



## Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

720 Granite Court  
Part of Bayley Street, Registered Plan 40M-1334  
Parts 1, 2 & 3, Registered Plan 40R18421  
Part of Lot 29, Range 3  
Geographic Township of Pickering  
City of Pickering  
Regional Municipality of Durham

Prepared for:  
1334281 Ontario Limited  
c/o Domenic Grossi  
720 Granite Court  
Pickering, Ontario  
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**Licensee: Michael Golloher**  
**PIF: P1037-0114-2021**  
**Original Report**



Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.  
2365 Watts Road,  
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February 3, 2022

## Executive Summary

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. was retained to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of a 1.19 hectare property located at 720 Granite Court, legally described as Part of Bayley Street, Registered Plan 40M-1334 and Parts 1, 2 & 3, Registered Plan 40R18421, City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham, historically part of Lot 29, Range 3, Geographic Township of Pickering, Ontario County, Ontario. The assessment was undertaken as part of a future application for Site Plan Approval and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in Section 8.10 of the *Pickering Official Plan*, which requires an archaeological assessment to be undertaken as a condition of development on sites having the potential to contain significant archaeological resources

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted on December 17 and December 18, 2021, under PIF #: P1037-0114-2021, issued to Michael Golloher, M.Sc. (P1037). The weather during the survey was overcast and mild. At no time were weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material.

The study area was assessed through a test pit survey. Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of five metres apart in 13% of the study area. Each test pit was excavated by hand to 30 centimetres in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. Depth varied between 25 and 35 centimetres. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of six millimetre width. All test pits were backfilled. The remaining 87% of the surveyed area contained multi-layered fill deposits indicating extensive subsurface grading and disturbance and was surveyed at 10 metre intervals based on professional judgement that no archaeological potential existed in these areas, as per Section 2.1.2, Guideline 1 of the *Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The undisturbed stratigraphy consisted of a medium grey-brown silty-clay topsoil horizon overlaying a tan-orange clay subsoil. No archaeological material was identified during the course of the survey.

Based on the results of the Stage 2 test pit survey, the surveyed area is considered to be free of archaeological material. Therefore, no additional archaeological assessments are recommended.

The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries is requested to review this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.



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## Project Personnel

<b>Managing Director:</b>	<b>Anthony Butler, M.Sc. (P310)</b>
<b>Licensed Archaeologist:</b>	<b>Michael Golloher, M.Sc. (R1037)</b>
<b>Licensed Field Director:</b>	<b>Michael Golloher, M.Sc. (R1037)</b>
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<b>Report Production:</b>	<b>Shane McCartney, M.A. (P321)</b>



## 1.0 Project Context

### 1.1 Development Context

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. (Earthworks) was retained by 1334281 Ontario Limited to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of a 1.19 hectare property located at 720 Granite Court, legally described as Part of Bayley Street, Registered Plan 40M-1334 and Parts 1, 2 & 3, Registered Plan 40R18421, City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham, historically part of Lot 29, Range 3, Geographic Township of Pickering, Ontario County, Ontario (Map 1). The assessment was undertaken as part of a future application for Site Plan Approval and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in Section 8.10 of the *Pickering Official Plan*, which requires an archaeological assessment to be undertaken as a condition of development on sites having the potential to contain significant archaeological resources (City of Pickering 2018:113).

The objective of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment, as outlined by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), are as follows:

- To document archaeological resources located on the property.
- To determine whether any identified archaeological resources require further assessment.
- To recommend Stage 3 assessment strategies for any archaeological sites determined to require additional assessment.

As part of this assessment, background research was conducted in the Earthworks corporate library, the Canadian County Digital Atlas, and the Onland Land Registry Website.

Permission to access the property was provided by the proponent.



