

ARCHEOWORKS INC.

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment for the
Proposed Development of 2960 Teston Road
Part 2 of Plan 65R-25880
Within Part of Lot 24, Concession 6
Geographic Township of Vaughan
Former County of York
Now in the City of Vaughan
Regional Municipality of York
Ontario**

**Project #: 096-VA8038-18
Licensee (#): Kassandra Aldridge (P439)
PIF#: P439-0002-2018**

Original Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *The Regional Municipality of York* to conduct a Stage 1-2 AA in support of the proposed development of a paramedic response station at municipal address 2960 Teston Road, in the City of Vaughan. This property will herein be referred to as the “study area.” The study area corresponds to Part 2 of Plan 65R-25880 and is located within part of Lot 24, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Vaughan, former County of York, now the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario.

During the Stage 2 AA deep and extensive disturbances were encountered for the majority of the study area. The remainder of the study area, consisting of areas of overgrown vegetation, was subjected to a test pit form of survey at five-metre intervals. Despite encountered areas of disturbance resulting from previous grading and construction activities, test pit survey remained at 5-metre intervals due to the small size of the study area and the presence of previously registered Aboriginal archaeological sites within 300 metres. No archaeological resources were encountered during the Stage 2 AA.

Considering the findings documented in this report, the following recommendation is presented:

1. Despite the negative findings during the Stage 2 test-pit investigation of the study area, per *Section 2.1.7, Standard 4.a* of the *2011 S&G* and in accordance with the recommendations of the York Region Archaeological Management Plan, on site construction monitoring for predevelopment topsoil removal (grading) of the subject lands will be required as its entire limits fall within 1000 metres of a documented Aboriginal village site (Teston Site), is within 300 metres of a current water source and falls within 100 metres of the documented location of the Teston Ossuary. Construction monitoring by a licenced archaeologist must occur to confirm the presence or absence of deeply buried human remains and/or archaeological resources tied to the Teston Ossuary and/or the Teston Site (AIGv-2).

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Objective

The objectives of a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA), as outlined by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('2011 S&G') published by the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport (MTCS)* (2011), are as follows:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition;
- To evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property;
- To document all archaeological resources on the property;
- To determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and,
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

1.2 Development Context

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *The Regional Municipality of York* to conduct a Stage 1-2 AA in support of the proposed development of a paramedic response station at municipal address 2960 Teston Road, in the City of Vaughan. This property will herein be referred to as the "study area." The study area corresponds to Part 2 of Plan 65R-25880 and is located within part of Lot 24, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Vaughan, former County of York, now the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario (*see Appendix A – Map 1*).

This study was triggered by the *Planning Act*. This Stage 1-2 AA was conducted pre-submission under the project direction of Ms. Kassandra Aldridge, under the archaeological consultant licence number P439, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (2009). Permission to investigate the study area was granted by *The Regional Municipality of York* on April 19th, 2018.

The Regional Municipality of York (or York Region) has an archaeological management plan (AMP), founded on the principles of archaeological potential modeling, and developed using a Geographic Information System (GIS) (Regional Municipality of York Region, 2018a). Archaeological site potential modeling incorporates a variety of sources, such as history, human geography, settlement archaeology, ecological archaeology, and paleoecology, to reconstruct past land use patterns. Some major limiting factors of the predictive model, especially with regard to predicting Pre-Contact site locations, include: the scantiness of systematic archaeological survey within a few areas of the city, limited knowledge of the Pre-Contact natural environment, and a substantively different world view from Pre-Contact Aboriginal people who may have situated within places for intangible reasons (i.e., ideological or aesthetic) that would

be impossible to understand or predict within the economically based parameters of this spatial analysis (ASI, 2014). Per the Regional Municipality of York AMP, the entire study area has archaeological potential (Regional Municipality of York Region, 2018a) (*see Map 2*).

1.3 Historical Context

To establish the historical context and archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a comprehensive review of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlement history, and a review of available historic mapping.

The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

1.3.1 Pre-Contact Period

The Pre-Contact Period of Southern Ontario includes numerous Aboriginal groups that continually progressed and developed within the environmental constraints they inhabited. **Table 1** includes a summary of the Pre-Contact Aboriginal history of Southern Ontario.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN		
Early	ca. 11,000-8,500 BC	Small groups of nomadic hunter-gathers who utilized seasonal and naturally available resources; sites are rare; hunted in small family groups who periodically gathered into larger groups/bands during favourable periods in the hunting cycle; artifacts include fluted and lanceolate stone points, scrapers and dart heads. - Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield Fluted Points (Early Paleo-Indian) - Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolates (Late Paleo-Indian) (Ellis and Deller, 1990, pp.37-64; Wright, 1994, p.25).
Late	ca. 8,500-7,500 BC	
ARCHAIC		
Early	ca. 7,800-6,000 BC	Descendants of Paleo-Indian ancestors; lithic scatters are the most commonly encountered site type; trade networks appear; artifacts include reformed fluted and lanceolate stone points with notched bases to attach to wooden shaft; ground-stone tools shaped by grinding and polishing; stone axes, adzes and bow and arrows. - Side-notched, corner-notched, bifurcate projectile points (Early Archaic) - Stemmed, Otter Creek/Other Side-notched, Brewerton side and corner-notched projectile points (Middle Archaic) - Narrow Point, Broad Point, Small Point projectile points (Late Archaic) (Ellis et al., 1990, pp.65-124; Wright, 1994, pp.26-28; Ellis, 2013, pp.41-46).
Middle	ca. 6,000-2,000 BC	
Late	ca. 2,500-500 BC	
WOODLAND		
Early	ca. 800 to 0 B.C.	Evolved out of Late Archaic Period; introduction of pottery (ceramic) where the earliest were coil-formed, under fired and likely utility usage; two primary cultural complexes: Meadowood (broad extent of occupation in southern Ontario) and Middlesex (restricted to Eastern Ontario); poorly understood settlement-subsistence patterns; artifacts include cache blades, and side-notched points that were often recycled into other tool forms; primarily

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CITY OF VAUGHAN, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK, ONTARIO**

