

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Report

1884 Liverpool Road & 1885 Glendale Drive
Part of Lot 23, Concession 1
City of Pickering
Regional Municipality of Durham
Historic Township of Pickering
Historic County of Ontario

May 21, 2025
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment in support of a residential development application for a Study Area which is approximately 0.28 Ha in size.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment within indicated that the Study Area retained archaeological potential. As such, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment consisting of a 5 m Transect Test Pit Survey was conducted. The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment identified no archaeological resources within the Study Area.

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the Study Area has been sufficiently assessed and no further archaeological assessment is recommended.
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT	6
1.1. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT	6
1.2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	6
2. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES CONTEXT	6
2.1. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT	6
3. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES CULTURAL HISTORIES	12
3.1. THE CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA FIRST NATION	12
3.2. CURVE LAKE FIRST NATION & ALDERVILLE FIRST NATION	14
3.3. NATION HURONNE-WENDAT	17
4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT	18
4.1. TREATY HISTORY	18
4.1.1. JOHNSON-BUTLER PURCHASE	18
4.1.2. WILLIAMS TREATIES	18
4.2. COUNTY HISTORY	19
4.3. TOWNSHIP HISTORY	20
4.4. LOCAL OR COMMUNITY HISTORY	21
4.5. STUDY AREA HISTORY	21
5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT	22
5.1. REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES	22
5.3. CEMETERIES & BURIALS	23
5.4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT/MASTER PLAN	24
5.5. HERITAGE PROPERTIES	24
5.6. HISTORIC PLAQUES	24
5.7. STUDY AREA ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	24
6. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS	24
7. STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS	24
8. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT SURVEY	25
8.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY METHODOLOGY	25
9. STAGE 2 RECORD OF FINDS	26
10. STAGE 2 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS	26
11. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS	27
12. IMAGES	28
13. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	30

14. MAPS	31
14.1.MAP 1: STUDY AREA LOCATION	32
14.2.MAP 2: STUDY AREA TOPOGRAPHIC DETAIL	33
14.3.MAP 3: STUDY AREA ENVIRONMENTAL DETAIL	34
14.4.MAP 4: STUDY AREA ATOP 1860 MAP	35
14.5.MAP 5: STUDY AREA ATOP 1877 MAP	36
14.6.MAP 6: STAGE 1 RESULTS & RECOMMENDATIONS	37
14.7.MAP 7: STAGE 2 RESULTS OF ASSESSMENT	38
15. REFERENCES	39

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

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Archaeological Resources Reported On Herein (Bordenized & Non-Bordenized)

Resource Name	Borden	Affinity	Type	CHVI	Notes
-	-	-	-	-	-

1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

1.1. Development Context

Irvin Heritage Inc. was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of their property (the Study Area) located within 1884 Liverpool Road & 1885 Glendale Drive, Part of Lot 23, Concession 1, City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham, Historic Township of Pickering in the Historic County of Ontario (Map 1).

The requirement for an Archaeological Assessment was triggered by the Approval Authority in response to a Development Application under the Planning Act for the construction of residential units. The assessment reported on herein was undertaken after direction by the Approval Authority and before formal application submission.

The Archaeological Assessment reported on was undertaken for the entirety of the approximately 0.28 Ha Study Area.

1.2. Environmental Setting

The Study Area is irregular in shape, approximately 0.28 Ha in size, and consists primarily of developed residential land including extant, occupied, and serviced structures, manicured lawns, and parking pads (see Maps 2 & 3).

The Study Area is situated within the West Lake Ontario Shoreline Watershed, which drains into the Lake Ontario Watershed (OMNRF 2024).

Pine Creek associated with Lake Ontario's Frenchman Bay is located approximately 300 m west of the Study Area.

The Study Area is situated within the Iroquois Plain (41) physiographic region of Southern Ontario (Chapman & Putnam 1984).

2. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES CONTEXT

2.1. Indigenous Peoples Archaeological Context

A search was conducted within the Sites Module of the provincial PastPort System for all pre-contact registered archaeological sites within a 5 km radius of the Study Area. The Sites

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Module is the online registry of all known and registered archaeological sites and is maintained by the Archaeology Program Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). This determined that a total of 122 such sites have been registered as of the date noted above.

This baseline review was conducted to place the specific Study Area within the known archaeological landscape of the surrounding area, in specific relation to inferred land use patterns by Indigenous peoples. A 5 km radius was chosen, by the licensee, to sample the registered archaeological landscape in which the Study Area is situated by reviewing sites identified as 'Pre-Contact' and/or 'Indigenous'. It should be noted that low numbers, or an absence of registered archaeological sites, is directly tied to the degree of archaeological survey conducted within the search area. Further, absence or productivity of sites may not accurately reflect the land use patterns of Indigenous peoples within the landscape.

The data reviewed within this sample presented evidence of indigenous landscape interaction from a large range of time periods both Paleo and Post-Contact. While many sites were associated with mixed, vague, or no specific time periods, the following were singular attributed to a time period; Paleo-Period (n=2), Archaic (n=11), Woodland (n=28), Pre-Contact (n=58), and Post-Contact (n=5). Cultural was ascribed to a number of sites across different time periods and amounted to unspecified Iroquoian (n=9), Huron-Wendat (n=1), and Seneca (n=2). It is critical to note that these sites represent a fraction of the total sample and therefore are not representative of every culture present within this landscape's history.

To infer the nature of interaction with the landscape sites that implied occupation were specifically considered. Sites that represented seasonal or permanent occupation amounted to (n=40). Sites that represented resource procurement amounted to (n=3), Burials, Ossuaries, & Cemeteries amounted to (n=3). Middens, Scatters, Findspots and other sites of minimal context made up the rest of the 122 total sample.

