

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Part of Vellore Hall Park, 9541 Weston Road, Part of Lot 17, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Vaughan, County of York, Now in the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York

Original Report

Prepared for:

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Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by the City of Vaughan to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Part of Vellore Hall Park, 9541 Weston Road, Part of Lot 17, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Vaughan, County of York, now in the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York. The development envelope (project area) is approximately 0.17 hectares and consists of only a small portion of the larger property limits for 9541 Weston Road.

The Stage 1 background research entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the project area, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends and the general guidance provided by the *Archaeological Management Plan for the Region of York* (York Region, 2014). This research indicated there was potential for both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian historical archaeological resources in the project area.

The Stage 2 property assessment was conducted on November 7, 2022, by means of a test pit survey initiated at five-metre intervals and increased to 10 metres when disturbance was encountered. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the test pit survey.

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



Project Personnel

- **Senior Project Manager:** Jennifer Ley, Honours Bachelor of Arts (R376), Lead Archaeologist, Manager, Planning Assessment Division
- **Project Manager:** Christopher Brown, Master of Arts (P361), Associate Archaeologist, Project Manager, Planning Assessment Division
- **Project Director:** Poorya Kashani, Doctor of Philosophy (P1133), Associate Archaeologist, Field Director, Planning Assessment Division
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- **Field Director:** Poorya Kashani
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- **Report Preparation:** Christopher Brown
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1.0 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by the City of Vaughan to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Part of Vellore Hall Park, 9541 Weston Road, Part of Lot 17, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Vaughan, County of York, now in the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York (Figure 1). The development envelope (project area) is approximately 0.17 hectares and consists of only a small portion of the larger property limits for 9541 Weston Road.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the senior project management of Jennifer Ley (R376), the project management of Christopher Brown (P361), and the project direction of Poorya Kashani (P1133) under Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (hereafter “the Ministry”) Project Information Form P1133-0012-2022. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of a Site Plan application, as required by the Regional Municipality of York and the Planning Act (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 1990). The proposed site plan includes a new paved parking area. As directed by the Development Planning Department of the City of Vaughan, the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment was restricted to the impact area for the construction of the east parking lot only. A copy of relevant correspondence with City staff is included in the Supplementary Documentation for this report.

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”) (the Ministry, 2011).

The work carried out for this assessment was also guided by the *Archaeological Management Plan for the Region of York* (York Region, 2014), which provides further refinement with regard to potential buffers surrounding any noted features or characteristics which affect archaeological potential.



Permission to access the project area and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on July 4, 2022. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to 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 project area. This is followed by a review of historical Euro-Canadian settlement trends.

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Settlement

Table 1 provides a general summary of the pre-contact Indigenous settlement of the project area and surrounding area.

Table 1: Pre-contact Indigenous Temporal Culture Periods in Southern Ontario

Period	Description
Paleo 13, 000 Before Present (B.P.) – 9,000 B.P.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• First human occupation of Ontario• Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers• Language Unknown• Small occupations• Non-stratified populations
Archaic 9,000 B.P. – 3,000 B.P.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers• Small occupations• Non-stratified populations• Mortuary ceremonialism• Extensive trade networks for raw materials and finished objects



Period	Description
Early Woodland 3,000 B.P. – 2,400 B.P.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers • General trend in spring/summer congregation and fall/winter dispersal • Small and large occupations • First evidence of community identity • Mortuary ceremonialism • Extensive trade networks for raw materials and finished objects
Middle Woodland 2,400 B.P. – 1,300 B.P., Transitional Woodland 1,300 B.P. – 1,000 B.P.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers • A general trend in spring/summer congregation and fall/winter dispersal into large and small settlements • Kin-based political system • Increasingly elaborate mortuary ceremonialism • Incipient agriculture in some regions • Longer term settlement occupation and reuse
Late Woodland (Early) <i>Anno domini</i> (A.D.) 900 – A.D. 1300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foraging with locally defined dependence on agriculture • Villages, specific and special purpose sites • Socio-political system strongly kinship based
Late Woodland (Middle) A.D. 1300 – A.D. 1400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major shift to agricultural dependency • Villages, specific and special purpose sites • Development of socio-political complexity
Late Woodland (Late) A.D. 1400 – A.D. 1650	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex agricultural society • Villages, specific and special purpose sites • Politically allied regional populations



1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement

Historically, the project area was located in the western part of Lot 17, Concession 5, in the Geographic Township of Vaughan, County of York. Currently, the project area consists of a landscaped lawn, situated within the larger park property at 9541 Weston Road in the City of Vaughan.

The Toronto Purchase – Treaty 13

Immediately following British hegemony in the Canadas at the conclusion of the Seven Years War, settlement in the Toronto area was limited even though its potential to serve as an effective link in the transportation and communications network associated with the fur trade was widely recognized (Careless, 1984:10). At the conclusion of the American War of Independence (1774-1783) however, the British were forced to recognize the emergence of a new political frontier which had to be maintained by a strong military presence. In addition, a number of British Loyalists travelled north in order to remain within British territory. Many of them were eventually given land grants by the Crown partly in exchange for their loyalty and partly as compensation for their estates, which had been confiscated in the Colonies. These developments led the colonial government to enter into negotiations for purchase of tracts of land from the Mississaugas, who they recognized as the “owners” of the north shore of Lake Ontario.

The Toronto Purchase (Treaty 13) was made between the Crown and the Mississaugas on September 23, 1787, and then renegotiated on August 1, 1805. The main purpose of the treaty was to secure access to communication routes and posts along the shore of Lake Ontario and to connect Niagara and Kingston, leading to the creation of twelve townships (Surtees, 1984:60). However, the 1787 agreement had many inconsistencies. The document did not describe the physical boundaries of the treaty, or the quantity of land surrendered, nor did the body of the document name the Chiefs of the bands with whom the surrender was negotiated. At the end of the document, the names of three Chiefs, Wabakinine, Neace, and Pakquan, together with their dodems, appear on slips of paper that had been attached to the document, suggesting that this was not the document that the Mississauga representatives were presented during negotiations (Surtees, 1984:62).



In light of these inconsistencies, the Crown, as represented by William Claus, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, approached the Mississaugas in 1805 with the intent of identifying the land in question and formally purchasing it from them. The formal deed of surrender confirming the Toronto purchase was drawn up and executed on August 1, 1805, the date that the surrender of the Mississauga tract was negotiated. In addition to confirming the 1787 transaction made with Sir John Johnson, the deed included a detailed legal description of the boundaries of the surrendered parcel. However, the revised boundaries of the 1805 purchase appear to be significantly larger than the original description of the lands. Due to the inconsistencies between the 1787 and 1805 treaties and the fact that the Crown did not disclose to the Mississaugas in 1805 that the previous treaty was invalid, this treaty was subject to a specific claims process – ultimately leading to a settlement in 2010 between the Federal government and the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2017).

Geographic Township of Vaughan

The British government acquired the area comprising Vaughan Township from the Mississauga Nation as part of the Toronto Purchase in 1787. John Stegman, Deputy Surveyor, drew up a rough plan for the location of Vaughan in 1788; however, Abraham Iredell completed the first survey in 1795 along Yonge Street and the first legal settlers occupied their land holdings in 1796. The township was named in honour of Benjamin Vaughan, who was one of the negotiators for the Treaty of Paris which ended the American Revolutionary War in 1783. The township was not surveyed in its entirety until 1851, and the sidelines were resurveyed in 1861. The survey divided the township into eleven north-south concessions with 200-acre lots. The exceptions were Concessions 9, 10 and 11, which were cut off in the south due to original survey line of the Toronto Purchase on the west and Yonge Street on the east. The east to west sideroads were located one-and-a-quarter miles apart. In 1792, Lieutenant Governor Simcoe announced a plan to attract settlers to Upper Canada, offering 200 acres of land, provided they undertake certain duties in return. By 1800, all the lots on Yonge Street between the current Steeles Avenue and Langstaff Road had been granted. Vaughan was initially settled by Loyalists, the children of Loyalists, disbanded soldiers, and by Americans including the Pennsylvania Dutch, French



Huguenots, and Quakers. In 1805, Boulton noted that the soil in Vaughan was “much improved,” and due to its proximity to York “may be expected to form an early and flourishing settlement.” By the 1840s, the township was noted for its excellent land and “well cleared and highly cultivated farms” (Boulton, 1805:89; Smith, 1846:199; Reaman, 1971:19; Armstrong, 1985:148; Rayburn, 1997:355).

In the period between 1814 and 1860, the lots and concessions that had been previously surveyed formed the basis for the clearing of land for future agricultural development. The township population grew slowly until the 1820s when Crown and Clergy Reserve land became available for purchase. In the late 1820s and early 1830s there was a substantial increase in British migration to the area. Smith’s *Canadian Gazetteer* (1846) described Vaughan in 1846 as follows:

a township of excellent land; [Vaughan] is well settled and contains numerous, well cleared and highly cultivated farms. The land is generally rolling, and the timber a mixture of hardwood and pine. The land is watered by branches of the River Humber. The Yonge Street Road separates the township from that of Markham. There are six grist and twenty-five saw mills in the township (Smith, 1846).

The Township prospered economically as a farming area between 1840 and 1867 with Toronto to the south a major market. Centres of settlement developed as service and institutional communities to support the burgeoning agricultural growth in Vaughan.

The Township was incorporated in 1850 as a municipal government. Construction for the Ontario Simcoe and Huron Railway began in 1852 and the line was opened through Vaughan Township in 1853 with a station in Concord. It was renamed the Northern Railway Company in 1858, and later became part of the Grand Trunk Railway and then Canadian National Railway circa 1920. The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway was opened through the west part of the Township in 1871. This facilitated growth in population of both rural and urban communities in the Township of Vaughan. Improvements to water and sewage infrastructure aided development.



Tremaine's Map of the County of York (Tremaine, 1860) shows a developed agricultural landscape, traversed by the Humber River and its tributaries, with small hamlets, a local road system and churches and schoolhouses. The Township continued to develop economically in the 1860s and 1870s. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York* (Miles and Company, 1878) shows a well-established and prosperous agricultural township dotted with farmsteads, small hamlets and villages. Although Yonge Street on the east side of the township was the principal route to the markets in Toronto to the south, two railways built through the township greatly increased market access for the farmers and contributed to the township's prosperity. Agriculture continued as the principal land use throughout the nineteenth century.

Vellore

The hamlet of Vellore is located along Weston Road between Rutherford Road and Major MacKenzie Drive, in the centre of the former Township of Vaughan. The village is centred around the location of the Township Hall and the adjacent Vellore School, S.S. Number 9. The name 'Vellore' comes from a location in India that was the site of a victory by Sir Arthur Wellesley and was applied to the new Post Office in 1864. The Post Office would operate until 1916 (Reaman, 1971:124).

The settlement itself pre-dates the Post Office, with the first settler in the area believed to have been John Frank on Lot 19, Concession 5. A log schoolhouse was constructed around 1837 on a half-acre parcel of land in the northwest corner of Lot 17, Concession 5. This original schoolhouse was roughly 16 feet by 20 feet and served School Section Number 9, an area of two-and-a-half square miles (approximately 6.5 square kilometres). Pupils sat on benches, and heat came via a single fireplace. This original log building was replaced by a 30-foot by 40-foot frame schoolhouse in 1868. This new school featured double desks and was heated by a box stove. Renovations to this structure were completed in 1904, with the addition of hardwood floors, slate blackboards, single seat desks, a front platform and a drilled well. Further improvements to the building were made in 1925, when the school was raised and bricked and a concrete basement with a furnace was installed underneath. Electric lighting was installed four years later.



The school was eventually closed in 1964. Of note, one of the early teachers at the school was Alexander Muir, author of 'The Maple Leaf Forever' (Reaman, 1971: 124; 184-185).

In 1845, the Vellore Township Hall was constructed immediately to the south of the Vellore School. Initially a red frame building with white trim, it was bricked and updated with a columned front veranda in 1919. Also at that time, the building was renamed as the 'Vaughan Memorial Hall', to honour those who perished in the First World War. With the establishment of municipal government following the Baldwin Act of 1849, the Hall was used for local township council meetings. This building served as the administrative centre for the Township of Vaughan from 1850 until 1942 (City of Vaughan, 2022).

In addition to the Township Hall, Vellore School and Post Office, through the nineteenth century Vellore would feature a general store, blacksmith shop, wagon maker's shop and four houses (Reaman, 1971:24).

Both the existing Vellore School (1868) and Township Hall (circa 1845-1850) buildings, along with an associated drive shed located to the rear, were designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act as being of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest in 1983 (Corporation of the Town of Vaughan, 1983).

North Half of Lot 17, Concession 5

The 100-acre north half of Lot 17, Concession 5 was initially patented to John Crossan in 1812. The north half of the Lot was then sold to John Snider for a price of £102.10.0 in 1830. In 1837, one-half acre was donated to John Frank *et alia*, trustees for the construction of a new school. The remainder of the property was transferred to Jacob Snider in 1841. In 1845, a small parcel was purchased from Jacob Snider by the District Council of the Home District for the construction of the Vaughan Township Hall, with another parcel being sold off to the Municipal Council of the Township of Vaughan between 1850 and 1858 (Ontario Land Registry Access, no date).

According to Mulvaney *et alia* (1885:365-366) the Snider family originated in Pennsylvania, leaving to come to Canada in 1800. Jacob Snider was born on the



journey north, and in 1830 settled on Lot 17, Concession 5 in Vaughan Township. He was married to Fanny Mussulman and known for his skill as a surgeon, as well as acting as Township tax collector and assessor (Reaman, 1971:220). Their son John was born in 1821 near the Village of Maple and would eventually marry Mary Sturp in 1852. Following the death of the elder Jacob Snider in 1864, John Snider would occupy the family farm. His children were Susannah, Jacob and David (Mulvaney *et alia*, 1885:365-366; Reaman, 1971:220).

There is some discrepancy between the various official documents and historical accounts of the Snider family. Although ownership information suggests that a John Snider was the owner of the north half of Lot 17 from 1830 until selling it to Jacob Snider in 1841, one historical account recalls Jacob Snider being the owner from 1830 until his death in 1864 (Mulvaney *et alia*, 1885:365-366). Reaman (1971:220), however, suggests that Jacob Snider settled on Lot 18, while his son John Snider was the one who initially settled Lot 17, although he was only born in 1821. Both the 1837 and 1846 Home District directories list Jacob Snider as the occupant of Lot 17, Concession 5 (Brown, 1846:96; Walton, 1837:146).

Following Jacob Snider's death in 1864, the 98-acre parcel remained with the Snider family, eventually coming to be owned by his son John. Following his own death around 1898, the property was willed to his daughter, Susannah Snider. The mid-1940s saw much of the Lot being purchased from Susannah Jarrett (Snider) by the Minister of Highways, Ontario for the construction of the nearby Highway 400 and the development of the broader area (Ontario Land Registry Access, no date).

In 1947, a 2.019-acre parcel was sold by the Minister of Highways, Ontario to the Trustees of S. S. #9, Township of Vaughan. This roughly rectangular parcel is located immediately to the east of the existing drive shed and forms much of the eastern portion of the existing Vellore Hall Park property. One year later, another parcel (25 feet by 82.5 feet in the northwest corner of the lot) was sold by the Township to the Trustees of S. S. #9, Township of Vaughan.

In 1949, a 20-foot-wide right-of-way extending for 231 feet between the Vellore Township Hall and Vellore School buildings was leased for five years by the Public School Section No. 9 for the Township of Vaughan.



In 1964, Mabel Snider sold a parcel along the western limits of the lot (which would become a separate residential lot) to William J. Law. The limits outlined in this transaction appear to have been incorrect, and were corrected in 1967. That same year, this parcel was sold by William J. Law and his wife Catherine S. Law to Enrico and Angela Moretto (one half) and Italo and Adelia Moretto (the other half).

In 1968, the Public School Board of the Township School Area of Vaughan granted three parcels in the northwest of the lot which had become the broader Vellore School lands, to Township of Vaughan for a cost of \$2.00.

In 1983, By-Law 26-83 was passed by the Corporation of the Town of Vaughan to designate the property which had come to be known municipally as 9547 Weston Road (the location of the Vellore School and Vellore Township Hall) as being of historical value or interest.

In 1986, the residential lot fronting onto Weston Road (initially created in 1964 and corrected in 1967) was sold to Louis Albert Borgo (half), Almerigo Borgo (one quarter), and Mary Louise Borgo (one quarter). In 1988, the ownership shares of this parcel were re-allocated.

No further ownership changes within the broader Vellore Hall Park property are recorded through 1996 (Ontario Land Registry Access, no date).

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 project area. 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 York* (Tremaine, 1860) (Figure 2) shows the project area in the western portion of the north half of Lot 17 within a parcel of land owned by Jacob Snider. Jacob Snider is also shown to have been the occupant of the eastern half of Lot 18, Concession 5, to the northeast.

Approximately 30 metres and 50 metres to the northwest, respectively, are the locations of the Vellore Township Hall and the Vellore School. No other structures are shown in the area. The settlement road of present-day Weston Road is illustrated approximately 100 metres to the west. An unnamed tributary of the west branch of the Don River is shown approximately three kilometres to the east and is the nearest source of water.

On the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York* (Miles and Co., 1878) (Figure 3), the project area continues to be shown to the southeast of the Vellore Township Hall and Schoolhouse, approximately 100 metres east of the course of Weston Road. It is situated in lands owned by John Snider, whose farm is shown to be located approximately 2.5 kilometres to the northeast. John Snider also owned lands in the eastern half of Lot 18, also featuring a farmhouse, with an orchard located to its west. To the north of the Vellore School (by now the updated frame structure) is a blacksmith shop, located in the southwest corner of Lot 18, approximately 150 metres northwest of the project area. The Vellore Post Office, as well as two residences are illustrated on the west side of Weston Road, to the northwest. The unnamed tributary of the west branch of the Don River is



illustrated in roughly the same location as the 1860 mapping and remains the closest source of water to the project area.

Early topographic mapping was also reviewed for the presence of potential historical features. Figure 4 illustrates the project area located on the 1914 Bolton Topographic Map (Department of Militia and Defence, 1914). Land features such as waterways, wetlands, woodlots, and elevation are clearly illustrated on this series of mapping, along with roads and structure locations. The project area is depicted as part of a cleared area just above the 725-foot (221 metre) elevation contour, adjacent to a mixed wooded area to the east and approximately 100 metres east of the course of Weston Road. To the northwest, the hamlet of Vellore (which boasted a telephone office at this time) features a cluster of mainly wood structures fronting onto both sides of the unmetalled Weston Road, which include a post office and school on the west side. Approximately 50 metres to the west of the project area a row of four structures is indicated, in the approximate location of the Vellore Township Hall and School. No water sources are illustrated in the vicinity of the project area, with the nearest lying approximately one kilometre to the east.

1.2.4 Review of Aerial Imagery

In order to further understand the previous land use on the project area, twentieth-century aerial imagery was reviewed (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954; York Region, 2022). Figure 5 shows the project area on 1954 aerial photography. It depicts the project area within an agricultural area southeast of the community of Vellore. Wooded lands are visible to the south and east. No structures are shown within the project area at this time, however the western limits contain some treed lands associated with a residence located approximately 50 metres to the west, fronting onto Weston Road. To the northwest of the property, the Vellore Township Hall and Vellore School complex can be seen. Figure 6 shows the location of the project area on aerial imagery from 1970, 1988, 1999 and satellite imagery from 2002. In 1970, the project area is situated in scrubland areas, and shown similar to the earlier 1954 imagery. By 1988, the project area is shown to have been located in lawn areas, southwest of a newly-installed baseball diamond. A parking area has been added to the immediate northwest of the project area. By 1999, the project area continues to



be situated within lawn areas, while the adjacent parking area has been expanded and the baseball diamond reconfigured. The surrounding lands continue to be predominantly rural. Satellite imagery from 2002 shows the project area to have remained as greenspace, with essentially the present configuration of Vellore Hall Park in the surrounding area. The earlier residence to the west of the project area has been demolished and replaced with a parking lot. Extensive, new residential development can be seen in the surrounding area at this time.

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the project 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 project area, 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 project area is located along the extreme northern edge of the AkGv Borden block.

Twenty archaeological sites have been registered within an approximate one-kilometre radius of the project area, though none are within the immediate vicinity (The Ministry, 2022). The closest of these are the Vellore 2 (AlGv-162) site, an Early Archaic scatter located approximately 200 metres northeast of the



current project area and the Vellore Farm (AlGv-163) site, a historic Euro-Canadian scatter located approximately 200 metres northwest of the current project area (The Ministry, 2022). A detailed summary of nearby sites is available in Appendix A.

The project area is situated between the East Humber River and the West Branch of the Don River. These river valleys were a focal point for the establishment of a series of large, ancestral Huron settlements during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. These settlements, which typically ranged in size from 1-4 hectares, were often fortified and associated with nearby ossuaries. Notable examples of these settlements include Boyd (AkGv-3), Seed-Barker (AkGv-1) and Skandatut (AlGv-193) on the East Humber and Teston (AlGv-2) and Keffer (AkGv-14) on the West Don (York Region, 2014).

The nearest of these settlements to the project area is the Jarrett-Lahmer (AlGv-18) site, located approximately 1,250 metres to the northwest.

1.3.2 Previous Assessments

During the course of the background research, it was determined that four archaeological assessments had been completed on or within 50 metres of the project area. The limits and results of these assessments in the vicinity of the project area are illustrated on Figure 7.

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Block 32, O.P.A. Number 400

From 1996 to 1997, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Block 32, O.P.A. Number 400, Part of Lots 16 to 20, Concession 5, in the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York (Archaeological Services Inc., 1999, Contract Information Forms 96-019 and 97-017). The 150-hectare study area for this assessment is located to the north of Rutherford Road, between Highway 400 and Weston Road in the City of Vaughan. The boundary of this study area lies immediately adjacent to the current project area, to the south. The Stage 1 background research for the Block 32 Lands



determined that no sites had previously been identified within the study area, however most of the study area featured archaeological potential.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted through a combination of pedestrian survey and test pit survey at five-metre intervals over the course of two field seasons. Although part of the study area, comprising the mature woodlot to the south of the current project area does not appear to have been assessed as part of Stage 2 component of this study. The 1996-1997 assessment resulted in the identification of three Indigenous isolated findspots, four Indigenous sites and three Euro-Canadian sites. The Indigenous sites include Westford I (AkGv-151), Westford II (AkGv-152), Vellore I (AlGv-160) and Vellore II (AlGv-162). The Euro-Canadian sites are composed of Lehman I (AkGv-154), Lehman II (AkGv-155), and McNaughton (AkGv-165).

Westford I (AkGv-151) is a Middle Archaic lithic scatter consisting of a large Brewerton side-notched projectile point, along with two secondary knapping flakes, one secondary retouch flake and a single piece of chert shatter. Westford II (AkGv-152) is a probable Archaic lithic scatter consisting of an incomplete projectile point, a utilized secondary knapping flake and a secondary retouch flake. Vellore I (AlGv-160) is a possible Middle Woodland lithic scatter consisting of a heavily retouched side-notched projectile point, along with three biface fragments, three pieces of retouched chert debitage, four utilized chert flakes, three secondary knapping flakes, eight secondary retouch flakes, three pieces of chert shatter and one piece of slate debitage. The assemblage was composed of a variety of lithic raw materials. Vellore II (AlGv-162) is an Early Archaic lithic scatter, consisting of a Nettling projectile point, along with a primary reduction flake, a secondary retouch flake and a piece of shatter.

Given their isolated nature, two the three Indigenous findspots were not considered to represent significant archaeological resources, and no further work was recommended. It was recommended that the other findspot, P4, be revisited in order to determine its possible association with the nearby Vellore I (AlGv-160) site. If the findspot proved to be isolated, no further work was recommended.

Westford I (AkGv-151), Westford II (AkGv-152), Vellore I (AlGv-160) and Vellore II (AlGv-162) were determined to represent potentially significant archaeological



resources, and Stage 3 investigations were recommended in order to determine their character and extent. These investigations would consist of a controlled surface pickup of artifacts, followed by the excavation of one metre test units across the site area in order to determine the nature and extent of cultural deposits. Following Stage 3 investigations, a recommendation would be made as to whether the sites required further Stage 4 mitigation or would be freed from further archaeological concern. Westford I (AkGv-151), Westford II (AkGv-152), Vellore I (AlGv-160) and Vellore II (AlGv-162) are located approximately 550 metres to the south, 400 metres to the south, 500 metres to the northeast and 200 metres to the northeast of the current project area, respectively.

The Euro-Canadian Lehman I (AkGv-154) and Lehman II (AkGv-155) sites were deemed to represent mid- to late-nineteenth century occupations and were not considered significant archaeological resources. No further work at these sites was recommended.

The early- to mid-nineteenth century Euro-Canadian McNaughton (AlGv-165) site was determined to represent a significant archaeological resource and Stage 3 and 4 investigations were recommended if the site could not be avoided. The Stage 3 investigations would consist of a controlled surface pickup of artifacts, followed by the excavation of one metre test units across the site areas in order to determine the nature and extent of cultural deposits. If significant cultural deposits were encountered, following Stage 3 investigations comprehensive Stage 4 excavation would be required, consisting of the mechanical removal of all topsoil in the site area and the documentation and excavation of any identified archaeological deposits. The McNaughton (AlGv-165) site is located approximately 750 metres northeast of the current project area.

In addition to these recommendations, the report also recommended that the mature woodlot located in the west-central portion of the study area (to the south of the current project area) be subjected to systematic test pit survey. No further work was recommended for all other land, that had been assessed as part of the Stage 2 assessment.



Western Vaughan Transportation Improvements Individual Environmental Assessment Archaeological Existing Conditions Report

In 2008, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a draft Archaeological Existing Conditions Report as part of the Western Vaughan Transportation Improvements Individual Environmental Assessment (Archaeological Services Inc., 2008). This was a high-level, broad study which identified and described the archaeological resources associated with the Western Vaughan Transportation Improvements Individual Environmental Assessment study area. This large study area is located in the City of Vaughan, and was roughly bounded by Teston Road to the north, by Highway 50 to the west, by Steeles Avenue to the south and by Highway 400 to the east. The current project area is situated in the eastern portion of this study area. The study was conducted in advance of proposed transportation improvements within the study area and with the purpose of aiding and assessing a number of alternatives within the Individual Environmental Assessment. Although the study area for this project included the current project area, it was not conducted at an individual property level, and is of little use for the current assessment.

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Western Vaughan Transportation Improvements Individual Environmental Assessment

In 2009, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Western Vaughan Transportation Improvements Individual Environmental Assessment, in the City of Vaughan, Region of York, Ontario (Archaeological Services Inc., 2014, Project Information Form P117-143-2009). This study was conducted following the earlier Existing Conditions report, and within the broader study area focused on a narrower study corridor, consisting of the areas of the Transportation Improvements Preferred Alternative. This Preferred Alternative consisted of proposed road and transit improvements which included the widening of sections of Major Mackenzie Drive, Rutherford Road, Highway 27, Weston Road, Pine Valley Drive, and Highway 50, and the construction of a new section of Major Mackenzie Drive west of Highway 27. The study corridor for this project consisted mainly of a 30-metre buffer on either side of the existing road centre line along these routes. In the area of the present



project area, this study corridor was located approximately 50 metres to the west, composed of a 30-metre buffer from the centre line of Weston Road. The assessment concluded that those areas within the study corridor to the west and northwest of the present project area had been disturbed and did not warrant any further archaeological assessment. Those lands within the corridor to the southwest, associated with the large woodlot, were found to have archaeological potential and would require a further Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment if they were to be impacted by development activities.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Western Vaughan Transportation Improvements Preliminary Design Individual Environmental Assessment

In 2010, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Western Vaughan Transportation Improvements Preliminary Design Individual Environmental Assessment, in the City of Vaughan, Region of York, Ontario (Archaeological Services Inc., 2011, Contract Information Form P117-156-2009). This study was conducted following the earlier Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment and included those lands that were identified by that study as having archaeological potential, as well as new lands outside that corridor. Lands were assessed where permission to enter was available. The Stage 2 assessment was conducted through a combination of pedestrian survey and test pit survey at five-metre intervals and resulted in the identification of one Late Archaic findspot (AkGv-308) and one indeterminate Indigenous findspot that was not registered. Both of these sites were not considered significant archaeological resources, and no further work was recommended. In the vicinity of the present project area, the right-of-way along the east side of Weston Road, adjacent to the southern woodlot was assessed and was found to be disturbed. Within the study corridor, those lands along the western edge of the woodlot outside the existing right-of-way were not assessed as part of this study. The assessment recommended that no further work be required for the assessed lands within the proposed grading limits, however Stage 2 assessment was required for those unassessed lands that were determined to have archaeological potential. Additionally, monitoring of topsoil stripping in part of the study area was recommended as part of an ossuary burial avoidance strategy, in those lands



within the study corridor which are within 1000 metres of a documented Late Woodland settlement and also within 300 metres of a current of former water source. Lands adjacent to the current project area were not included in this particular recommendation.

1.3.3 Physiography

The project area is situated within the Peel Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario. The Peel Plain covers a large area across the central portions of the regional municipalities of York, Peel and Halton and the City of Toronto (Chapman and Putnam 1984:174-176). The surface of the plain is characterized by level to gently rolling topography, with a consistent, gradual slope toward Lake Ontario. The plain is made up of deep deposits of dense, limestone and shale imbued till, often covered by a shallow layer of clay sediment. 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 rivers cut across the plain, draining southward into Lake Ontario. The project area exists within a smaller physiographic landform area characterized by bevelled till plains (Ontario Geological Survey, 2007).

The surficial geology of the project area is till, consisting of clay to silt-textured till derived from glaciolacustrine deposits or shale (Ontario Geological Survey, 2018).

The project area straddles the division between the Black Creek-Humber River Outlet Watershed and the Don River Watershed (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, 2020).

The Black Creek Watershed is the smallest of the five subwatersheds of the Humber River, draining an area of 6,600 hectares. Its headwaters are located north of Major MacKenzie Road in the City of Vaughan. It flows in a general northwest to southeast direction before connecting with the Humber River near the former Village of Lambton Mills in the City of Toronto (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 2008).

The Don River Watershed covers an area of approximately 36,000 hectares. The Don River itself is almost 38 kilometers in length, flowing from atop the Oak



Ridges Moraine southwards to empty into Lake Ontario at the Keating Channel (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 2009).

1.3.4 Existing Conditions

The project area is approximately 0.17 hectare and is located within a mixed commercial and medium-density residential area in the City of Vaughan (Figure 8). It is situated within the larger property of Vellore Hall Park, located at 9541 Weston Road. The Vellore Hall Park consists of manicured lawn space, pathways, a paved parking lot, as well as a gazebo and the Vellore Township Hall and School buildings. The entirety of the project area is composed of a manicured lawn area. It is bounded by a paved parking lot to the west, by wooded lands to the south, by adjacent lawn areas to the east and by a concrete pathway to the north.

1.3.5 Review of Indigenous Archaeological Potential

The Standards, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that lands within 300 metres of primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams and creeks), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes and swamps), as well as ancient water sources (such as 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) have potential for archaeological resources. 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 commonly used variables for predictive modelling of site location.

Geographic characteristics, such as distinct topographic features and soils, also indicate archaeological potential. These characteristics include 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 Indigenous archaeological potential.

The generic distance-to-water potential model has been refined for the *Archaeological Management Plan for the Regional Municipality of York* (York Region, 2014). According to the *Management Plan's* modelling criteria, undisturbed lands within 250 metres of major rivers and their tributaries, in addition to the original Lake Ontario and Lake Simcoe shorelines have 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. The *Management Plan* also identifies potential for Indigenous resources within 100 metres of registered Indigenous sites. The *Archaeological Management Plan for the Regional Municipality of York* also includes an Ossuary Potential Model, which places a 1000 metre buffer around Late Woodland village sites for which an ossuary has not been identified, in lands which are located within 300 metres of a current or former water source.

No nearby watercourses have been identified during the survey of historic mapping and aerial and satellite imagery. The project area is not associated with any nearby distinct topographic features or soils, and no registered Indigenous sites are located within 100 metres. As such, according to the *Archaeological Management Plan for the Regional Municipality of York*, the potential for the presence of Indigenous archaeological resources within the subject property is low. However, given the location of a previously identified Indigenous site within 300 metres of the project area, and according to the more generic model of potential present in the Provincial Standards, the project area would contain potential for Indigenous archaeological resources.



1.3.6 Review of Historical Archaeological Potential

The Standards, Section 1.3.1 stipulates those 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 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.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth-century farmsteads (that is, 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 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 Management Plan for the Regional Municipality of York* considers a similar suite of criteria or indicators (York Region, 2014). 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 100 metres of settlement roads and early railways.

The project area is located approximately 80 metres east of a historical transportation corridor (Weston Road) and less than 100 metres to the southeast of settlement features illustrated on historic mapping (Figures 2 to 4). These



features are associated with the extant Vellore School and Township Hall complex. Both the Vellore School (1868) and Township Hall (circa 1845-1850) buildings, along with an associated drive shed located to the rear, were designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act as being of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest in 1983 (Corporation of the Town of Vaughan, 1983).

As such, there is potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian historical archaeological resources within the project area, depending on the degree of subsequent soil alteration.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on November 7, 2022, in order to inventory, identify, and describe any archaeological resources extant within the project area 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 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 1-7; Figure 9). Field observations and photographs were recorded with a Trimble Catalyst Global Navigation Satellite System Global Positioning System unit using World Geodetic System 84.

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, no areas of the project area were identified as having no potential for the presence of archaeological resources.

2.2 Test Pit Survey

The project area consists of a manicured lawn area located to the east of an existing parking lot (Images 1-2; Figure 9). As no areas were identified as having



no archaeological potential and in accordance with the Standards, Section 2.1.2, the entirety of the lands within the project area was assessed by means of a test pit survey conducted at intervals of five metres and increased to ten metres when disturbance was encountered (Images 3-4; Figure 9). All standards under Section 2.1.2 Test Pit Survey of the Standards were met. Test pits were hand excavated at least five centimetres into subsoil, when possible, and all soil was screened through six-millimetre mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The test pits were 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 adjacent structures and/or disturbances when possible. Upon completion, all test pits were backfilled.

Approximately 35% of the test pit area was surveyed at five metre intervals where both surface and buried topsoil was encountered. These areas were found in the western half of the project area. A small area in the northwest of the project area featured a surface A-horizon, consisting of approximately 30 centimetres of very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam, overlying a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy clay subsoil (B-horizon) (Image 5). Test pits in the remainder of the western part of the project area consisted of approximately 20 centimetres of a dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam landscape fill, overlying approximately 30 centimetres of very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam (A-horizon), overlying a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy clay subsoil (B-horizon) (Image 6).

The balance of the test pit area (approximately 65%) featured disturbed test-pit profiles and was surveyed at 10-metre intervals. Disturbed test pits were observed in the eastern portion of the project area. Disturbed test pit profiles consisted of approximately 20 centimetres of a dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam landscape fill, overlying approximately 100 centimetres of pale brown (10YR 6/3) sand and gravel fill (Image 7). Due to this deep fill exceeding a depth of 120 centimetres, test pit excavation ceased due to health and safety concerns and subsoil was not reached in this area.



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 project area 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 Her Majesty the King in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, and any other legitimate interest groups.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by the City of Vaughan to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Part of Vellore Hall Park, 9541 Weston Road, Part of Lot 17, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Vaughan, County of York, now in the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York (Figure 1). The development envelope (project area) is approximately 0.17 hectares and consists of only a small portion of the larger property limits for 9541 Weston Road.

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 the general guidance provided by the *York Region Archaeological Management Plan* (York Region, 2014). This research indicated there was potential for both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian historical archaeological resources in the project area.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on November 7, 2022. The project area was assessed by means of a test pit survey conducted at intervals of five metres and increased to ten metres when disturbance was encountered. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the test pit survey.



5.0 Recommendations

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

1. No further archaeological assessment of the project area be required.
2. Should proposed impacts from any current or future developments on the larger 9541 Weston Road property extend beyond the limits of the assessed project area, as illustrated on Figure 9, an additional Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment must be conducted in accordance with the 2011 Standards.

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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism should 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 Ministry approval has been received.

6.0 Legislation Compliance Advice

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, RSO 2005, 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 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 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, 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 of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services 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: Manicured lawn making up the project area.



Image 2: Manicured lawn making up the project area.



Image 3: Field crew test pitting at five metre intervals



Image 4: Field crew test pitting at ten metre intervals.



Image 5: Typical undisturbed test pit profile (surface A-horizon) in the northwest of the project area.



Image 6: Typical undisturbed test pit profile (buried A-horizon) in the west of the project area.

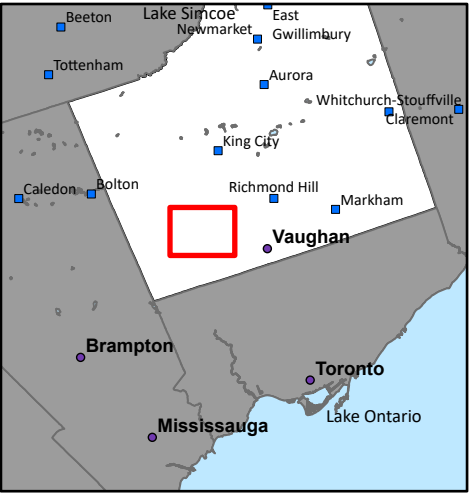
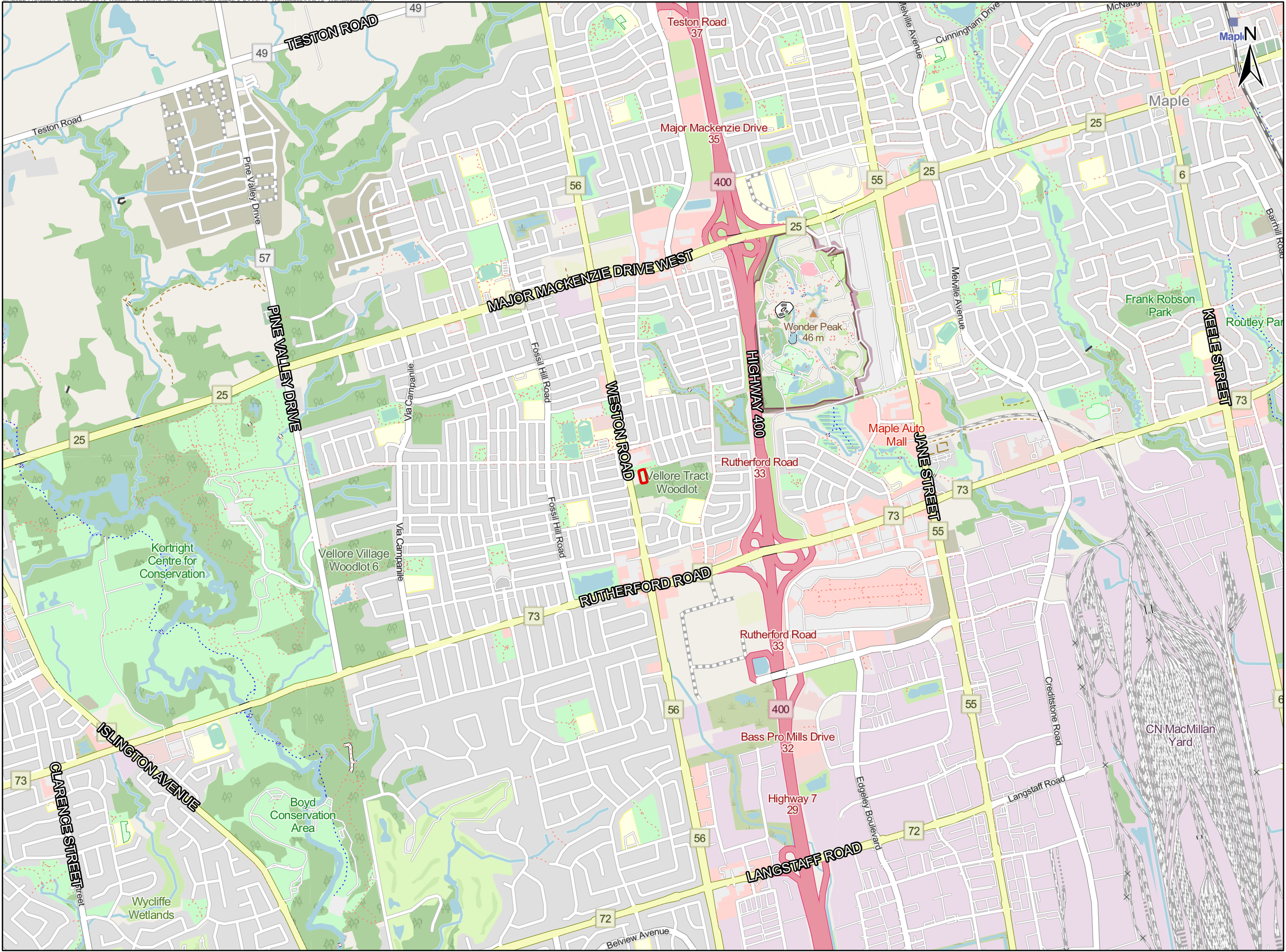


Image 7: Typical disturbed test pit profile in the southeast of the project area.

9.0 Maps

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures





 PROJECT AREA

Sources: Map data ©
OpenStreetMap
contributors, Microsoft,
Facebook, Inc. and its
affiliates, Esri Community
Maps contributors, Map
layer by Esri

Projection: NAD 1983
UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:25,000
Page Size: 11 x 17



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Date: 7/19/2022 9:30 AM

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File: Figure1



Figure 1: Location of the Project Area



Figure 2: Project Area Located on the 1860 Tremaine Map of the County of York



Figure 3: Project Area Located on the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York

	 PROJECT AREA	Sources: Tremaine Map of the County of York, 1860 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York, 1878 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:15,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11	<div> 0  500 </div> Metres ASI Project No.: 22PL-225 Date: 7/26/2022 Drawn By: jfernandez File: 22PL225_fig2_3_Hist
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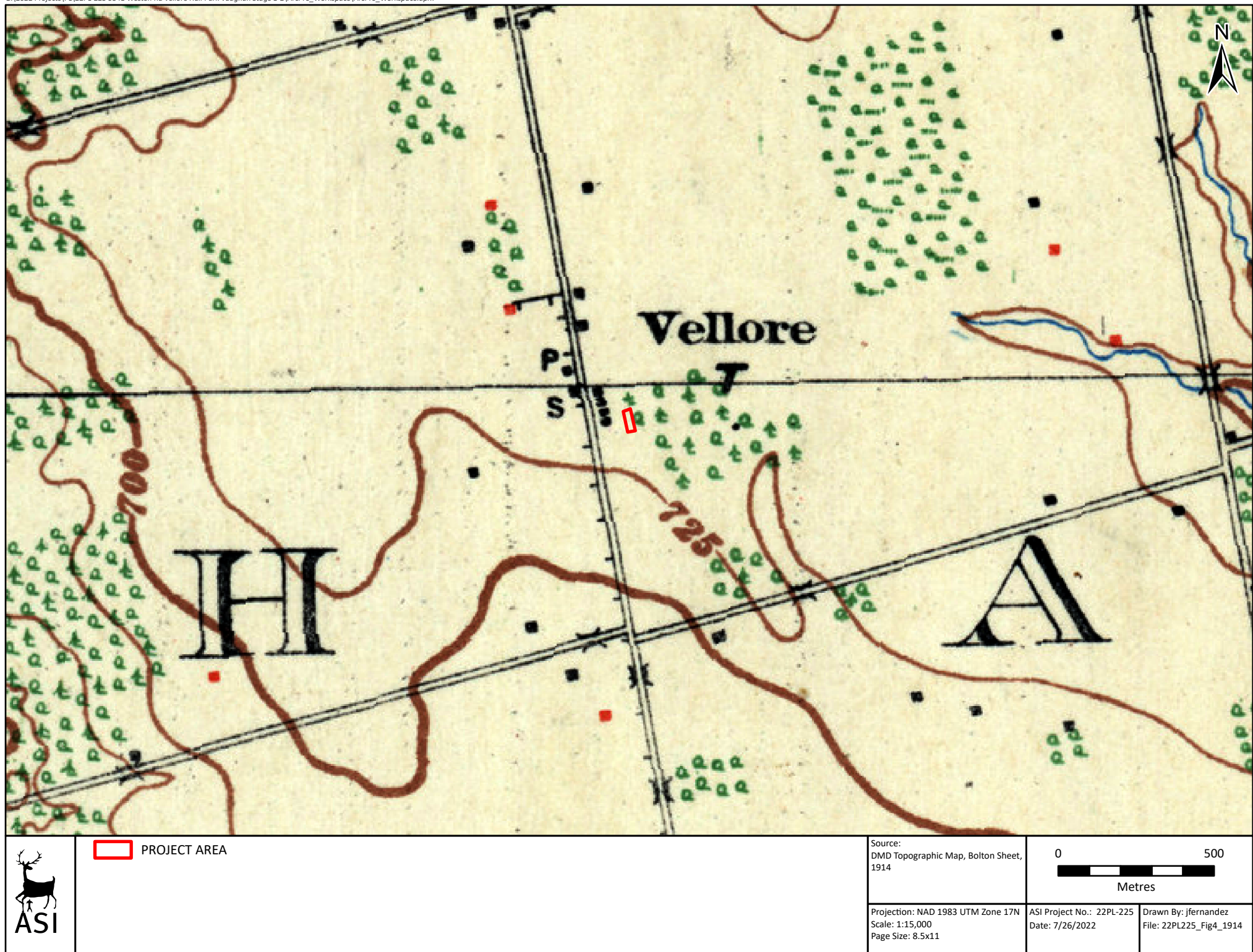


Figure 4: Project Area Located on the 1914 Bolton Topographic Map



	 PROJECT AREA	Source: Aerial Survey of Ontario, 1954	<div>0 125</div>  <div>Metres</div>
		Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:5,000 Page Size: 8.5x11	

Figure 5: Project Area Located on 1954 Air Photo of Southern Ontario



1970



1988



1999



2002

	 PROJECT AREA	 Metres	
		Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:7,500 Page Size: 8.5x11	ASI Project No.: 22PL-225 Date: 8/3/2022 12:50 PM Drawn By: riatour File: 8.5x11_Historic_x4