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		Onondaga chert; commonly associated with Saugeen and Point Peninsula complexes. - Meadowood side-notched projectile points (Spence et al., 1990, pp.125-142; Wright, 1994, pp.29-30; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.89-97; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61).
Middle	ca. 200 B.C. to A.D. 700	Three primary cultural complexes: Point Peninsula (generally located throughout south-central and eastern Southern Ontario), Saugeen (generally located southwestern Southern Ontario), and Couture (generally located in southwestern-most part of Ontario); introduction of large “house” structures; settlements have dense debris cover indicating increased degree of sedentism; incipient horticulture burial mounds present; shared preference for stamped, scallop-edged or tooth-like decoration, but each cultural complex had distinct pottery forms. - Saugeen Point projectile points (Saugeen) - Vanport Point projectile points (Couture) - Snyder Point projectile points (Spence et al., 1990, pp.142-170; Wright, 1994, pp.28-33; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.97-102; Wright, 1999, pp.629-649; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61).
Late (Transitional)	ca. A.D. 600 to 1000	Princess Point exhibits few continuities from earlier developments with no apparent predecessors; hypothesized to have migrated into Ontario; the settlement data is limited, but oval houses are present; artifacts include ‘Princess Point Ware’ vessels that are cord roughened, with horizontal lines and exterior punctation; smoking pipes and ground stone tools are rare; introduction of maize/corn horticulture; continuity of Princess Point and Late Woodland cultural groups. - Triangular projectile points (Fox, 1990, pp.171-188; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.102-106).
Late (Early Ontario Iroquois Stage)	ca. A.D. 900 to 1300	Two primary cultures: Glen Meyer (located primarily in southwestern Ontario from Long Point on Lake Erie to southwestern shore of Lake Huron) and Pickering (encompassed north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing); well-made and thin-walled clay vessels with stamping, incising and punctation; multi-family longhouses and some small, semi-permanent palisade villages; increase in corn-yielding sites; crudely made smoking pipes, and worked bone/antler present; evolution of the ossuary burials. - Triangular-shaped, basally concave projectile points with downward projecting corners or spurs (Williamson, 1990, pp.291-320; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.106-109).
Late (Middle Ontario Iroquois Stage)	ca. A.D. 1300 to 1400	Fusion of Glen Meyer and Pickering caused by conquest and absorption of Glen Meyer by Pickering; two primary cultures: Uren (A.D. 1300-1350) and Middleport (A.D. 1350-1400); decorated clay vessels decrease; well-developed clay pipe complex that includes effigy pipes; increase in village sizes (0.5 to 1.7 ha) and campsites (0.1 to 0.6 ha) appear with some palisades; classic longhouse takes form; increasing reliance on maize and other cultigens such as beans and squash. - Triangular (side of corner or corner removed) notched projectile points - Middleport Triangular and Middleport Notched projectile points (Dodd et al., 1990, pp.321-360; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.109-115).
Late (Late Ontario Iroquois Stage)	ca. A.D. 1400 to 1600	Ontario Iroquoian sites describes two major groups east and west of the Niagara Escarpment: the ancestral Neutral Natives to the west, and the ancestral Huron-Wendat to the east; Huron-Wendat “concentrations of sites occur in the areas of the Humber River valley, the Rouge and Duffin Creek

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		<p>valleys, the lower Trent valley, Lake Scugog, the upper Trent River and Simcoe County” (Ramsden, 1990, p.363); longhouses; villages enlarged to 100 longhouses clustered together as horticulture (maize, squash, and beans) gained importance in subsistence patterns; villages chosen for proximity to water, arable soils, available firewood and defensible position; diet supplemented with fish; ossuaries; tribe/band formation; relocation to north of Lake Simcoe.</p> <p>- Huron-Wendat projectile points are limited but change from predominantly side-notched to unnotched triangular</p> <p>(Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Ramsden, 1990, pp.361-384; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.115-122; Warrick, 2000, p.446; TRCA, 2007, p.9).</p>

1.3.2 Contact Period

The Contact Period of Southern Ontario is marked by the European arrival, interaction, and influence with the established Aboriginal communities of Southern Ontario. During this time, territorial boundaries were moveable and complicated further by the migrations of groups and the amalgamation of groups due to warfare and disease. **Table 2** includes an overview of some of the main developments that occurred during the Contact Period of Southern Ontario.

Table 2: Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
European Contact	ca. A.D. 1600s	The area “south of Lake Simcoe and along the north shore of Lake Ontario remained a no-man’s land, with no permanent settlements and traversed only by raiding parties from the north or from the south” (Robinson, 1965, p.11); multiple Huron-Wendat villages and campsites north of Lake Simcoe; French arrival into Ontario; trade relationship with Huron and French established; trade goods begin to replace traditional tools/items; Jesuit missionaries; epidemics (Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Trigger, 1994, pp.47-55; Warrick, 2008, pp.12, 245).
Five (later Six) Nation Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) Arrival	ca. A.D. 1650s	The Five (later Six) Nations (or Haudenosaunee), originally located south of the Great Lakes, engaged in warfare with Huron-Wendat neighbours as their territory no longer yielded enough furs; Five Nations of Iroquois attacked and destroyed numerous Huron-Wendat villages in 1649-50; the small groups that remained became widely dispersed throughout the Great Lakes region, ultimately resettling in Quebec; Five Nations of Iroquois (particularly the Seneca) established settlements along the Lake Ontario shoreline at strategic locations along canoe-and-portage routes (such as at the mouth of the Humber River and Rouge River) and used territory for extensive fur trade; villages along the northern shores of Lake Ontario; European fur trade and exploration continues (Robinson, 1965, pp.15-16; Schmalz, 1991, pp.12-34; Trigger, 1994, p.53-59; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
Anishinaabeg Arrival	ca. A.D. 1650s to 1700s	Algonquin-speaking and cultural groups of the Anishinaabeg (Ojibway, Chippewa, Odawa, Mississauga and others) began to challenge the Haudenosaunee dominance in the region; by 1690s, Five Nations of Iroquois settlements were abandoned; battles fought throughout Southern Ontario; by 1701, Five Nations of Iroquois in Southern Ontario and Anishinaabeg gathered collectively as First Nations to participate in Great Peace negotiations; the Mississauga established one of their settlements near the site of Teiaiagon on the Humber River and a later settlement near

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		the mouth of the Credit River; the Mississauga focused on hunting/fishing/gathering with little emphasis on agriculture; temporary and moveable houses (wigwam) left little archaeological material behind (Hathaway, 1930, p.433; Trigger, 1994, pp.57-59; Johnston, 2004, pp.9-10; McMillian and Yellowhorn, 2004, pp.110-111; Gibson, 2006, pp.35-41; Benn, 2008, p.54; Smith, 2013, pp.16-20; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
French vs. Britain/Fur Trade Continues	ca. A.D. 1750s	The Anishinaabeg continued to trade with both the English and the French; introduction of Métis people; Seven Years War between France and Britain resulted in French surrender of New France in 1763; Royal Proclamation of 1763; Beaver Wars between groups within the Haudenosaunee and groups within the Anishinaabeg against the British; fur trade continued until Euro-Canadian settlement (Schmalz, 1991, pp.35-62, 81; Surtees, 1994, pp.92-97; Johnston, 2004, pp.13-14).
British Land Treaties	ca. A.D. 1750s to 1800s	American Revolution caused a large number of United Empire Loyalists, military claimants, immigrants from the British Isle/European locations, and groups who faced persecution in the United States to arrive in Upper Canada; Treaty of Paris signed in 1784; in 1787, senior officials from the Indian Department met with the Native bands of the Carrying Place on the Bay of Quinte and Toronto to acquire land along the northern shores of Lake Ontario extending northward to Lake Simcoe; the documentation which formalized the 1787 transaction did not include a description of the area surrendered and these irregularities resulted in Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe invalidating the surrender; in 1805, William Claus, the Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, entered into negotiations with the Mississauga to purchase a greater tract of land consisting of 100,000 hectares in and around the Town of York that included the Township of Vaughan; the matter of land cession in parts of York Region remained a legal issue until the Williams Treaty was signed in 1923 (Department of Indian Affairs, 1891, p.lxi; Surtees, 1986, p.19; Surtees, 1994, p.107; Government of Ontario, 2014).

1.3.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement Period (A.D. 1800 to present)

The Township of Vaughan was first surveyed by Surveyor Tredell in 1795 and was named after Benjamin Vaughan, a British diplomat who negotiated the Treaty of Paris with the United States in 1783 (Mulvany and Adams, 1885, p.124; Reaman, 1971, p.20). The survey of Vaughan Township was not completed until 1851 (Reaman, 1971, p.45).

The earliest settlers to Vaughan Township were United Empire Loyalists and Hessian soldiers who served in the American War, Quakers and Pennsylvania Dutch, and later, Scottish, Irish, and English settlers, all attracted by the 200-acre land grants from the Crown. Agriculture was the primary focus of early settlers; 35,000 acres of the total 67,510 acres of the township was regarded to be first-class agricultural land and was devoted to staple agricultural products. The Humber River proved to be an equally fundamental source of wealth for settlers in Vaughan with the construction of multiple saw mills, grist mills and paper mills along the entire length of the river, the first being constructed in 1801 on Lot 32, Concession 1 (Reaman, 1971, p.20; Mulvany and Adams, 1885, p.126).

