

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 666, 668, 672, 678, and 682 Liverpool Road, Part of Lots 9, 10 and 13, and Lots 11 and 12, Block D, Registered Plan 65, Part of Lot 23, Range 3, Broken Front Concession, Geographic Township of Pickering, Ontario County, now in the City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham

Original Report

Prepared for:

Plaza 6 Inc.

23 Automatic Road

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Archaeological Licence: P449 (Bhardwaj)

Project Information Form P449-0810-2024

Archaeological Services Inc. File: 24PL-292

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Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Plaza 6 Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 666, 668, 672, 678, and 682 Liverpool Road, Part of Lots 9, 10 and 13, and Lots 11 and 12, Block D, Registered Plan 65, Part of Lot 23, Range 3, Broken Front Concession, Geographic Township of Pickering, Ontario County, now in the City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham. The subject property is approximately 0.4 hectare.

The Stage 1 background research entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends, and a review of available aerial imagery. The *Archaeological Potential Model for Durham Region* (Archaeological Services Inc., 2013) was also consulted. This research has suggested that there was potential for the presence of both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the subject property.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on November 25, 2024, by means of test pit survey at five-metre intervals. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the survey.

Project Personnel

- **Senior Project Manager:** Jennifer Ley, Honours Bachelor of Arts (R376), Lead Archaeologist, Manager, Planning Assessment Division
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1.0 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Plaza 6 Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 666, 668, 672, 678, and 682 Liverpool Road, Part of Lots 9, 10 and 13, and Lots 11 and 12, Block D, Registered Plan 65, Part of Lot 23, Range 3, Broken Front Concession, Geographic Township of Pickering, Ontario County, now in the City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham (Figure 1). The subject property is approximately 0.4 hectare.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the senior project management of Jennifer Ley (R376), and the project management and project direction of Robb Bhardwaj (P449), under Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (hereafter “the Ministry”) Project Information Form P449-0810-2024. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed to support a Site Plan application, as required by the Town of Pickering and the Planning Act (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 1990). All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture (now the Ministry), 1990) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (hereafter “the Standards”) (Ministry of Tourism and Culture (now the Ministry), 2011).

The work carried out for this assessment was also guided by the *Archaeological Potential Model for Durham Region* (Archaeological Services Inc., 2013), which provides further refinement with regard to buffers surrounding any noted features or characteristics which affect archaeological potential.

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on October 25, 2024. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to the initiation of fieldwork.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section is to describe the past and present land use and settlement history, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the Stage 1 background research. First, a summary is presented of the



current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the subject property. This is followed by a review of historical Euro-Canadian settlement trends.

1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since at least the retreat of the Laurentide glacier by approximately 11,000 years Before Common Era (B.C.E.). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 8000 B.C.E., the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz, 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller, 1990).

From approximately 8000-3500 B.C.E., the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites that would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produced the earliest evidence of heavy woodworking tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production, and indication of prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 6000 B.C.E.; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, which suggests extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 2500-1000 B.C.E., which demonstrates increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis *et alia*, 1990; Brown, 1995:13).

Between 1000-500 B.C.E., populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period began around 500 B.C.E. and exchange and interaction networks broadened at this time (Spence *et alia*, 1990:136, 138). By end of the first millennium B.C.E., evidence exists for macro-band camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence *et alia*, 1990:155, 164). By the year 500 in the Common Era (C.E.), there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario. Although it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet, there is phytolithic evidence for maize in central New York State by 300 B.C.E., indicating that similar analyses conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same

period could result in the same evidence here (Birch and Williamson, 2013:13-15). Bands likely retreated to interior camps during the winter. It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1000 C.E., lifeways became more similar to those described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 C.E., the communal site was replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal dispersal of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still the norm (Williamson, 1990:317). By 1300-1450 C.E., this episodic dispersal waned, and populations began to occupy sites throughout the year (Dodd *et alia*, 1990:343). Within the Toronto area, these communities represent the ancestors of the Huron-Wendat. From 1450-1649 C.E., this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch and Williamson, 2013). The ancestral Huron-Wendat on the north shore of Lake Ontario gradually began to move northward during this period. Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed.

By 1600 C.E., the communities within Simcoe County had formed the Confederation of Nations encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries. In the 1640s, the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nippissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat from southern Ontario. Shortly afterwards, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. By the 1690s, however, the Anishinaabeg were the only communities with a permanent presence in southern Ontario. From the beginning of the eighteenth century to the assertion of British sovereignty in 1763, there was no interruption to Anishinaabeg control and use of southern Ontario.

1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement

The Johnson-Butler Purchases/Williams Treaties

The subject property is within the Johnson-Butler Purchases. It is the traditional and treaty territory of the Michi Saagiig and Chippewa Nations, collectively known as the Williams Treaties First Nations, including the Mississaugas of Alderville First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation and the Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation, Georgina Island First Nation and the Rama First Nation (Williams Treaties First Nations, 2017). The subject property is also within the area of interest of the Huron-Wendat Nation. The purpose of the Johnson-Butler Purchases of 1787/1788 was to acquire the Carrying Place Trail and lands along the north shore of Lake Ontario from the Trent River to Etobicoke Creek from the Mississaugas.

As part of the Johnson-Butler Purchases, the British signed a treaty, sometimes referred to as the “Gunshot Treaty” with the Mississaugas in 1787 covering the north shore of Lake Ontario, beginning at the eastern boundary of the Toronto Purchase and continuing east to the Bay of Quinte, where it meets the Crawford Purchase. It was referred to as the "Gunshot Treaty" because it covered the land as far back from the lake as a person could hear a gunshot. Compensation for the land apparently included “approximately £2,000 and goods such as muskets, ammunition, tobacco, laced hats and enough red cloth for 12 coats” (Surtees, 1984:37–45). First discussions about acquiring this land are said to have come about while the land ceded in the Toronto Purchase of 1787 was being surveyed and paid for (Surtees, 1984:37–45). During this meeting with the Mississaugas, Sir John Johnson and Colonel John Butler proposed the purchase of lands east of the Toronto Purchase (Fullerton and Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2015). However, descriptions of the treaty differ between the British and Mississaugas, including the depth of the boundaries:

Rice Lake and Lake Simcoe, located about 13 miles and 48 miles north of Lake Ontario, respectively, were not mentioned as landmarks in the First Nations’ description of the lands to be ceded. Additionally, original descriptions provided by the Chiefs of Rice Lake indicate a maximum depth



of ten miles, versus an average of 15-16 miles in Colonel Butler's description (Fullerton and Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2015).

To clarify the extent of lands agreed upon, in October and November of 1923, the governments of Canada and Ontario, chaired by A.S. Williams, signed treaties with the Chippewa and Michi Saagiig for three large tracts of land in central Ontario and the northern shore of Lake Ontario (Surtees, 1984:37–45). This was the last substantial portion of land in southern Ontario that had not yet been ceded to the government (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2013).

Through the Williams Treaties, the Crown received three tracts of land occupying approximately 52,000 square kilometres of land. The territory covered by the Williams Treaties stretched from the northern shore of Lake Ontario between Trent River and the Don River to Lake Simcoe and the eastern shore of Georgian Bay to the French River and Lake Nipissing and was bounded to the north and east by the Ottawa River. Specifically, the Williams Treaties include lands originally covered by the John Collins Purchase (1785), the Johnson-Butler Purchase (1787), the Rice Lake Purchase (Treaty #20 – 1818), and the Robinson-Huron Treaty (Treaty #61 – 1850). In exchange, the signing nations received a one-time payment of \$25 for each band member as well as \$233,425.00 to be divided amongst the four Mississauga nations and \$233,375.00 to be divided amongst the three Chippewa nations (Surtees, 1984:37–45).

In the late twentieth century, the seven signatory nations claimed that the original terms of the treaty were not honoured when it was written by the Crown, which included the right to fish and hunt within the treaty lands and did not include the islands along the Trent River (Surtees, 1986; Williams Treaties First Nations, 2017). In 1992, the seven Williams Treaties First Nations filed a lawsuit against the federal government — *Alderville Indian Band et alia versus Her Majesty the Queen et alia* — seeking compensation for the 1923 land surrenders and harvesting rights. This case went to trial in 2012 and in September 2018 the Federal and Provincial governments announced that they had successfully reached a settlement with the seven member nations. The settlement includes financial compensation of \$1.11 billion to be divided amongst the nations as well as an entitlement for each First Nation to add up to 11,000 acres to their reserve

lands and the recognition by the Crown of the First Nation's Treaty rights to harvest on Crown lands within the treaty territories (Government of Canada, 2018).

Township of Pickering

Pickering Township was first surveyed in 1791, after the British signed a treaty with the Mississaugas in 1787, and designated it as Township 8, changed shortly thereafter to Edinburgh. The first legal settler in Pickering is said to have been William Peak, who arrived in 1798 and settled along the lakeshore at the mouth of Duffins Creek and was reputed to have been a trader and interpreter with local Indigenous people (Armstrong, 1985; Farewell, 1907).

The westerly portion of the township was settled in part by German settlers attracted to the area through the settlement proposal of William Berczy (Farewell, 1907). The remainder of the township was settled by Loyalists, disbanded soldiers, emigrants from the United Kingdom, and a large number of Quakers from both Ireland and the United States (Farewell, 1907). By 1851, Pickering was "one of the best settled townships in the County, and contains a number of fine farms, and has increased rapidly in both population and prosperity, within the last few years" (Smith, 1851). Maps produced later in the nineteenth century (Beers, 1877; Shier, 1860) show the township to be heavily settled and period census returns show that the township contained a wide variety of industries and small businesses as well as husbandmen engaged in mixed agriculture. The township population grew steadily from 187 in 1809 to 375 in 1820, 1,042 in 1828, and 5,285 by 1901.

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



Pickering Township experienced a decline in population in the rural areas in the early and mid-twentieth century. It generally remained unchanged as a nineteenth-century agricultural landscape north of the lakeshore area, even with some loss of earlier farmsteads. A gradual subdivision of some farmland occurred in the latter half of the twentieth century. The Regional Municipality of Durham, which saw the dissolution of the County of Ontario, was officially declared on January 1, 1974. At the same time the Township of Pickering became the Town of Pickering with the exception of a section in the southeast part and the Village of Pickering that joined the Town of Ajax. Urbanization that began in the southern part of Pickering in the post World War II period accelerated and moved northward in the latter part of the century. It continues in the twenty-first century.

Frenchman's Bay

The subject property is located on the east side of Frenchman's Bay, which played an important role in the early settlement of the area. Lake access to Frenchman's Bay was opened in 1843 when a channel was dredged and two wood timber piers were constructed (Frenchman's Bay Marina, 2016; Yorke, no date[b]). Within a few years over three million feet of lumber were being shipped out of the port, providing jobs for residents and driving the growth of the community (Yorke, no date[a]). In 1853, the Pickering Harbour Company was incorporated and was deeded the rights to the water and ownership of the land beneath, within the bay and out into Lake Ontario, entitling the company to operate the harbour and to charge and collect tolls (Frenchman's Bay Marina, 2016). This charter remains in place today. During the late nineteenth century, schooners known as 'stonehookers' operated in local waters, bringing up large stones from the lake bottom near the shoreline to be used primarily as construction and paving material in Toronto (Frenchman's Bay Marina, 2016). Commercial use of Frenchman's Bay declined as the construction of rail lines across southern Ontario brought a new way to transport goods over land rather than by water. By the early twentieth century the bay was primarily used for recreation, and the Frenchman's Bay Yacht Club was formed in 1937. In 1972, the Pickering Harbour Company established the East Shore Marina and installed docks for rent. The waterfront underwent revitalization in 2000 and the construction of Millennium

Square and Alex Robertson Park provided more recreational space. In 2013, reconstruction began on the channel, funded by federal, provincial, and municipal investments (Frenchman's Bay Marina, 2016).

Village of Fairport

In the nineteenth century, a wharf developed on the east side of the sheltered harbour of Frenchman's Bay (Wood, 1911:163-166). With both a lighthouse and a grain elevator and access to the main transportation routes within Pickering Township, the port became an important hub for the shipment of grain grown in the region and a village developed around the wharf. The first post office was opened in 1887, operated by Mrs. Eliza M. Chambers (Rural Routes, 2022). As the railway usurped shipping as the preferred method for the movement of grain in the late nineteenth century, the Village of Fairport declined. In the early twentieth century, Fairport became an attractive locale for cottages for Torontonians and with the construction of Highway 401 in the 1950s, the population of year-round residents increased. Today, Fairport (now known as Nautical Village) is part of the Bay Ridges neighbourhood of the City of Pickering.

1.2.3 Review of Map Sources

A review of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century mapping was completed to determine if these sources depict any nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian settlement features that may represent potential historical archaeological sites within or adjacent to the subject property. Historic map sources are used to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape by cross-referencing points between the various sources and then georeferencing them to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property from historic mapping sources. The results can be imprecise (or even contradictory) because sources of error, such as the vagaries of map production, differences in scale or resolution, and distortions caused by the reproduction of the sources, introduce error into the process. The impacts of this error are dependent on the size of the feature in question, the constancy of reference points on mapping, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both are depicted on historic mapping.



In addition, not all settlement features were depicted systematically in the compilation of these historical map sources, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regards to the level of detail provided. Thus, not every feature of interest from the perspective of archaeological resource management would have been within the scope of these sources.

The 1860 *Tremaine Map of the County of Ontario* (Shier, 1860) (Figure 2) indicates that the subject property was within a planned town block in the northeast corner of a settlement focusing on Frenchman's Bay (Pickering Harbour). The layout of roads, including present-day Liverpool Road (immediately east), Annland Street (south), Pleasant Street (west), and Commerce Street (north), are established on the map, and Frenchman's Bay is shown surrounded by marshlands to the west.

On the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario* (Beers, 1877) (Figure 3), the subject property is at the east limit of the Village of Fairport. The Village of Fairport inset within the *Illustrated Atlas of the County of Ontario* (Figure 4) provides greater detail, depicting the property within Lots 9-13. No individual structures are shown within the subject property or the surrounding lots at this time.

Early topographic mapping was also reviewed for the presence of potential historical features. Land features, such as waterways, wetlands, woodlots, and elevation, are clearly illustrated on this series of mapping, along with roads and structure locations. Figure 4 illustrates the subject property on the 1917 and 1930 Markham Topographic maps just above the 250-foot (76.2-metre) elevation contour (Department of Militia and Defence, 1914; Department of National Defence, 1930). The property is abutted by Liverpool Road to the east and is just south of Commerce Street. There is a house illustrated in the north of the property and a second house next to it to the north, as well as several structures to the west, nearer Frenchman's Bay. On the 1930 map, Pleasant Street is now illustrated west of the subject property and additional structures are located within or overlapping the property. The adjacent streets are now also more densely developed.



1.2.4 Review of Aerial Imagery

A review of available twentieth- and twenty-first-century aerial imagery was conducted in order to further understand the previous land use of the subject property. Figure 5 shows the subject property on aerial imagery from 1954 and 1993 (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954; Pickering Public Library, no date). In 1954, the subject property consists of three houses and is surrounded by residential lots to the north, west, and south, and Liverpool Road is immediately east. In the 1993 photo, there are now five houses present.

1.3 Archaeological Context

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

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

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

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

According to the Archaeological Sites Database, three archaeological sites have been registered within a one-kilometre radius of the subject property (Ministry, 2024). A detailed summary of the sites is in Table 1 below. The nearest site is the



Glenbrook (AkGs-26) site, an Indigenous scatter located approximately 182 metres southeast of the subject property.

Table 1: Registered Sites within a One-Kilometre Radius of the Subject Property

Borden	Site Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AkGs-2	Ganadatsetiagon	Post-contact (Seneca)	Campsite	Wood, 1911
AkGs-26	Glenbrook	Undetermined Indigenous	Scatter	Advance Archaeology, 2017
AkGs-49	Frenchman's Bay Harbour Entrance	Euro-Canadian		Scarlett Janusas Archaeology, Inc., 2002

The paucity of documented archaeological sites in the general vicinity of the property is likely related to the lack of archaeological investigation of the area prior to the implementation of systematic archaeological assessments under provincial legislation. It does not necessarily reflect the intensity of Indigenous settlement or land use prior to Euro-Canadian colonization, nor the absence of early Euro-Canadian settlement, and thus should not be taken as an indicator of any lack of Indigenous or Euro-Canadian land use or occupation.

1.3.2 Previous Assessments

During the course of the background research, it was determined that one archaeological assessment has been conducted on the subject property and two previous assessments have been completed within 50 metres of the subject property.

In 2013, Archeoworks Inc. completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Downtown Stormwater Management and Diversion Study, Class Environmental Assessment of parts of several lots, including Lot 23, Range 3, Broken Front Concession (Archeoworks Inc., 2013; Project Information Form P390-009-2013). The large study area within the City of Pickering is bounded roughly by Liverpool



Road and Frenchman's Bay to the west, Montgomery Park Road and Lake Ontario to the south, the Canadian National Railway spur and hydroelectric corridor to the east and by Finch Avenue to the north. The current subject property is located in the southwest of the study area. While it was determined that many parts of the broad study area were disturbed, Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was recommended for all areas identified with archaeological potential.

In 2022, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 640 Liverpool Road and 609 Annland Street, located approximately 50 metres south of the current subject property (Archaeological Services Inc., 2023a; P449-0695-2022). The Stage 1 assessment determined that portions of the property retained archaeological potential and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was recommended.

In 2023, Archaeological Services Inc. conducted the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 640 Liverpool Road and 609 Annland Street by means of test pit survey at five-metre intervals (Archaeological Services Inc., 2023b; P449-0717-2023). Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the survey and the property was cleared of archaeological concern.

1.3.3 Physiography

The subject property is within the clay plains of the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario. The Iroquois Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario is a lowland region bordering Lake Ontario. This region is characteristically flat and formed by lacustrine deposits laid down by the inundation of Lake Iroquois, a body of water that existed during the late Pleistocene. This region extends from the Trent River, around the western part of Lake Ontario, to the Niagara River, spanning a distance of 300 kilometres (Chapman and Putnam, 1984). The old shorelines of Lake Iroquois include cliffs, bars, beaches and boulder pavements. The old sandbars in this region are good aquifers that supply water to farms and villages. The gravel bars are quarried for road and building material, while the clays of the old lake bed have been used for the manufacture of bricks (Chapman and Putnam, 1984).



The surficial geology of the subject property consists of stone-poor, sandy silt to silty sand-textured till on Paleozoic terrain (Ontario Geological Survey, 2018).

The subject property is within the Lake Ontario watershed (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, 2020). The subject property is approximately 200 metres east of Frenchman's Bay, which empties into Lake Ontario to the south.

1.3.4 Existing Conditions

The Stage 2 field assessment, conducted on November 25, 2024, was initiated with a review of the physical features of the subject property. The subject property is approximately 0.4 hectare, consisting of five residential structures fronting Liverpool Road with associated driveways, gardens and walkways. There is a swimming pool behind the house at 678 Liverpool Road and a shed behind the house at 682 Liverpool Road, both in the northwest corner of the property (Figure 7). The remaining backyard areas consist of maintained lawn. The subject property is bounded by Liverpool Road to the east and residential lots to the south, west, and north.

1.3.5 Review of Archaeological Potential

The Standards, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that primary water sources (such as, lakes, rivers, streams, and creeks), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps), as well as ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, and cobble beaches) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Geographic characteristics also indicate archaeological potential and include distinct topographic features and soils.

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



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

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

For the post-contact period, Section 1.3.1 of the Standards stipulates that those areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military or pioneer settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage plaques. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historical landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential.

The majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads, which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on

nineteenth century maps, are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to water model, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 metres of an early historical transportation route are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The *Archaeological Potential Model for Durham Region* (Archaeological Services Inc., 2013) considers a similar suite of criteria or indicators. There is potential for historical sites within 100 metres of registered or designated historical sites, cemeteries and features illustrated on historical maps. There is also potential within 200 metres of settlement roads and within 50 metres of early railways.

The subject property is located approximately 182 metres northwest of the Glenbrook (AkGs-26) site, an undetermined Indigenous scatter. It is also 200 metres east of Frenchman's Bay in the east part of what was once an important shipping port, Fairport Village. Historical mapping indicates that the property fronted an early settlement road (present-day Liverpool Road) and was immediately adjacent to early roads within the Village of Fairport to the north, west, and south (formerly Commerce Street, Pleasant Street, and Bay Street, respectively). Whilst nineteenth-century mapping of the village does not provide the locations of structures, topographic mapping from the early twentieth century shows a house in the north part of the property. As such, there is potential for the presence of archaeological resources remaining *in situ* on the subject property, depending on the degree of subsequent land alteration.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on November 25, 2024, in order to inventory, identify, and describe any archaeological resources extant within the subject property prior to development. All fieldwork was conducted under the field direction of Poorya Kashani (P1133) and was carried out in accordance with



the Standards. The weather and lighting conditions were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork, permitting good visibility of the land features.

Representative photos documenting the field conditions during the Stage 2 fieldwork are presented in Section 8.0 of this report, and photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Images 1-14; Figures 8 and 9). Field observations and photographs were recorded with a Trimble Digital Antennae 1 Catalyst Global Navigation Satellite System unit using World Geodetic System 1984.

2.1 Areas of No Potential

The assessment was initiated by conducting a visual review to identify areas of no archaeological potential. During this review, approximately 35% of the subject property was identified as disturbed (Figure 8). The areas of disturbance consist of the footprints of the five residences and their associated garages, driveways, walkways, and patios (Images 1-11), as well as a swimming pool in the backyard of 678 Liverpool Road (Image 5). In accordance with the Standards, Section 2.1, Standard 2b., these areas retain no archaeological potential on account of previous deep and extensive land alteration.

2.2 Test Pit Survey

The balance of the subject property, approximately 65% of the total area, consisting of the front and back yard areas of the residences, was assessed by means of test pit survey (Image 12). In accordance with the *Standards*, Section 2.1.2, the test pit survey was conducted at five metre intervals. All standards under Section 2.1.2 were met. Test pits were hand excavated at least five centimetres into subsoil and all topsoil was screened through six-millimetre mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Lighting conditions allowed for the test pits to be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill. All test pits were at least 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated within one metre of all structures and/or disturbances when possible. Upon completion, all test pits were backfilled.



Test pit soil profiles were found to be undisturbed and consistent across the area surveyed. In the areas surrounding the residences, soil profiles were found to contain approximately 20 centimetres of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clayey sand loam intermixed with gravel construction fill, overlying approximately 25 centimetres of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clayey sand loam A-horizon, over yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay B-horizon (Image 13). In the southwest corner of the subject property, test pits did not display an overlying construction fill and contained only the approximately 25 centimetres of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clayey sand loam A-horizon over yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay B-horizon profile (Image 14).

3.0 Record of Finds

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

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to His Majesty the King in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, and any other legitimate interest groups.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Plaza 6 Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 666, 668, 672, 678, and 682 Liverpool Road, Part of Lots 9, 10 and 13, and Lots 11 and 12, Block D, Registered Plan 65, Part of Lot 23, Range 3, Broken Front Concession, Geographic Township of Pickering, Ontario County, now in the City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham. The subject property is approximately 0.4 hectare.

The Stage 1 background assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites, the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends, a

review of available aerial imagery, and the general guidance of the *Archaeological Potential Model for Durham Region* (Archaeological Services Inc., 2013). This research determined that the subject property exhibited archaeological potential.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on November 25, 2024, by means of test pit survey at five-metre intervals. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the survey.

5.0 Recommendations

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

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

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, Archaeological Services Inc. notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Archaeological Program Unit of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism must be immediately notified.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry approval, and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of the Ministry's approval has been received.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Archaeological Services Inc. advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism 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 field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation, and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the subject property as of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological 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, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar, Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, Ministry of Public and Business Services Delivery is also immediately notified.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.



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8.0 Images



Image 1: View of the front yard and driveway of 682 Liverpool Road in the north of the subject property.



Image 2: View of the back yard of 682 Liverpool Road.



Image 3: View of front yard and driveway of 678 Liverpool Road in the north of the subject property.



Image 4: View looking east along the walkway between 682 and 678 Liverpool Road.



Image 5: View of the back yard area of 678 Liverpool Road, including swimming pool.



Image 6: View of the south side of the house and sheds at 678 Liverpool Road in the centre of the subject property.

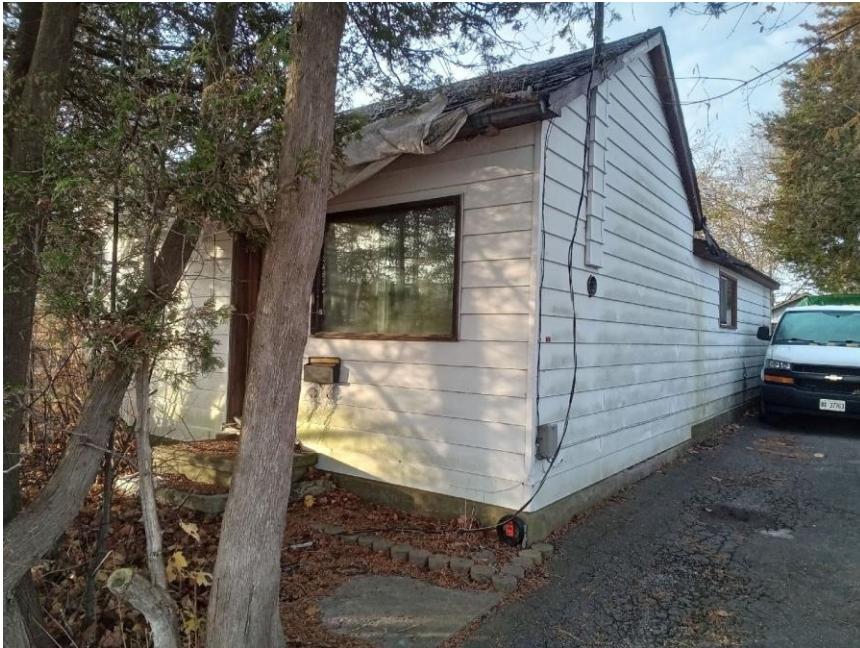


Image 7: View of the house structure and driveway at 672 Liverpool Road in the centre of the subject property.

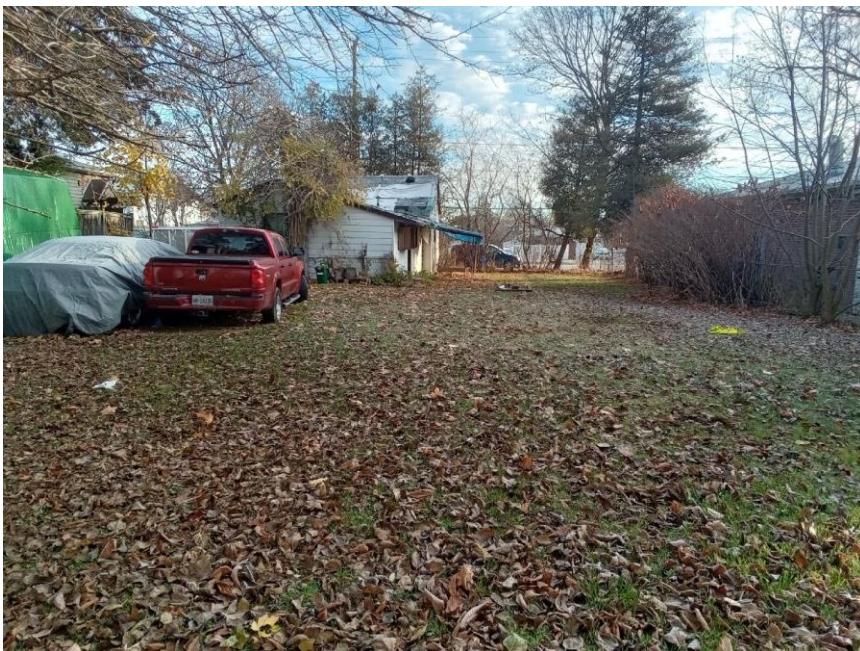


Image 8: View of the backyard area and looking towards the house at 672 Liverpool Road in the centre of the subject property.



Image 9: View of the front of the house and driveway at 668 Liverpool Road in the south of the subject property.



Image 10: View of the house at 666 Liverpool Road in the south of the subject property.



Image 11: View of the backyard at 666 Liverpool Road and along the south limit of the subject property.



Image 12: View of field crew test pitting.



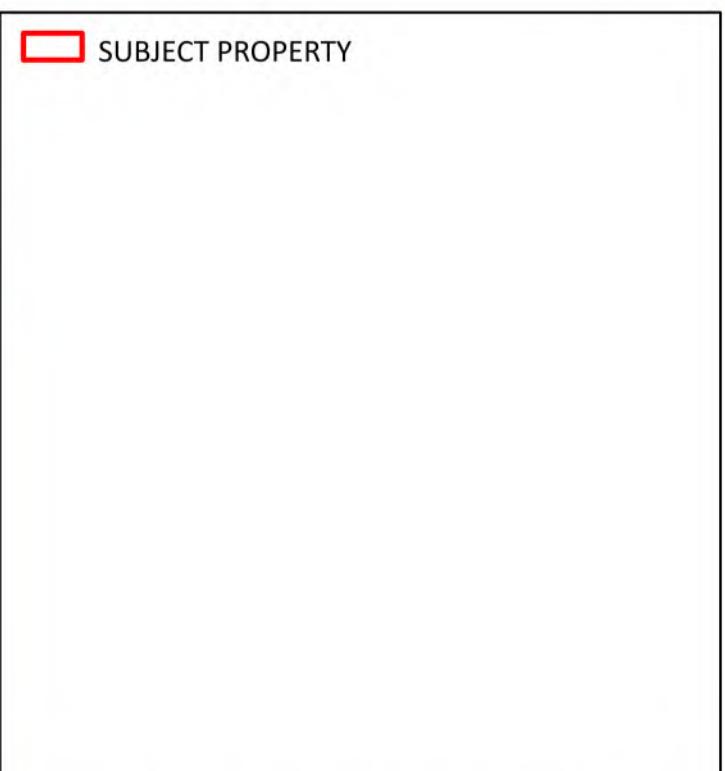
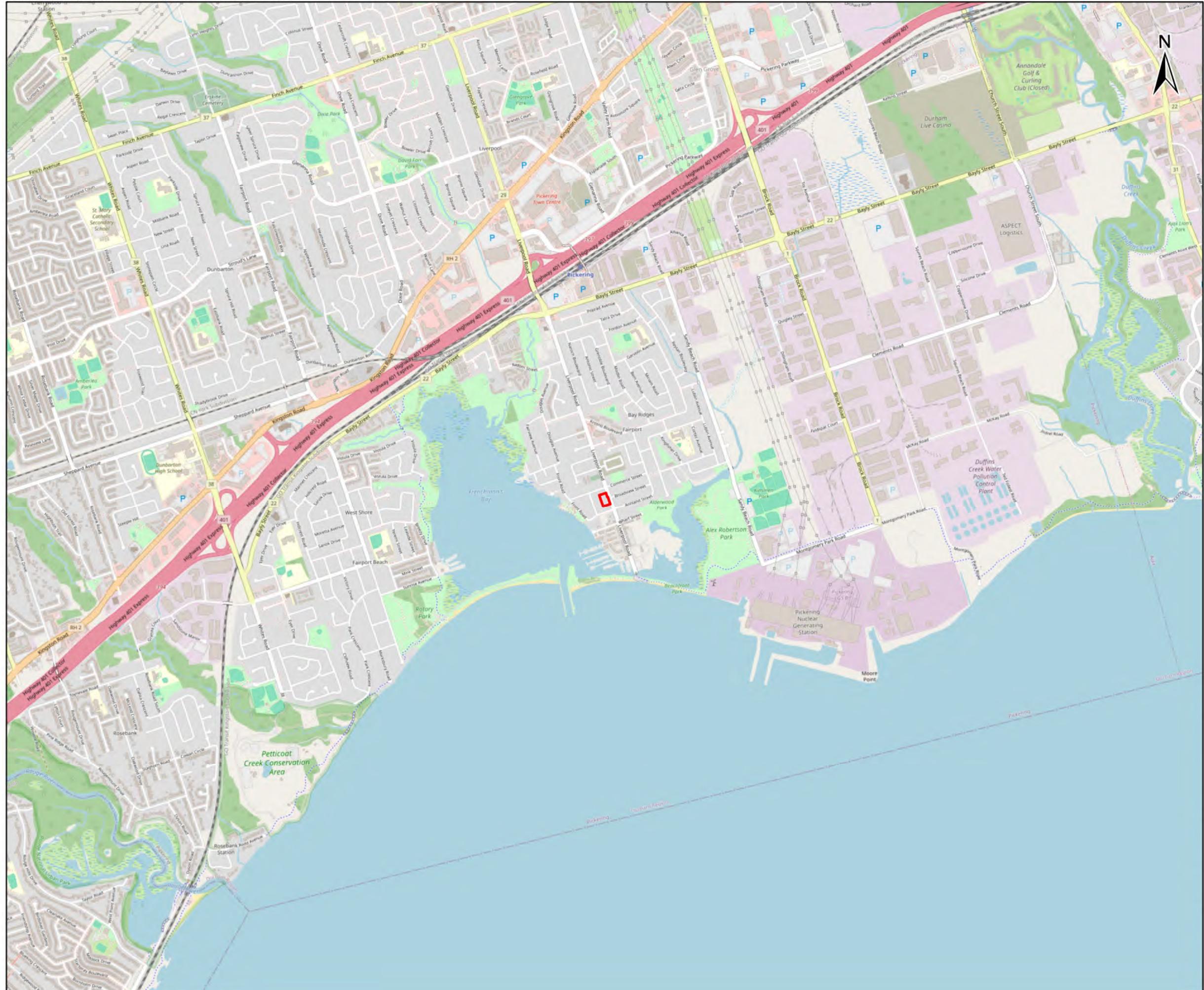
Image 13: View of a typical undisturbed test pit soil profile containing an overlying construction fill.



Image 14: View of a typical undisturbed test pit soil profile from the southwest corner of the subject property.

