

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
TESTON ROAD FROM 250 METRES WEST OF PINE VALLEY DRIVE TO KLEINBURG SUMMIT WAY  
PART OF LOTS 25-26, CONCESSIONS 7-8  
(FORMER TOWNSHIP OF VAUGHAN, COUNTY OF YORK)  
CITY OF VAUGHAN, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK, ONTARIO**

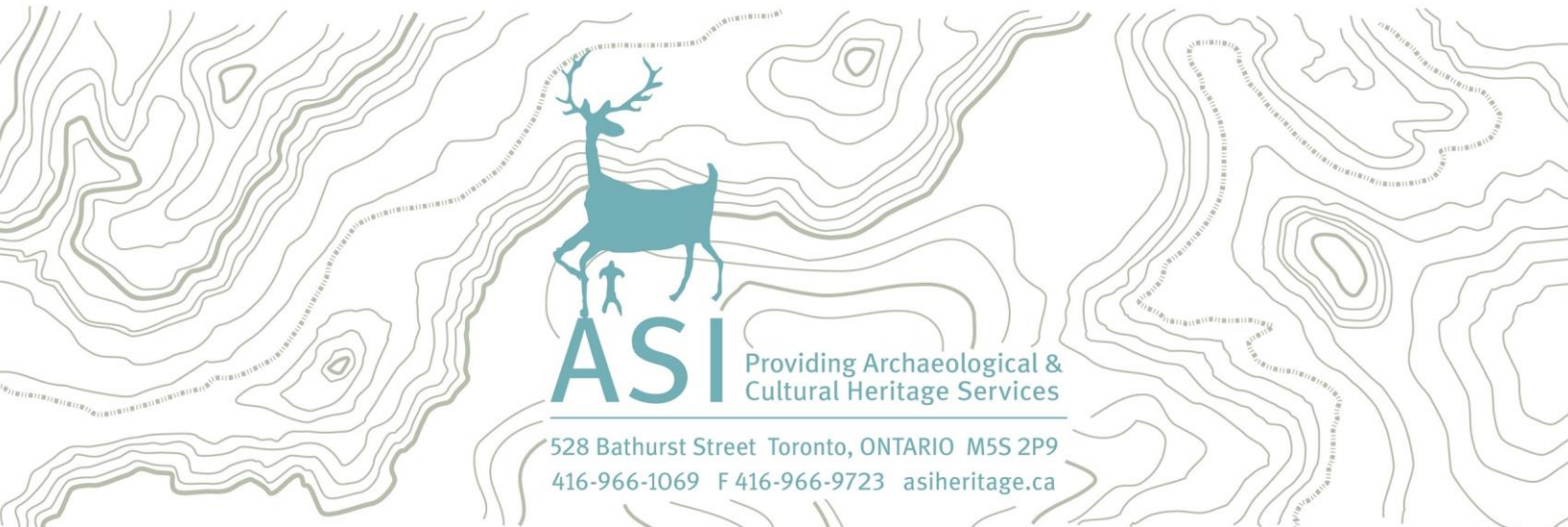
**ORIGINAL REPORT**

Prepared for:

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Archaeological Licence #P380 (Cooper)  
Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries PIF# P380-0073-2020  
ASI File: 19EA-261

10 January 2022



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Part of Lots 25-26, Concessions 7-8  
(Former Township of VAUGHAN, COUNTY OF YORK)  
CITY OF VAUGHAN, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK, Ontario**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

ASI was contracted by HDR to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Teston Road – Pine Valley Drive to Kleinburg Summit Way in the City of Vaughan. This project involves road and boulevard improvements for Teston Road from 250 metres west of Pine Valley Drive to Kleinburg Summit Way.

The Stage 1 background study determined that 65 previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area. The Damiani (AlGv-231) and Skandatut site (AlGv-193) are ancestral Huron-Wendat village sites within one kilometre of the Study Area. An associated ossuary has not yet been identified for the Damiani site. The property inspection determined that parts of the Study Area exhibit archaeological potential and will require Stage 2 assessment.

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

1. The Study Area exhibits archaeological potential. These lands require Stage 2 archaeological assessment by test pit/pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, where appropriate, prior to any proposed construction activities;
2. The Damiani (AlGv-231) site is an ancestral Huron-Wendat village site within 100 metres of the Study Area. An associated ossuary has not yet been identified for the site. To minimize the risk of impacting an ossuary within the project limits, a licensed archaeologist should be engaged to conduct a program of archaeological monitoring during the removal of topsoil for all parts of the Study Area that are within both 1000 metres of the Damiani site and 300 metres of water (see *Supplementary Documentation*); and,
3. The remainder of the Study Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance, low and wet conditions, or being previously assessed. These lands do not require further archaeological assessment; and,
4. Should the proposed work extend beyond the current Study Area, further Stage 1 archaeological assessment should be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands.



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## 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by HDR to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Teston Road – Pine Valley Drive to Kleinburg Summit Way in the City of Vaughan (Figure 1). This project involves road and boulevard improvements for Teston Road from 250 metres west of Pine Valley Drive to Kleinburg Summit Way.

All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990, as amended in 2018) and the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G), administered by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI 2011), formerly the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

### 1.1 Development Context

All work has been undertaken as required by the *Environmental Assessment Act*, RSO (Ministry of the Environment 1990 as amended 2010) and regulations made under the Act, and are therefore subject to all associated legislation. This project is being conducted in accordance with the Municipal Engineers' Association document *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment* (2000 as amended in 2007, 2011 and 2015).

The *City of Vaughan Official Plan Archaeological and First Nations Policy Study* (ASI 2010) and *The Regional Municipality of York's Archaeological Management Plan* (ASI 2013) were also consulted.

Authorization to carry out the activities necessary for the completion of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment was granted by HDR on April 30, 2020.

### 1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section, according to the S & G, Section 7.5.7, Standard 1, is to describe the past and present land use and the settlement history and any other relevant historical information pertaining to the Study Area. A summary is first presented of the current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the Study Area. This is then followed by a review of the historical Euro-Canadian settlement history.

#### 1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years before present (BP) (Ferris 2013). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 BP, the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 BP, the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal



residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 BP; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 BP and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis et al. 1990; Ellis et al. 2009; Brown 1995:13).