Accessible transportation routes were limited in the Township of Vaughan, as it is entirely land-locked. In 1846, the Albion Road Company constructed a planked road, a wooden road that was unobstructed, which ran from Albion Road to Claireville and continued north along Highway 50. In 1853, the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway, later known as the Northern Railway Company, was built through Vaughan, providing commuter and freight lines from Toronto through Maple to north of Lake Simcoe. By 1860, the Vaughan Plank Road Company completed a plank road to the King Township boundary. To afford the continual repair of this plank road, toll booths were constructed to collect toll charges for use of the road. By 1880, tolled roads in the Township of Vaughan were in great disrepair and 10 years later a violent revolt broke out over the continuation of tolled roads. Tolls were subsequently removed in favour of municipally managed roadways (Reaman, 1971, pp.79-80; City of Vaughan, 2013).

Small hamlets existed within Vaughan Township, such as Teston. Between 1847 and 1853, an individual by the name of Thane arrived from Heyshaw, Lancashire, England. Thane constructed a home for himself and soon a community developed, known as Thanesville, which had two stores, a church, two halls, a blacksmith shop, a woodworking shop, an undertaking business, a school, a hotel and a beer shop. After Confederation, the community was renamed Teston after the birth place of T. Chapman, one of the early settlers in the area (Reaman, 1971, p.121).

1.3.4 Past Land Use

1.3.4.1 Pre-1900 Land Use

To further assess the study area's potential for the recovery of historic pre-1900 remains, several documents were reviewed to gain an understanding of the land use history.

The 1860 *Tremaine Map of the County of York* depicts the study area within property owned by an unlisted individual within the village lots of the Village of Teston (**see Map 3**). No historic structures are located in the study area, and three historic structures (including a waggon shop) are depicted within 300 metres of the study area. The Don River is depicted as flowing within 300 metres east of the study area.

The 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York* continues to depict the study area within property owned by an unlisted individual within the village lots of the Village of Teston (**see Map 4**). No historic structures are depicted within the study area, while four historic structures (a Wesleyan Methodist Church, a waggon shop and two homesteads) are depicted within 300 metres the study area. The Don River continued to flow to the east of the study area.

Additionally, the study area is located along present-day Teston Road, a historic transportation route. In Ontario, the 2011 *S&G* considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlements (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries), early historic transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations, as features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 *S&G*). Therefore, based on the proximity of historic structures and historic transportation routes, there

is elevated potential for the location of Euro-Canadian archaeological resources (pre-1900) within portions of the study area that are within 300 metres and 100 metres, respectively, of these historic features.

1.3.4.2 Post-1900 Land Use

A detailed review of topographic maps from 1914 and 1934, aerial photographs from 1954, 1970 and 1988, and satellite images from 2002, 2005, 2007 and 2017 was undertaken.

The 1914 and 1934 topographic maps (*see Maps 5-6*) revealed a wood structure partially within the study area. The west branch of the Don River continued to flow within 300 metres of the study area.

The 1954 aerial photograph shows that the study area appeared to fall within an agricultural field dotted with trees and the former wood structure was no longer present (*see Map 7*). In 1970, a structure was present at 2960 Teston Road towards the rear of the property. A second structure was also constructed fronting Teston Road, and a driveway connected the two structures (*see Map 8*). The study area remained relatively unchanged up to 2002 (*see Maps 9-10*).

By 2005, construction to support the widening of Teston Road from two-lanes to four-lanes had commenced. The former structure fronting Teston Road had been demolished while the driveway and rear structure at 2960 Teston Road remained unchanged. A secondary structure had been constructed next to the structure at the rear of the study area (*see Map 11*). By 2007, the road widening of Teston Road had been completed and the study area remained relatively unchanged after this time (*see Maps 12-13*).

1.3.5 Present Land Use

The present land use of the study area can be classified as new community areas (City of Vaughan, 2015).

1.4 Archaeological Context

To establish the archaeological context and further establish the archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a comprehensive review of designated and listed heritage properties, commemorative markers, and pioneer churches and early cemeteries in relation to the study area. Furthermore, an examination of registered archaeological sites and previous AAs within proximity to the study area limits, and a review of the physiography of the study area were performed.

The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

1.4.1 Designated and Listed Cultural Heritage Resources

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. No designated or listed heritage properties are located in or within 300 metres of the study area (City of Vaughan, 2018a; City of Vaughan, 2005). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.2 Heritage Conservation Districts

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, heritage resources listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a Heritage Conservation District (City of Vaughan, 2018b). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.3 Commemorative Plaques or Monuments

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, commemorative markers of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlements and history, which may include local, provincial, or federal monuments, cairns or plaques, or heritage parks, are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a commemorative plaque or monument (Ontario Historical Plaques, 2018; OHT, 2018). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.4 Pioneer/Historic Cemeteries

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, pioneer churches and early cemeteries are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a pioneer/historic church or cemetery (OGS, 2018; CanadaGenWeb Cemetery Project, 2018). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.5 Teston Ossuary – Aboriginal (First Nations) Ossuary

The Teston Ossuary is located along the south side of Teston Road, east of Jane Street. During the construction for the widening of Teston Road, human remains were uncovered under the original Teston Road pavement. York Regional Police and the Office of the Chief Coroner concluded that there was no recent forensic interest. Consequently, York Region informed the Cemeteries Branch of Ontario's Ministry of Government Services, and engaged with the Huron-Wendat Nation, Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation, and the Six Nations of Grand River with regards to the burial site discovery. From the initial discovery, over 20,000 pieces of human remains had been displaced (Birch and Williamson, 2015, p.146; MMA/MH, 2018).

It was determined that the site dated to approximately A.D. 1450 and contained the remains of ancestors of the Huron-Wendat Nation, Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation, Six Nations of Grand River and various Anishinaabeg communities of the north shore of Lake Ontario. The road was realigned to divert around the ossuary and the displaced human remains were reburied

(Birch and Williamson, 2015, p.146; MMA/MH, 2018). Therefore, this feature contributes in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.6 Registered Archaeological Sites and Previous Archaeological Assessments

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G, previously registered archaeological sites are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standard 1* of the 2011 S&G, 38 archaeological sites have been registered within one kilometre of the study area and one archaeological site is located within 300 metres of the study area limits (MTCs, 2018) (*see Table 3*). Therefore, this feature contributes in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

Table 3: Registered Archaeological Site within One Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
Registered Sites within 300 metres of the Study Area			
AlGv-2	TESTON	Woodland	Other: camp/campsite
Registered Sites within one-kilometre of the Study Area			
AlGv-6	-	Other	Other: camp/campsite
AlGv-9	-	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Other: camp/campsite
AlGv-38	Packers 4	Archaic	Other: camp/campsite
AlGv-39	ShurGain	Late Woodland, Iroquoian	Village
AlGv-44	Murray 1	Other	Other: camp/campsite
AlGv-45	Murray 2	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Findspot
AlGv-47	Murray 4	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Findspot
AlGv-48	Murray 5	Early Archaic	Findspot
AlGv-52	Isaac Murray 2	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Findspot
AlGv-53	Isaac Murray	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Cabin
AlGv-54	Isaac Murray 3	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Other: camp/campsite
AlGv-55	Isaac Murray 4	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Findspot
AlGv-56	Kinney 1	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Cabin
AlGv-57	Kinney 2	Woodland, Late	Other: camp/campsite
AlGv-58	Packers 7	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Other: camp/campsite
AlGv-62	Murray 6	-	Findspot
AlGv-95	-	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Cabin
AlGv-97	Judges	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Other: camp/campsite
AlGv-104	-	Other, Euro-Canadian	Other: Euro-Canadian
AlGv-113	Ella	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Other: camp/campsite
AlGv-148	Greenwood	Late Archaic	Other: camp/campsite
AlGv-149	-	Early Archaic	Findspot
AlGv-155	-	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Findspot
AlGv-157	-	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Findspot
AlGv-243	-	Early Archaic	-
AlGv-244	-	-	-
AlGv-245	-	-	-
AlGv-246	-	-	-
AlGv-247	Azuria 1 Site	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AlGv-248	-	-	-
AlGv-249	-	-	-
AlGv-250	-	-	-

