



# Stage 1 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  
L1W 4A3

**Licensee: Michael Golloher**  
**PIF: P1037-0094-2021**  
**Revised Report**



Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.  
2365 Watts Road,  
Haliburton, Ontario  
K0M 1S0

February 2, 2022

## Executive Summary

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. was retained to conduct a Stage 1 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.

Section 1.3 of the *Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* details a list of features that indicate archaeological potential when making an evaluation for developing recommendations. As documented in Section 1.0 of this report, a number of features documented during background research indicate archaeological potential. These include:

- Location of the study area at the border of the Grand Trunk Railway and Whites Road, both historically documented transportation routes

As a result of the identification of these features, it is determined that the study area contains archaeological potential, and additional archaeological assessment is required, with not enough gravel fill present in the property inspection to indicate complete disturbance of the property.

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

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.

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



## Table of Contents

|            |  |           |
|------------|--|-----------|
| <b>1.0</b> | <b>Project Context</b> .....                       | <b>1</b>  |
| 1.1        | Development Context .....                          | 1         |
| 1.2        | Historic Context .....                             | 2         |
| 1.2.1      | Pre-Contact Indigenous History .....               | 2         |
| 1.2.2      | Post-Contact Indigenous History.....               | 3         |
| 1.2.3      | European Settlement History .....                  | 3         |
| 1.2.4      | Land Use History of Study Area.....                | 4         |
| 1.3        | Archaeological Context .....                       | 4         |
| 1.3.1      | Current Conditions .....                           | 4         |
| 1.3.2      | Natural Environment .....                          | 4         |
| 1.3.3      | Known Archaeological Sites.....                    | 5         |
| 1.3.4      | Adjacent Archaeological Assessments .....          | 6         |
| <b>2.0</b> | <b>Property Inspection</b> .....                   | <b>7</b>  |
| <b>3.0</b> | <b>Analysis &amp; Conclusions</b> .....            | <b>8</b>  |
| <b>4.0</b> | <b>Recommendations</b> .....                       | <b>9</b>  |
| <b>5.0</b> | <b>Advice on Compliance with Legislation</b> ..... | <b>10</b> |
| <b>6.0</b> | <b>References</b> .....                            | <b>11</b> |
| <b>7.0</b> | <b>Images</b> .....                                | <b>14</b> |
| <b>8.0</b> | <b>Maps</b> .....                                  | <b>17</b> |



## 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>Property Inspection:</b>    | <b>Michael Golloher, M.Sc. (R1037)</b> |
| <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 1 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 1 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 provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition
- To evaluate the property's archaeological potential.

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 McConichy 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; Map 2, Tile 1). 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* (Map 2, Tile 2). Analysis of historic topographic mapping indicates the study area has remained as vacant land through to the present day (Map 3)

### **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 (Map 4) 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 (Map 5), and the soil of the study area (Map 6) 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          |



**Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.  
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment  
720 Granite Court  
Pickering**

---

|         |                 |              |            |             |
|---------|-----------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 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 Adjacent Archaeological Assessments**

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



## 2.0 Property Inspection

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted on November 17, 2021, under PIF #: P1037-0094-2021, issued to Michael Golloher, M.Sc. (P1037). The site was accessed from Granite Court.

The entire study area and its periphery was inspected. The weather at the time was overcast and mild. The study area consisted of a fallow, overgrown field of long grass and weeds. The field was flat, with no evidence of elevated topography or sandy ridges that would indicate areas of archaeological potential. Evidence of gravel fill was also identified at the surface.

The results of the Stage 1 property inspection are presented in Map 7.



### 3.0 Analysis & Conclusions

Section 1.3 of the *Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* details a list of features that indicate archaeological potential when making an evaluation for developing recommendations. As documented in Section 1.0 of this report, a number of features documented during background research indicate archaeological potential. These include:

- Location of the study area at the border of the Grand Trunk Railway and Whites Road, both historically documented transportation routes

As a result of the identification of these features, it is determined that the study area contains archaeological potential, and additional archaeological assessment is required, with not enough gravel fill present in the property inspection to indicate complete disturbance of the property.





## 4.0 Recommendations

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.

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



## 5.0 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.



## 6.0 References

Chapman, Lyman John and Donald F. Putnam

1984 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario*. 3<sup>rd</sup> edition. Ontario Geological Survey Special Volume 2. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Toronto.

City of Pickering

2018 *Pickering Official Plan, Edition 8*. Available Online <<https://www.pickering.ca/en/city-hall/resources/op8ACC.pdf>>.

Crins, William J., Gray, Paul A., Uhlig, Peter W.C., and Monique C. Wester

2009 *The Ecosystems of Ontario, Part 1: Ecozones and Ecoregions*. Technical Report, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Science & Information Branch.

Ellis, Chris J. and Neal Ferris (editors)

1990 *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society, Number 5.

Government of Canada

1853 Enumeration District No. 13 Township of Pickering in the County of Ontario. In *Abstract Census of the Canadas for 1851-1852*. Printed by order of the Board. J. Lovell, Quebec.

1863 Enumeration District No. Six of the Township of Pickering, County of Ontario. In *Abstracted Census of the Canadas, 1860-1861*. S.B. Foote, Quebec.

Government of Ontario

2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Culture Division, Programs and Services Branch, Culture Programs Unit, Toronto.

Johnson, Leo A.