## 1.2 Historic Context

### 1.2.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous History

Table 1 provides a breakdown of the general culture history of southern Ontario, as based on Ellis and Ferris (1990)

**Table 1 Summary of Pre-contact Culture History of Ontario**

Culture Period	Diagnostic Artifacts	Time Span (Years B.P.)	Detail
Early Paleo-Indian	Fluted Projectile Points	11,000-10,400	Nomadic caribou hunters
Late Paleo-Indian	Hi-Lo, Holcombe, Plano Projectile Points	10,400-10,000	Gradual population increase
Early Archaic	Nettling and Bifurcate Points	10,000-8,000	More localized tool sources
Middle Archaic	Brewerton and Stanly-Neville Projectile Points	8,000-4,500	Re-purposed projectile points and greater amount of endscrapers
Narrow Point Late Archaic	Lamoka and Normanskill Projectile Points	4,000-3,800	Larger site size
Broad Point Late Archaic	Genessee, Adder Orchard Projectile Points	3,800-3,500	Large bifacial tools. First evidence of houses
Small Point Late Archaic	Crawford Knoll, Innes Projectile Points	3,500-3,100	Bow and Arrow Introduction
Terminal Archaic	Hind Projectile Points	3,100-2,950	First evidence of cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points, Cache Blades, and pop-eyed birdstones	2,950-2,400	First evidence of Vinette I Pottery
Middle Woodland	Pseudo-scallop shell	2,450-1550	Burial Mounds
	Princess Point pottery	1550-1100	First evidence of corn horticulture
Late Woodland	Levanna Point	1,100-700	Early longhouses
	Saugeen Projectile Points	700-600	Agricultural villages
	Nanticoke Notched Points	600-450	Migrating villages, tribal warfare



### **1.2.2 Post-Contact Indigenous History**

Early accounts by European explorers suggest the study area was considered part of a loosely defined hunting territory associated with the Huron Confederacy (Trigger 1994). Contemporary oral histories indicate region was shared with the Huron by Anishinaabeg people who oversaw the territory through the Odawa-led Three Fires Confederacy (Williams 2018:36-37). European influence in the region was generally restricted to the beaver pelt trade, and Indigenous groups practiced a way of life that did not differ significantly from the Pre-Contact period. By the 1640's, the increasing scarcity of beaver pelts prompted the invasion of Huronia by the League of Five Nations Iroquois, and by 1649 five Huron villages were destroyed and the remainder abandoned, resulting in the complete disintegration of the Huron Confederacy and the migration of their members into the Petun, Neutral and other groups (Stone and Chaput 1978). The Michi Saagiig retreated to the upper Great Lakes region during this period until the outbreaks of disease and violence subsided (Williams 2018:41). The study area became part of a virtually unpopulated hunting territory for the succeeding fifty years, while the Iroquois established a series of villages along the north shore of Lake Ontario to take advantage of trade with Europeans (Robinson 1933). The Michi Saagiig returned to the region at then end of the seventeenth century, forcing the Iroquois to retreat to New York State following a short period of warfare (Williams 2018:42-44).

Following their defeat of the French at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham in 1759, the British began purchasing large tracts of land in Ontario through treaties with the Indigenous communities in the region. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 asserted British sovereignty over the region while declaring the land to be in possession of the Indigenous people who occupied it and establishing the policies for Crown purchase of these lands (Surtees 1994:93). These purchasing efforts were intensified following the conclusion of the American Revolutionary War in 1783 and the War of 1812 in 1814, which saw successive waves of migration of United Empire Loyalists and British settlers into Upper Canada. By the late eighteenth century, increasing Euro-Canadian settlement pressure resulted in the British purchasing a stretch of Mississauga land in 1788 that encompassed an area between the Trent River and Etobicoke Creek that would be available for settler purchase, in what later became known as the Gun Shot Treaty (Johnson 1973:23). Irregularities in the treaty documents led to legal challenges and review, and the Mississauga did not formally surrender the land which encompasses the current study area until the William's Treaty of 1923 (Surtees 1994:19)