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Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AlGv-252	-	-	-
AlGv-253	-	-	-
AlGv-300	Lormel Site	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AlGv-306	Dennis	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AlGv-394	West Jane Site	Paleo-Indian	Other: lost artifact

"-" denotes detail not provided in OASD

1.4.7 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* of the 2011 S&G, to further establish the archaeological context of the study area, a review of previous AAs carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 metres) to the study area (as documented by all available reports) was undertaken. Four previous AA reports were identified (*see Table 4*):

Table 4: Previous Archaeological Assessments

Company	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Details + Recommendations
Archaeological Services Inc., 2007	Stage 2 AA	Within 50 metres of the study area	Associated with the Teston Road/Jane Street Realignment from 800m west of Jane Street to 1000m east of Jane Street. It was noted that a number of Stage 1 AAs have been undertaken in the vicinity of Teston Road and Jane Street, but no Stage 2 AA had been completed. During the Stage 2 AA along Teston Road from Jane Street to Cranston Park Avenue, both the north and south side of the Right-of-Way (ROW) had been entirely disturbed. On the south side of the road, the Teston Ossuary was discovered under the former roadbed, where the upper levels were disturbed by the road construction. Mitigative measures were conducted to recover some of the displaced human remains and to protect the open face of the ossuary. It was recommended that a report documenting the Stage 2 AA is necessary to complete the requirements of the Teston Road Widening; no further constructions activities should be conducted in the vicinity of the Teston Ossuary; and no additional archaeological work is necessary within the subject area (which is already built), and it may be considered clear of further archaeological concern.
Archaeological Services Inc., 2010	Stage 1-2 AA	Within 50 metres of the study area	Located at the northeast corner of Jane Street and Teston Road. During the Stage 2 AA, no archaeological material relating to the Teston Village site or the historical homestead was encountered. The survey determined that the entire subject property had been subjected to previous disturbances and soils had been redistributed to such a degree to negate the

**STAGE 1-2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF 2960 TESTON ROAD
CITY OF VAUGHAN, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK, ONTARIO**

Company	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Details + Recommendations
			potential for intact archaeological resources. It was recommended that the subject area be considered free of any further archaeological concern.
Archaeological Services Inc., 2017	Stage 1 AA	Within the study area	<p>Associated with a new community – “Block 27” – which encompasses Lots 26 to 30, Concession 4, City of Vaughan. With respect to the current study area, the following relevant recommendations are provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - any future development beyond those portions that have already been assessed and cleared of any further archaeological concern, must proceed to Stage 2 AA. It should be noted that depending upon outcomes, engagement with relevant First Nations may be required. - the majority of the ancestral Huron Teston Village (AlGv-2) remains extant within the wooded portion of Lot 26. Any alterations to this area must be subjected to Stage 3 AA. - predevelopment topsoil removal (grading) within the developable areas located within 1,000m of documented village sites, within 300m of current or former water source and within 100m of the Teston Ossuary must be subjected to archaeological monitoring.
AMICK Consultants Limited, 2013	Stage 1-2 AA	Within 50 metres of the study area	<p>Located at 2700 Teston Road. During the Stage 2 AA, four isolated findspots were discovered, and the Teston Site (AlGv-2) (temporarily named 27042-L Site) was relocated extending into the ploughed field adjacent to the woodlot. It was recommended that should the woodlot zoning be changed from Environmental Protection a Stage 2 AA is recommended. Stage 3 AA was also recommended on isolated findspots 1, 2 & 3.</p>

1.4.8 Physical Features

The study area is located within both the South Slope physiographic region of Southern Ontario. It is within the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine, but also includes a strip south of the Peel Plain. This region covers approximately 2,400 square kilometres from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River. The South Slope contains a variety of soils that have been conducive to agricultural use. The soils in the west are developed upon more clayey than sandy tills and are less steep than in the east. Portions of the South Slope region that lay in the interior, away from the lakeshore, were mainly colonized by the “second wave” of largely British immigrants after the Napoleonic Wars. Early settlers practiced mixed subsistence agriculture, although grain exportation did confer a measure of prosperity across the region, as evidenced by the construction of many fine fieldstone houses, the building of railroads and the improvement

of main haulage roads. The decline of wheat growing, however, resulted in the replacement with commercial mixed farming in which beef cattle, hogs, and dairy butter were the primary income sources. The western portion of the South Slope region has preserved less of its rural character compared to the eastern portion, as large areas around Toronto are becoming more urbanized (Chapman and Putnam, 1984, pp. 172-174).

The native soil type within the study area is King clay loam, which is a Grey-Brown Podzolic soil characterized as brown, calcareous, gritty clay till. It has good drainage and the topography may be described as moderately smooth to irregular and steeply sloping, and consisting of a few stones (Ontario Agricultural College, 1955).

Hydrological features such as primary water sources (i.e. lakes, rivers, creeks, streams) and secondary water sources (i.e. intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps) would have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area and are indicators of archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*). The west branch of the Don River is located within 300 metres of the study area. Therefore, this feature contributes in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.9 Current Land Conditions

The study area is situated within the rural village of Teston, in the City of Vaughan. The study area encompasses a paved driveway and parking area, two extant structures and areas of overgrown vegetation. The topography within the study area is generally level with the elevation averaging around 255 metres above sea level.

1.4.10 Date of Fieldwork

The Stage 2 AA of the study area was undertaken on May 18th, 2018. The weather during the Stage 2 investigation was sunny with a temperature of 17°C. The weather and lighting conditions during the Stage 2 investigation permitted good visibility of all parts of the study area and were conducive to the identification and recovery of archaeological resources.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

This field assessment was conducted in compliance with the *2011 S&G*. The results of the Stage 2 AA are provided within **Maps 14**. Photographic images of the study area are presented within **Appendix C** and photographic image locations are illustrated within **Map 15**.

2.1 Deep and Extensive Disturbances

The study area was evaluated for extensive disturbances that have removed archaeological potential. Disturbances may include but are not limited to: grading below topsoil, quarrying, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development. *Section 1.3.2* of the *2011 S&G* considers infrastructure development among those “features indicating that archaeological potential has been removed.” Disturbances include two extant residential structures, stone pathways, gravel and asphalt driveways and parking areas, and cement parking barriers (*see Images 1-6*). The identified disturbances have removed the archaeological potential within their respective portions of the study area. Disturbances amounted to approximately 0.08 hectares or 88.9% of the study area.