1973 *History of the County of Ontario 1615-1875*. The Corporation of the County of Ontario, Whitby, Ontario.



Olding, A.B., Wicklund, R.E., and N.R. Richards

1950 *Soil Survey of Ontario County*. Report No. 23 of the Ontario Soil Survey. Experimental Farms Service, Canada Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Robinson, Percy J.

1933 *Toronto during the French Regime 1615-1793*. University of Toronto Press, Toronto.

Rogers, E.S.

1978 Southeastern Ojibwa. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, William C. Sturtevant and Bruce Trigger (eds). Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Stone, Lyle M. and Donald Chaput

1978 History of the Upper Great Lakes Area. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, William C. Sturtevant and Bruce Trigger (eds). Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Surtees, Robert J.

1994 Land Cessions, 1763-1830. In *Aboriginal Ontario*, Edward S. Rogers and Donald B. Smith (eds.). Dundurn Press, Toronto.

Trigger, Bruce G.

1994 The Original Iroquoians: Huron, Petun and Neutral. In *Aboriginal Ontario*, Edward S. Rogers and Donald B. Smith (eds.). Dundurn Press, Toronto.

Tunis, Barbara Tunis

1987 Holmes, William (d. 1834), in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, vol. 6, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003–,  
[http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/holmes\\_william\\_1834\\_6E.html](http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/holmes_william_1834_6E.html).

Walton, George

1837 *The City of Toronto and the Home District commercial directory and register with almanack and calendar for 1837*. Printed by T. Dalton and W.J. Coates, Toronto.  
Available Online <<https://digitalarchive.tpl.ca/objects/233603/the-city-of-toronto-and-the-home-district-commercial-directo?ctx=cc68ee076a2212c806305c066d906b766be047c1&idx=0>>



White, Marian E.

1978 Neutral and Wenro. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, William C. Sturtevant and Bruce Trigger (eds). Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Williams, Doug (Gidigaa Migizi)

2018: *Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg: This is our Territory*. Arp Books, Winnipeg.

Wood, William Robertson.

1911 *Past Years in Pickering: Sketches of the history of the community*. William Briggs Publishing.





## 7.0 Images



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



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





**Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.  
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment  
720 Granite Court  
Pickering**



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



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







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



***Image 6: Ground Surface Indicating Gravel Fill Layer***



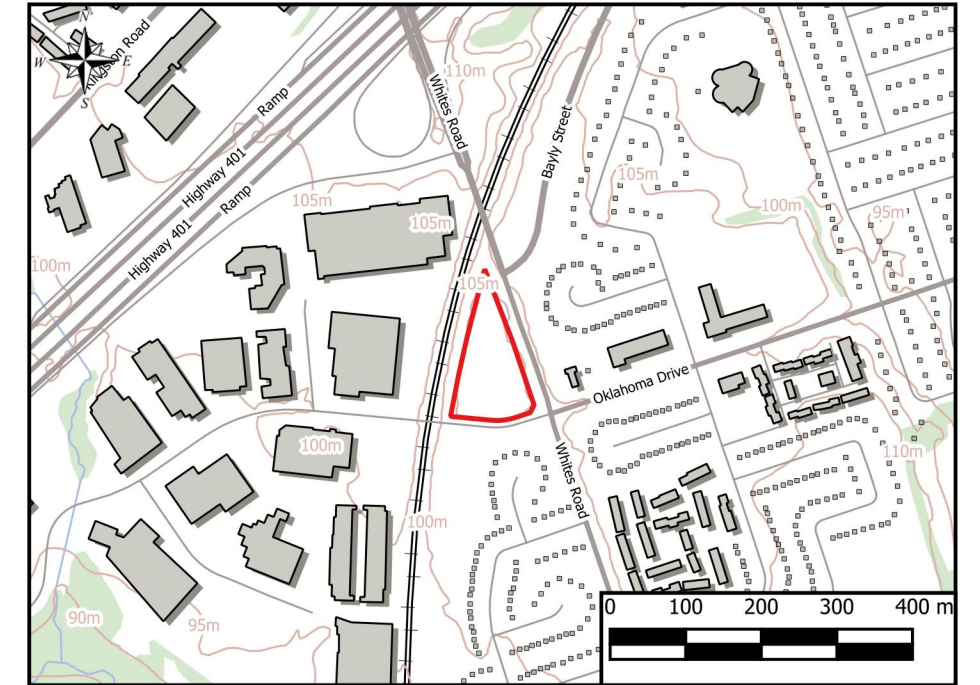


## 8.0 Maps





Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.  
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment  
720 Granite Court  
Pickering