### **1.2.3 European Settlement History**

Pickering Township was first surveyed by Augustus Jones in 1791 as part of a survey of all land between the Eastern border of Toronto, and the mouth of the River Trent (Wood 1911:17). The first settler in Pickering was William Peak, who settled at the mouth of Duffins Creek in 1799 (Johnson 1973:45). A small group of houses formed the initial settlement near the Kingston Road Bridge, and the Duffins Creek mill was established as the first mill in Pickering Township by 1809. The first major influx of settlers arrived in the 1810's and consisted of families of Quakers from Vermont and the Eastern United States. The township grew slowly, mainly due to a sparse, rural surrounding population, competing growth in Markham and Stouffville, and difficult road conditions. A period of rapid expansion occurred in the 1830's, primarily consisting



of English and Scottish migrants. By the late 1860's, Duffins Creek had been renamed to Pickering Village, and had been expanding with the connection to the Grand Trunk Railroad in 1856. Pickering officially became a municipal body and was incorporated into the newly founded Durham Region in 1974.

#### **1.2.4 Land Use History of Study Area**

The study area is located in the historic Lot 29, Range 3 in the Geographic Township of Pickering, which was first granted to William Holmes in 1792. Mr. Holmes was a prominent surgeon and army officer, who treated wounded members of the Miami and Shawnee war tribes at Detroit during the Northwest Indian War between 1785 and 1795, and who had been granted 1200 acres in Pickering Township in 1792 with initial plans to settle before being transferred to Quebec (Tunis 1987). Prior to his death in 1834, the property was granted to Robert McConachie in 1833, who is listed as the resident of Lot 29, Range II and III as early as 1837 (Walton 1837:122). In 1851, the property was willed to Hugh McConachie, who in the 1851 census is listed as a Scottish farmer residing in a one storey log house, having cleared 112 of his 176 available acres for agriculture (Government of Canada 1853:171, 275). The lot was gradually sold off, and in 1856 the Grand Trunk Railway purchases the right of way for the railway that forms the northwest border of the current study area. The 1861 lists William McConnichy as the owner of 45 acres of Lot 29, having cleared 35 for agriculture and residing in a 1.5 storey log house, and who is depicted as the owner in the 1860 Tremaine Map of Ontario County (Government of Canada 1863:31, 99; Tremaine 1860). Mr. McConichy sold the property to James Farrell in 1871, who then sold it to Andrew Aman in 1876, who is depicted as the owner in the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario* (Beers & Co 1877). Analysis of historic topographic mapping indicates the study area has remained as vacant land through to the present day

### **1.3 Archaeological Context**

#### **1.3.1 Current Conditions**

The study area consists of an open, overgrown grass field (Images 1 thru 6).

#### **1.3.2 Natural Environment**

The study area is situated within a clay plain in the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of Southern Ontario, a sloping plateau from the Lake Iroquois bluff to the Lake Ontario shoreline (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 172-174). The glacier that once covered the area laid down several deposits of glacial till (a poorly sorted sediment of silt/sand/clay with boulder/gravel inclusions). These deposits were eventually covered by silt and clay. As the glacier retreated, the area was filled with meltwater, creating glacial Lake Iroquois around 12500 years ago (Chapman & Putnam 1984:190).





The surficial geology consists of sandy silt to silt till, and the soil of the study area consists of Woburn Loam, a calcareous brown loam till belonging to the Grey-Brown Podzolic Great Soil Group (Olding, Wicklund and Richards 1950:34)

The nearest potable water source is Petticoat Creek, located approximately 571 metres southwest of the study area. Petticoat Creek empties into Lake Ontario approximately 1.1 kilometres to the southeast.

The study area is located within the Oshawa-Cobourg District of the Lake Simcoe – Rideau Ecoregion, which itself is situated within the Mixedwood Plains Ecozone. This region encompasses 6,311,957 hectares, and contains a diverse array of flora and fauna. It is characterized by diverse hardwood forests dominated by sugar maple, American beech, white ash, eastern hemlock, and numerous other species are found where substrates are well developed on upland sites. Lowlands, including rich floodplain forests, contain green ash, silver maple, red maple, eastern white cedar, yellow birch, balsam fir, and black ash. Peatlands (some quite large) occur along the northern edge and in the eastern portion of the ecoregion, and these contain fens, and rarely bogs, with black spruce and tamarack.