Between 3,000-2,500 BP, populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2,500 BP and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al. 1990:136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 BP, evidence exists for small community camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al. 1990:155, 164). By 1,500 BP there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, and it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolith evidence for maize in central New York State by 2,300 BP - it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found (Birch and Williamson 2013:13-15). As is evident in detailed Anishinaabek ethnographies, winter was a period during which some families would depart from the larger group as it was easier to sustain smaller populations (Rogers 1962). It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 BP, lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (CE), the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal disintegration of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson 1990:317). By 1300-1450 CE, this episodic community disintegration was no longer practised and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al. 1990:343). From 1450-1649 CE this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch and Williamson 2013). Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed. By 1600 CE, the communities within Simcoe County had formed the Confederation of Nations encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries. In the 1640s, the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee<sup>1</sup> and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nipissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat.

Archaeologists have been able to reconstruct century long settlement sequences for one or perhaps two ancestral Huron-Wendat communities in the Humber valley between A.D. 1400 and 1600: one in the middle Humber-Black Creek drainage area and the other in the upper reaches of the Humber Valley (ASI 2013). Additional information about known ancestral Huron-Wendat sites located adjacent to the Study Area is provided in Section 1.3.3 below. Appendix A includes a detailed oral history provided by the Huron-Wendat for inclusion in this report.

Shortly after dispersal of the Huron-Wendat, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. From east to west, these villages consisted of Ganneious, on Napanee Bay, an arm of the Bay of Quinte; Quinte, near the isthmus of the Quinte Peninsula; Ganaraske, at the mouth of the Ganaraska River; Quintio, at the mouth

<sup>1</sup> The Haudenosaunee are also known as the New York Iroquois or Five Nations Iroquois and after 1722 Six Nations Iroquois. They were a confederation of five distinct but related Iroquoian-speaking groups – the Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, Oneida, and Mohawk. Each lived in individual territories in what is now known as the Finger Lakes district of Upper New York. In 1722 the Tuscarora joined the confederacy.



of the Trent River on the north shore of Rice Lake; Ganatsekwyagon (or Ganestiquiagon), near the mouth of the Rouge River; Teyaiagon, near the mouth of the Humber River; and Quinaouatoua, on the portage between the western end of Lake Ontario and the Grand River (Konrad 1981:135). Their locations near the mouths of the Humber and Rouge Rivers, two branches of the Toronto Carrying Place, strategically linked these settlements with the upper Great Lakes through Lake Simcoe. The inhabitants of these villages were agriculturalists, growing maize, pumpkins and squash, but their central roles were that of portage starting points and trading centres for Iroquois travel to the upper Great Lakes for the annual beaver hunt (Konrad 1974; Williamson et al. 2008:50–52). Ganatsekwyagon, Teyaiagon, and Quinaouatoua were primarily Seneca; Ganaraske, Quinte and Quintio were likely Cayuga, and Ganneious was Oneida, but judging from accounts of Teyaiagon, all of the villages might have contained peoples from a number of the Iroquois constituencies (ASI 2013).

E.S. Roger’s chapter “Southeastern Ojibwa” in the *Smithsonian Handbook of Northamerican Indians, Northeast Volume* was constructed using both Anishinaabeg oral tradition and the European documentary record. The history of Anishinaabeg movement from along the north shore of Lake Huron and their military actions against the Haudenosaunee is based almost entirely on Anishinaabeg oral tradition provided by elders such as Kahgegagahbowh (George Copway) and Robert Paudash.

Kahgegagahbowh was born among the Mississauga in 1818 and followed a traditional lifestyle until his family converted to Christianity. He became a Methodist missionary in Canada and the US, including to the Saugeen Mission for a period, and later a popular author and lecturer (MacLeod 1992:197; Smith 2000). Rogers notes that this movement included those populations that were later known as the Chippewa, Ojibwa, Mississauga, and Saulteaux or “Southeastern Ojibwa” groups. He also noted linguistic differences between those groups split between Central Ojibwa-Odawa, spoken primarily by the Odawas of Manitoulin Island and Michigan and some Ojibwas (or Chippewas) of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan and that part of southwestern Ontario lying west of a north-south line drawn through the base of the Bruce peninsula east of which is spoken the second major dialect, spoken by Ojibwa (or Chippewa) and Mississauga. There is also sub-dialectical variation within each major dialect, and some groups and individuals whose speech is fundamentally of one type use forms characteristic of the other.

According to Kahgegagahbowh, the objectives of campaigns against the Haudenosaunee were to create a safe trade route between the French and the Ojibway, to regain the land abandoned by the Huron-Wendat and “drive the Iroquois wholly from the peninsula.” Kahgegagahbowh describes more than 700 canoes meeting near Sault Ste Marie and splitting into three parties for a three-pronged attack via the Ottawa River, Lake Simcoe and along the Trent River, and the St. Clair River, and all of which had fierce engagements with the Haudenosaunee. While various editions of Kahgegagahbowh’s book have these battles occurring in the mid-seventeenth century, common to all is a statement that the battles occurred around 40 years after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat (Copway 1850:88; Copway 1851:91; Copway 1858:91). Various scholars agree with this timeline ranging from 1687, in conjunction with Denonville’s attack on Seneca villages (Johnson 1986:48; Schmalz 1991:21–22) to around the mid- to late-1690s leading up to the Great Peace of 1701 (Schmalz 1977:7; Bowman 1975:20; Smith 1975:215; Tanner 1987:33; Von Gernet 2002:7–8).

Robert Paudash’s 1904 account of Mississauga origins is like that of Kahgegagahbowh’s and relies on oral history. It came from Paudash’s father, who died at the age of 75 in 1893 and was the last hereditary chief of the Mississauga at Rice Lake. His account in turn came from his father Cheneebesh, who died in 1869 at the age of 104 and was the last sachem or Head Chief of all the Mississaugas. He also relates a story of origin on the north shore of Lake Huron near the river that gave them their name having been founded by a party of Shawnee (Paudash 1905:7–8) and later, after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat,





carrying out coordinated attacks against the Haudenosaunee. Francis Assikinack (1858:308–309) provides similar details on battles with the Haudenosaunee. Francis Assikinack (b. 1824) was an Ojibwa of Manitoulin Island. He enrolled at Upper Canada College when he was 16 and after graduation, worked for the Indian Department as an interpreter, clerk, and teacher.

During the 1690s, the Anishinaabeg replaced, it appears by force, the Haudenosaunee who had settled after 1650 along the north shores of Lake Ontario. By the first decade of the eighteenth century, the Michi Saagiig had settled at the mouth of the Humber, near Fort Frontenac at the east end of Lake Ontario and the Niagara region and within decades were well re-established in the region. In 1736, the French estimated there were 60 men at Lake Saint Clair and 150 among small settlements at Quinte, the head of Lake Ontario, the Humber River, and Matchedash (Rogers 1978:761).

Peace was achieved between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinaabeg Nations in August of 1701 when representatives of more than twenty Anishinaabeg Nations assembled in Montreal to participate in peace negotiations (Johnston 2004:10). During these negotiations captives were exchanged and the Iroquois and Anishinaabeg agreed to live together in peace. Peace between these nations was confirmed again at council held at Lake Superior when the Iroquois delivered a wampum belt to the Anishinaabeg Nations.

In 1763, following the fall of Quebec, New France was transferred to British control at the Treaty of Paris. The British government began to pursue major land purchases throughout Ontario in the early nineteenth century, and entered into negotiations with various Nations for additional tracts of land as the need arose to facilitate European settlement.

From the beginning of the eighteenth century to the assertion of British sovereignty in 1763, there is no interruption to Anishinaabeg control and use of southern Ontario. While hunting in the territory was shared, and subject to the permission of the various nations for access to their lands, its occupation was by Anishinaabeg until the assertion of British sovereignty, the British thereafter negotiating treaties with them. Eventually, with British sovereignty, tribal designations changed (Smith 1975:221–222; Surtees 1985:20–21). The word “Saulteux,” for example, was gradually substituted by “Chippewa” while the north shore of Lake Ontario groups became known as “Mississauga,” although some observers, like John Graves Simcoe, described them as a branch of the “Chippewa” and the two terms were often used as synonyms. The nineteenth-century Mississauga also called themselves “Ojibwa,” especially when addressing an English-speaking audience (Jones 1861:31).

According to Rogers (1978), by the twentieth century, the Department of Indian Affairs had divided the “Anishinaubag” into three different tribes, despite the fact that by the early eighteenth century, this large Algonquian-speaking group, who shared the same cultural background, “stretched over a thousand miles from the St. Lawrence River to the Lake of the Woods.” With British land purchases and treaties, the communities at Beausoleil Island, Cape Croker, Christian Island, Georgina and Snake Islands, Rama, Sarnia, Saugeen, the Thames, and Walpole, became known as “Chippewa” while the communities at Alderville, New Credit, Mud Lake, Rice Lake, and Scugog, became known as “Mississauga.” The northern groups on Lakes Huron and Superior, who signed the Robinson Treaty in 1850, appeared and remained as “Ojibbewas” in historical documents.

The Study Area is within Treaty 13a, signed on August 2, 1805, by the Mississaugas and the British Crown in Port Credit at the Government Inn. A provisional agreement was reached with the Crown on August 2, 1805, in which the Mississaugas ceded 70,784 acres of land bounded by the Toronto Purchase of 1787 in the east, the Brant Tract in the west, and a northern boundary that ran six miles back from the shoreline of Lake Ontario. The Mississaugas also reserved the sole right of fishing at the Credit River and



were to retain a 1 mile strip of land on each of its banks, which became the Credit Indian Reserve. On September 5, 1806, the signing of Treaty 14 confirmed the Head of the Lake Purchase between the Mississaugas of the Credit and the Crown (Mississauga of the New Credit First Nation 2001; Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation 2017).

### ***1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Land Use: Township Survey and Settlement***

Historically, the Study Area is located in the Former Township of Vaughan, County of York in Lots 25-26 & Concessions 7-8.

The S & G stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries are considered to have archaeological potential. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are also considered to have archaeological potential.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (i.e., those that are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps) are likely to be located in proximity to water. The development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 m of an early settlement road are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The first Europeans to arrive in the area were transient merchants and traders from France and England, who followed Indigenous pathways and set up trading posts at strategic locations along the well-traveled river routes. All of these occupations occurred at sites that afforded both natural landfalls and convenient access, by means of the various waterways and overland trails, into the hinterlands. Early transportation routes followed existing Indigenous trails, both along the lakeshore and adjacent to various creeks and rivers (ASI 2006a).

#### *Township of Vaughan*

The first township survey was undertaken in 1793, 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. 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.” Vaughan was initially settled by Loyalists, the children of Loyalists, disbanded soldiers, and by Americans including the Pennsylvania Dutch, French Huguenots, and Quakers. By the 1840s, the township was noted for its excellent land and “well cleared and highly cultivated farms” (Boulton 1805; Smith 1846; Reaman 1971; Armstrong 1985; Rayburn 1997).

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 c1920. The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway (T.G.&B. R) was opened through the west part of the Township in 1871.



*Village of Purpleville*

The historic settlement of Purpleville is located at the intersection of Pine Valley Drive and Teston Road, two historical thoroughfares. As is indicated in *A History of Vaughan Township*, “Purpleville, like a number of communities in Vaughan, was not a village in the ordinary sense but a post office and a school” (Reaman 1971:116). The hamlet was not officially established until 1866 when the post office was opened to serve the surrounding farming community. From 1895 to 1931, the last postmistress, Mrs. Jane Stump, also kept a store. Before and after 1866, Purpleville had a school, a blacksmith shop, Orange Hall, Temperance Hall, a Methodist Church, and a hotel which served those travelling through the area along the concession roads. The Methodist Church was demolished in 1915 and in 1969 the Township of Vaughan erected a commemorative stone cairn for the Methodist congregation at Purpleville (Crossby 1873:263; Reaman 1971:116; Unterman McPhail Associates 2006:2).

**1.2.3 Historical Map Review**

The 1860 *Map of the Township of Vaughan* (Tremaine 1860) and the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Township of Vaughan* (Miles & Co. 1878) were examined to determine the presence of historic features within the Study Area during the nineteenth century (Table 1; Figures 2-3).

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

In addition, the use of historical map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally proceeds by using common reference points between the various sources. These sources are then geo-referenced in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on historic mapping sources. The results of such exercises are often imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process, including the vagaries of map production (both past and present), the need to resolve differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources. To a large degree, the significance of such margins of error is dependent on the size of the feature one is attempting to plot, the constancy of reference points, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both they and the target feature are depicted on the period mapping.

Table 1: Nineteenth-century property owner(s) and historical features(s) within or adjacent to the Study Area

		1860		1878	
Con #	Lot #	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)
7	25	Mrs. Cameron	Steam sawmill, tributary	Robt Cameron	Structure, tributary
		J. Beaton	None	Peter Witherspoon	None
7	26	James Adams	Tributary	Jas Adams	Structure, tributary
		James Morrow	Structure	Arch’d Morrow	Structure, orchard
8	25	Mrs. Slagman	None	Geo Cooper	None
8	26	Mrs. Slagman	None	Kenh Beaton	None



According to the 1860 map, Teston Road and Kipling Avenue were historically surveyed roads. A tributary of the Humber River is depicted intersecting with the Study Area through Lots 25 and 26, Concession 7, approximately following the same river system that exists today. One structure is shown adjacent the Study Area, located north of Teston Road in the Eastern part of Lot 26, Concession 7. A steam sawmill is shown south of the Study Area in the western part of Lot 25 Concession 7. By 1878 it appears to no longer be operating, however a structure is illustrated further to the south. An orchard is now depicted beside the structure, and a second structure is on the western part of Lot 27, Concession 7. Purpleville is shown east of the Study Area at the intersection of Teston Road and Pine Valley Drive.

#### ***1.2.4 Twentieth-Century Mapping Review***

The 1919 and 1994 National Topographic System Bolton Sheets (Department of Militia and Defence 1919; Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Canada 1994), as well as 1954 aerial imagery (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited 1954) were examined to determine the extent and nature of development and land uses within the Study Area (Figures 4-6).

The 1919 map indicates Teston Road and Kipling Avenue are illustrated as unmetalled roadways. One wood and one brick structure are located immediately adjacent to the Study Area. The settlement of Purpleville is shown on the map. Three bridges are illustrated along Teston Road over two tributaries of the East Branch of the Humber River. The topography is undulating with low areas shown along the tributaries and higher elevation at the eastern and western ends of the Study Area.

The 1954 aerial photography shows the Study Area has retained a rural agricultural context with agricultural fields and tree lines clearly visible. The 1994 map shows three structures within the Study Area and six structures and a horse track adjacent.

### **1.3 Archaeological Context**

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the Study Area, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology and topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions. Three sources of information were consulted to provide information about previous archaeological research: the site record forms for registered sites available online from the MHSTCI through “Ontario’s Past Portal”; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of ASI.

#### ***1.3.1 Current Land Use and Field Conditions***

A review of available Google satellite imagery since 2002 shows earth moving activities south of Teston Road within the east part of the Study Area in 2017 and 2018. Construction activities can be seen in the north and west of the Kipling Avenue and Teston Road intersection in 2016, including the creation of a storm water management pond. Kleinburg Summit Way was constructed in 2017. In 2016, construction activities can be seen on the north and south shoulders of Teston Road from Kipling Avenue to 4720 Teston Road. The construction appears to be for cement platforms for utilities such as fire hydrants, which were built over culverts.



The Study Area includes the Teston Road ROW and is 2.18 kilometres in length beginning at Kleinburg Summit Way and terminating 250 m west of Pine Valley Drive in the east. Teston Road is oriented in a general west-east alignment and features one lane of westbound and one lane of eastbound vehicular traffic. The Study Area is bounded by rural agricultural properties with the exception of residential neighbourhoods at the east and west ends. A small residential neighbourhood is located south of the Study Area at the western end and a large residential subdivision was under construction south of the Study Area at the eastern end at the time of field review. Teston Road features narrow gravel shoulders on both the north and south sides and lacks curbs with shallow ditches along the roadway. Access shafts and paved platforms for utilities are within the ROW.

### **1.3.2 Geography**

In addition to the known archaeological sites, the state of the natural environment is a helpful indicator of archaeological potential. Accordingly, a description of the physiography and soils are briefly discussed for the Study Area.

The S & G stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

Water has been identified as the major determinant of site selection and the presence of potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in Ontario since 5,000 BP (Karrow and Warner 1990:Figure 2.16), 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 modeling of site location.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including; food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas) are also considered characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (S & G, Section 1.3.1).

The Study Area is located within the drumlinized till plains of the South Slope physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The South Slope physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:172-174) is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine. The South Slope meets the Moraine at heights of approximately 300 metres above sea level, and descends southward toward Lake Ontario, ending, in some areas, at elevations below 150 metres above sea level. Numerous streams descend the South Slope, having cut deep valleys in the till. In the vicinity of the Study Area, the South Slope is ground moraine of limited relief.



Figure 7 depicts surficial geology for the Study Area. The surficial geology mapping demonstrates that the Study Area is underlain by clay to silt-textured till derived from glaciolacustrine deposits or shale, coarse-textured glaciolacustrine deposits of sand, gravel, minor silt and clay Foreshore and basalinal deposits, fine-textured glaciolacustrine deposits of silt and clay, minor sand and gravel Interbedded silt and clay and gritty, pebbly flow till and rainout deposits, and modern alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand, gravel and organic remains (Ontario Geological Survey 2010). Soils in the Study Area consist of (Figure 8):

- Pontypool sandy loam, a grey-brown podzolic with good drainage
- King clay loam, a grey-brown podzolic with good drainage
- Peel clay, a grey-brown podzolic with imperfect drainage
- Bottom Land, an alluvial with variable drainage

Tributaries of the East Humber River intersect the Study Area. The Humber River watershed is the largest watershed under the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority’s jurisdiction, encompassing 911 square kilometres. It originates on the Niagara Escarpment and the Oak Ridges Moraine to flow down the Humber River into the Lake Ontario. The watershed consists of 37% urban cover, 30% rural, and 33% natural cover (TRCA 2018).

### 1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Research

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MHSTCI. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west, and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Study Area under review is located in Borden block AIGv.

According to the OASD, 65 previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area (MHSTCI 2020). A summary of the sites is provided below.

Table 2: List of previously registered sites within one kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AIGv-10	Seed	Woodland, Iroquoian	Campsite	Konrad 1972; AMICK 2012, 2017
AIGv-13	Cameron 1	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Unknown	Dibb 1982
AIGv-14	Cameron 2	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	Dibb 1982
AIGv-15	Cameron 3	Woodland, Late; Euro- Canadian	Unknown	Dibb 1982
AIGv-21	Train 3	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	MPP 1987
AIGv-23	Train 5	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	MPP 1987
AIGv-26	Levaine Hamilton	Euro-Canadian	Cabin	MPP 1987
AIGv-27	Train 8	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	MPP 1987
AIGv-65	Adams 2	Archaic	Campsite	MPP 1987; AMICK 2017



<b>Borden #</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cultural Affiliation</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Researcher</b>
AlGv-66	Adams 3	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	MPP 1987; AMICK 2012
AlGv-74	Lane	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Unknown	Burgar 1987
AlGv-77	Gertrudis	Iroquoian, Late	Scatter	Burgar 1988
AlGv-78	Spike	Woodland, Early	Campsite	Burgar 1988
AlGv-191	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Campsite; scatter	ASI 2001
AlGv-192	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Scatter	ASI 2001
AlGv-193	Skandatut	Ancestral Huron-Wendat	Village	ASI 2002, 2006, 2010; Archeoworks 2010
AlGv-210	Archibald Morrow	Euro-Canadian	Midden	AMICK 2005
AlGv-211	n/a	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	AMICK 2004, 2005
AlGv-212	R. McGirr	Euro-Canadian	Midden	AMICK 2004, 2005
AlGv-215	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 2002
AlGv-216	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Scatter	ASI 2002
AlGv-217	n/a	Euro-Canadian	Undetermined	ASI 2005
AlGv-218	John Beaton 1	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2005
AlGv-219	John Beaton 2	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2005
AlGv-220	John Beaton 3	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2005
AlGv-231	Damiani	Ancestral Huron-Wendat; Euro-Canadian	Village; scatter	ASI 2005, 2007, 2015
AlGv-232	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 2005
AlGv-233	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 2005
AlGv-234	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 2005
AlGv-235	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 2005
AlGv-236	Purpleville	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	ASI 2005
AlGv-237	Duncan Beaton	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	ASI 2001
AlGv-241	Weatherspoon House	Euro-Canadian	Dump	ASI 2005
AlGv-255	n/a	Euro-Canadian	Findspot	TRCA 2005
AlGv-256	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	TRCA 2005
AlGv-294	Glassco 1	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Scatter	TRCA 2007
AlGv-295	Glassco 2	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Scatter	TRCA 2007
AlGv-296	Glassco 3	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	TRCA 2007
AlGv-297	Glassco 4	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	TRCA 2007



<b>Borden #</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cultural Affiliation</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Researcher</b>
AlGv-298	Glassco 5	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	TRCA 2007
AlGv-299	Glassco 6	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	TRCA 2007
AlGv-314	Glassco 7	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	TRCA 2007
AlGv-315	Glassco 8	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	TRCA 2007
AlGv-316	Glassco 9	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	TRCA 2007
AlGv-317	Glassco 10	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	TRCA 2007
AlGv-318	Glassco 11	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	TRCA 2007
AlGv-319	Glassco 12	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	TRCA 2007
AlGv-320	Glassco 13	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	TRCA 2007
AlGv-321	Glassco 14	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	TRCA 2007
AlGv-322	Glassco 15	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	TRCA 2007
AlGv-323	Glassco 16	Woodland, Late	Findspot	TRCA 2007
AlGv-324	Glassco 17	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	TRCA 2007
AlGv-362	Constable 3	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2011
AlGv-368	Sarenhes Bastien	Woodland, Late	Campsite	OHT 2012
AlGv-379	Block 55 P24	Woodland, Late	Findspot	Archeoworks 2013
AlGv-380	Block 55 P26	Meadowood	Findspot	Archeoworks 2013
AlGv-384	Block 55 H8	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Archeoworks 2013, 2014
AlGv-385	Block 55 H6	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Archeoworks 2013, 2014
AlGv-386	Block 55 H7	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Archeoworks 2013, 2014
AlGv-387	Block 55 H8	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Archeoworks 2013, 2014
AlGv-388	Block 55 H9	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Archeoworks 2013, 2014
AlGv-395	n/a	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	TAI 2015, 2016
AlGv-424	Findspot 3	Woodland, Middle	Hunting Loss	TLA 2017
AlGv-427	Tree Hill	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	TLA 2017, 2019
AlGw-192	W. Jaffery	Post-Contact	Unknown, farmstead	AMICK 2017

Sites in *italic* within 50m

Sites in **bold** within Study Area

MPP – Mayer Peel and Poulton

OHT – Ontario Heritage Trust

TAI – The Archaeologists Inc.

TLA – This Land Archaeology Inc.





See the *Supplementary Documentation* for this report for detailed site location information.

The Seed site (AIGv-10) is located within the Study Area. The MHSTCI database states that the site is located north of Teston Side Road between Kleinberg and Teston on the East Bank of the Humber River. The site was surveyed in the 1970s as part of the Metro Study of archaeological sites within the Regional Municipality of York by Victor Konrad who identified it as a Late Woodland campsite. Konrad notes a salvage excavation was conducted on the small hillside midden due to concerns for erosion. The site was cleared of further CHVI by Stage 3 assessment (AMICK Consultants Ltd. 2018).

The Damiani site (AIGv-231) and the Skandatut site (AIGv-193) are ancestral Huron-Wendat village sites within 70 metres and 100 metres, respectively, of the Study Area. An associated ossuary has not yet been identified for the Damiani site (AIGv-231).

The Skandatut site (AIGv-193) is a three-to-four-hectare ancestral Huron village, situated on a steep-sided promontory overlooking the east branch of the Humber River, approximately one kilometre north of Seed-Barker. The artifacts recovered from a surface collection include over twenty-five ground stone axes and close to a dozen chert arrow points (one of them manufactured from Knife River flint from South Dakota), glass trade beads and copper scrap. The site probably dates to 1580–1600 and represents the latest occupation in the upper Humber River sequence. The site is also located close to the Kleinburg Ossuary, which dates to the same period. The ossuary was excavated in 1970 — it was a deep pit, 4.2 metres in diameter and 1 metre deep, and it contained the remains of 561 individuals who had died, probably during the occupation of Skandatut village. At the time the ossuary was formed, the remains of people who had been buried previously within or next to the village were disinterred and moved to the pit and mixed together to create a community of the dead. The grave goods buried with the deposit include similar-aged artifacts; some of these are bone and ceramic objects, early-style iron trade axes, an iron kettle, shell beads, native copper beads and large glass trade beads (ASI 2013).