2.2 Test Pit Survey

The remaining balance of the study area consisted of areas of overgrown vegetation. Given that ploughing was not viable due to the potential to impact existing landscaping and infrastructure, a shovel test pit form of survey was conducted on the property per *Section 2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G* (*see Map 14; Images 7-10*). A test pit form of survey involves the systematic walking of an area, excavating 30-centimetre diameter pits by hand, and examining their contents. The test pit survey was performed in a grid pattern at five-metre intervals. The topsoil was screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill and were test-pitted to within one metre of built structures, where encountered (*see Images 8,9 and 11*). All test pits were excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil and all test pits were backfilled (per *Section 2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*).

Disturbed ground conditions consisting of gravel in-fill were encountered within portions of the subject lands resulting from previous grading and construction activities (*see Image 12*). Despite encountered disturbances, test pit survey remained at 5 metre intervals due to the small size of the study area and the presence of previously registered Aboriginal archaeological sites within 300 metres.

Approximately 0.01 hectares or 11.1% of the study area was subjected to shovel test pit survey at five-metre intervals. Approximately 10 test pits were excavated to depths ranging from 30 to 60 centimetres. No archaeological resources were encountered during test pit survey.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 1-2 AA. An inventory of the documented record generated in the field can be found within **Appendix D**.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Despite the negative results of the test-pit investigation, there remains the potential for the discovery of deeply buried human remains within portions of the study area that fall within 1000 metres of a documented village site and within 300 metres of any current or former water sources or within 100 metres of the documented location of the Teston Ossuary, in accordance with the York Region AMP (Regional Municipality of York Region, 2018a).

As the entire study area is within 1000 metres of the Teston Site (ALGv-2), temporarily named 27042-L Site, (*see Section 1.4.7 - Table 4*), is within 300 metres of the west branch of the Don River (*see Section 1.4.8*), and within 100 metres of the documented location of the Teston ossuary (*see Section 1.4.5*), on site construction monitoring by a licenced archaeologist is required to confirm the presence or absence of deeply buried human remains and/or archaeological resources tied to the Teston Ossuary and/or the Teston Site.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendation is presented:

1. Despite the negative findings during the Stage 2 test-pit investigation of the study area, per *Section 2.1.7, Standard 4.a* of the 2011 S&G and in accordance with the recommendations of the York Region Archaeological Management Plan, on site construction monitoring for predevelopment topsoil removal (grading) of the subject lands will be required as its entire limits fall within 1000 metres of a documented Aboriginal village site (Teston Site), is within 300 metres of a current water source and falls within 100 metres of the documented location of the Teston Ossuary (*see Map 14*). Construction monitoring by a licenced archaeologist must occur to confirm the presence or absence of deeply buried human remains and/or archaeological resources tied to the Teston Ossuary and/or the Teston Site (AIGv-2).

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the MTCS (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the *MTCS* as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the *MTCS*, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
2. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
3. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
4. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the *Ministry of Consumer Services*.
5. 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.

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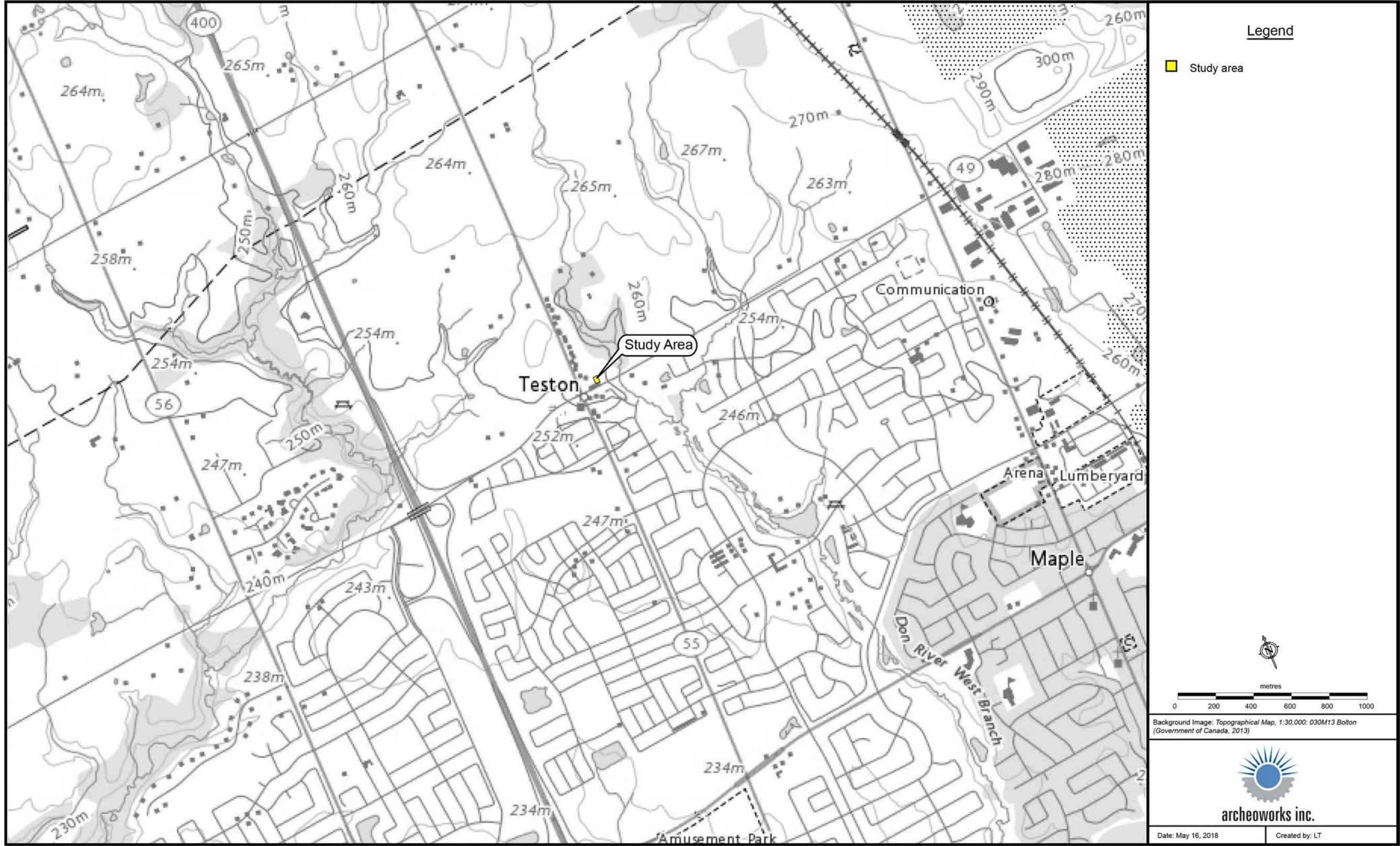
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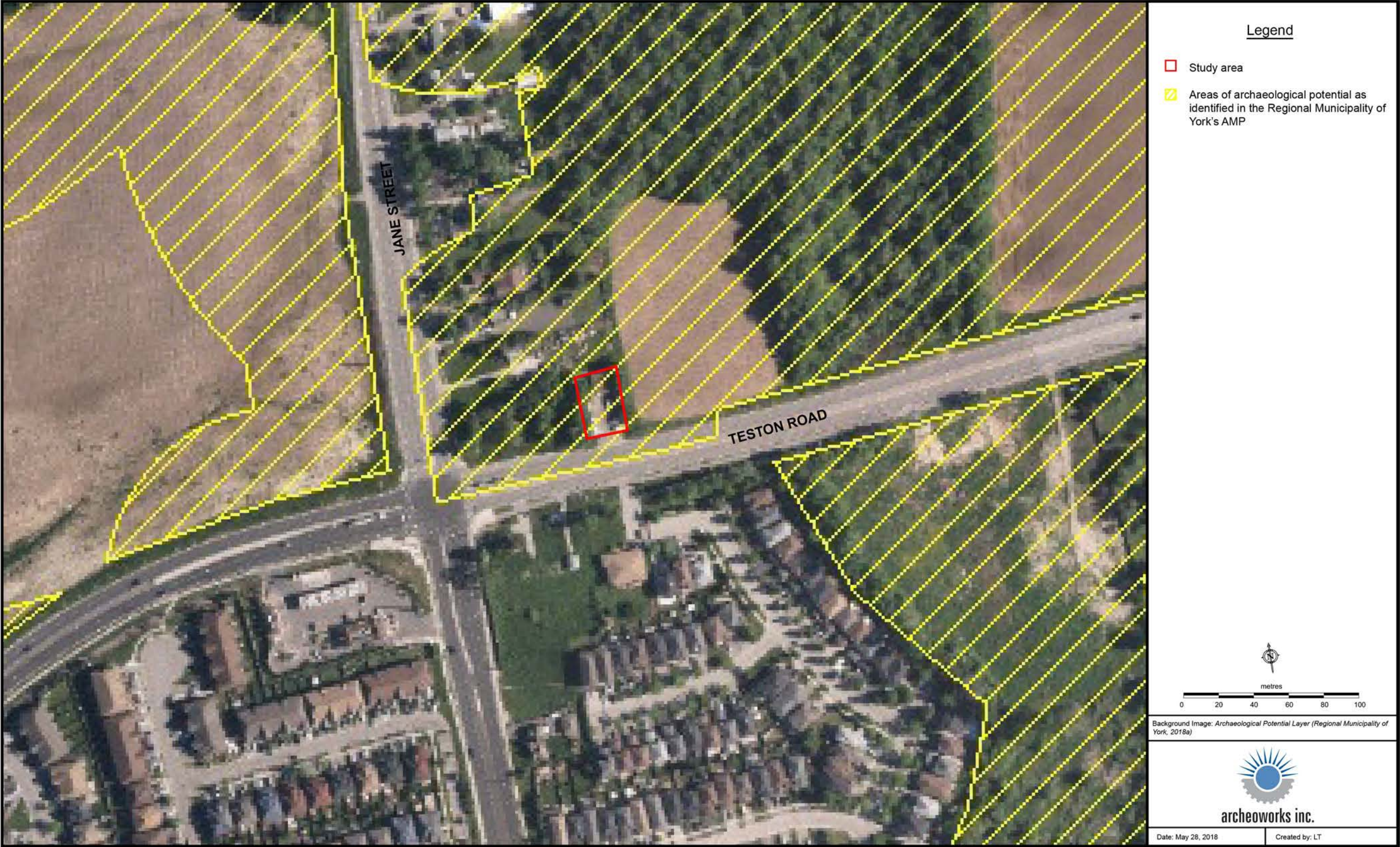
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: MAPS