Overall, this sample presents a landscape that was traversed, inhabited both long and short term, and utilized for resource procurement. The landscape saw interaction with indigenous peoples from the Paleo period to well past the arrival of Europeans. The sample illustrates that there is sufficient evidence to determine the area was well utilized for both long and short term occupation by a variety of Indigenous peoples and cultures over a vast range of time.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

TABLE 1: REGISTERED INDIGENOUS SITES WITHIN 5 KM RADIUS OF STUDY AREA

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Pre-Contact	58
Aboriginal	45
findspot	26
Unknown	6
scatter	5
Othercamp/campsite	5
(blank)	3
(blank)	12
findspot	5
camp / campsite	3
Unknown	2
scatter	1
(blank)	1
Aboriginal, Unknown	1
Unknown	1
Woodland, Late	16
Aboriginal, Iroquoian	4
hamlet	1
cabin	1
burial, midden, village	1
village	1
Aboriginal	3
Othercamp/campsite	2
Unknown	1
Iroquoian	3
camp / campsite	2
Othercamp/campsite	1
(blank)	3

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
burial	1
Unknown, habitation	1
camp / campsite	1
Unknown	2
Unknown	1
OtherPotential Sweat Lodge	1
Huron-Wendat	1
camp / campsite, seasonal, short term	1
Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	7
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	4
church / chapel, scatter	1
homestead	1
findspot	1
(blank)	1
(blank)	2
Unknown, scatter	1
Unknown, camp / campsite	1
OtherEuro-Canadian, Aboriginal	1
(blank)	1
Archaic, Late	7
Aboriginal	7
findspot	4
hunting loss	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
(blank)	1
Post-Contact	5
OtherSeneca	3
village	1
burial	1

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Othercamp/campsite	1
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	1
findspot, homestead	1
Aboriginal, OtherSeneca	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
Woodland	5
(blank)	3
findspot	1
camp / campsite	1
(blank)	1
Aboriginal	2
Othercamp/campsite	1
(blank)	1
Woodland, Middle	5
Aboriginal	4
scatter	1
findspot	1
camp / campsite	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
(blank)	1
camp / campsite	1
Archaic	4
Aboriginal	4
Othercamp/campsite	3
scatter, short term, workshop	1
Archaic, Middle	3
Aboriginal	3
hunting loss	1
findspot	1

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Othercamp/campsite	1
Post-Contact, Woodland	2
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	1
Unknown, homestead	1
Aboriginal, OtherSeneca	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
Woodland, Early	2
Aboriginal	1
findspot	1
(blank)	1
Unknown	1
Post-Contact, Woodland, Late	2
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian, Iroquoian	1
cabin, hunting	1
(blank)	1
farmstead, village	1
Paleo-Period	1
Aboriginal	1
Othercamp/campsite, findspot	1
Archaic, Early	1
Aboriginal	1
findspot	1
Paleo-Period, Late	1
Aboriginal	1
findspot	1
Archaic, Middle, Woodland, Middle	1
Aboriginal	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
Archaic, Post-Contact	1

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	1
Other other, findspot, homestead	1
Pre-Contact, Woodland, Late	1
Aboriginal, Iroquoian	1
Unknown	1

It should be noted that this list contains site types and designations created in the 20th/21st century and may not accurately reflect the true nature or purpose of the identified sites.

3. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES CULTURAL HISTORIES

3.1. The Chippewas of Rama First Nation

The following Indigenous history was written and provided by The Chippewas of Rama First Nation:

The Chippewas of Rama First Nation are an Anishinaabe (Ojibway) community located at Rama First Nation, ON. Our history began with a great migration from the East Coast of Canada into the Great Lakes region. Throughout a period of several hundred years, our direct ancestors again migrated to the north and eastern shores of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. Our Elders say that we made room in our territory for our allies, the Huron-Wendat Nation, during their times of war with the Haudenosaunee. Following the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat Nation from the region in the mid-1600s, our stories say that we again migrated to our territories in what today is known as Muskoka and Simcoe County. Several major battles with the Haudenosaunee culminated in peace being agreed between the Anishinaabe and the Haudenosaunee, after which the Haudenosaunee agreed to leave the region and remain in southern Ontario. Thus, since the early 18th century, much of central Ontario into the lower parts of northern Ontario has been Anishinaabe territory.

The more recent history of Rama First Nation begins with the creation of the “Coldwater Narrows” reserve, one of the first reserves in Canada. The Crown intended to relocate our ancestors to the Coldwater reserve and ultimately assimilate our ancestors into Euro-Canadian culture. Underlying the attempts to assimilate our ancestors were the plans to take possession of our vast hunting and harvesting territories. Feeling the impacts of increasingly widespread settlement, many of our ancestors moved to the Coldwater reserve in the early 1830s. Our ancestors built

homes, mills, and farmsteads along the old portage route which ran through the reserve, connecting Lake Simcoe to Georgian Bay (this route is now called “Highway 12”). After a short period of approximately six years, the Crown had a change of plans. Frustrated at our ancestors continued exploiting of hunting territories (spanning roughly from Newmarket to the south, Kawartha Lakes to the east, Meaford to the west, and Lake Nipissing to the north), as well as unsuccessful assimilation attempts, the Crown reneged on the promise of reserve land. Three of our Chiefs, including Chief Yellowhead, went to York under the impression they were signing documents affirming their ownership of land and buildings. The Chiefs were misled, and inadvertently allegedly surrendered the Coldwater reserve back to the Crown.

Our ancestors, then known as the Chippewas of Lakes Simcoe and Huron, were left landless. Earlier treaties, such as Treaty 16 and Treaty 18, had already resulted in nearly 2,000,000 acres being allegedly surrendered to the Crown. The Chippewas made the decision to split into three groups. The first followed Chief Snake to Snake Island and Georgina Island (today known as the Chippewas of Georgina Island). The second group followed Chief Aissance to Beausoleil Island, and later to Christian Island (Beausoleil First Nation). The third group, led by Chief Yellowhead, moved to the Narrows between Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching and eventually, Rama (Chippewas of Rama First Nation).

A series of purchases, using Rama’s own funds, resulted in Yellowhead purchasing approximately 1,600 acres of abandoned farmland in Rama Township. This land makes up the core of the Rama Reserve today, and we have called it home since the early 1840’s. Our ancestors began developing our community, clearing fields for farming and building homes. They continued to hunt and harvest in their traditional territories, especially within the Muskoka region, up until the early 1920’s. In 1923, the Williams Treaties were signed, surrendering 12,000,000 acres of previously unceded land to the Crown. Once again, our ancestors were misled, and they were informed that in surrendering the land, they gave up their right to access their seasonal traditional hunting and harvesting territories.

With accessing territories difficult, our ancestors turned to other ways to survive. Many men guided tourists around their former family hunting territories in Muskoka, showing them places to fish and hunt. Others worked in lumber camps and mills. Our grandmothers made crafts such as porcupine quill baskets and black ash baskets, and sold them to tourists visiting Simcoe and Muskoka. The children were forced into Period

Day School, and some were taken away to Residential Schools. Church on the reserve began to indoctrinate our ancestors. Our community, along with every other First Nation in Canada, entered a dark period of attempted genocide at the hands of Canada and the Crown. Somehow, our ancestors persevered, and they kept our culture, language, and community alive.

Today, our community has grown into a bustling place, and is home to approximately 1,100 people. We are a proud and progressive First Nations community

3.2. Curve Lake First Nation & Alderville First Nation

The following Indigenous history was written and provided by Curve Lake First Nation:

The traditional homelands of the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) encompass a vast area of what is now known as southern Ontario. The Michi Saagiig are known as “the people of the big river mouths” and were also known as the “Salmon People” who occupied and fished the north shore of Lake Ontario where the various tributaries emptied into the lake. Their territories extended north into and beyond the Kawarthas as winter hunting grounds on which they would break off into smaller social groups for the season, hunting and trapping on these lands, then returning to the lakeshore in spring for the summer months.