**Legend**

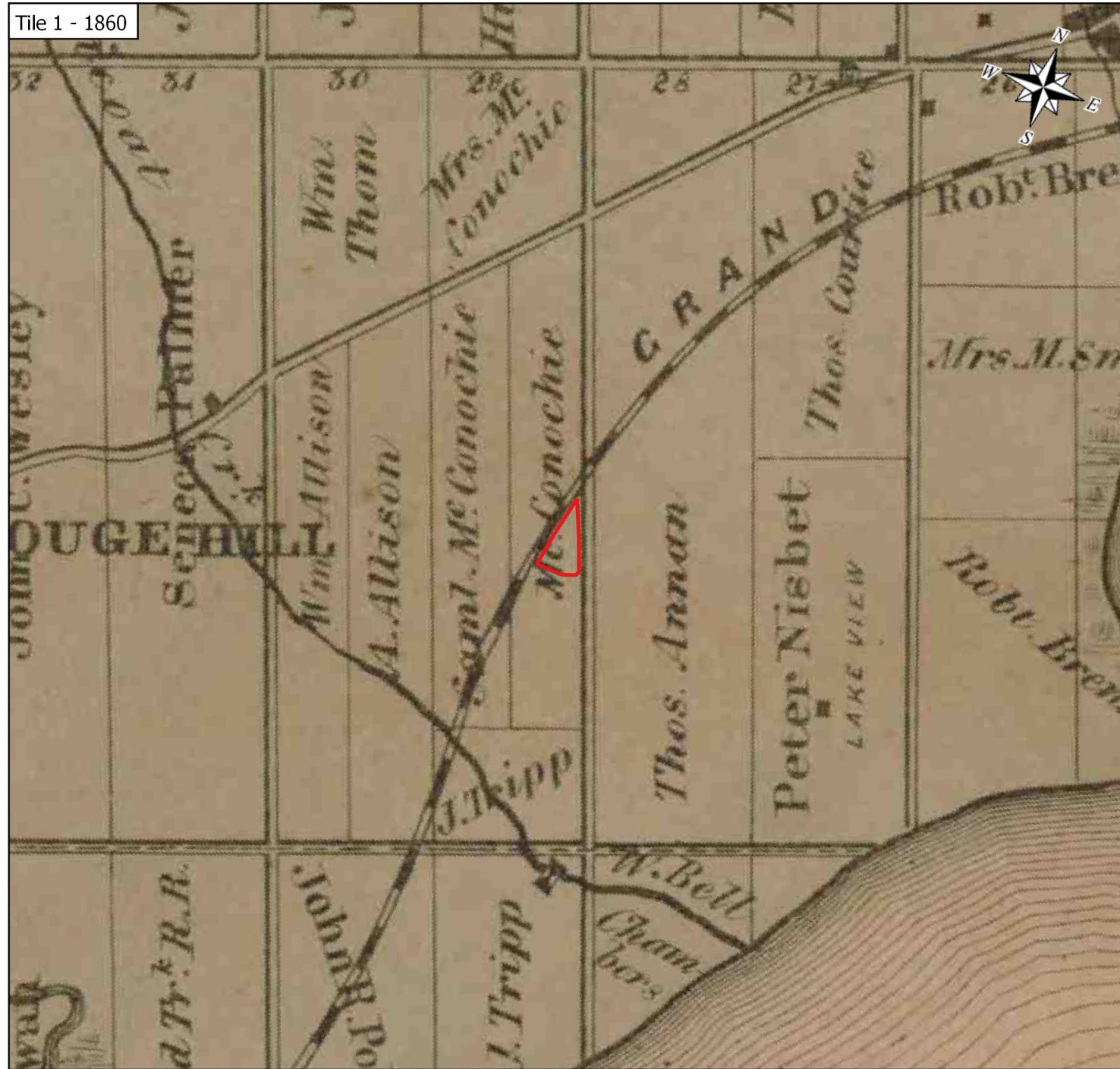
 Study Area

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