On the east branch of the Humber River just north of Skandatut is the earlier Damiani site (AIGv-231). Damiani is a large, plough-disturbed, ancestral Huron-Wendat village that covers an area of approximately 1.5 hectares. The site dates to the second half of the fifteenth century. The site yielded evidence of a total of 21 longhouses. Remnants of a multiple-row palisade extend across part of the site. The 2015 Stage 4 excavation by ASI resulted in the complete excavation of the northernmost portion of the Damiani site. Protective fencing was recommended to be installed under the supervision of a licensed archaeologist prior to any earthworks within the development lands to ensure short-term protection and avoidance within Blocks 111 and 112. The unexcavated portions exhibit further CHVI.

According to the background research, eight previous reports detail fieldwork within 50 m of the Study Area.

- AMICK Consultants Inc. (2013) conducted a Stage 1-2 AA of 5000 Teston Road in the City of Vaughan, overlapping the current Study Area. A pedestrian survey was conducted at five metre intervals on the western and middle portions of the project area, which did not result in the recovery of archaeological resources and was not recommended for further archaeological assessment. According to the Archaeological Sites Database, the Seed Site (AIGv-10) was located within the eastern most field of project area. A pedestrian survey was conducted at five-metre intervals over the inferred location of the Seed Site, which did not produce a single artifact. It was recommended that the field be re-examined at one-metre intervals, and a series of ten one-by-one metre units be excavated in the reported site location if no further artifacts are found to test for archaeological resources below the surface. P058-851-2012



- AMICK Consultants Inc. (2018) conducted a Stage 3 AA of the Seed Site (AlGv-10) within parts of the current Study Area. A pedestrian survey was conducted at one metre intervals, which did not encounter artifacts. A series of ten one-by-one metre units placed were excavated in the reported site location. Four units were placed along the plateau to test for possible hillside midden deposits, placed at as ten metre interval covering a distance of 30 metres, The remaining six units were placed at five metre intervals near the edge of the field, coinciding with the break in slope within the inferred limits of the site. No artifacts or cultural features were encountered. No evidence to support potential at this location of the site was encountered, and no further archaeological assessment was recommended. P058-1577-2017, P058-1579-2017
- Archeoworks Inc. (2014) conducted a Stage 2 AA of Block 55 East, overlapping the current Study Area northwest of the Teston Road and Kipling Avenue intersection. A pedestrian survey was conducted at five metre intervals which did not identify any archaeological materials. No further archaeological assessment was recommended. P029-850-2012
- ASI (2004) conducted a Stage 1-2 AA of Blocks 40 and 47 in the City of Vaughan, overlapping the Study Area south of Teston Road in the eastern part of the Study Area. A pedestrian survey was conducted at five metre intervals and did not identify any archaeological materials within 50 metres of the current Study Area. The area was determined to be free of further archaeological concern. 2000-116-119, 2001-020-045
- ASI (2006b) conducted a Stage 1-2 AA of the Pine Heights Estates overlapping the current Study Area south of Teston Road. Within the overlapping portion, a pedestrian survey was conducted at five metre intervals which did not identify any archaeological materials. The area was recommended to be free from further archaeological concern. P047-133, P047-189-2006
- ASI (2015) conducted a Stage 1-2 AA of the Vista Block and adjacent lands, overlapping the Study Area south of Teston Road. A test pit survey was conducted on land that was not determined to be sloped and did not identify any archaeological materials. The project area was recommended free of further archaeological concern. P057-0777-2015
- ASI (2016) conducted a Stage 1 AA of Teston Road from 500 metres west of Pine Valley Drive to Weston Road. Background research and property inspection determined that lands north of the Teston Road ROW require Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment. P392-0126-2014
- TRCA (2019) conducted a Stage 1-2 AA of the Kipling West Wetland Restoration, overlapping the Study Area south of Teston Road and west of Kipling Avenue. A test pit survey was conducted at five metre intervals and did not identify any archaeological materials. No further archaeological assessment was recommended. P303-0523-2018

## 2.0 FIELD METHODS: PROPERTY INSPECTION

A Stage 1 property inspection must adhere to the S & G, Section 1.2, Standards 1-6, which are discussed below. The entire property and its periphery must be inspected. The inspection may be either systematic or random. Coverage must be sufficient to identify the presence or absence of any features of archaeological potential. The inspection must be conducted when weather conditions permit good visibility of land features. Natural landforms and watercourses are to be confirmed if previously



identified. Additional features such as elevated topography, relic water channels, glacial shorelines, well-drained soils within heavy soils and slightly elevated areas within low and wet areas should be identified and documented, if present. Features affecting assessment strategies should be identified and documented such as woodlots, bogs or other permanently wet areas, areas of steeper grade than indicated on topographic mapping, areas of overgrown vegetation, areas of heavy soil, and recent land disturbance such as grading, fill deposits and vegetation clearing. The inspection should also identify and document structures and built features that will affect assessment strategies, such as heritage structures or landscapes, cairns, monuments or plaques, and cemeteries.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment property inspection was conducted under the field direction of Kirstyn Allam (R1258) of ASI, on July 31, 2020, in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current conditions and to evaluate and map archaeological potential of the Study Area, as visible from publicly accessible lands. It was a visual inspection only and did not include excavation or collection of archaeological resources.

Fieldwork was conducted when weather conditions were deemed clear and permitted good visibility (sunny with seasonal temperatures), per S & G Section 1.2., Standard 2. Field observations are compiled onto the existing conditions of the Study Area in Section 7.0 (Figures 9-11) and associated photographic plates are presented in Section 8.0 (Plates 1-14).

### **3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

The historical and archaeological contexts have been analyzed to help determine the archaeological potential of the Study Area. Results of the analysis of the Study Area background research and property inspection are presented in Section 3.1.

#### **3.1 Analysis of Archaeological Potential**

The S & G, Section 1.3.1, lists criteria that are indicative of archaeological potential. The Study Area meets the following criteria indicative of archaeological potential:

- Previously identified archaeological sites (See Table 1; AIGv-231 and AIGv-193 ancestral Huron-Wendat villages);
- Water sources: primary, secondary, or past water source (tributaries of the East Humber River);
- Early historic transportation routes (Teston Road, Kipling Avenue);
- Proximity to early settlements (Purpleville); and
- Well-drained soils (Pontypool sandy loam, King clay loam)

According to the S & G, Section 1.4 Standard 1e, no areas within a property containing locations listed or designated by a municipality can be recommended for exemption from further assessment unless the area can be documented as disturbed. The Municipal Heritage Register was consulted and no properties within the Study Area are Listed or Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act.