The Michi Saagiig were a highly mobile people, travelling vast distances to procure subsistence for their people. They were also known as the “Peacekeepers” among Indigenous nations. The Michi Saagiig homelands were located directly between two very powerful Confederacies: The Three Fires Confederacy to the north and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy to the south. The Michi Saagiig were the negotiators, the messengers, the diplomats, and they successfully mediated peace throughout this area of Ontario for countless generations.

Michi Saagiig oral histories speak to their people being in this area of Ontario for thousands of years. These stories recount the “Old Ones” who spoke an ancient Algonquian dialect. The histories explain that the current Ojibwa phonology is the 5th transformation of this language, demonstrating a linguistic connection that spans back into deep time. The Michi Saagiig of today are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Period periods. They are the original inhabitants of southern Ontario, and they are still here today.

The traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands. This also includes all the tributaries that flow from the height of land north of Toronto like the Oak Ridges Moraine, and all of the rivers that flow into Lake Ontario (the Rideau, the Salmon, the Ganaraska, the Moira, the Trent, the Don, the Rouge, the Etobicoke, the Humber, and the Credit, as well as Wilmot and 16 Mile Creeks) through Burlington Bay and the Niagara region including the Welland and Niagara Rivers, and beyond. The western side of the Michi Saagiig Nation was located around the Grand River which was used as a portage route as the Niagara portage was too dangerous. The Michi Saagiig would portage from present-day Burlington to the Grand River and travel south to the open water on Lake Erie.

Michi Saagiig oral histories also speak to the occurrence of people coming into their territories sometime between 500-1000 A.D. seeking to establish villages and a corn growing economy – these newcomers included peoples that would later be known as the Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun/Tobacco Nations. The Michi Saagiig made Treaties with these newcomers and granted them permission to stay with the understanding that they were visitors in these lands. Wampum was made to record these contracts, ceremonies would have bound each nation to their respective responsibilities within the political relationship, and these contracts would have been renewed annually (see Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). These visitors were extremely successful as their corn economy grew as well as their populations. However, it was understood by all nations involved that this area of Ontario were the homeland territories of the Michi Saagiig.

The Odawa Nation worked with the Michi Saagiig to meet with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, and Neutral Nations to continue the amicable political and economic relationship that existed – a symbiotic relationship that was mainly policed and enforced by the Odawa people.

Problems arose for the Michi Saagiig in the 1600s when the European way of life was introduced into southern Ontario. Also, around the same time, the Haudenosaunee were given firearms by the colonial governments in New York and Albany which ultimately made an expansion possible for them into Michi Saagiig territories. There began skirmishes with the various nations living in Ontario at the time. The Haudenosaunee engaged in fighting with the Huron-Wendat and between that and the

onslaught of European diseases, the Iroquoian speaking peoples in Ontario were decimated.

The onset of colonial settlement and missionary involvement severely disrupted the original relationships between these Indigenous nations. Disease and warfare had a devastating impact upon the Indigenous peoples of Ontario, especially the large sedentary villages, which mostly included Iroquoian speaking peoples. The Michi Saagiig were largely able to avoid the devastation caused by these processes by retreating to their wintering grounds to the north, essentially waiting for the smoke to clear.

Michi Saagiig Elder Gitiga Migizi (2017) recounts:

“We weren’t affected as much as the larger villages because we learned to paddle away for several years until everything settled down. And we came back and tried to bury the bones of the Huron but it was overwhelming, it was all over, there were bones all over – that is our story.

There is a misnomer here, that this area of Ontario is not our traditional territory and that we came in here after the Huron-Wendat left or were defeated, but that is not true. That is a big misconception of our history that needs to be corrected. We are the traditional people, we are the ones that signed treaties with the Crown. We are recognized as the ones who signed these treaties and we are the ones to be dealt with officially in any matters concerning territory in southern Ontario.

We had peacemakers go to the Haudenosaunee and live amongst them in order to change their ways. We had also diplomatically dealt with some of the strong chiefs to the north and tried to make peace as much as possible. So we are very important in terms of keeping the balance of relationships in harmony.

Some of the old leaders recognized that it became increasingly difficult to keep the peace after the Europeans introduced guns. But we still continued to meet, and we still continued to have some wampum, which doesn’t mean we negated our territory or gave up our territory – we did not do that. We still consider ourselves a sovereign nation despite legal challenges against that. We still view ourselves as a nation and the government must negotiate from that basis.”

Often times, southern Ontario is described as being “vacant” after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat peoples in 1649 (who fled east to Quebec and south to the United States). This is misleading as these territories remained the homelands of the Michi Saagiig Nation. The Michi Saagiig participated in eighteen treaties from 1781 to 1923 to allow the growing number of European settlers to establish in Ontario. Pressures from increased settlement forced the Michi Saagiig to slowly move into small family groups around the present day communities: Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Alderville First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, New Credit First Nation, and Mississauga First Nation. The Michi Saagiig have been in Ontario for thousands of years, and they remain here to this day.

***This historical context was prepared by Gitiga Migizi, a respected Elder and Knowledge Keeper of the Michi Saagiig Nation.**
(Gitiga Migizi & Kapryka 2015)*

3.3. Nation Huronne-Wendat

The following Indigenous history was written and provided by Nation Huronne-Wendat:

As an ancient people, traditionally, the Wendat, a great Iroquoian civilization of farmers and fishermen-hunter-gatherers and also the masters of trade and diplomacy, represented several thousand individuals. They lived in a territory stretching from the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and up along the Saint Lawrence Valley on both sides of the Saint Lawrence River all the way to the Great Lakes. Huronia, included in Wendake South, represents a part of the ancestral territory of the Huron-Wendat Nation in Ontario. It extends from Lake Nipissing in the North to Lake Ontario in the South and Île Perrot in the East to around Owen Sound in the West. This territory is today marked by several hundred archaeological sites, listed to date, testifying to this strong occupation of the territory by the Nation. It is an invaluable heritage for the Huron-Wendat Nation and the largest archaeological heritage related to a First Nation in Canada.

According to our own traditions and customs, the Huron-Wendat are intimately linked to the Saint Lawrence River and its estuary, which is the main route of its activities and way of life. The Huron-Wendat formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent. Today, the population of the Huron-Wendat Nation is composed of more than 4000 members distributed on-reserve and off-reserve.