Map 1: Topographical map 1:30000, NTS Bolton 030M13 (Government of Canada, 2016) identifying the Stage 1-2 AA study area.



Map 2: Identifying areas of archaeological potential within the Stage 1-2 AA study area according to the York Region AMP (The Regional Municipality of York, 2018a).



Map 3: Stage 1-2 AA study area within the Tremaine’s Map of the County of York – Township of Vaughan (Tremaine, 1860).



Map 4: Stage 1-2 AA study area within the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York – Township of Vaughan (Miles & Co., 1878).



Map 5: Stage 1-2 AA study area within the 1914 Topographic Map, Bolton Sheet No.59 (Department of Militia and Defence, 1914).



Map 6: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 1934 Topographic Map, Bolton Sheet 30M13 (Department of National Defence, 1914; reprinted with corrections 1934).



Map 7: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 1954 aerial photograph (The Regional Municipality of York, 2018b).



Map 8: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 1970 aerial photograph (The Regional Municipality of York, 2018c).



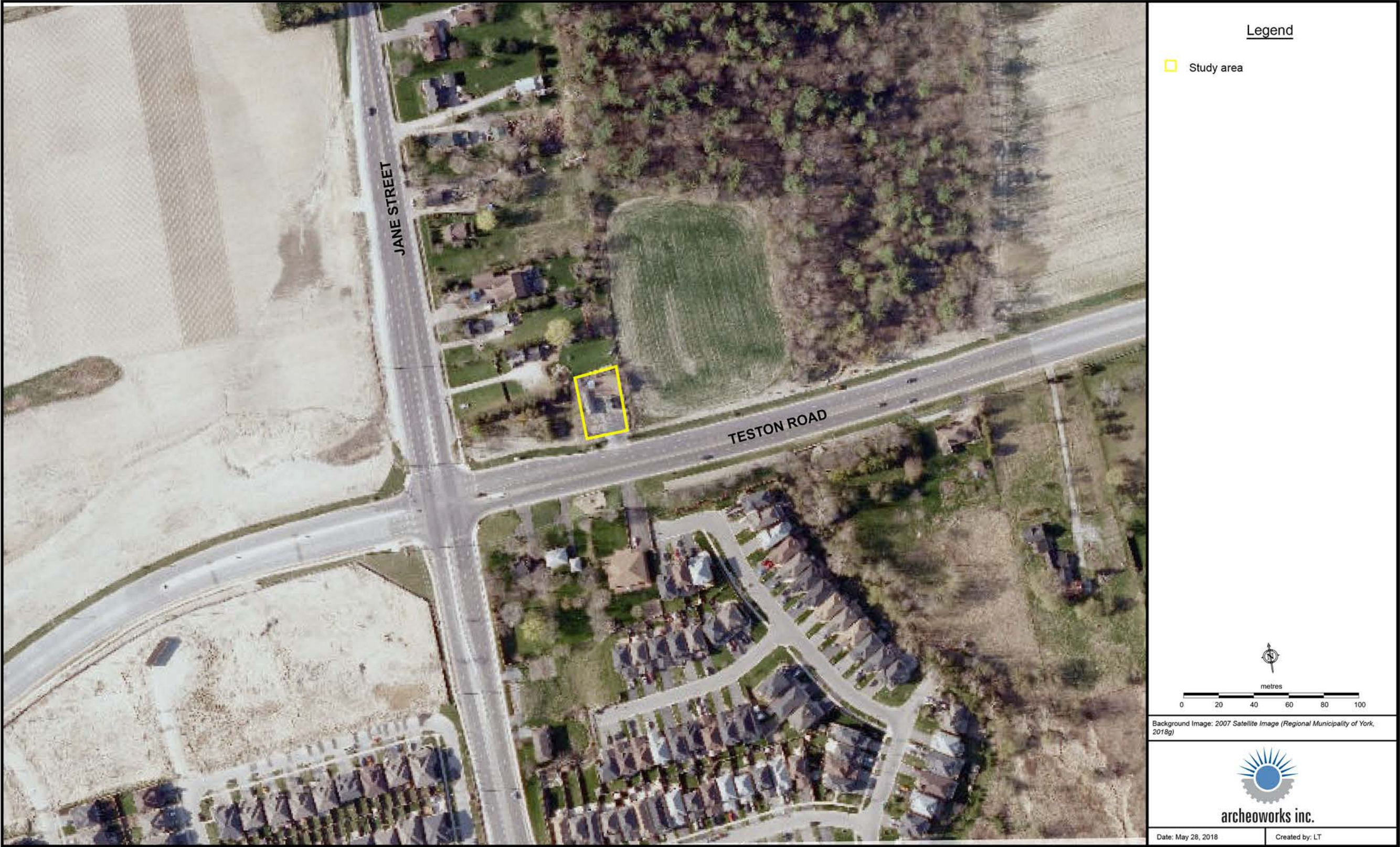
Map 9: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 1988 aerial photograph (The Regional Municipality of York, 2018d).



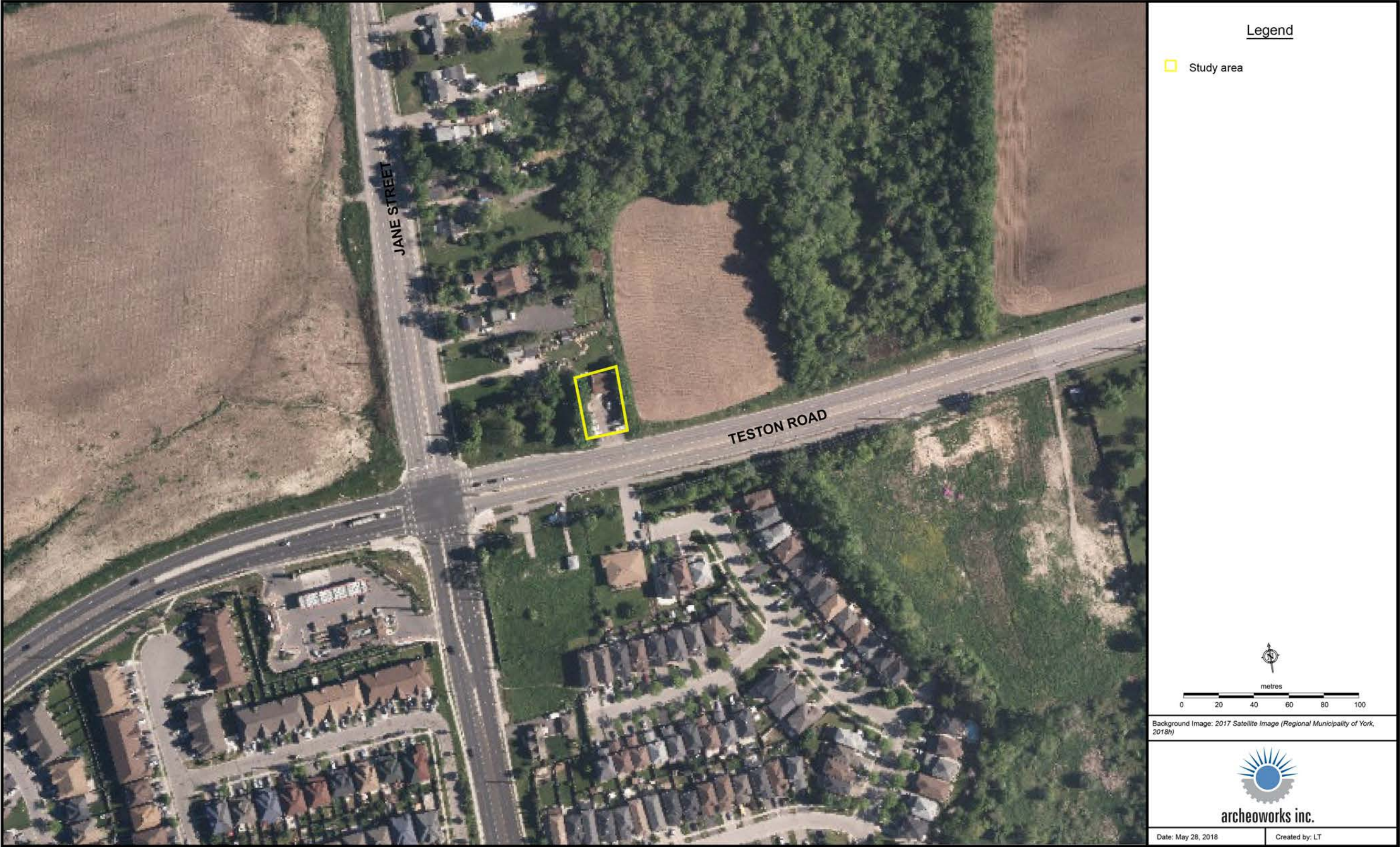
Map 10: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 2002 satellite image (The Regional Municipality of York, 2018e).



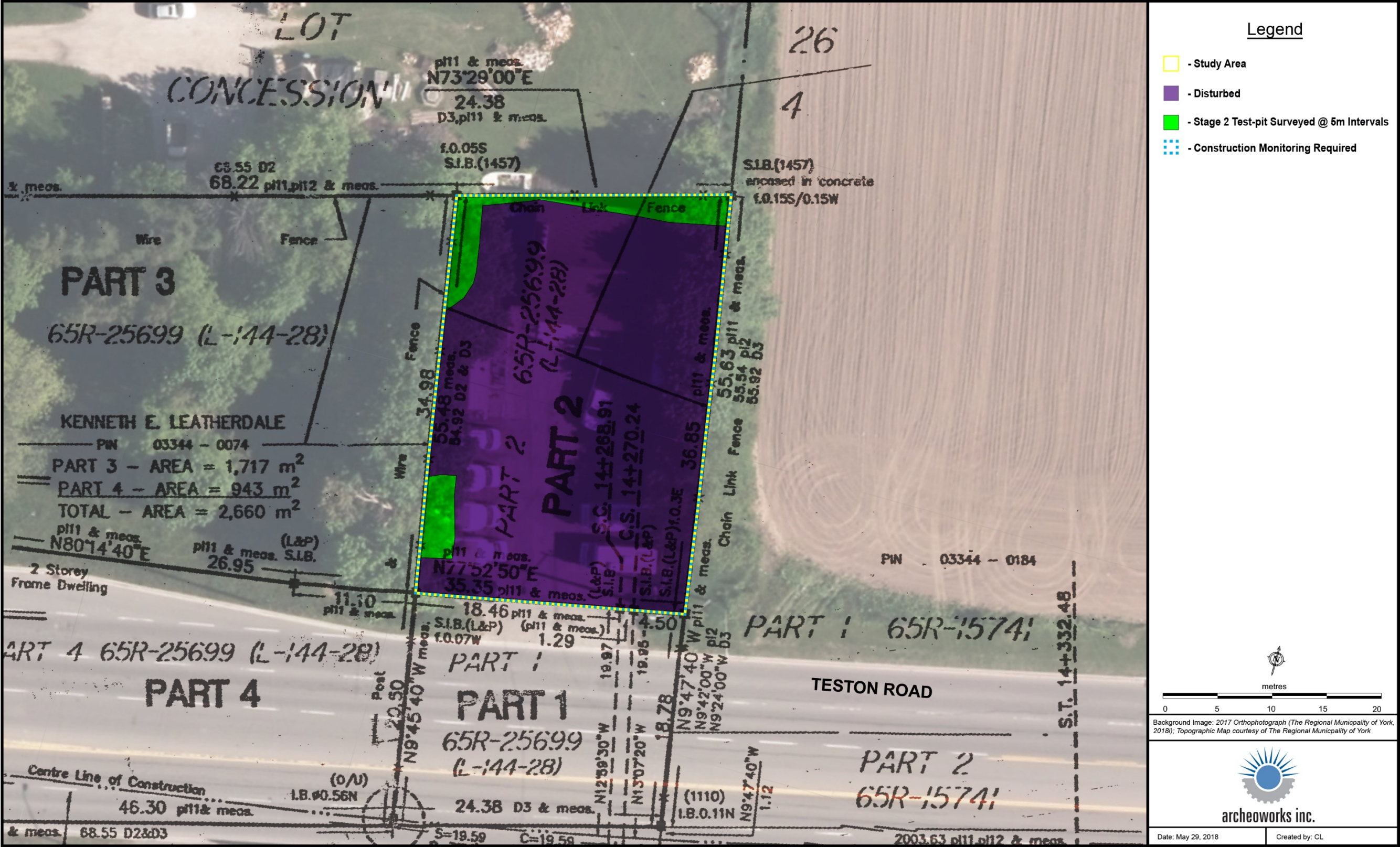
Map 11: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 2005 satellite image (The Regional Municipality of York, 2018f).