*Characteristic mammals include white-tailed deer, Northern raccoon, striped skunk, and woodchuck. Wetland habitats are used by many species of water birds and shorebirds, including wood duck, great blue heron, and Wilson’s snipe. Open upland habitats are used by species such as field sparrow, grasshopper sparrow, and eastern meadowlark. Upland forests support populations of species such as hairy woodpecker, wood thrush, scarlet tanager, and rose-breasted grosbeak. Reptiles and amphibians found in this ecosystem include American bullfrog, northern leopard frog, spring peeper, red-spotted newt, snapping turtle, eastern gartersnake, and common watersnake. Characteristic fish species in the ecoregion include the white sucker, smallmouth bass, walleye, northern pike, yellow perch, rainbow darter, emerald shiner, and pearl dace.*

(Crins et al. 2009:48-49)

### **1.3.3 Known Archaeological Sites**

A search of registered archaeological sites within the MHSTCI Archaeological Sites Database was conducted. A total of five archaeological sites were identified within a one kilometre radius of the study area, and are summarized in Table 2.

**Table 2: Summary of Registered Archaeological Sites Located within 1 kilometre of the Study Area**

<b>Borden Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Affinity</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
AkGs-25	Petticoat Creek	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter



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AkGs-28	Beachpoint Site	Pre-Contact		findspot
AkGs-39	Cowan Circle	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AkGs-41	Palmer Site	Post-Contact		outbuilding
AkGs-51	Amberlea	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown

### **1.3.4 Previous Archaeological Assessments**

Earthworks conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area in 2021 under PIF #: P1037-0094-2021. The results of the background investigation indicated the study area contained archaeological potential, and a Stage 2 archaeological survey was recommended. The recommendations are cited below:

*Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation, the study area contains archaeological potential, and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended (Map 7).*

*The study area is vacant land not accessible to ploughing equipment, and as a result a test pit survey shall be required. Test pits shall be spaced at maximum intervals of 5 metres apart. Each test pit shall be excavated by hand to 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Each test pit shall be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil shall be screened through wire mesh of no greater than six millimetre width. Any identified artifacts shall be collected according to their associated test pit. All test pits shall be backfilled.*

(Earthworks 2021:9)

### **1.3.5 Adjacent Archaeological Assessments**

No archaeological surveys conducted within 50 metres of the study area were identified.



## 2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted on December 17 and December 18, 2021, under PIF #: P1037-0114-2021, issued to Michael Golloher, M.Sc. (P1037). The weather during the survey was overcast and mild. At no time were weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material.

The study area was assessed through a test pit survey (Image 7). Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of 5 metres apart in 13% of the study area. Each test pit was excavated by hand to 30 centimetres in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. Depth varied between 25 and 35 centimetres. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6 millimetre width. All test pits were backfilled. The remaining 87% of the surveyed area contained multi-layered fill deposits indicating extensive subsurface grading and disturbance and was surveyed at 10 metre intervals based on professional judgement that no archaeological potential existed in these areas, as per Section 2.1.2, Guideline 1 of the *Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Image 8). The undisturbed stratigraphy consisted of a medium grey-brown silty-clay topsoil horizon overlaying a tan-orange clay subsoil (Image 9). No archaeological material was identified during the course of the survey.

The results of the Stage 2 archaeological survey are presented in Map 2.



### 3.0 Record of Finds

Table 3 provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field.