The Huron-Wendat Nation band council (CNHW) is headquartered in Wendake, the oldest First Nations community in Canada, located on the outskirts of Quebec City (20 km north of the city) on the banks of the Saint Charles River. There is only one Huron-Wendat community, whose ancestral territory is called the Nionwentsio, which translates to "our beautiful land" in the Wendat language.

The Huron-Wendat Nation is also the only authority that have the authority and rights to protect and take care of her ancestral sites in Wendake South.

(NHW 2024)

4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

4.1. Treaty History

4.1.1. Johnson-Butler Purchase

The Study Area is located within the limits of two treaties; the Johnson-Butler Purchase of 1788 and the Williams Treaties of 1923. The Johnson-Butler Purchase was occasionally referred to as the "Gunshot Treaty" due to part of its northern boundaries being determined by the distance one could hear a gunshot fired at the shores of Lake Ontario. The treaty is defined by Lake Ontario to the South from The Toronto Purchase approximately the location of Highway 404 to the West and the Crawford Purchase beginning at roughly the Bay of Quinte to the East. The Johnson-Butler Purchase reaches as far as the lands surrounding the Trent River and portions of the north shore of Rice Lake. Moving west, the boundary of the treaty continues at this trajectory until about Shirley where it juts north to encompass the southern shore of Lake Simcoe from Talbot River to Holland River rolling the West Branch. This over 4000 square km treaty was signed by Anishinaabe representatives as well as representatives of the Crown (MIA 2023).

4.1.2. Williams Treaties

The Study Areas is located within the limits of the Williams Treaties. The Williams Treaties were signed by several Chiefs and Headmen representing a number of Anishinaabe First Nations and representatives of the Government of Canada and Ontario on October 31 and November 15, 1923. This treaty was the result of a commission which was established under the direction of Treaty Commissioner A.S. Williams which sought to address lands not yet ceded in prior treaties. Encompassing

roughly 52,000 km² between Lake Ontario and Lake Nipissing, the Williams Treaties overlap several existing treaties including the Robinson-Huron Treaty, the Rice Lake Purchase, and the Gun-Shot Treaty (MIA 2024). In 2015, the Government of Canada entered into talks with the Williams Treaties First Nations of Alderville, Chippewas of Beausoleil, Chippewas of Georgina Island, Chippewas of Rama, Curve Lake, Hiawatha, and Mississaugas of Scugog Island. These talks evolved into an agreement and settlement in 2018 which included recognition of pre-existing treaty harvesting rights, financial compensation, additional reserve lands, and Federal and Provincial apologizes for the negative impacts of the 1923 Williams Treaties on the Williams Treaties First Nations (GOC 2024).

4.2. County History

Ontario County spanned the area south of Lake Simcoe to Lake Ontario directly to the east of York County, now York Region. It also covered the lands east of Lake Simcoe as far north as Washago and as far east as Townline Road and Simcoe Road North of Scugog and Kawartha Lakes County Road 6.

Ontario County originated as part of York County within the Nassau District circa 1788 which was later renamed the Home District. When the district system was abandoned in 1852 Ontario was defined as its own county and administratively tied to the counties of York and Peel (MOPBSD 2022). After much effort from Peter Perry, Ontario County achieved independence in 1858 with Whitby as its County Seat. Ontario County held the Townships of Brock, Mara, Pickering, Rama, Reach, Scott, Scugog, Thorah, Uxbridge, and Whitby (J.H. Beers & Co 1877). On Jan 1, 1974, Ontario County became the Regional Municipality of Durham (Stortz 2020).

Ontario County's history of European interaction goes back to the 17th century when French Fur Traders traversed its shores and rivers shortly followed by English explorers (Durham Region 2022). Settlement of Ontario County began around 1794 when Benjamin Wilson, a United Empire Loyalist put down roots in Whitby. Other Loyalists followed in the coming years and Europeans began slowly immigrating to Ontario County. By the 1830s, roads had been cut and a majority of the lots surveyed had been settled (J.H. Beers & Co. 1877). The county boasted good travel with three major ports at Pickering, Whitby, and Oshawa harbours as well as roads that were considered some of the best in the province in 1852 (J.H. Beers 1877). The Grand Trunk came to Ontario County in 1856 (Stortz 2019). Whitby grew into a booming transportation centre throughout the beginning of the 1800s and a prominent stop for travellers

between Toronto and Kingston. However, it was soon over shadowed by Oshawa which came to prominence toward the end of the 1800s with rail lines bringing manufacturing and eventually General Motors, Oshawa's economic cornerstone, in 1918 (Stortz 2019).

Modernly, The Regional Municipality of Durham is a thriving suburb of Toronto with manufacturing and retail economic foundations. The population still remains largely European in ancestry but has become more multicultural with large communities of Caribbean, South Asian, Black, Filipino, and Chinese calling Durham Region home (Stortz 2012 & 2019). Toward Lake Ontario the population is much denser with many residential communities lining the lake while the northern part of the Region has pockets of residential settlement surrounded by agricultural land.

4.3. Township History

Pickering Township was previously defined as the area between Lakeridge Road and York 30/ Scarborough-Pickering Townline from the shore of Lake Ontario north to Goodwood & Glen Major forest. The Township was surveyed in 1791 and at that time few people resided in the area. An Irish trader named Duffin was one of these few and thus, the major creek in the township bears his name as well as the first settlement. The first settlers to the area built houses along the Kingston Road, today's highway 2 and named the community Duffin's Creek. However, with a substandard mill and slow settlement, infrastructure and industry were slow to build in the township. The thriving communities adjacent to Pickering such as Whitby, Oshawa, Stouffville, and Markham contributed to the slow growth of Pickering as their better road access drew the infrastructure and industry Pickering needed to increase its population (J.H. Beers & Co 1877). Agriculture in the township was the mainstay with lumber slowly on the rise and some shipbuilding at the port located at the mouth of the Rouge River. The Grand Trunk Railway came to Pickering Township in 1856 and bolstered the struggling mills of Duffin's Creek resulting in more trade, new mills, and increased settlement (Town of Ajax 2022). In 1870, the community of Frenchman's Bay was founded with a lighthouse and grain elevator built by the Frenchman's Bay Harbour Company (Welch & Payne 2020).

Pickering remained mainly agrarian until the second World War when the area now known as Ajax was chosen as the location for a prominent munitions plant and subsequently, a planned town for returning soldiers and post war population increases. Major housing developments increased throughout the 1950s and 1960s as did road access with highway 401 connecting Pickering Township to Toronto and surrounding lakefront communities. This brought with it

many manufacturing industries as well as Ontario Hydro in 1965 which built Pickering Nuclear Plant (Welch & Payne 2020). The township was divided in 1974 with the communities north of Concession Road 5 and west of Duffins Creek becoming the town of Pickering and the remaining south eastern portion becoming the Town of Ajax. Modernly, this area is a bustling suburb of Toronto with a high population of commuting residents as well as a variety of manufacturing industries and retail services. The northern areas contain mainly farmland and protected greenbelt.

