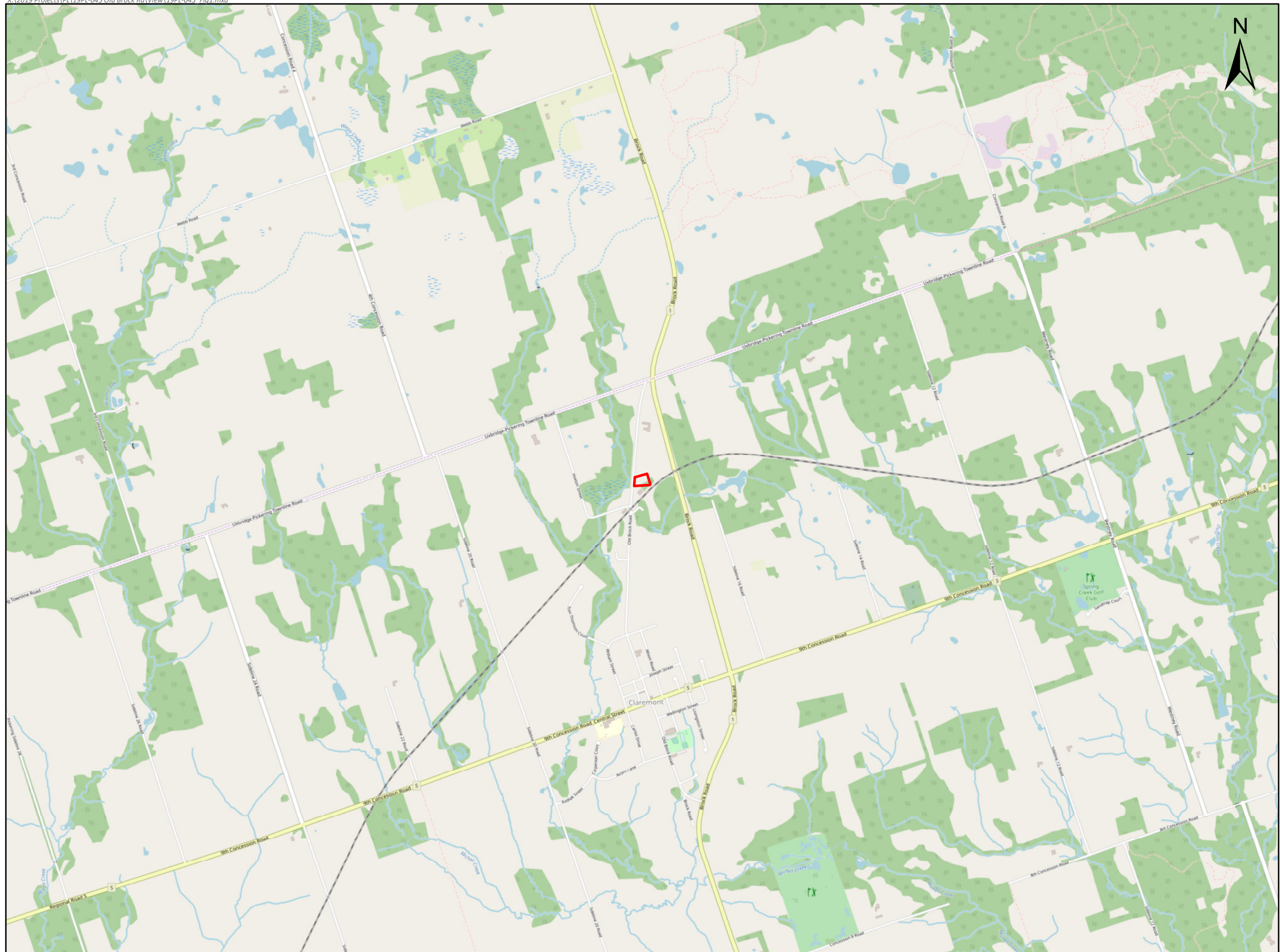
Plate 6: View of disturbed soil profile (multiple fills over gleyed subsoil).



Plate 7: View of disturbed soil profile. Note various layers of fill and water table infiltration.

9.0 MAPS

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.



SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: Ortho: ESRI
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 Scale: 1:25,000
 Page Size: 11 x 17



ASI PROJECT NO.: 19PL-045
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ASI Providing Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
 T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca

Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property

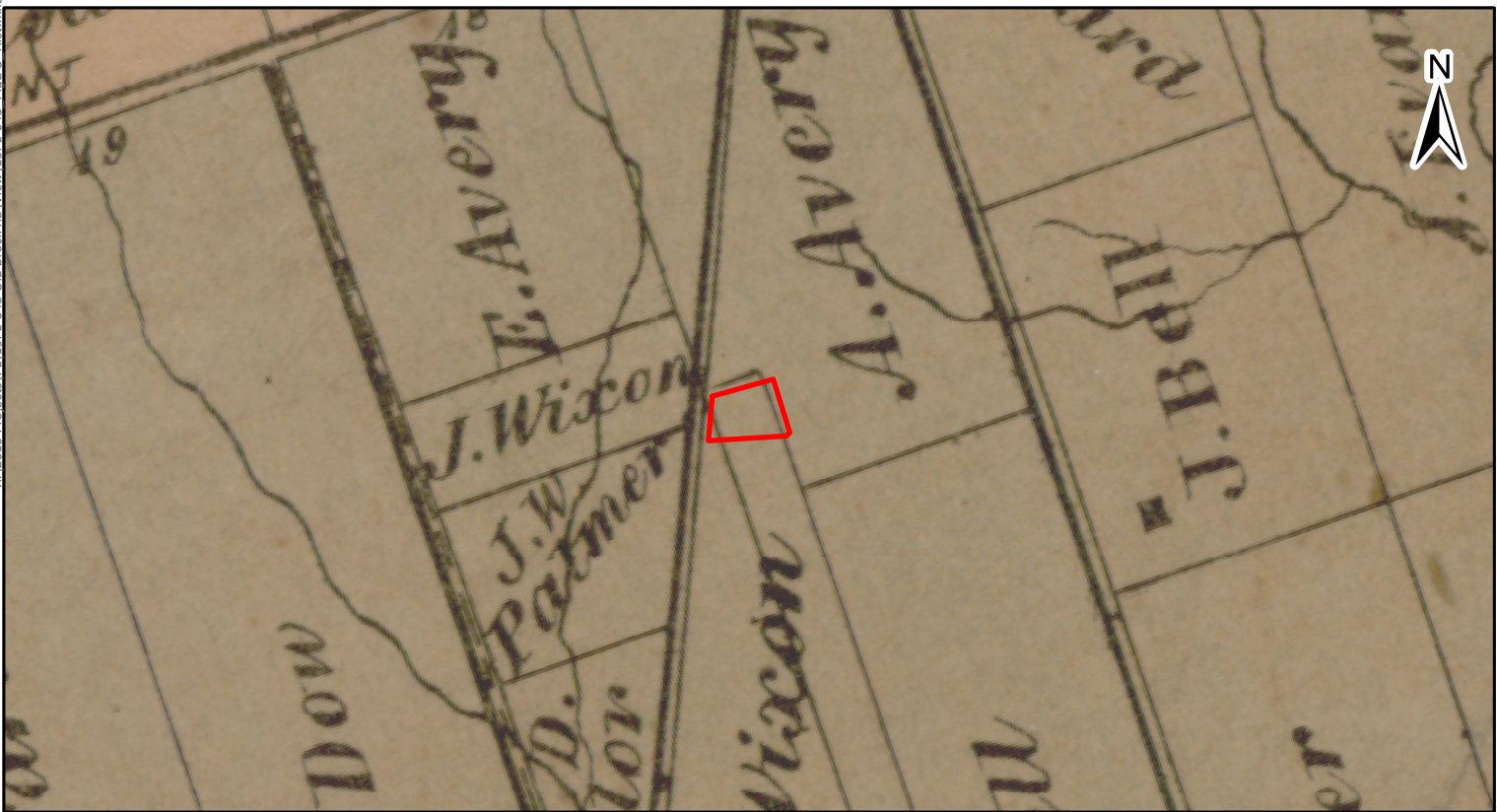



Figure 2: Subject Property located on the 1860 Tremaine Map of the County of Ontario



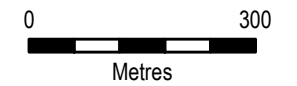
Figure 3: Subject Property located on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario

	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	Sources: 1860 Tremaine Map County of Ontario 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas County of Ontario Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 10,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11	 <p>0 300 Metres</p> <p>ASI PROJECT NO.: 19PL-045 DRAWN BY: AB DATE: 2019-03-21 FILE: 19PL-045_Fig2-3_Hist</p>
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 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources:
1929 NTS Map
Newmarket Sheet
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:10,000
Page Size: 8.5 x 11



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DATE: 2019-03-21 FILE: 19PL-045_Fig4_Hist

Figure 4: Subject Property located on the 1914 Markham topographic sheet.



 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources:
2018 DigitalGlobe

Projection: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
Scale: 1:600
Page Size: 8.5 x 11



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FILE: 19PL-045_Fig5_Field

Figure 5: Existing Conditions of the Subject Property



- SUBJECT PROPERTY
- DISTURBED
- JUDGEMENTAL TEST PIT AT 10M: FILL AND POOR DRAINAGE
- WETLAND
- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- PROFILE PHOTO

Source:
 Google Earth 2018
 ASI, 2019

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 Scale: 1:500
 Page Size: 11 x 17

0 20

Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 19PL-045	DRAWN BY: RL/AB
DATE: 5/17/2019	FILE: 19PL-045_Fig_Results

Figure 6: Results of Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment