

**THE STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
THE TRILLIUM HOUSING PROPERTY,
PART OF LOT 18, CONCESSION 3,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF PICKERING,
CITY OF PICKERING,
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF DURHAM**
(original)



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Prepared by

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MTCS COMPLIANCE LETTER: Supplementary Documentation

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director	Rick Sutton (License P013)
Report Preparation	Rick Sutton (License P013)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Trillium Housing Property, Part of Lot 18, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Pickering, City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham. This project was conducted in order to comply with the Planning Act (1996) prior to the development of these lands.

The 1.7 hectare subject property consists of a large open grass covered area. The Stage 1 assessment was conducted in June, 2018. A property inspection was not conducted.

The results of our Stage 1 assessment indicate that the entire subject property was a component of a Stage 1-3 archaeological assessment of a larger 34.8 hectare parcel of land that was conducted in 1997 (DRP 1998) and 2004 (AAL 2005). The 34.8 hectare parcel was comprised at that time of the Seaton Golf & Country Club. All of the well-drained sections of the golf course were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals. No archaeological sites were found either on or immediately adjacent to our 1.7 hectare subject property at that time.

The results of our Stage 1 assessment indicate that the entire 1.7 hectare subject property has already been subjected to a Stage 2 assessment and does not contain any archeological sites. Accordingly, there are no other further concerns for impacts to archaeological resources on these lands. No further archaeological assessment of this 1.7 hectare parcel of land is required.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Trillium Housing Property, Part of Lot 18, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Pickering, City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham. This project was conducted in order to comply with the Planning Act (1996) prior to the development of these lands.

The assessment was conducted by Archaeological Assessments Ltd., under archaeological consulting licence No. P013 issued to Rick Sutton. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act (Government of Ontario 1980) and the technical guidelines for archaeological assessments formulated by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MCL 2011). Permission for access to the property and to remove and curate artifacts was granted by the land owner. Archaeological Assessments Ltd. accepts responsibility for the long term curation of any artifacts recovered or documents produced as a result of the assessment.

1.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The 1.7 hectare subject property is located immediately southeast of the intersection of William Jackson Drive and Earl Grey Avenue (Figures 1 and 2). The desktop Stage 1 assessment was conducted on June 12, 2018 by consultant archaeologist Rick Sutton (Licence P013). A property inspection was not conducted.

An examination of satellite images, topographical and survey maps indicates that subject property currently consists of a large open grass covered area. The subject property is situated in the Iroquois Plain physiographic region. The Iroquois Plain physiographic region extends from the Niagara Peninsula to the Trent River Valley (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 190-196). This lowland area bordering Lake Ontario is the shoreline of glacial Lake Iroquois (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 190). Urfe Creek is situated 50 metres northeast of the subject property.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The 1.7 hectare subject property was originally part of the 34.8 hectare Seaton Golf & Country Club. The majority of the Seaton Golf & Country Club was subjected to a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment in 1997 (DRP 1998). In 1997, 28.4 hectares (81.6%) of the 34.8 hectare golf course was shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals (DRP 1998: Figure 3). In order not to impact the operation of what was an active golf course, 6.4 hectares of fairways and golf greens were not surveyed at that time. No archaeological sites were found either on or immediately adjacent to our 1.7 hectare subject property as a result of the 1997 assessment.

The 1997 Stage 2 assessment resulted in the discovery of two sites in other sections of the golf course. The two sites included Historic Site #1 (AIGs-181), a 19th century Euro-Canadian site; and the Bogey site (AIGs-187), an indeterminate precontact campsite. Both sites were considered to

have some cultural heritage potential and were recommended for a Stage 3 assessment. These sites were not subjected to a Stage 3 assessment in 1997.

After the 1997 assessment, approximately 6.4 hectares of the Seaton Golf & Country Club still required a Stage 2 assessment and consisted of 18 fairways and greens. In 2004 our firm conducted a Stage 2 assessment of the remaining area of 6.4 hectares (AAL 2005). All of these areas were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals (Figure 3). No archaeological sites were found either on or immediately adjacent to our 1.7 hectare subject property as a result of the 1997 assessment. One new archaeological site was found in the southwestern section of the golf course and was registered as the Fairway site (AIGs-283). The Fairway site (AIGs-283) was a mid 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. Our firm also conducted a Stage 3 assessment of the Historic Site #1 (AIGs-181), the Bogey site (AIGs-187) and the Fairway site (AIGs-283) in 2004 (AAL 2005). The results of the Stage 3 assessment indicated that only the Fairway site (AIGs-283) had cultural heritage value and would require Stage 4 mitigation (AAL 2005).

Additional data on previously registered sites located within the study area was obtained from Pastport, which is the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's online digital data base. The on-line search indicated that there are no previously registered situated on or immediately adjacent to our 1.7 hectare subject property. There are 15 previously registered archaeological sites located within a 1km radius of the subject property (Table 1). The closest previously registered site is the Fairway site (AIGs-283), which is located 225 metres southwest of our subject property. A cultural chronology for Southern Ontario which applies to the subject property is listed in Table 2.

Table 1. Registered Archaeological Sites Located Within 1 km of the Subject Property

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AIGs-360	Varly II	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AIGs-359	Varly 1	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AIGs-283	Fairway				
AIGs-197	Patrick	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AIGs-196	Megan	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AIGs-195	Lorne White	Woodland, Late	Aboriginal, Iroquoian	cabin	
AIGs-193	Old Shed	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AIGs-192	Hidden Clearing	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AIGs-189	Grouse	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AIGs-188	Sydney	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AIGs-187	Bogey	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AIGs-185	Historic #5	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	
AIGs-182	Historic #2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	
AIGs-181	Historic #1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	
AIGs-102	Bolitho	Woodland, Late	Aboriginal, Iroquoian	longhouse, midden, village	

Table 2. Cultural Chronology For Southern Ontario

PERIOD	GROUP	TIME RANGE	COMMENT
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Fluted	9000 - 8500 B.C.	Big Game Hunters and Small Nomadic Groups
Late	Non-fluted	8500 - 7500 B.C.	
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling	8000 - 7000 B.C.	Nomadic Hunters and Gatherers
	Bifurcate Based	7000 - 6000 B.C.	
Middle	Stemmed, Otter Creek and Brewerton	6000 - 2500 B.C.	Transition to Territorial Settlement
Late	Narrow Point	2500 - 1800 B.C.	More Diverse Resource Base
	Broad Point	1800 - 1500 B.C.	
	Small Point	1500 - 800 B.C.	
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood and Middlesex	1000 - 300 B.C.	Introduction of Pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula	300 B.C.- 700 A.D.	Long Distance Trade
Transitional	Princess Point	500 - 900 A.D.	Early Agriculture
Late	Early Iroquoian	900 - 1275 A.D.	Transition to Village Life
	Middle Iroquoian	1275 - 1400 A.D.	Large Villages and Dependence on Agriculture
	Late Iroquoian	1400 - 1650 A.D.	Tribal Development, Warfare, European Contact
HISTORIC			
Early	Odawa, Ojibwa, Mississauga	1700 - 1875 A.D.	Social Displacement
Late	Euro-Canadian	1800 A.D.-present	European Settlement

1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Although Pickering Township was originally surveyed ca. AD. 1800, settlement proceeded at a slower pace than in the surrounding region because large areas of the township were granted to a small number of individuals who were absent landowners. Permanent settlement of the northern section of the township began as early as A.D. 1808, but settlement in the southern section was very limited prior to the 1830's (Beers 1877). The earliest road in this area was probably the Brock Road, which is located only 200 metres west of the subject property. It reportedly followed a native trail and led from Dundas Street (Kingston Road) north to the villages of Uxbridge and Newmarket, connecting various settlements in Whitchurch, Uxbridge and Pickering Townships. It was the most important settlement road in the area and was opened up just before the War of 1812 (Beers 1877).

Land Title records indicate that the original crown patent for the 200 acre parcel which is comprised of all of Lot 18, Concession 3 was issued to a Mrs. May Elmsley in 1798 (AAL 2005). In 1799 John and May Elmsley sold the 200 acre parcel to Robert Gray who then sold it back to the Elmsleys in 1825. In the 1830's John Elmsley began to split up and sell the original 200 acre parcel. Our subject property is situated in the central section of the north half of the lot. This section of the lot was purchased by William Cowan in 1840 and remained in the Cowan family until the 1880's (AAL 2005). The *1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Ontario County, Ontario* (Beers & Company 1877) indicates that at that time Mr. Cowan may have lived in a homestead situated within the boundaries of our 1.7 hectare subject property (Figure 4). However, no archaeological evidence of this homestead was found during the 1997 or 2004 Stage 2 field assessment of this area (DRP 1998, AAL 2005).

2.0 FIELD METHODS

A property inspection was not conducted for this project. The desktop Stage 1 assessment was conducted on June 12, 2018 by consultant archaeologist Rick Sutton (Licence P013).

2.1 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

As previously indicated in Section 1.3 of this report, our entire 1.7 hectare subject property was a component of a Stage 1-3 archaeological assessment of a larger 34.8 hectare parcel of land that was conducted in 1997 (DRP 1998) and 2004 (AAL 2005). The 34.8 hectare parcel was comprised at that time of the Seaton Golf & Country Club. All of the well-drained sections of the golf course were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals. No archaeological sites were found either on or immediately adjacent to our 1.7 hectare subject property at that time. The Stage 2 field methodology that was used in the previous assessments complies with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011). Consequently, no further Stage 2 archaeological assessment of our 1.7 hectare subject property is required.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS & COMPLIANCE ADVICE

3.1 Recommendations

The results of our Stage 1 assessment indicate that the entire 1.7 hectare subject property was a component of a Stage 1-3 archaeological assessment of a larger 34.8 hectare parcel of land that was conducted in 1997 (DRP 1998) and 2004 (AAL 2005). The 34.8 hectare parcel was comprised at that time of the Seaton Golf & Country Club. All of the well-drained sections of the golf course were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals. No archaeological sites were found either on or immediately adjacent to our 1.7 hectare subject property at that time.

The results of our Stage 1 assessment indicate that the entire 1.7 hectare subject property has already been subjected to a Stage 2 assessment and does not contain any archeological sites. Accordingly, there are no other further concerns for impacts to archaeological resources on these lands. No further archaeological assessment of this 1.7 hectare parcel of land is required.

3.2 Compliance Advice

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture 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 Tourism and Culture, 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 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 *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and 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.