**Map 1: Regional Map**



Tile 1 - 1860



Tile 2 - 1877



**Legend**

 Study Area

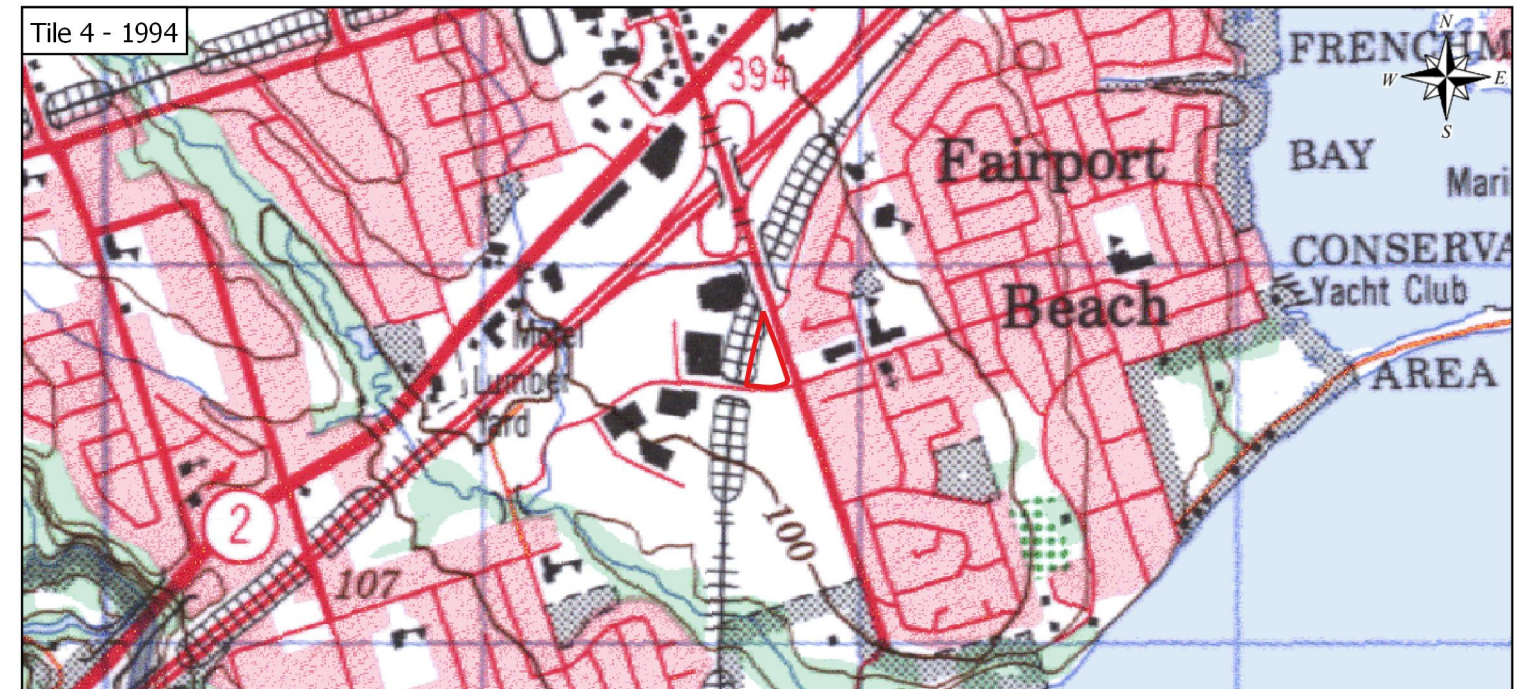