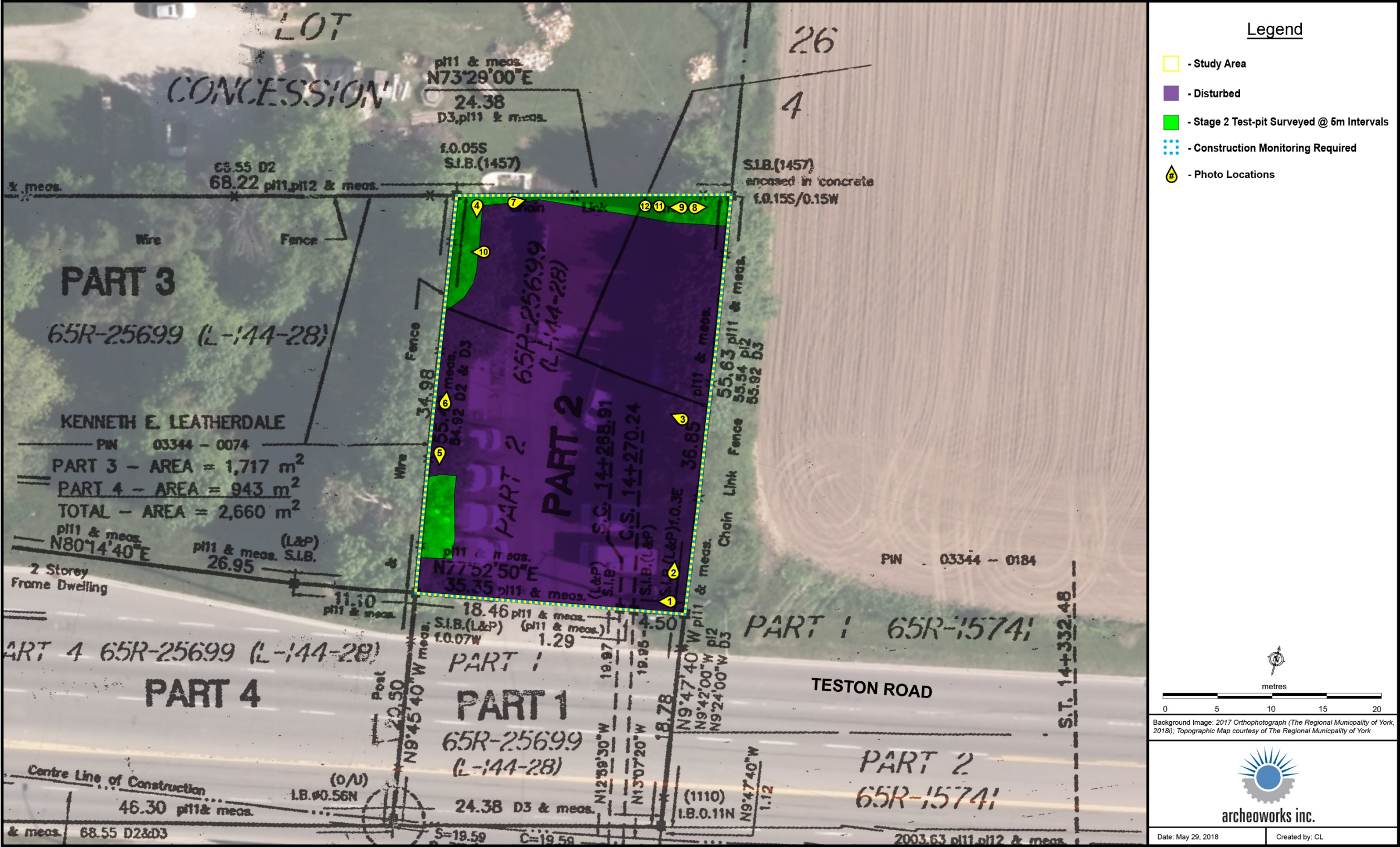
Map 12: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 2007 satellite image (The Regional Municipality of York, 2018g).



Map 13: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 2017 satellite image (The Regional Municipality of York, 2018h).



Map 14: Stage 1-2 AA results.



Map 15: Stage 1-2 AA results with photo locations.

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Feature of Archaeological Potential		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
1	Known archaeological sites within 300 m?	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
Physical Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
2	Is there water on or adjacent to the property?		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2a	Presence of primary water source within 300 metres of the study area (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
2b	Presence of secondary water source within 300 metres of the study area (intermittent creeks and streams, springs, marshes, swamps)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2c	Features indicating past presence of water source within 300 metres (former shorelines, relic water channels, beach ridges)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2d	Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
3	Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
4	Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Cultural Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
6	Is there a known burial site or cemetery that is registered with the Cemeteries Regulation Unit on or directly adjacent to the property?	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
7	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, food extraction areas, raw material outcrops, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
8	Indications of early Euro-Canadian settlement (monuments, cemeteries, structures, etc.) within 300 metres	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
9	Associated with historic transportation route (historic road, trail, portage, rail corridor, etc.) within 100 metres of the property	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Property-specific Information		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
10	Contains property designated under the Ontario Heritage Act		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
11	Local knowledge (aboriginal communities, heritage organizations, municipal heritage committees, etc.)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
12	Recent ground disturbance, not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960, extensive and deep land alterations)	X - parts			If Yes, low archaeological potential is determined

APPENDIX C: IMAGES



Image 1: View of disturbances associated with asphalt driveway and parking areas.



Image 2: View of disturbances associated with cement parking barriers and stoned walkway.



Image 3: View of disturbances associated with asphalt parking area and two extant residential structures.



Image 4: View of disturbances associated with extant residential structure and asphalt parking area.



Image 5: View of disturbances associated with asphalt and gravel parking area.



Image 6: View of disturbances associated with buried utilities (gas line) and extant residential structure.



Image 7: View of test-pit survey conducted at five-metre intervals and disturbances associated with extant residential structure.



Image 8: View of test-pit survey conducted at five-metre intervals and to within one-metre of built structures.



Image 9: View of test pit survey conducted at five-metre intervals and to within one-metre of built structures.



Image 10: View of test pit survey conducted at five-metre intervals.



Image 11: View of stratigraphy of test pit showing disturbed conditions.



Image 12: View of soil conditions consisting of gravel in-fill from test pit survey conducted at five-metre intervals.

APPENDIX D: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:				
Project Number:		096-VA8038-18		
Licensee:		Kassandra Aldridge (P439)		
MTCS PIF:		P439-0002-2018		
Document/ Material			Location	Comments
1.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: /2018/096-VA8038-18 - 2960 Teston Road - Vaughan/Stage 1-2	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
2.	Annotated Field Notes/Maps	Field Notes: one (1) page Field Maps: two (2) maps	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Scanned and stored on Archeoworks network servers.
3.	Fieldwork Photographs	Digital Images: 71 Images	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, Archeoworks Inc. will, “keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found under the authority of the licence and all field records that are made in the course of the work authorized by the licence, except where the objects and records are donated to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario or are directed to be deposited in a public institution under subsection 66 (1) of the Act.”