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

4.0 MAPS

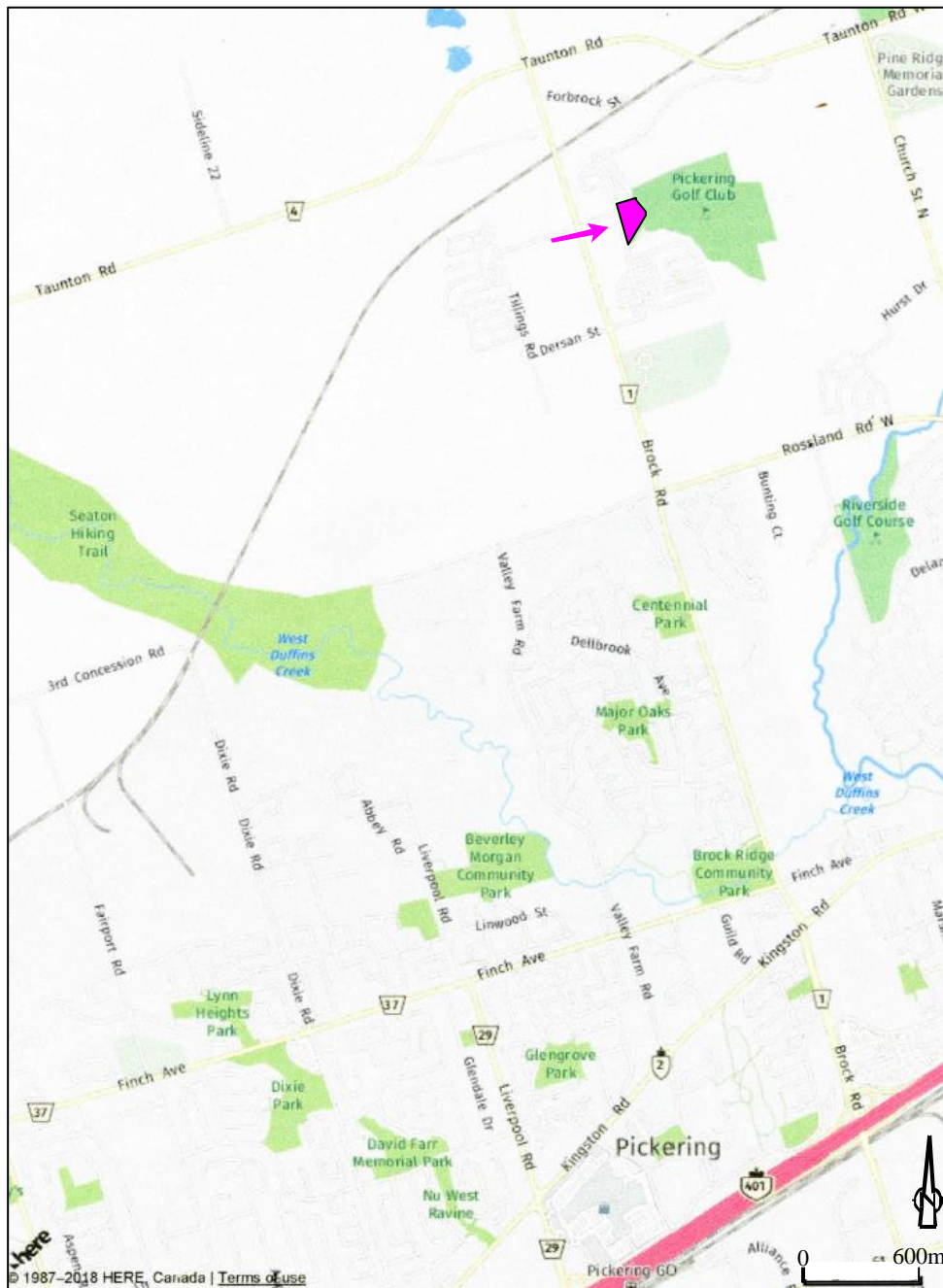


Figure 1. Location of the Subject Property
(Map Art Publishing Golden Horseshoe Ontario 2016)