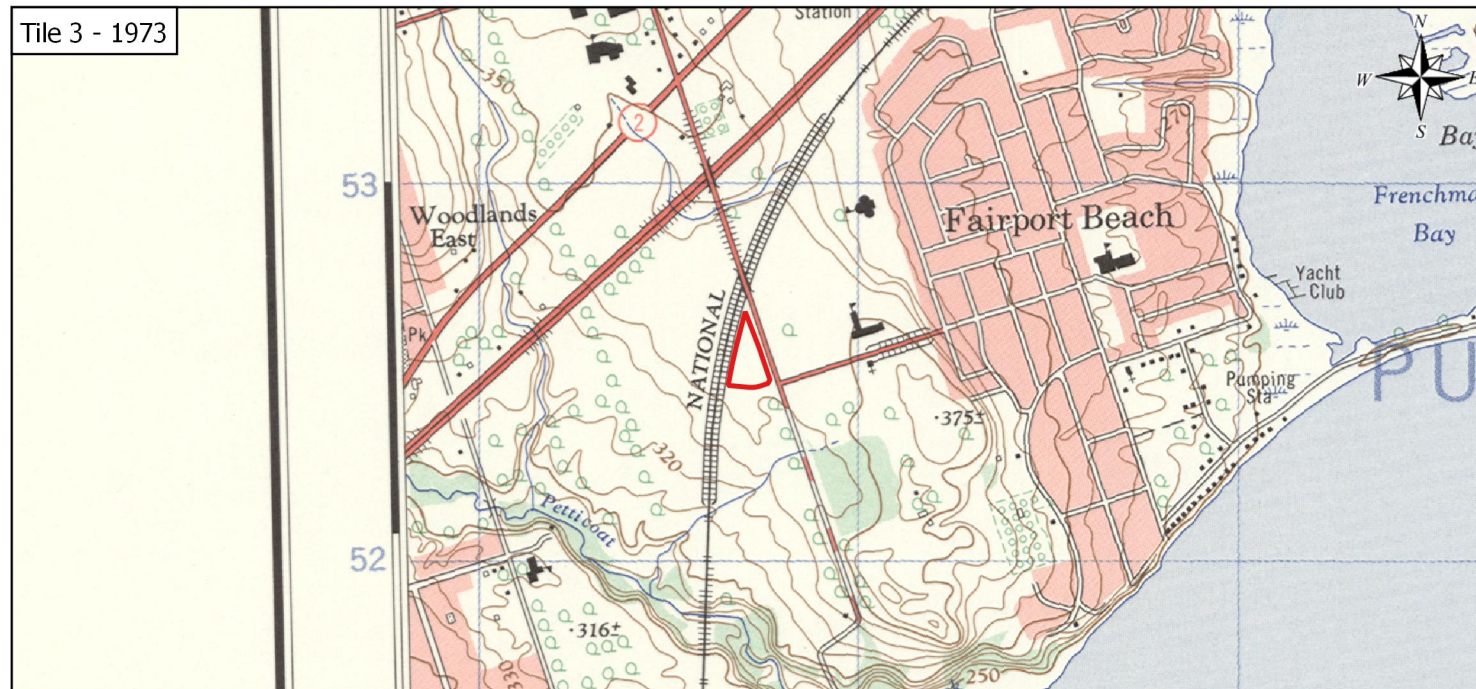
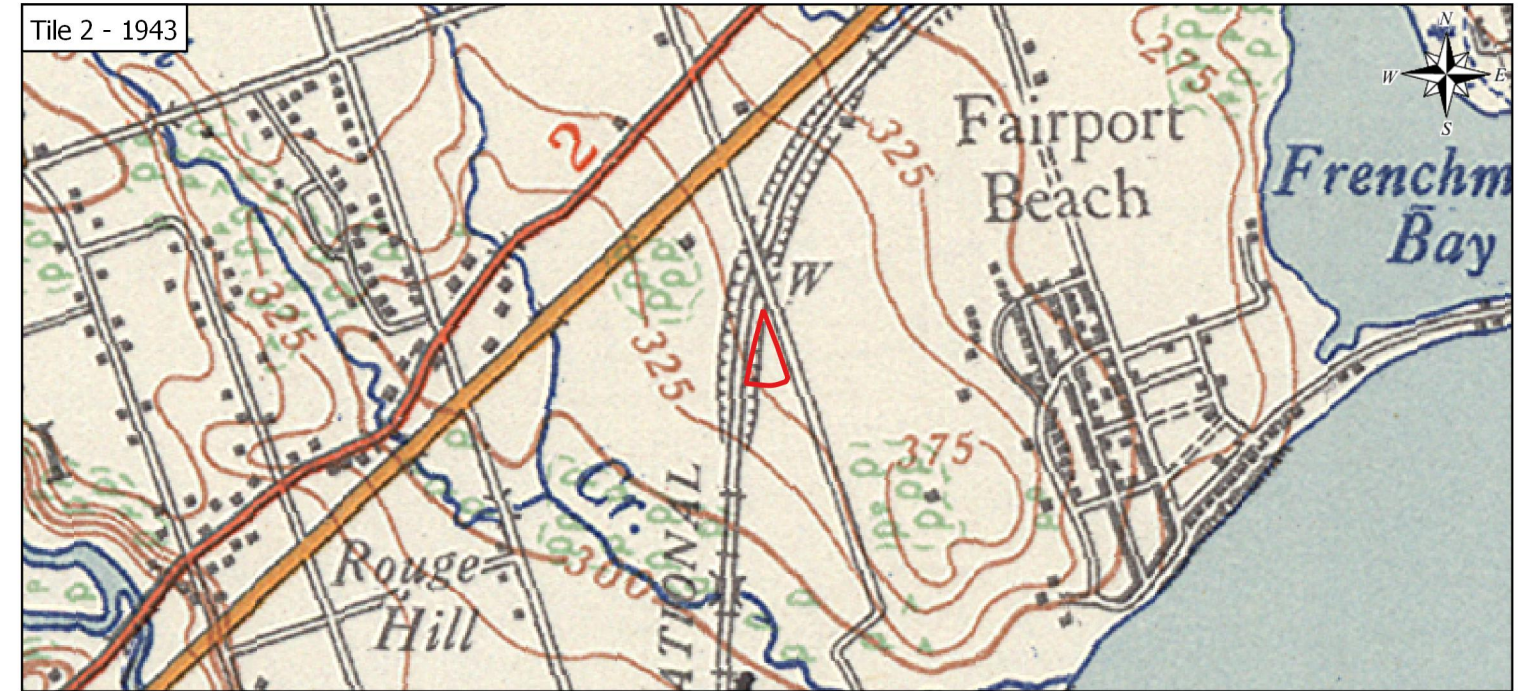
Not to Scale

Tile 1 - Tremaine's Map of the County of Ontario, Upper Canada. Drawn by John Shier, Esq. P.L.S. & County Engineer. Published by Geo. C. Tremaine. Toronto, 1860.

Tile 2 - Plan of the Township of Pickering. Illustrated historical atlas of the county of Ontario, Ont. J.H. Beers & Co. Toronto, 1877.

## Map 2: Nineteenth Century Historic Mapping





**Legend**

 Study Area

0 250 500 750 1,000 m



Tile 1 - Canada, Department of Militia and Defence [Department of National Defence]. Markham, Ontario. 1:63,360. Map Sheet 030M14, [ed. 1], 1914.

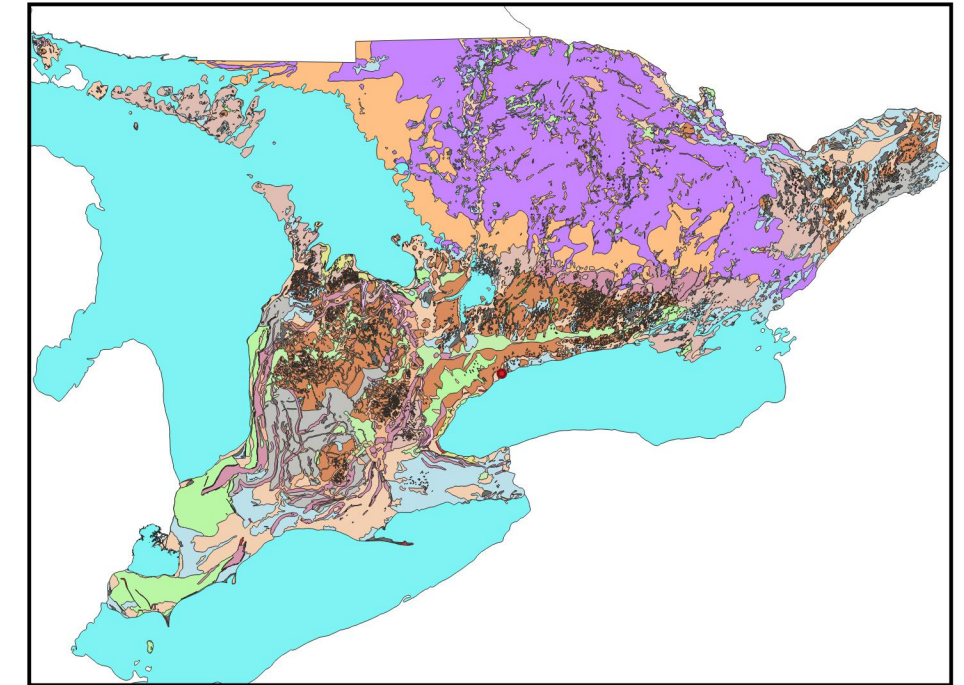
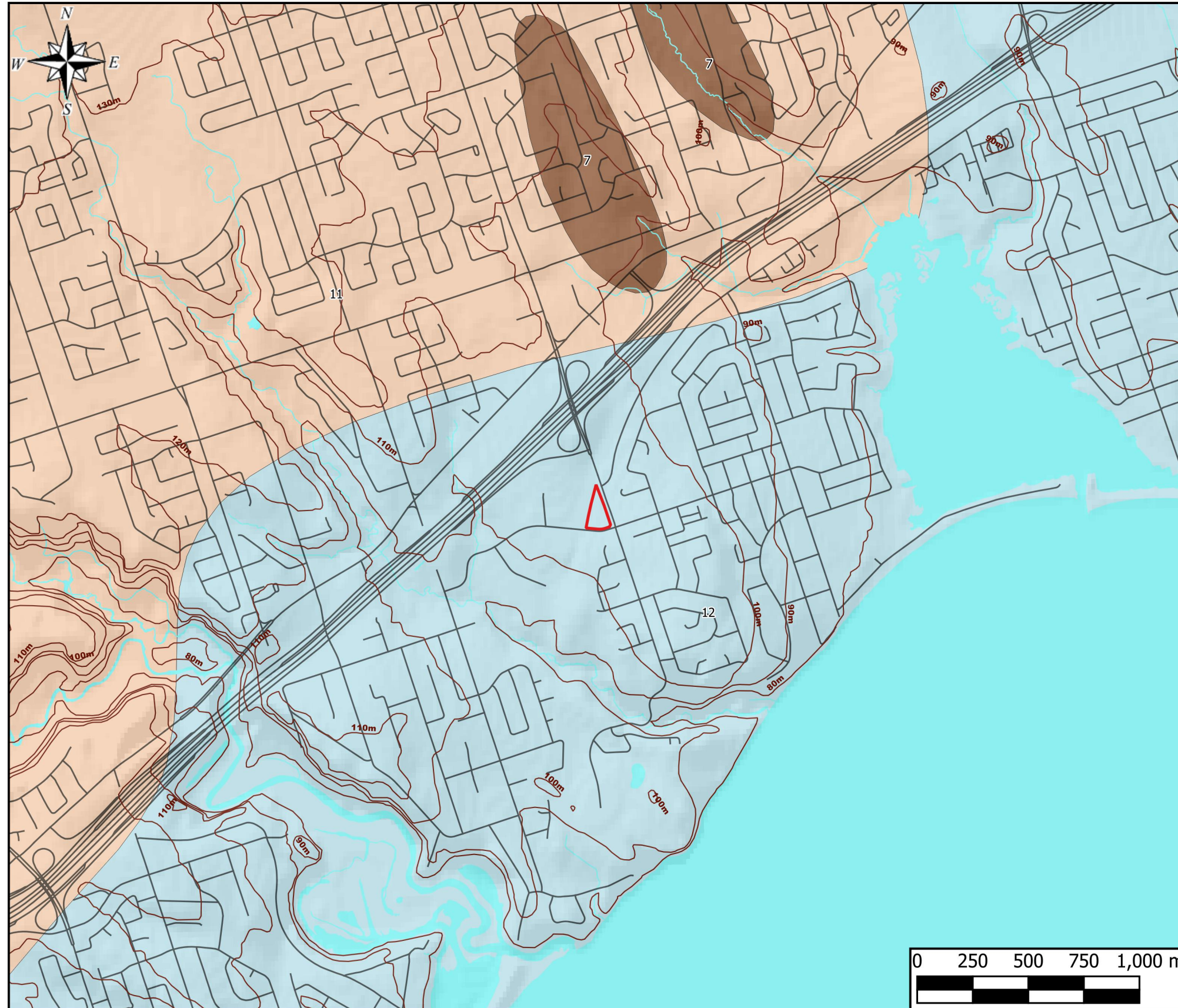
Tile 2 - Canada, Department of National Defence. Markham, Ontario. 1:63,360. Map Sheet 030M14, [ed. 7], ungridded, 1943.

Tile 3 - Canada, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources [Natural Resources Canada]. Ajax, Ontario. 1:25,000. Map Sheet 030M14A, ed. 2, 1973.






Tile 4 - Canada, Natural Resources Canada. Markham, Ontario. 1:50,000. Map Sheet 30 M/14, ed. 9, 1994.