The *City of Vaughan Official Plan Archaeological and First Nations Policy Study* (ASI 2010) and *The Regional Municipality of York's Archaeological Management Plan* (ASI 2013) indicate that the Study Area exhibits archaeological potential, is near the historic settlement centre of Purpleville, is in proximity to the Damiani (AIGv-231) and Skandatur (AIGv-193) sites.



These criteria are indicative of potential for the identification of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources, depending on soil conditions and the degree to which soils have been subject to deep disturbance.

An ossuary potential model has been incorporated into York Region's Archaeological Management Plan (ASI 2013) and the *City of Vaughan Official Plan Archaeological and First Nations Policy Study* (ASI 2010). The Management Plan calls for monitoring of predevelopment topsoil removal (grading) within 100 metres of known ossuaries in recognition of the fact that these features are commonly associated with additional isolated burials. It is also recommended that in such situations, all site supervisors and heavy equipment operators working on site be briefed in advance concerning the role and responsibilities of the archaeological monitor. Should they encounter potential human remains, they must cease work in the area, retain all potentially associated soils in place and notify the monitor and their own supervisors immediately. Should any ossuary feature be discovered during the course of the monitoring work, preservation through avoidance through project redesign/revision should be the ultimate preferred alternative. The details of this form of mitigation must be negotiated with the appropriate First Nation(s) and the Cemeteries Registrar. Indeed, in the event that human remains are encountered during construction, the proponent should immediately contact the Police and Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Consumer and Business Services.

Given the location of the ancestral Huron-Wendat village Damiani site within 100 metres of the Study Area, for which an ossuary has not previously been identified, part of the Study Area is within a 1000 metre radius of the site and within 300 metres of water and is deemed to exhibit potential for the presence of an ossuary (see *Supplementary Documentation*). Although the data for known ossuaries is limited, a reasonable level of confidence may be achieved by the suggestion that any ossuaries within the Region are most likely to occur within 1000 metres of documented village sites and within 300 metres of any current or former water source. Recommendations derived from the York Region Archaeological Management Plan with respect to archaeological procedures are centered on monitoring. York Region has developed and adopted burial avoidance strategies since the potential disturbance to ossuaries remains a subject of considerable concern. In order to mitigate this concern, it is recommended that predevelopment topsoil removal (grading) within those development area lands that are located within 1000 metres of documented village sites *and* within 300 metres of any current or former water source should be subject to an archaeological monitoring program.

The property inspection determined that the Study Area exhibits archaeological potential. These areas will require Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to any development. According to the S & G Section 2.1.1, pedestrian survey is required in actively or recently cultivated fields (Plates 13-14; Figures 10-11: areas highlighted in orange). According to the S & G Section 2.1.2, test pit survey is required on terrain where ploughing is not viable, such as wooded areas, properties where existing landscaping or infrastructure would be damaged, overgrown farmland with heavy brush or rocky pasture, and narrow linear corridors up to 10 metres wide (Plates 1-4, 7-13; Figures 10-11: areas highlighted in green).

Part of the Study Area has been previously assessed and does not require further assessment (Figures 10-11: areas highlighted in red).

The property inspection determined that some of lands within the Study Area are sloped in excess of 20 degrees, and according to the S & G Section 2.1 do not retain potential (Plates 5-6, 10; Figures 10-11: areas highlighted in pink). A part of the Study Area is located in low and wet conditions, and according to the S & G Section 2.1 does not retain potential (Plates 1, 11; Figures 10-11: areas highlighted in blue). The remainder of the Study Area has been subjected to deep soil disturbance events associated with the



construction of the existing Teston Road ROW, including ditches and buried utilities, and according to the S & G Section 1.3.2 do not retain archaeological potential (Plates 1-14; Figures 10-11: areas highlighted in yellow). These areas do not require further survey. However, where they fall within the area determined to have ossuary potential a program of archaeological construction monitoring should be undertaken to prevent inadvertent impacts to a deeply buried ossuary (see *Supplementary Documentation: Figure 3*).

### 3.2 Conclusions

The Stage 1 background study determined that 65 previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area. The Damiani (AIGv-231) and Skandatut site (AIGv-193) are ancestral Huron-Wendat village sites within one kilometre of the Study Area. An associated ossuary has not yet been identified for the Damiani site. The property inspection determined that parts of the Study Area exhibit archaeological potential and will require Stage 2 assessment.

### 4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. The Study Area exhibits archaeological potential. These lands require Stage 2 archaeological assessment by test pit/pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, where appropriate, prior to any proposed construction activities (Figures 10-11: areas highlighted in green and orange);
2. The Damiani (AIGv-231) site is an ancestral Huron-Wendat village site within 100 metres of the Study Area. An associated ossuary has not yet been identified for the site. To minimize the risk of impacting an ossuary within the project limits, a licensed archaeologist should be engaged to conduct a program of archaeological monitoring during the removal of topsoil for all parts of the Study Area that are within both 1000 metres of the Damiani site and 300 metres of water (see *Supplementary Documentation*); and,
3. The remainder of the Study Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance, low and wet conditions, or being previously assessed. These lands do not require further archaeological assessment; and,
4. Should the proposed work extend beyond the current Study Area, further Stage 1 archaeological assessment should be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI 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 MHSTCI should be immediately notified.