4.4. Local or Community History

The Study Area is located nearest the historic community of Liverpool Market. Liverpool Market, originally known as Liverpool Corners, came into existence around the mid 1800s with the rise of Fairport Harbour in Frenchman's Bay as the areas highest traffic port (Brown 2020). During the height of the lumber boom around 1845, Frenchman's Bay exported 1 million meters of lumber in a single year (Sabeau 2000). The railroad came through Pickering in 1856 and Liverpool Market declined along with the shipping industry at Frenchman's Bay as a result (Sabeau 2000). Following the end of the American Civil War in 1865, the demand for goods diminished. The lands around Pickering had been sufficiently logged and the lumber industry was shrivelling. Liverpool Market along with the rest of Pickering fell into an economic slump (Sabeau 2000)(Gawman 1994). The City of Pickering grew around the small community of Liverpool Market. Remnants of it are still visible in the form of the Old Liverpool House, Liverpool Market's once premier hotel now a restaurant and bar visible on the northwest corner of Highway 2 and Liverpool Road.

4.5. Study Area History

A review of historical resources resulted in the following data relevant to the Study Area:

Map 4: Tremaine's Map of the County of Ontario, Upper Canada (Tremaine 1860)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 23, Concession 1. The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of F. F. Whitney. There are no structures within or directly adjacent to the Study Area. The Study Area is located in proximity to the historic travel routes of Liverpool Road, Highway 2 (Kingston Rd), and the Grand Trunk Railway

Map 5: “Map of Pickering Township” (J.H. Beers & Co. 1877)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 23, Concession 1. The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of B. Bush. There are no structures within or directly adjacent to the Study Area. The Study Area is located in proximity to the historic travel routes of Liverpool Road, Highway 2 (Kingston Rd), and the Grand Trunk Railway

The following should be noted in regard to the review of historic maps:

- Study Area placement within historic maps is only approximate
- Many historic maps were subscriber based, meaning only individuals who paid a fee would have their property details mapped

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

5.1. Registered Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Sites Database conducted on April 11, 2025 using a Study Area centroid of 17T E 653322 N 4855742 indicated that there are 3 registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area.

TABLE 2: SITES WITHIN 1 KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AlGs-442	Palmer	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AkGs-50	South Dunbarton	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AkGs-20	William Dunbar Residence	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead

5.2. Related and/or Adjacent Archaeological Assessments

A review of Archaeological Assessment reports currently accepted into the provincial register of archaeological reports that have been completed within, directly adjacent too, or detail site excavations within a 50 m buffer of the Study Area resulted in the following accepted reports.

PIF/CIF#: P390-009-2013

Consultant Firm: Archeoworks Inc

Report Title: *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the: Downtown Stormwater Management & Diversion Study, Class Environmental Assessment Phases 3 & 4, Within Part of Lots 21-22, Range 2, Lots 18-24, Range 3, and Lots 18-23, Concession 1, Geographical Township of Pickering, Historic*

County of Ontario, Now the City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario (Archeoworks Inc 2014)

Executive Summary:

The City of Pickering initiated the Downtown Stormwater Management and Diversion Study: Phases 3 (Alternative Design Concepts for the Preferred Solution) and 4 (Environmental Study Report) of a Schedule 'C' Environmental Assessment (EA) project for the diversion of stormwater flows in order to solve an existing flooding problem in the Krosno Creek watershed. Archeoworks Inc. was retained by The Municipal Infrastructure Group Ltd. (TMIG) to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) in support of this study. The Stage 1 AA identified potential for the recovery of Euro-Canadian and Aboriginal archaeological remains within undisturbed portions of the study area due to the presence and proximity of watercourses, which carry archaeological potential within 300 metres of their limits. In addition, a review of historical mapping revealed that the study area was well-settled in the 19th century, contributing to the potential to discover historical Euro-Canadian archaeological remains. A review of reports documenting archaeological fieldwork within the study area as well as within 50 metres of its limits has revealed that some areas have already been subjected to Stage 1 and/or 2 AA. With some of these previous assessments having fulfilled Stage 2 AA requirements, it is recommended that the previously assessed areas within the study area be exempt from further assessment. A review of field conditions with the use of aerial and satellite imagery has determined that little remains of the study area's rural character, and only small portions remain undisturbed. Areas of obvious disturbance, such as land developments since 1954, railroad alignments and paved roadways, are recommended to be exempt from further assessment, given the significant damage to any underlying archaeological resources that their construction would have caused. The limits of these disturbances must be confirmed through Stage 2 survey. Potentially undisturbed areas include (but are not limited to) grassed margins flanking paved roads, rural residential frontages, agricultural fields, woodlots, wetlands and parklands. Also recommended for further assessment are the historic core of the community of Fairport and the adjacent Fairport United Cemetery. In conclusion, it is recommended that following the selection of a preferred solution and the identification of areas of proposed construction, a Stage 2 AA be undertaken at all undisturbed locations where no previous archaeological assessments had cleared the land of archaeological concern. No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the MTCS (Archaeology Program Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied. (Archeoworks Inc 2014)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of Schedule "C" Environmental Assessment of a number of properties adjacent to the Study Area and recommends further Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey.

5.3. Cemeteries & Burials

As per a cursory search conducted on April 11, 2025, there are no known or registered cemeteries or burials within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

5.4. Archaeological Management/Master Plan

The Study Area is not situated within any known approved Archaeological Management or Master Plans.

5.5. Heritage Properties

There are no Heritage Properties Listed or Designated on the property.

5.6. Historic Plaques

There are no historic plaques within a 100 m radius of the Study Area (Ontario Heritage Trust 2021).

5.7. Study Area Archaeological Potential

The Study Area retains the following criteria of indicating archaeological potential:

- Present or past water sources within 300 m of the Study Area
- Proximity to early historic transportation routes
- The Study Area is situated within a landscape suitable for resource procurement, transit and habitation by both pre and post-contact Indigenous Peoples.

The Study Area is situated within an overall historic landscape that would have been appropriate for both resource procurement and habitation by both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian peoples.

6. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

It is clear that the Study Area retains archaeological potential owing to the presence of one or more indicators of archaeological potential. Based on this analysis, it is concluded that a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is required of the Study Area.

7. STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results of the completed Stage 1 Analysis & Conclusions the Study Area retains archaeological potential and should be subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey and should conform to the following:

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

- Lands which are not viable to plough must be subject to a Test Pit Survey with the following conditions:
 - ▶ All test pits are to be excavated by hand at 5 m intervals along 5 m transects
 - ▶ Test pits must be excavated to within 1 m of all extant and/or ruined structures when present
 - ▶ All test pits must be 30 cm in diameter and be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
 - ▶ All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features
 - ▶ All excavated soils must be screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery
 - ▶ All artifacts recovered must be retained via their associated test pit
 - ▶ All test pits are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the landowner

8. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT SURVEY

8.1. Archaeological Survey Methodology

Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, the Field Director reviewed the existing Stage 1 Archaeological Assessments analysis and recommendations; all field staff were then briefed on the archaeological potential of the Study Area. The weather conditions encountered during the completed archaeological survey are presented below. At all times the assessment was conducted under appropriate weather and lighting conditions. The limits of the Study Area were defined in the field by the use of a geo-referenced Study Area overlay on a GPS system accurate to 1 m.

TABLE 3: DATES & DIRECTORS OF ASSESSMENT

Date	Weather	Field Director(s)	Assistant Field Directors
Apr-26-2024	15°C, light cloud cover	Jimenez (R1371)	Kelly

The assessment began with a visual review of the Study Area conditions.

The Study Area was found to contain two extant, served and occupied residential structures with associated paved parkings area, outbuildings and an in-ground pool (Images 1-2).

Study Area lands which were not viable to plough formed the majority of the Study Area and consisted of manicured lawn which was subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey (Images 3-7). The soils in the Study Area were found to be a sandy dark organic topsoil atop a distinct sandy orange subsoil (Image 8).

The archaeological methodology employed during the Stage 2 Test Pit survey consisted of:

- All test pits were excavated by shovel at 5 m intervals on 5 m transects (unless noted above)

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

- Test pits were excavated to within 1 m of all structures, both extant and in ruin, when present
- All test pits were 30 cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
- All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy, or cultural features
- All excavated soils which were of an undisturbed context were screened through 6 mm wire mesh
- All test pits were backfilled

The completed Test Pit Survey of lands not viable to plough resulted in the discovery of no archaeological resources.

9. STAGE 2 RECORD OF FINDS

The completed archaeological assessment resulted in the creation of various documentary records. No archaeological resources were identified in the completed Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey.

TABLE 4: INVENTORY OF STAGE 2 HOLDINGS

Record Type or Item	Details	# of Boxes
Field Notes: P379-0755-2025	Digital Files	-
Photos: P379-0755-2025	Digital Files	-

10. STAGE 2 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The Study Area subject to Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment survey, measuring approximately 0.28 Ha in size was subject to a complete archaeological assessment. No archaeological resources were identified in the completed Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey.

TABLE 5: SUMMARY OF STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES & FINDINGS

Assessment Method	Findings	Ha	% of Study Area
Archaeological Potential: 5 m Test Pit Survey	No Resources	0.16	57.1%
Low Potential: Extant Structures, Outbuildings etc.	-	0.12	42.9%
Total		0.28	100%

11. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the Study Area has been sufficiently assessed and no further archaeological assessment is recommended.
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

12. IMAGES



Image 1: Study Area showing extant structure and associated parking area.

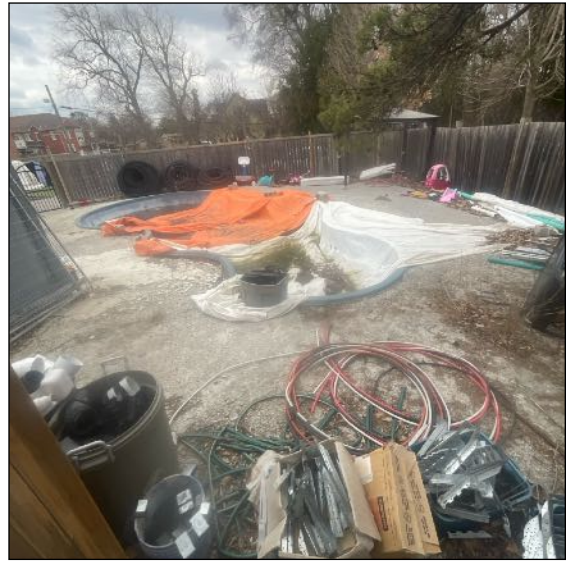


Image 2: Study Area showing in-ground pool and associated disturbance.



Image 3: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.

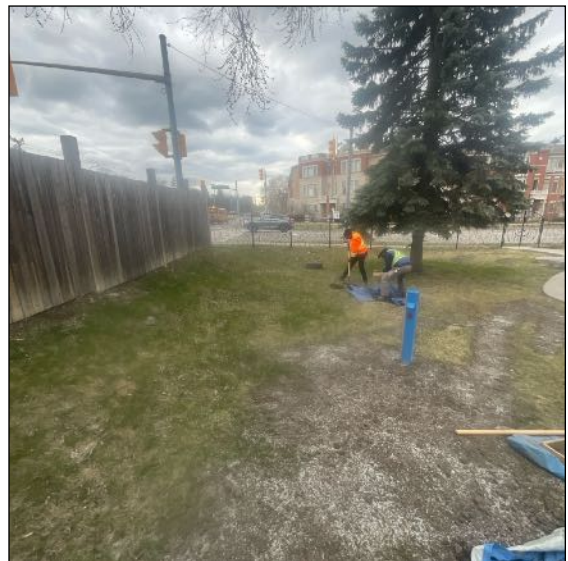


Image 4: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment



Image 5: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 6: Field Archaeologist conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 7: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 8: Sample Test Pit showing excavation to 5 cm into subsoil.

13. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists requires that the following standard statements be provided within all archaeological reports for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process (MTC 2011:126):

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport 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 MTCS, 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.