**Table 3: Information Inventory of Documentary Record**

Document	Location	Description
Field Notes	Earthworks Office Project File	1 page of notes
Photographs	Earthworks Office Project File	13 digital photographs
Field Map	Earthworks Office Project File	1 page



## 4.0 Analysis & Conclusions

A Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted on a 1.19 hectare property located at 720 Granite Court, legally described as Part of Bayley Street, Registered Plan 40M-1334 and Parts 1, 2 & 3, Registered Plan 40R18421, City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham, historically part of Lot 29, Range 3, Geographic Township of Pickering, Ontario County, Ontario. A Stage 2 test pit survey was conducted on December 17 and December 18, 2021.

The Stage 2 archaeological survey did not yield any evidence of archaeological material. As a result, no additional archaeological assessments are required.



## 5.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of the Stage 2 test pit survey, the surveyed area is considered to be free of archaeological material. Therefore, no additional archaeological assessments are recommended.

The MHSTCI is requested to review this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.



## 6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Ministry 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 fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of 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 fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of 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 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) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.



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## 8.0 Images



*Image 1: Study Area Conditions. Facing North.*



*Image 2: Study Area Conditions. Facing East.*



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***Image 3: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.***



***Image 4: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southeast.***



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*Image 5: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southeast.*



*Image 6: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northwest.*





***Image 7: Test Pit Survey in Progress. Facing East.***



***Image 8: Open Test Pit showing Gravel Fill Subsurface Stratigraphy.***





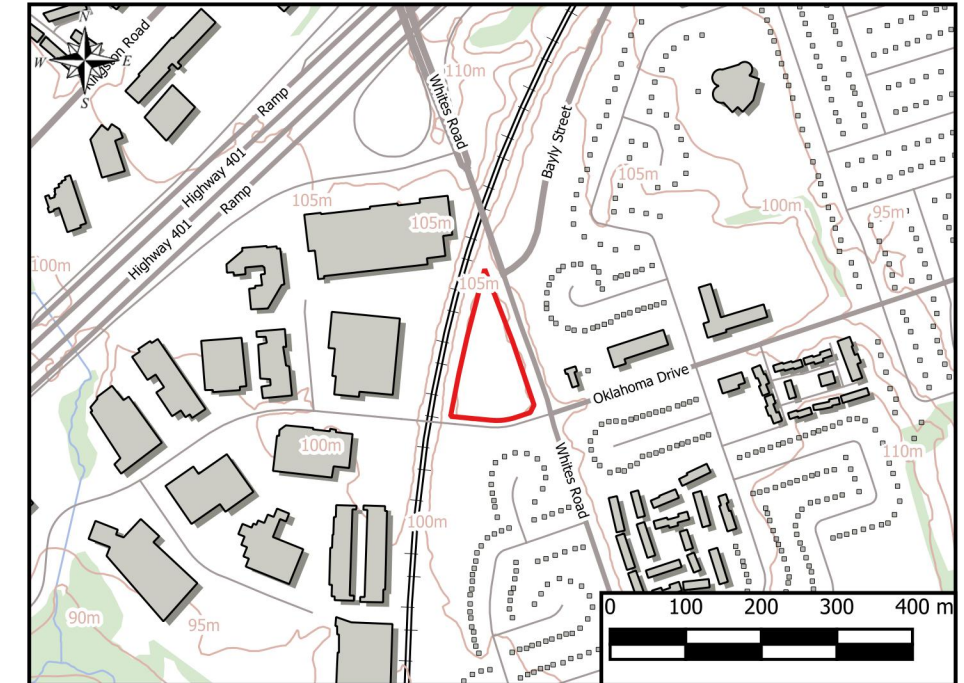
*Image 9: Open Test Pit showing undisturbed Subsurface Stratigraphy.*



