

**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
PROPOSED CONDOMINIUM DEVELOPMENT AT
1280, 1288, 1290, 1292 AND 1294 WHARF STREET AND 607 ANNLAND STREET
PART OF LOT 23, RANGE 3
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF PICKERING, COUNTY OF ONTARIO
CITY OF PICKERING, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF DURHAM**

ORIGINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

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Archaeological Licence #P046 (Clish)
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport PIF# P046-0106-2015
ASI File: 15TS-193

3 February, 2016



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the proposed condominium development at 1280, 1288, 1290, 1292, and 1294 Wharf Street and 607 Annland Street, part of Lot 23, Range 3, in the former Geographic Township of Pickering, County of Ontario, now in the City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham, has been carried out prior to its proposed redevelopment. The subject property is approximately 0.56 hectare in size (1.4 acres).

The Stage 1 background assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites, the original environmental setting of the property and nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research has led to the conclusion that there is potential for the presence of pre-contact Aboriginal and historical Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

The Stage 2 field assessment included a test pit survey initiated at five metre intervals and increased to 10 metre intervals when disturbance was observed. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the survey.

It is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the property be required.



PROJECT PERSONNEL

<i>Project Manager:</i>	Beverly Garner, Hons. BA Staff Archaeologist & Manager of Stage 1 and 2 Projects, Planning Division
<i>Project Director:</i>	Andrew Clish, BES (PO46) Senior Archaeologist & Geomatics Specialist
<i>Project Administrator:</i>	Jennifer Ley, Hons. BA (R376) Staff Archaeologist & Assistant Manager of Stage 1 and 2 Projects, Planning Division
<i>Field Director:</i>	Robb Bhardwaj, MA (R449)
<i>Field Archaeologists:</i>	Kristen Hahne, BA Chris Thorne, BA Lauren Vince, Hons. BA
<i>Report Preparation:</i>	Robb Bhardwaj
<i>Graphics:</i>	Blake Williams, MLitt (P383) Staff Archaeologist & Geomatics Specialist
<i>Report Reviewer:</i>	Beverly Garner



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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

ASI was contracted by R.B. Morgan Construction Ltd. to complete the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of a proposed condominium development located at 1280, 1288, 1290, 1292 and 1294 Wharf Street and 607 Annland Street, part of Lot 23, Range 3, in the former Geographic Township of Pickering, County of Ontario, now in the City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham (Figure 1). The subject property is approximately 0.56 hectare in size (1.4 acres).

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the project management of Ms. Beverly Garner and project direction of Mr. Andrew Clish (MTCS PIF P046-0106-2015). All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in partial fulfillment of the pre-development approvals required by the City of Pickering. All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent October 14, 2015.

1.2 Historical Context

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment involves research to describe the known and potential archaeological resources within the vicinity of a subject property. The background research for such an assessment incorporates a review of previous archaeological research, physiography, and nineteenth and twentieth-century development for the subject property.

The subject property is historically located within part of Lot 23, Range 3, in the former Geographic Township of Pickering, County of Ontario. The property currently consists of four residential properties fronting Frenchmen's Bay of Lake Ontario.

1.2.1 Historic Overview

Township of Pickering

Pickering Township, when first laid out in the 1790s, was designated Township 8 although the name was changed shortly thereafter to Edinburgh. The first survey of this township was made in 1791. The first legal settler in Pickering, said to have been William Peak, arrived in 1798 (Armstrong 1985:146). Peak was reputed to have been an Indian trader and interpreter who settled along the lakeshore at the mouth of Duffins Creek (Farewell 1907:12). 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 1907:11). 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 1907:13-14). The township population stood at 187 in 1809, at 375 in 1820, at 1,042 in 1828, at 3,752 in 1842, and at 5,285 in 1901.



1.2.2 Review of Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Mapping

A review of the 1860 *Tremaine Map of the County of Ontario* and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario* was completed in order to determine if these sources depict any nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian settlement features that may represent potential historical archaeological sites on the property (Figures 2-3).

It should be noted that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

The 1860 *Tremaine Map* and the 1877 *Historical Atlas* depict the subject property west of the historically important concession road of present-day Liverpool Road. The subject property is situated within an unnamed settlement centre, and the configuration of the streets appears to have changed between the 1860 and 1877 maps. A structure is depicted within the limits of the subject property on the 1877 *Historical Atlas*, however the landowner is illegible. Further, Frenchman's Bay is located to the west, and a wetland is located to the east.

Figure 4 illustrates the subject property located on the 1914 *NTS Sheet Markham*. Land features such as waterways, wetlands, woodlots and elevation are clearly illustrated. Two frame structures appear within the limits of the subject property, and the road alignment on this map differs from the 1860 and 1877 maps. Once again Frenchman's Bay is to the west, and a wetland to the east.

1.2.3 Review of Historical Archeological Potential

The MTCS's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011:18) stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military 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 parks. 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 historic 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.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (i.e., those 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 the 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 settlement road are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

Given the proximity to the historically important concession road of present-day Liverpool Road and the network of smaller roadways adjacent to the subject property, in addition to a structure illustrated on the



1877 *Historical Atlas*, there is the potential of encountering nineteenth-century historical sites within the subject property, depending on the degree of recent land disturbances.

1.3 Archaeological Context

Background research was completed to identify any archaeological sites in the subject property and to assess its archaeological potential.

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 of Tourism, Culture and Sport, published and unpublished documentary sources, and the files of ASI.

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

No sites have been registered within the subject property limits; however, one site has been previously registered within a one km radius (Table 1). Table 2 provides a general outline of Southern Ontario prehistory.

Table 1: Registered Sites within a 1 km Radius of the Subject Property

Borden No.	Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AkGs-49	Frenchman's Bay Harbour Entrance	Euro-Canadian	Harbour, Breakwater	B. Leskovec 1971



Table 2: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistory

Period	Archaeological/ Material Culture	Date Range	Lifeways/ Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000-8500 BC	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, lanceolate	8500-7500 BC	Small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BC	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanly, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000-2000 BC	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500-500 BC	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood	800-400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	400 BC-AD 800	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 800-1300	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1300-1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1400-1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
HISTORIC			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	AD 1600-1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa	AD 1650-1800's	
	Euro-Canadian	AD 1800-present	European settlement

1.3.2 Previously Assessed Lands

No known archaeological assessments have taken place in the immediate vicinity (50 metres) of the current subject property limits.

1.3.3 Physiography

The subject property is situated within the clay plains of the Iroquois Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190-196), which is the former bed of glacial Lake Iroquois. In the Toronto area, the Lake Iroquois Strand is situated approximately 4.5 km inland from the current Lake Ontario shore. Below the strand, the quaternary sediments are dominated by outwash sands typical of nearshore deposits. The balance of the plain, towards the modern lake shore, is dominated by fine sediments of silt and clay, typical of off-shore deposits, overlying till (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190-196, Gravenor 1957). While the clay soils of the plain may be imperfectly drained in inter-stream areas, the region is without large swamps or bogs. Several major watercourses, including the Humber River and the Don River, cut across the plain, draining southward into Lake Ontario.

1.3.4 Review of Pre-contact Archaeological Potential

The MTCS's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011:17) stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps), 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, cobble beaches), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.



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 commonly used variables for predictive modelling of site location. The subject property is 350 metres north of Lake Ontario and is adjacent to the east shore of Frenchmen's Bay.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include: elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, 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 archaeological potential.

Therefore, given the property's location on Frenchman's Bay on Lake Ontario, there is the potential for the identification of pre-contact archaeological remains, depending on the degree of later developments or soil alterations.

1.3.5 Subject Property Description

The subject property is approximately 0.56 hectare in size (1.4 acres), and is bounded by Wharf Street to the south, Annland Street to the north, Frenchmen's Bay to the west, and residential lots to the east (Figure 5). The property currently consists of six residential lots and a grassed area fronting Frenchmen's Bay, which are bisected by an easement. The properties include extant dwellings, maintained yards, various outbuildings and asphalt and gravel surfaces. The topography of the subject property is very level.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 field assessment was completed on November 30, 2015 in order to inventory, identify and describe any archaeological resources extant on the subject property prior to redevelopment. All field work was conducted under the field direction of Mr. Robb Bhardwaj (R449). The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of field work, consisting of overcast skies. Photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Figure 6). Representative photos documenting the field conditions during the Stage 2 fieldwork are presented in Section 8.0 of this report.

All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

2.1 Areas of No Potential

Approximately 60% of the subject property was identified as disturbed due to extant structures, asphalt and gravel driveways, and a gravel parking lot (Plates 1-4). According to 2.1 Property Survey, Standard



2b of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, these disturbances are considered too deep and extensive to warrant further survey.

2.2 Test Pit Survey

The remaining 40% of the subject property was found to contain archaeological potential (Plates 5-6). As such, these areas were assessed by means of a test pit survey. Test pits were hand excavated at least five cm into subsoil, and all topsoil was screened through six mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill. All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated within approximately one metre of all structures and paved surfaces whenever possible. Upon completion, all of the test pits were backfilled.

The test pit survey was initiated at five metre intervals, however, once disturbance was observed, the interval was increased to 10 metres. All test pits across the subject property were found to be disturbed. The soils in the maintained yards revealed approximately 10-30 cm of brown sandy loam, over approximately 50 cm of fill, including layers of sand and gravel, over dark yellowish brown sandy loam subsoil (Plate 7).

Within a maintained grassed area fronting Frenchmen's Bay, a different soil profile was apparent. These test pits revealed approximately 20 cm of dark brown sandy loam, over approximately 30 cm of brown clay loam fill mottled with gravel and asphalt, over dark yellowish brown sandy loam subsoil (Plate 8).

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, GPS logs and other archaeological data related to the subject property are located at ASI.

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by ASI until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, and any other legitimate interest groups.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

ASI was contracted by R.B. Morgan Construction Ltd. to complete the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of a proposed condominium development located at 1280, 1288, 1290, 1292 and 1294 Wharf Street and 607 Annland Street, part of Lot 23, Range 3, in the former Geographic Township of Pickering, County of Ontario, now in the City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham. The subject property is approximately 0.56 hectare in size (1.4 acres).

The Stage 1 background assessment determined that no sites have been registered within the limits; however one site has been registered within a one km radius of the subject property. A review of the general physiography of the subject property and historic mapping suggested that the subject property encompasses an area that exhibits potential for the presence of pre-contact Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.



The Stage 2 field assessment included a test pit survey initiated at five metre intervals and increased to 10 metre intervals when disturbance was observed. The location of the illustrated structure on the 1877 *Historical Atlas* was in a heavily disturbed area.

Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the survey.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

1. It is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the property be 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 Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport should be immediately notified.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

- 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*, RSO 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 project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 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 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 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 sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.



- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002. c.33 require that any person discovering human remains must immediately notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Consumer Services.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND WORKS CITED

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(MTCS) Ministry of Tourism and Culture, now the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

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Walker & Miles, Toronto.

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8.0 PLATES



Plate 1: Typical extant house and driveway.



Plate 2: Gravel lane leading to extant house.



Plate 3: View of gravel parking lot and extant structure.



Plate 4: View of eastern extent of gravel parking lot.



Plate 5: Test pit survey of maintained yard.



Plate 6: Test pit survey of the grassed area fronting Frenchmen's Bay.



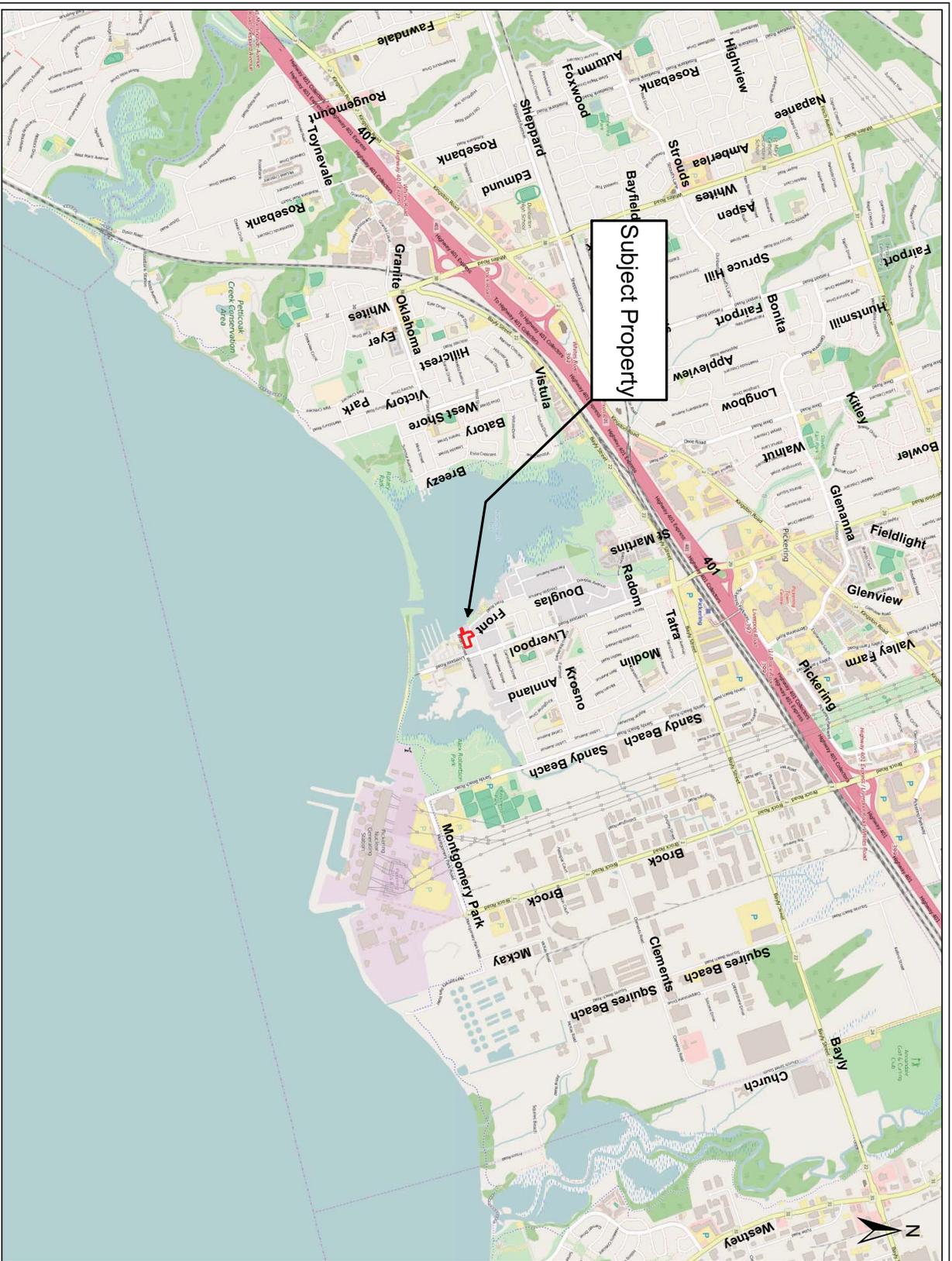
Plate 7: Typical test pit profile within the maintained yards.



Plate 8: Typical test pit profile within the grassed area fronting Frenchmen's Bay.

9.0 MAPS

See the following pages for detailed assessment maps and figures.



Subject Property

BASE:
 (c) OpenStreetMap and contributors,
 CC-BY, Imagery © Mapbox



ASI PROJECT NO.: 1575-183 DRAWN BY: BW
 DATE: 03 Feb 2016 FILE: 1575183_161
ASI Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
 528 Balmora Street, Toronto, ONTARIO, M5S 2P9
 416-966-0069 | 416-966-9723 | as@heritage.ca

Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property

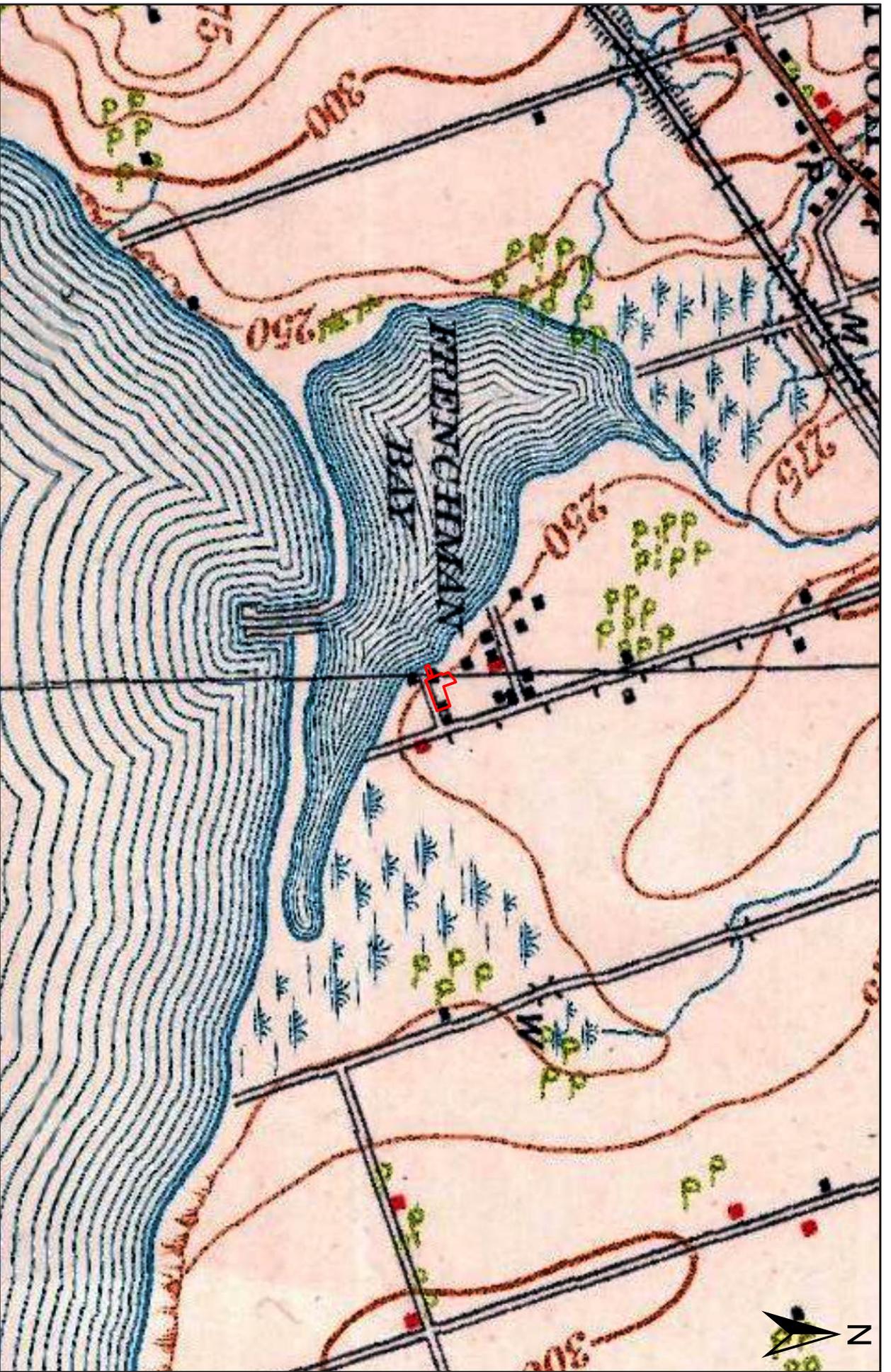


Figure 2: Subject Property located on the 1860 Tremaine Map of the County of Ontario.



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

 Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9 416-966-1069 F416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca	 Subject Property	 0 500 Metres



Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
 416-966-1069 | 416-966-9723 | ashheritage.ca



Subject Property



Metres

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 DATE: 03 Feb 2016
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Figure 4: Subject Property located on the 1914 NTS Sheet Markham.




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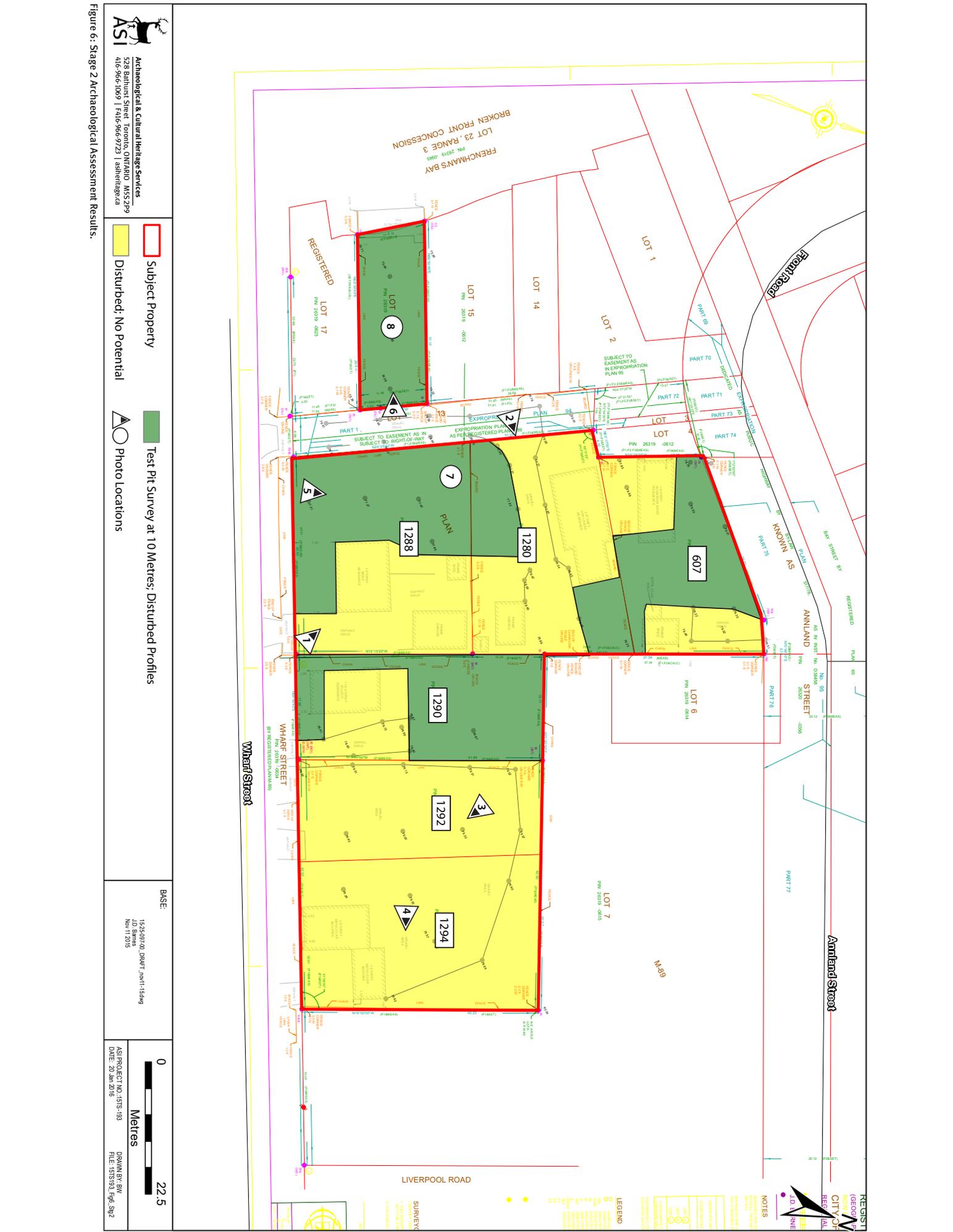
Subject Property

BASE:
 Ohio Statewide Geoprocessing
 /USGS, ESRI, Garmin, TerraStar,
 IGP, Swascon, and the GIS User Community



ASI PROJECT NO: 1515-198
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Figure 5: Existing conditions of the Subject Property.



ASI
 Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
 525 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
 416-966-1069 | 416-966-9723 | ash@heritage.ca

- Subject Property
- Disturbed: No Potential
- Test Pit Survey at 10 Metres, Disturbed Profiles
- Photo Locations

BASE:
 1:50 000
 J.D. SMITH
 Nov 11 2015

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 Metres
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REGISTRATION NO. 151519-2
 CITY OF TORONTO
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

LEGEND
 SURVEY
 1. THE SURVEY
 2. THE SURVEY
 3. THE SURVEY

Figure 6: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results.