Figure 6: Project Area Located on 1970, 1988, 1999 Aerial Imagery and 2002 Satellite Imagery



Figure 7: Archaeological Assessments Within 50 Metres of the Project Area





	 PROJECT AREA	Source: City of Toronto, ON, Maxar, Microsoft	<div>010</div> <div></div> <div>Metres</div>	
		Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:500 Page Size: 8.5x11	ASI Project No.: 22PL-225 Date: 12/8/2022	Drawn By: pbikoulis File: 22PL225_Fig8_Existing

Figure 8: Existing Conditions of the Project Area

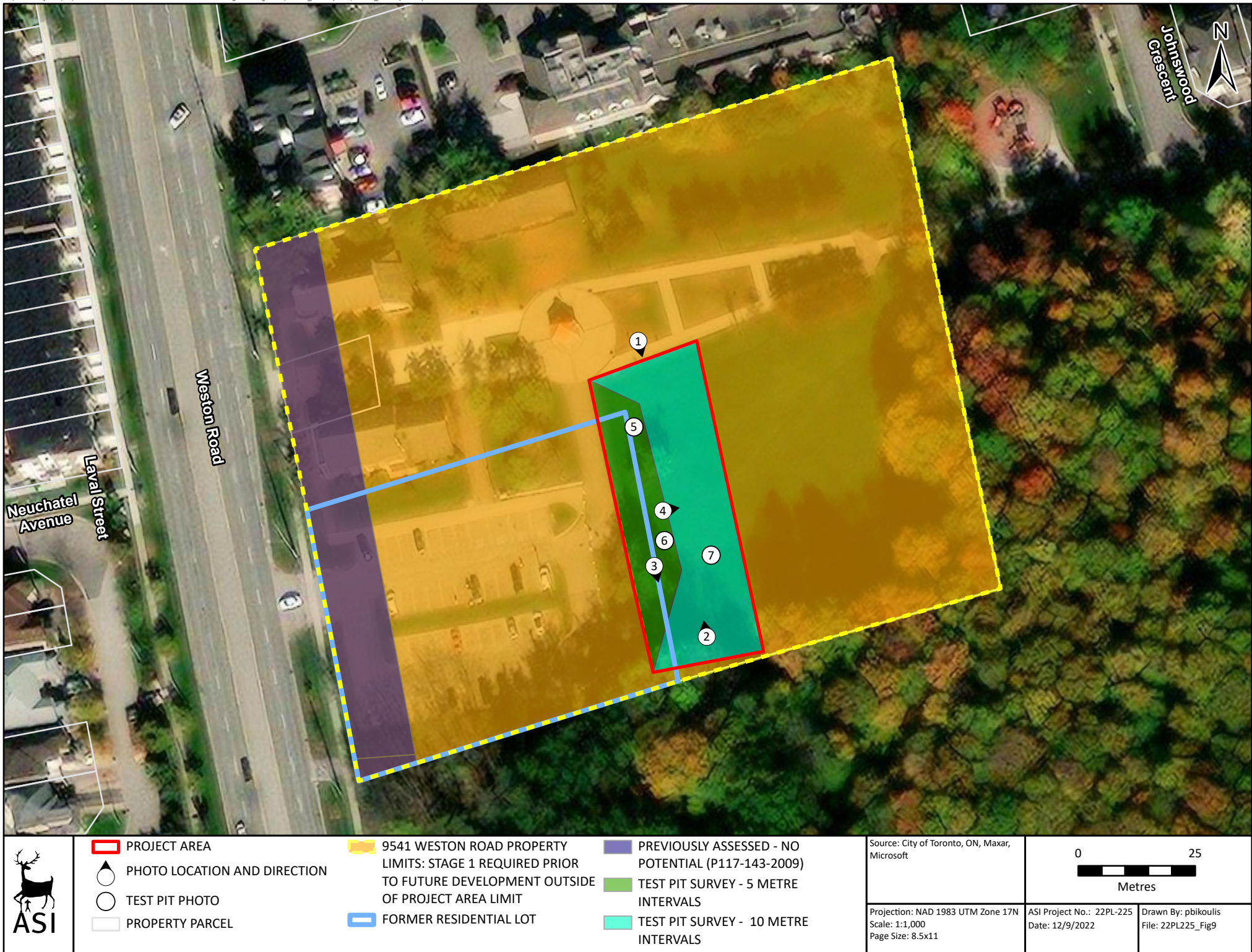


Figure 9: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results

10.0 Appendix A: Archaeological Sites Registered Within a One-Kilometre Radius

A total of twenty archaeological sites registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database are located within a one-kilometre radius of the Project Area (accessed from Past Portal on July 19, 2022).

Borden Number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AkGv-144	-	Indigenous	Findspot	Archaeological Services Inc., 1998
AkGv-145	-			Archaeological Services Inc., 1998
AkGv-146	-	Indigenous	Findspot	Archaeological Services Inc., 1998
AkGv-148	-	Indigenous	Findspot	Archaeological Services Inc., 1998
AkGv-149	Cowan	Euro-Canadian	Homestead, Privy	Archaeological Services Inc., 1998; 1998

Borden Number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AkGv-150	McLean	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Archaeological Services Inc., 1998; 1998
AkGv-151	Westford 1	Middle Archaic	Campsite	Archaeological Services Inc., 1996; 1998
AkGv-152	Westford 2	Archaic	Campsite	Archaeological Services Inc., 1996; 1998
AkGv-154	Lehman 1	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Archaeological Services Inc., 1997
AkGv-155	Lehman 2	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Archaeological Services Inc., 1997
AkGv-161	Hector McLean	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Archaeological Services Inc., 1999
AkGv-163	Dickout	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Archaeological Services Inc., 1999

Borden Number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
ALGv-18	Jarrett-Lahmer	Late Woodland	Village, Burial	Orr, R., 1911; 1918; Konrad, 1972; Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates Inc., 1987; Dandy, 1987; Poulton, 1989; Archaeological Services Inc., 2017
ALGv-49	Circle Ridge 1	Indigenous	Campsite	Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates Inc., 1987
ALGv-160	Vellore 1	Indigenous	Scatter	Archaeological Services Inc., 1997; 1998
ALGv-161	Killdeer	Late Woodland	Unknown	Archaeological Services Inc., 1997; 1998
ALGv-162	Vellore 2	Early Archaic	Scatter	Archaeological Services Inc., 1997; 1998
ALGv-163	Vellore Farm	Euro-Canadian	Scatter	Archaeological Services Inc., 1998

Borden Number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
ALGv-165	McNaughton	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Archaeological Services Inc., 1996; 1997
ALGv-198	Constable	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Archaeological Services Inc., 2002; 2002