# Map 3: Twentieth Century Topographic Maps





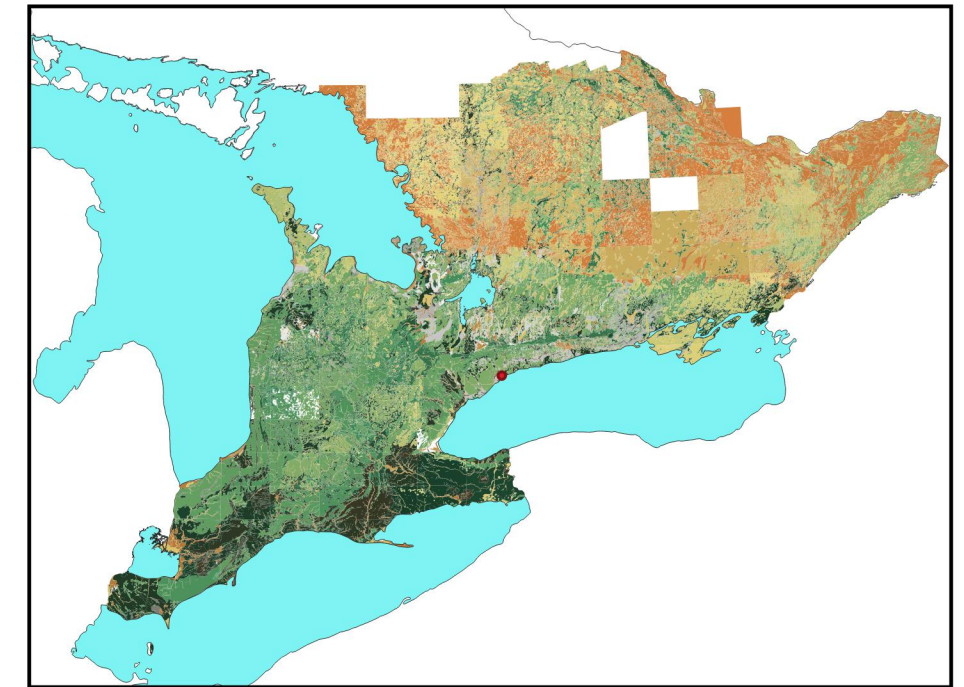
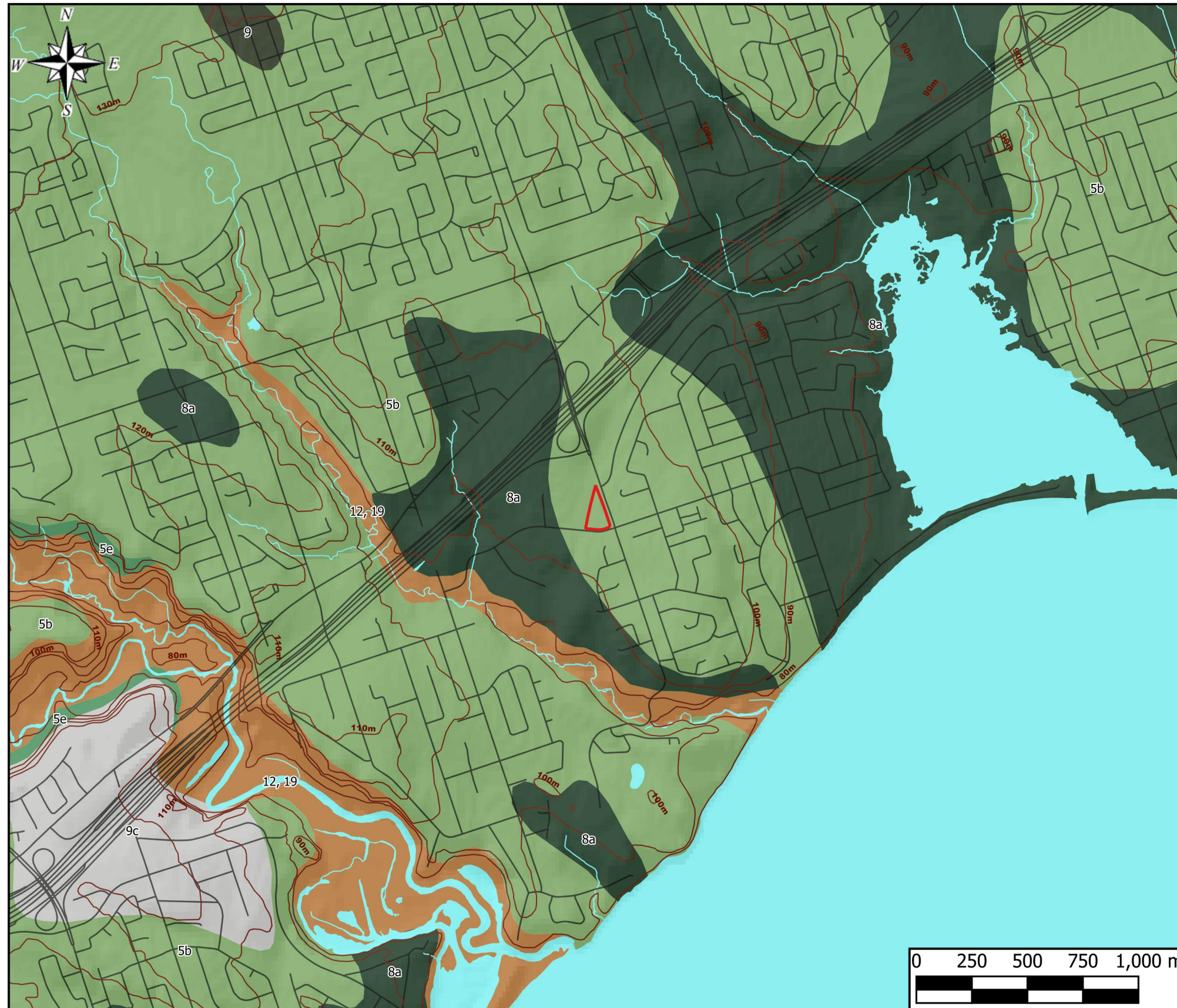
### Legend

-  Study Area
-  Road Network
-  7 - Drumlins
-  11 - Sand Plains
-  12 - Clay Plains

Base Data:  
Chapman, L.J. and Putnam, D.F. 2007. Physiography of southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release—  
Data 228.