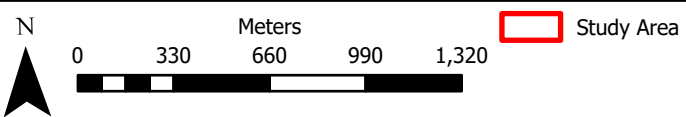
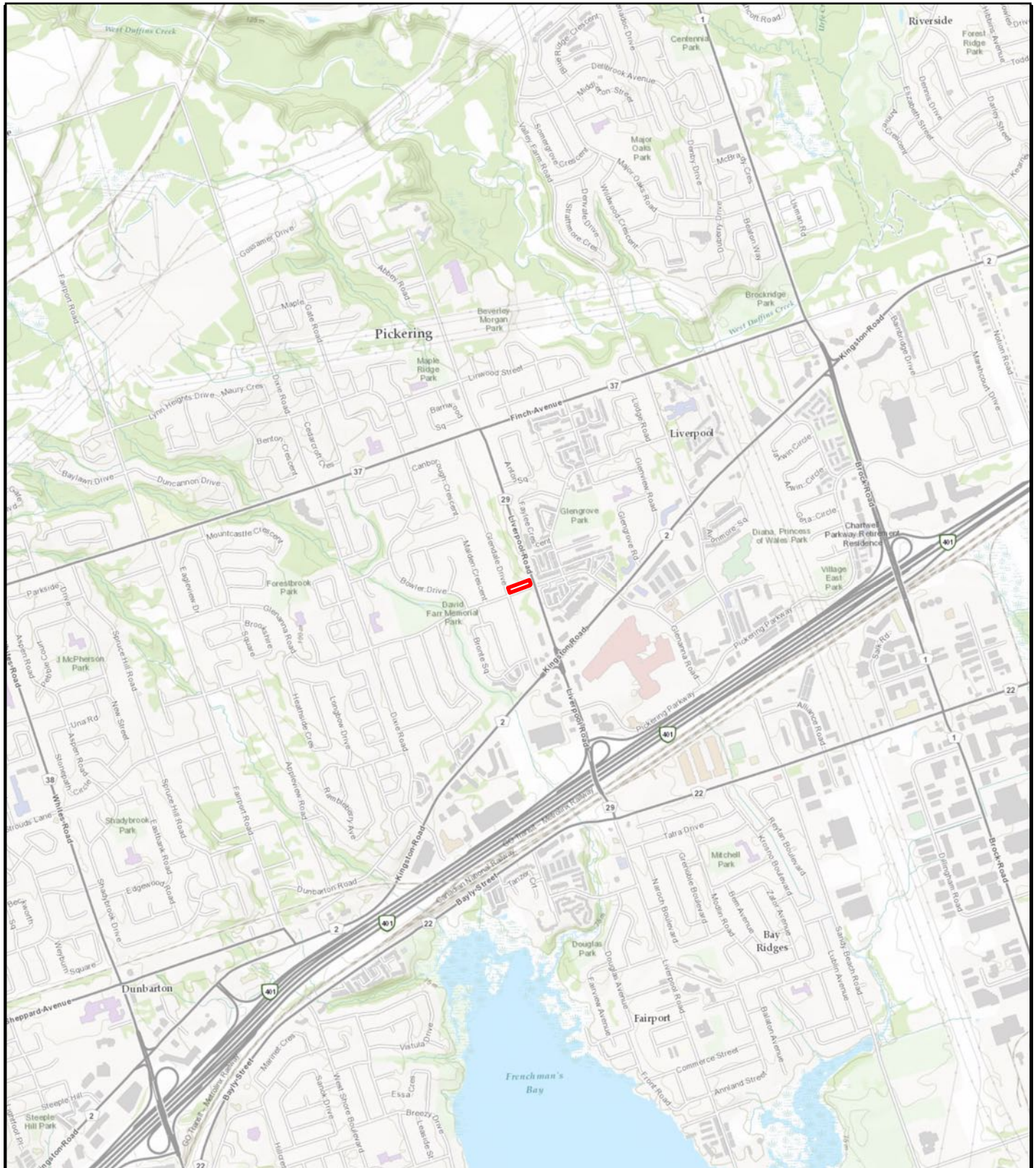
It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed 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.

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.

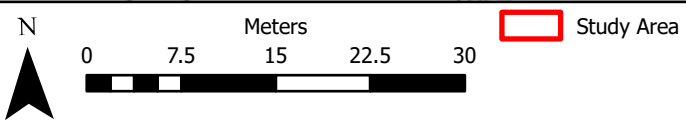
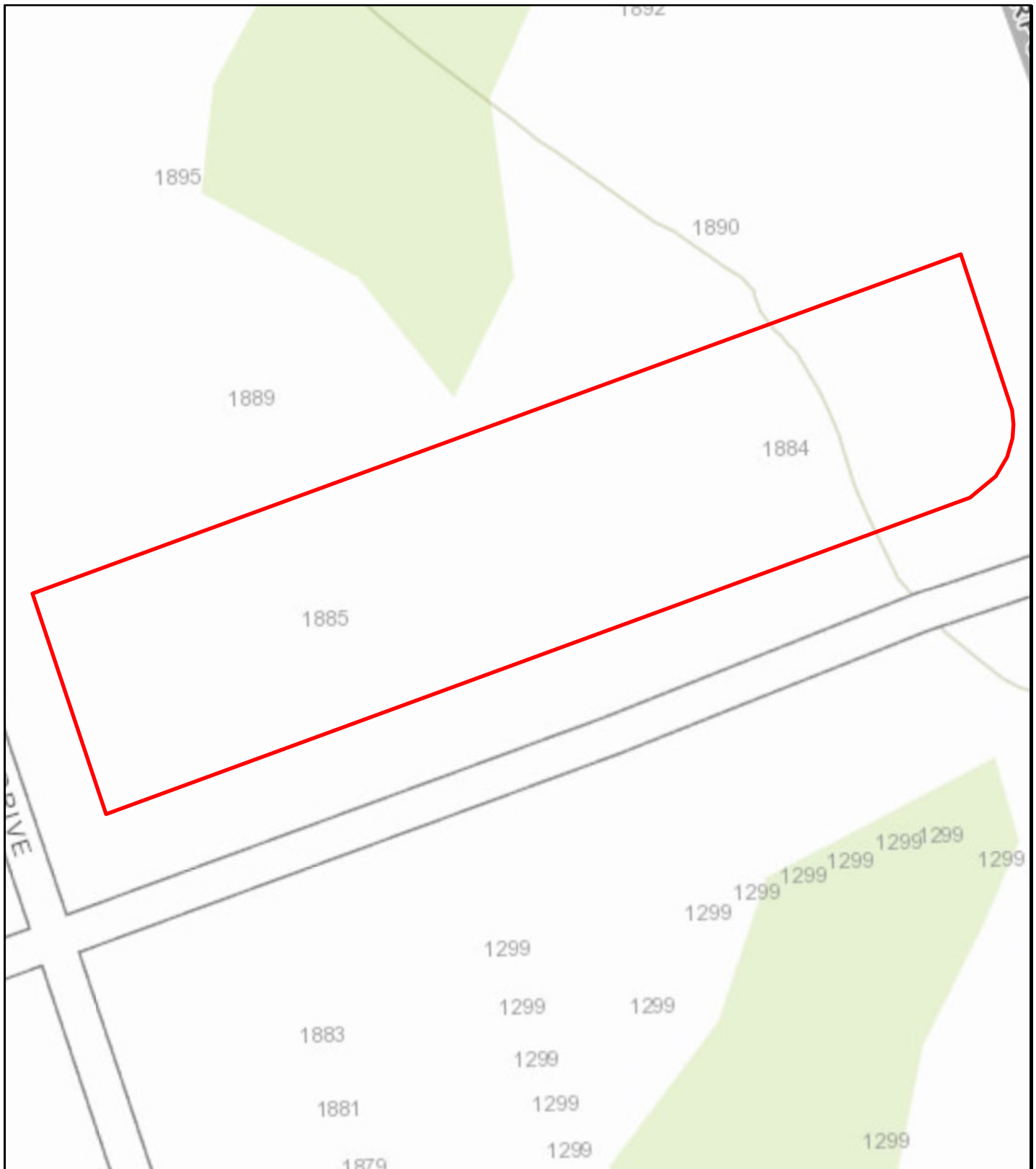
The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Service.