## 9.0 Maps





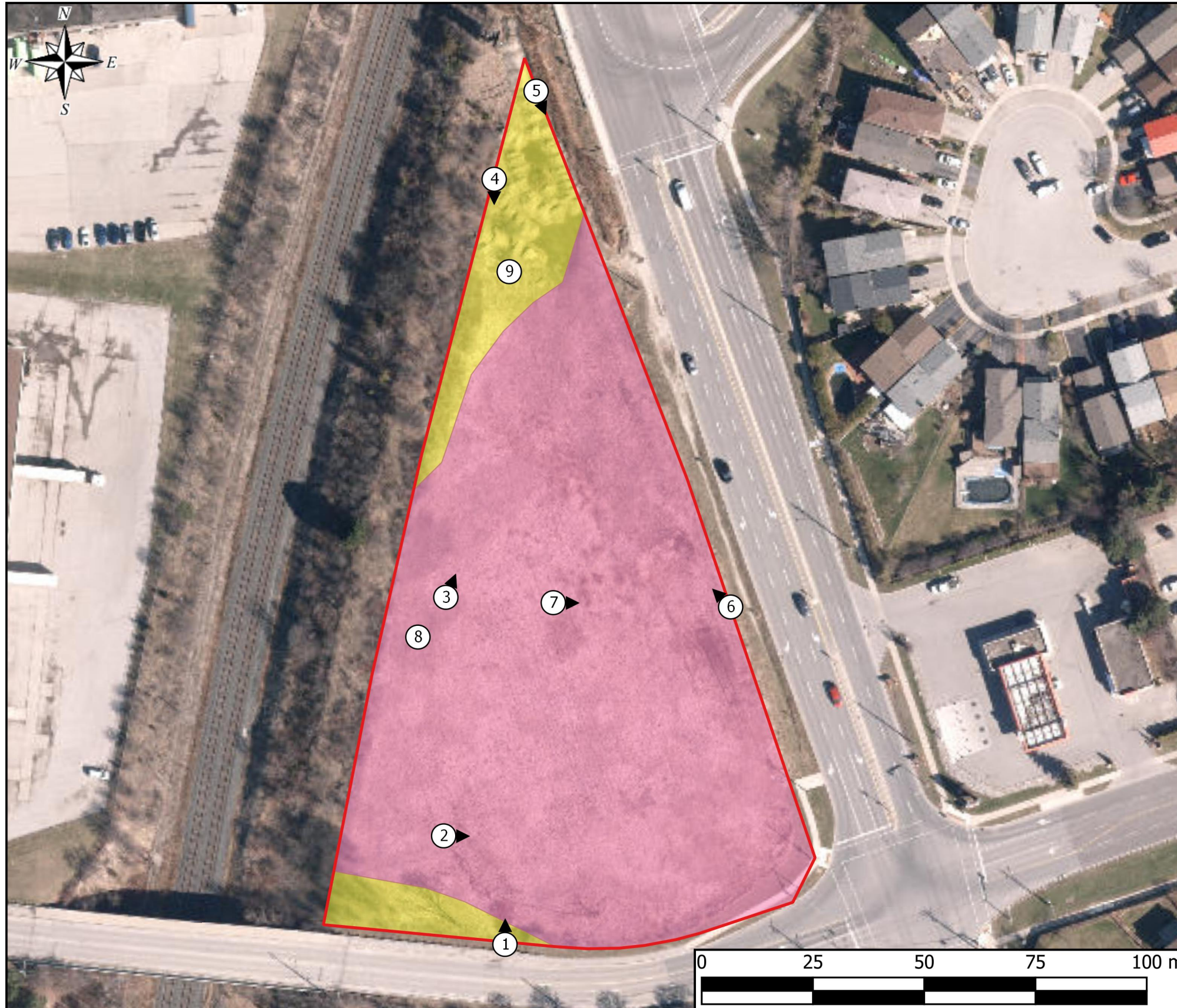


**Legend**





Study Area

Reference:  
 Canvec Data. Scale 1:50000  
 Ontario Basic Mapping. Scale 1:10000  
 Esri Basemap

**Map 1: Regional Map**



**Legend**

-  Study Area
-  Area Subject to Stage 2 Test Pit Survey at 5 metre intervals
-  Area Subject to Stage 2 Test Pit Survey at 10 metre intervals  
Subsurface Disturbance Identified
-  Photo Location and Direction

Reference:  
Esri Basemap

**Map 2: Stage 2  
Assessment Results**