## Map 4: Physiographic Landforms





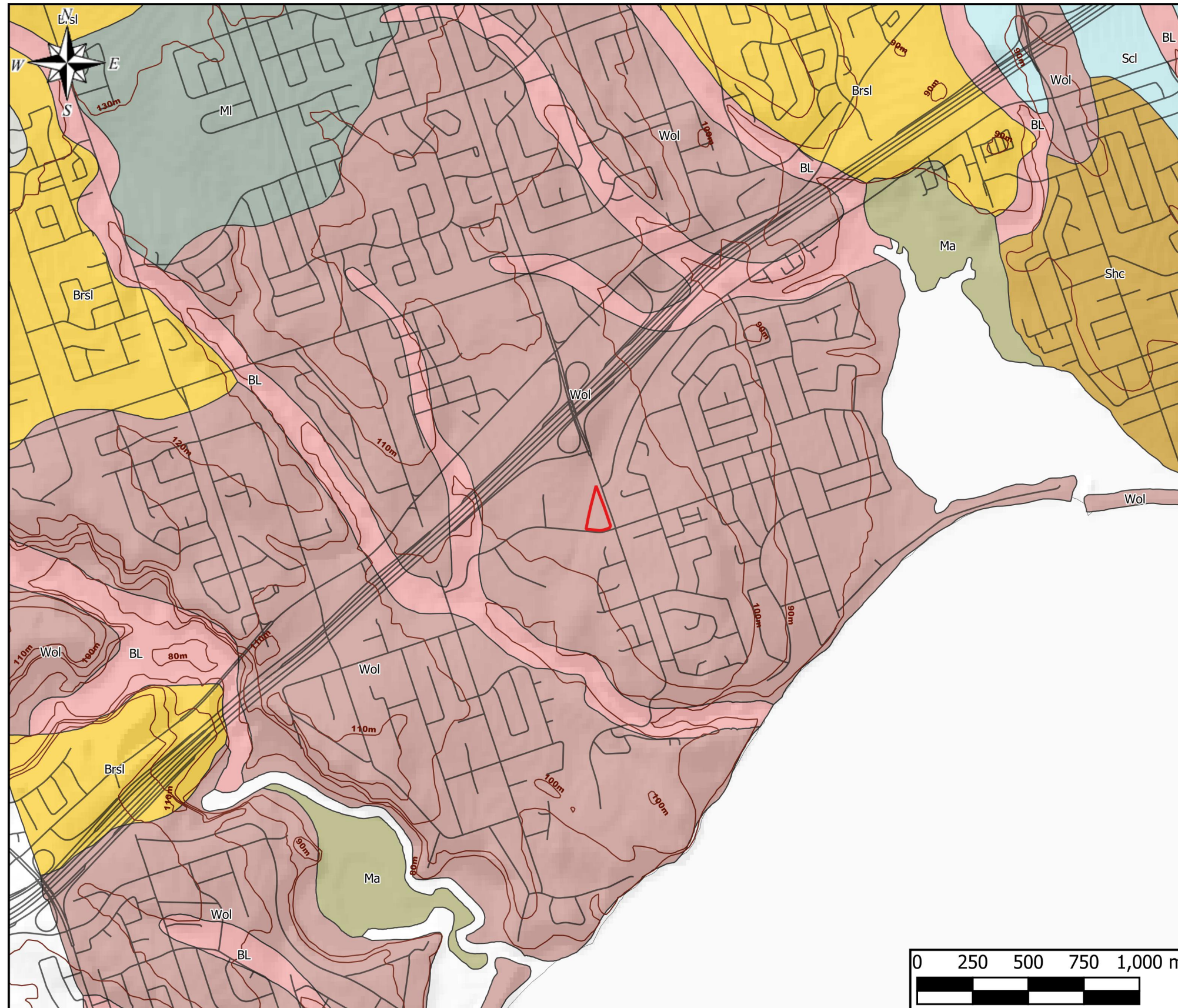
**Legend**

- Study Area
- Road Network
- 5b - sandy silt to sand till. 3% stone content stratified interbeds, 1-50m thick
- 5e - Till, fine-medium sand, and laminated silt and clay 1-50m thick, exposed in bluffs
- 8a - Silt and clay - massive to laminated
- 9 - Sand and gravel (minor diamicton)
- 9c - Sand and silty sand. 1->50m thick occurs in basin lows and nearshore flats
- 12, 19 - Sand and gravel

Base Data:  
 Ontario Geological Survey 2010. Surficial geology of Southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release--Data 128-REV ISBN 978-1-4435-2483-4

**Map 5: Surficial Geology**





### Legend

- Study Area
- Road Network
- BL - Bottom Land
- Brsl - Brighton Sandy Loam
- Gsl - Granby Sandy Loam
- Ma - Marsh
- MI - Milliken Loam
- Sch - Schomberg Clay Loam
- Scl - Smithfield Clay Loam
- Wol - Woburn Loam

Reference:  
Soil Map of Ontario County. Soil Survey Report No. 23. Scale 1:63,360

## Map 6: Regional Soil Map





**Legend**

- Study Area
- Photo Location and Direction
- Area of Archaeological Potential  
Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Recommended

Reference:  
Esri Basemap

**Map 7: Stage 1  
Assessment Results**