14. MAPS



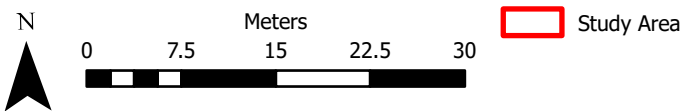
Source: York University, City of Toronto, Region of Durham, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

Map 1: Study Area Location



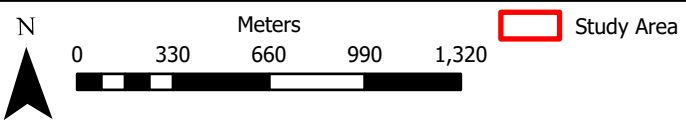
Source: York University, City of Toronto, Region of Durham, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

Map 2: Study Area Topographic Detail



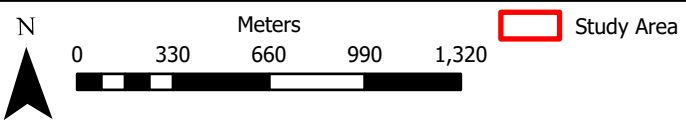
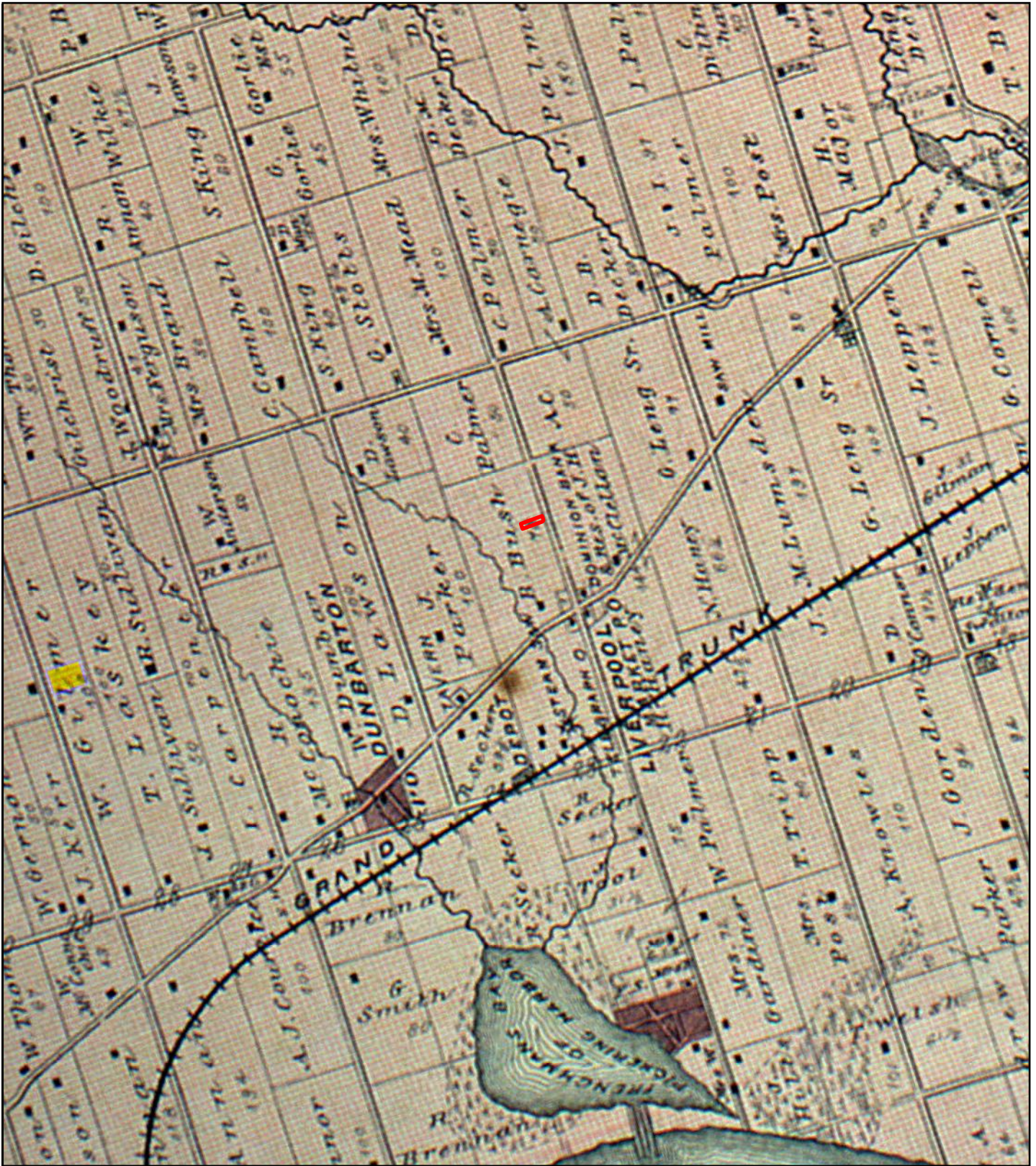
Source: First Base Solutions Inc., Maxar, Microsoft

Map 3: Study Area Environmental Detail



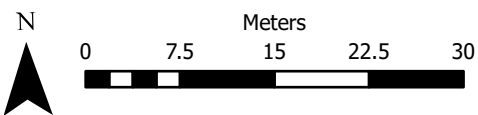
Source: Tremaine, 1860

Map 4: Study Area Atop 1860 Map



Source: Beers, 1877

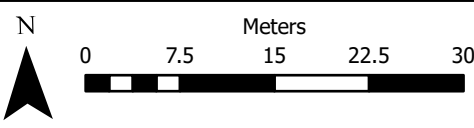
Map 5: Study Area Atop 1877 Map







-  Study Area
-  Archaeological Potential: Stage 2 Archaeological Survey Recommended

Source: First Base Solutions Inc., Maxar, Microsoft

Map 6: Stage 1 Results & Recommendations



-  Study Area
-  5m Test Pit Survey Conducted: No Archaeological Resources Identified
-  Low Potential: Extant Structures, Driveways, etc.
-  Photo # & Direction

Source: First Base Solutions Inc., Maxar, Microsoft

Map 7: Stage 2 Results of Assessment

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