9.0 Maps

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures



Sources: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA, City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, NRCan, Parks Canada

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

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Kilometers

ASI Project No: 24PL-292
Date: 7/25/2024 5:02 PM

Drawn By: pbikouli
File: 24PL292_Fig1

Figure 1: Location of Subject Property



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



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

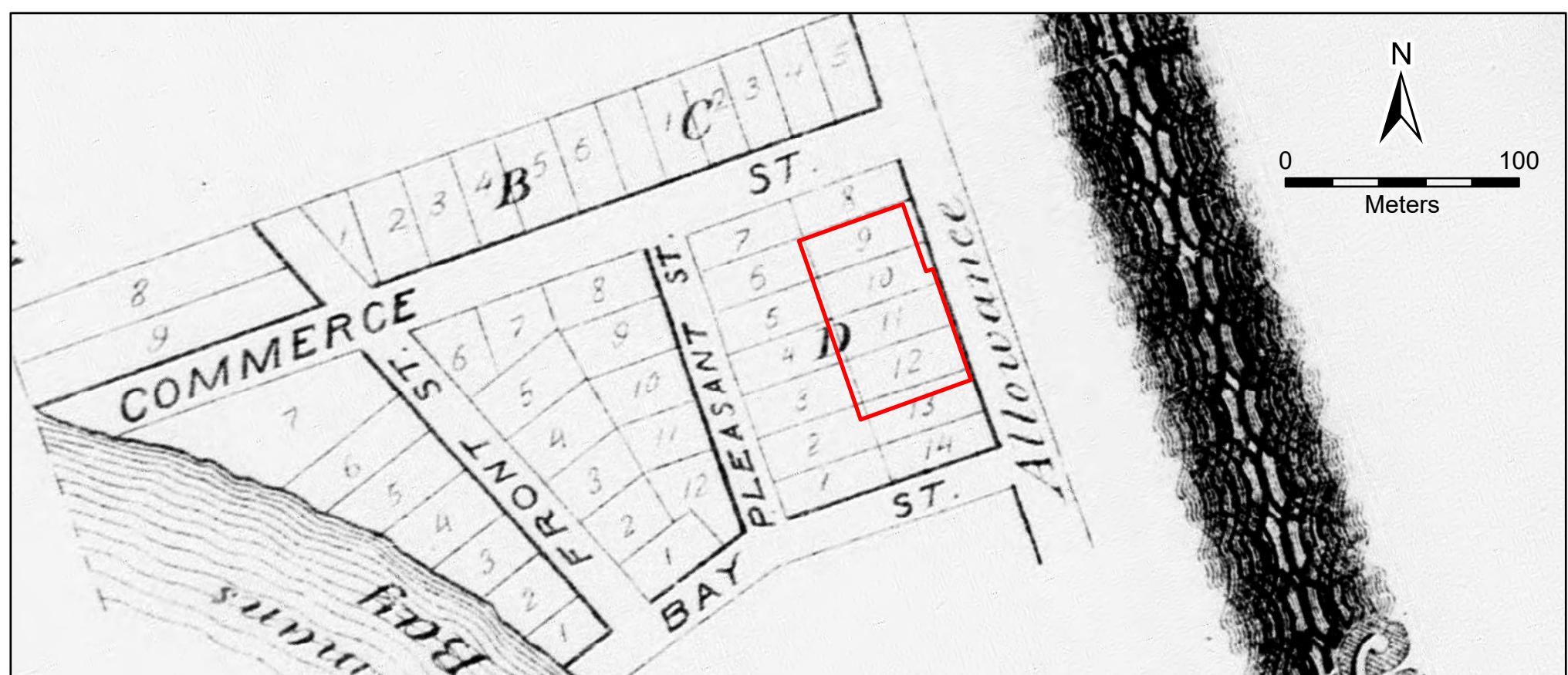


Figure 4: Subject Property located on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario Village of Fairport Inset

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	Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:10,000 Page Size: 11 x 17	ASI Project No.: 24PL-292 Date: 11/15/2024 9:50 AM	Drawn By: aclish File: 24PL292_Fig2_3_4



1930

	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	Source: Department of Militia and Defence	0 400
		Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:12,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11	Metres ASI Project No.: 24PL-292 Date: 11/15/2024 File: 24PL292_Fig5

Figure 5: Subject Property located on the 1917 and 1930 Markham Topographic Maps



1954



1993

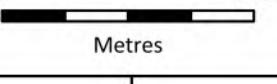
 ASI	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	Source: University of Toronto Town of Pickering	 0 200 Metres
		Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:6,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11	ASI Project No.: 24PL-292 Date: 11/15/2024 Drawn By: aclish File: 24PL292_Fig6

Figure 6: Subject Property located on 1954 and 1993 Aerial Imagery



■ SUBJECT PROPERTY

■ PARCEL BOUNDARY

Source: First Base Solutions Inc., Maxar
Microsoft

0 25
Metres

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:750
Page Size: 8.5x11

ASI Project No.: 24PL-292
Date: 1/22/2025

Drawn By: aclish
File: 24PL292_Fig7

Figure 7: Existing Conditions of the Subject Property



- SUBJECT PROPERTY
- TEST PIT SURVEY (5 METRES)
- AREA OF NO POTENTIAL - DISTURBED

- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- TEST PIT PHOTO

Source: First Base Solutions Inc., Maxar
Microsoft

0 25
Metres

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:600
Page Size: 8.5x11

ASI Project No.: 24PL-292
Date: 1/23/2025
File: 24PL292_Fig8

Figure 8: Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Results