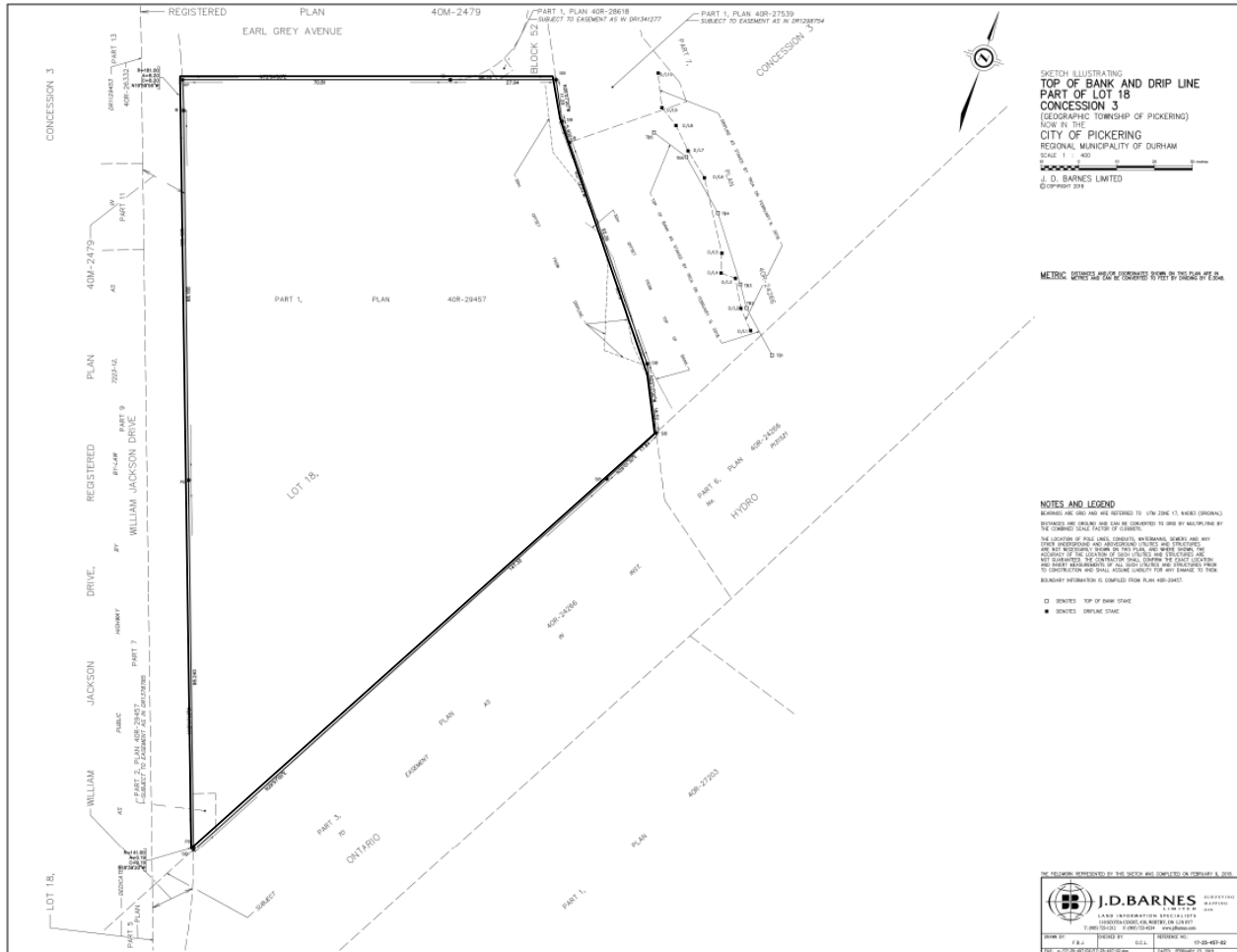


Figure 2. Subject Property Survey Plan

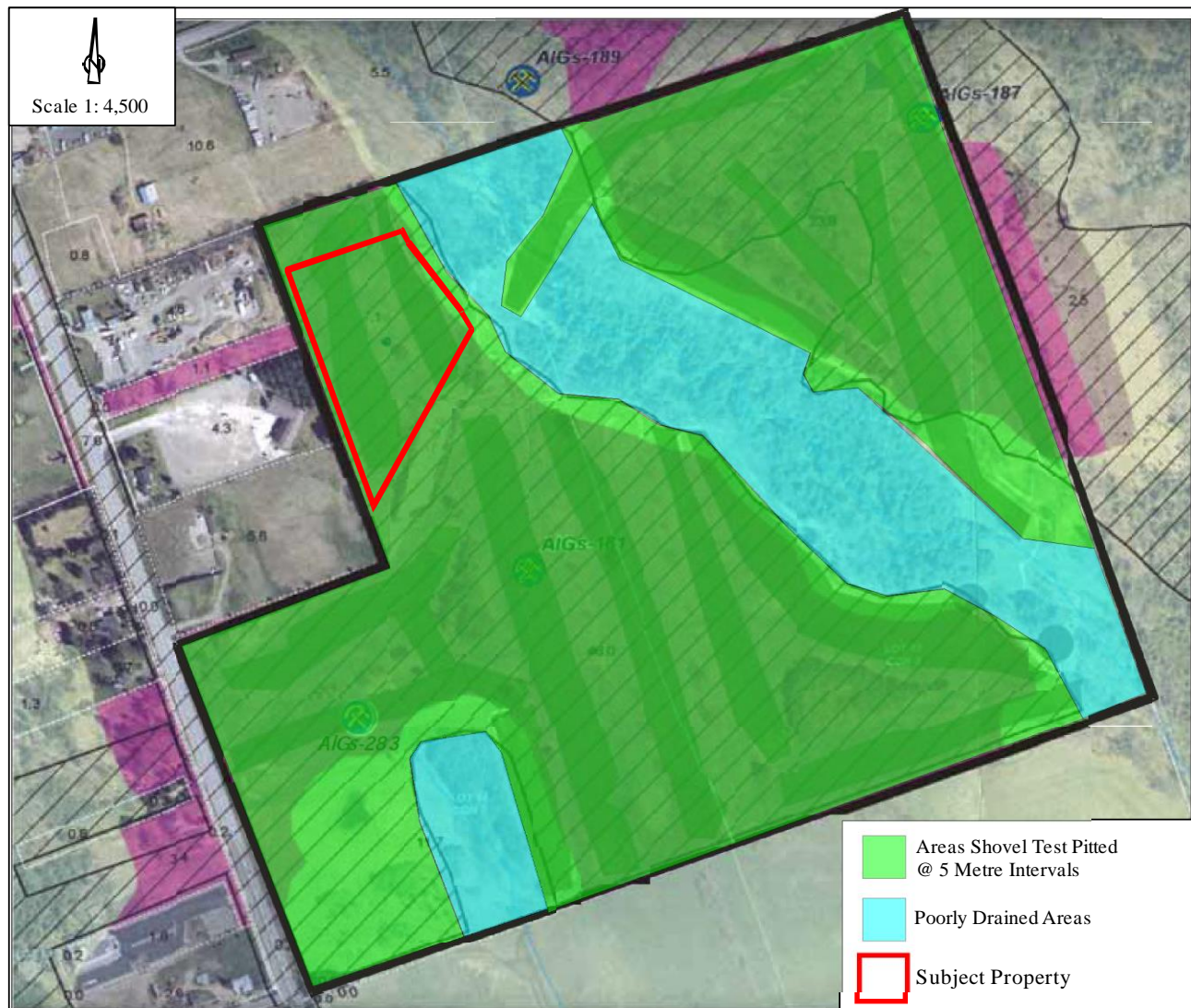


Figure 3. 1997 and 2004 Seaton Golf & Country Club Archaeological Survey Coverage and Techniques (modified from AAL 2005 Figure 4)

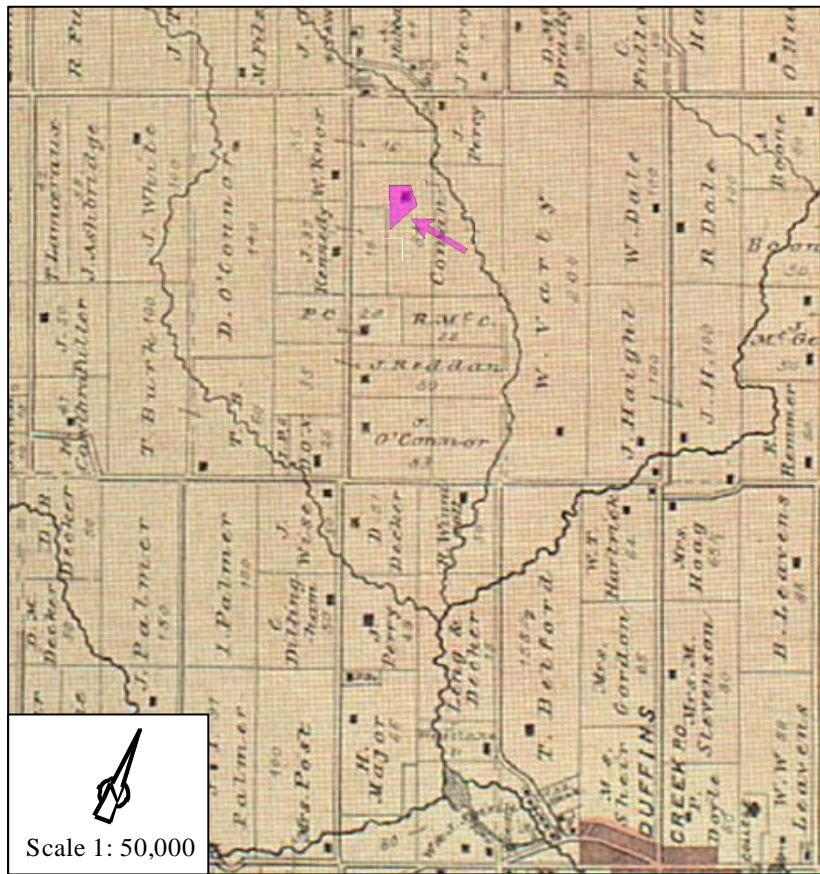


Figure 4. 1877 Historical Atlas Map of Pickering Township
Showing Approximate Location of Subject Property (Beers 1877)

5.0 REFERENCES CITED

Archaeological Assessments Ltd.

2005 **The Stage 2-3 Archaeological Assessment Of The Seaton Golf & County Club And The Stage 3 Assessment Of Four Other Sites, East Duffins Area, Seaton Lands, City Of Pickering, Regional Municipality Of Durham AAS 04-10.** P.I.F. Number P0-13-110.
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