## 5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

ASI also advises compliance with the following legislation:

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



## 6.0 REFERENCES CITED

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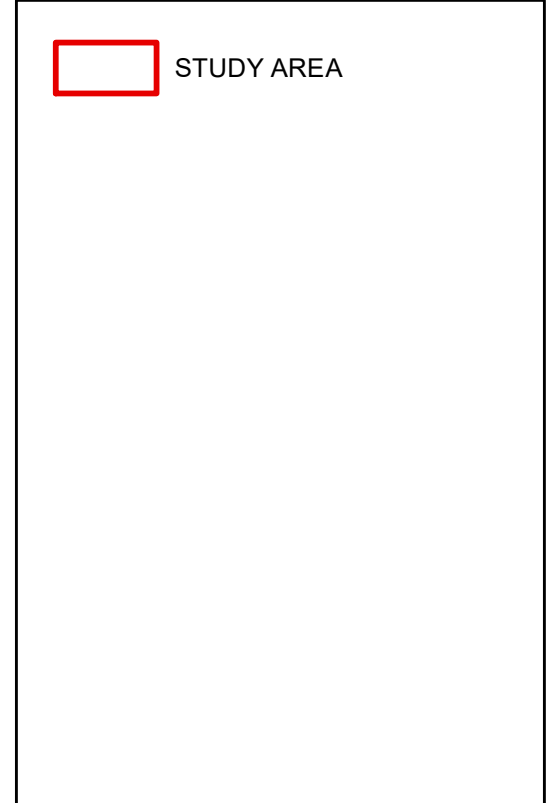
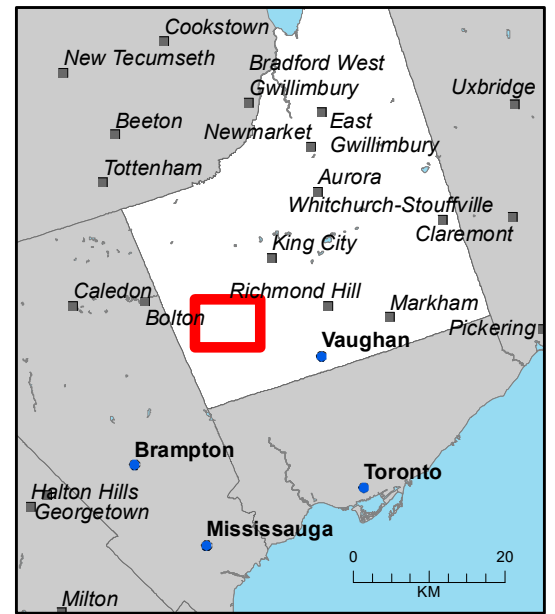
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## 7.0 MAPS





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

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 Kilometres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 19EA-261  
 DATE: 8/21/2020  
 DRAWN BY: A.C.  
 FILE: 19EA261\_Fig1

**ASI** Providing Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services  
 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9  
 T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca

Figure 1: Teston Road Study Area

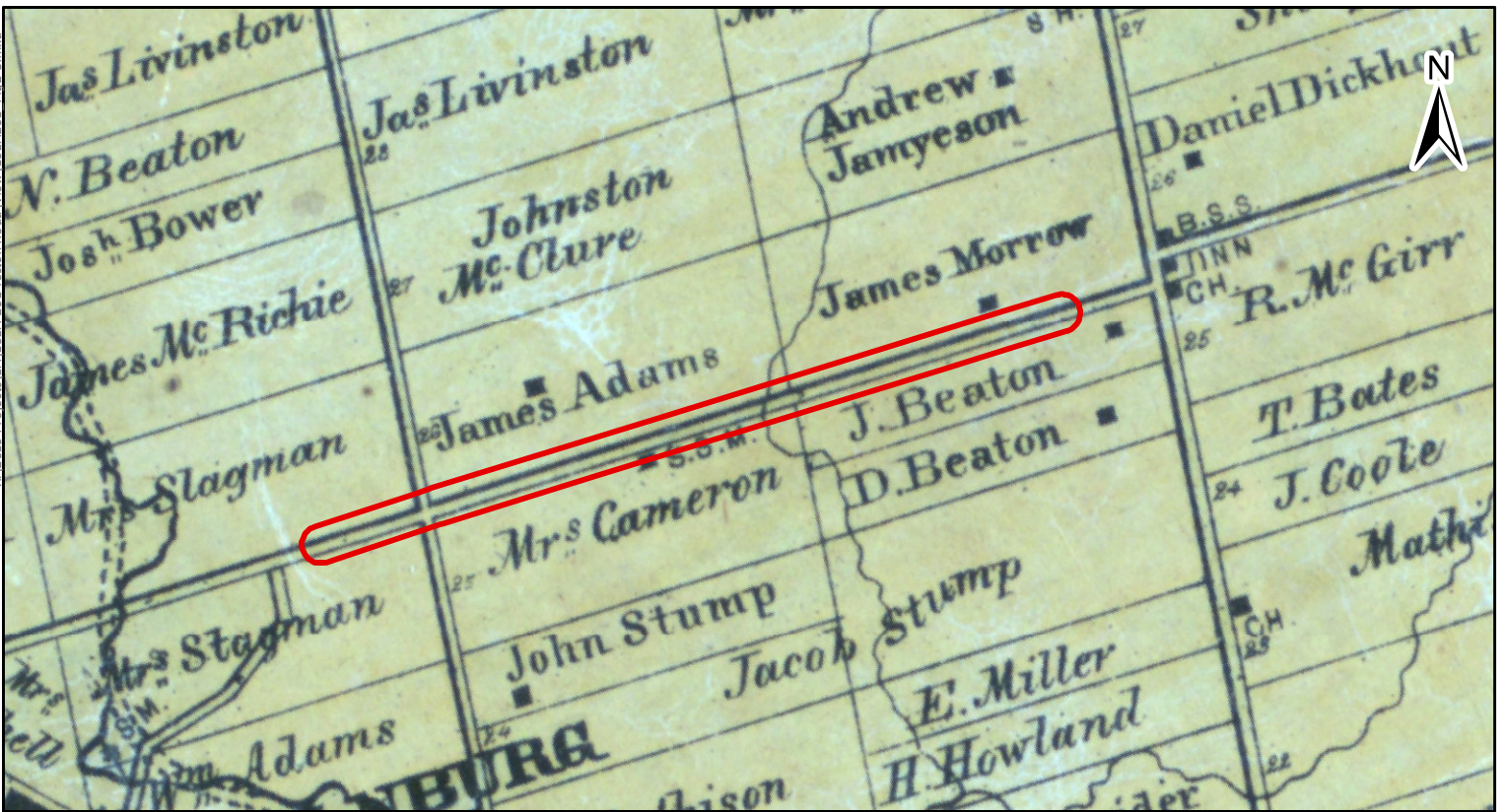



Figure 2: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1860 Map of the Township of Vaughan



Figure 3: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1878 Map of the Township of Vaughan

	 STUDY AREA	Sources: Tremaine's Map of the County of York (1860); Illus. Hist. Atlas of The County of York (1878)  Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:20,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11	 0 500 Metres  ASI PROJECT NO.: 19EA261 DRAWN BY: RL DATE: 8/21/2020 FILE: 19EA261_Fig2-3
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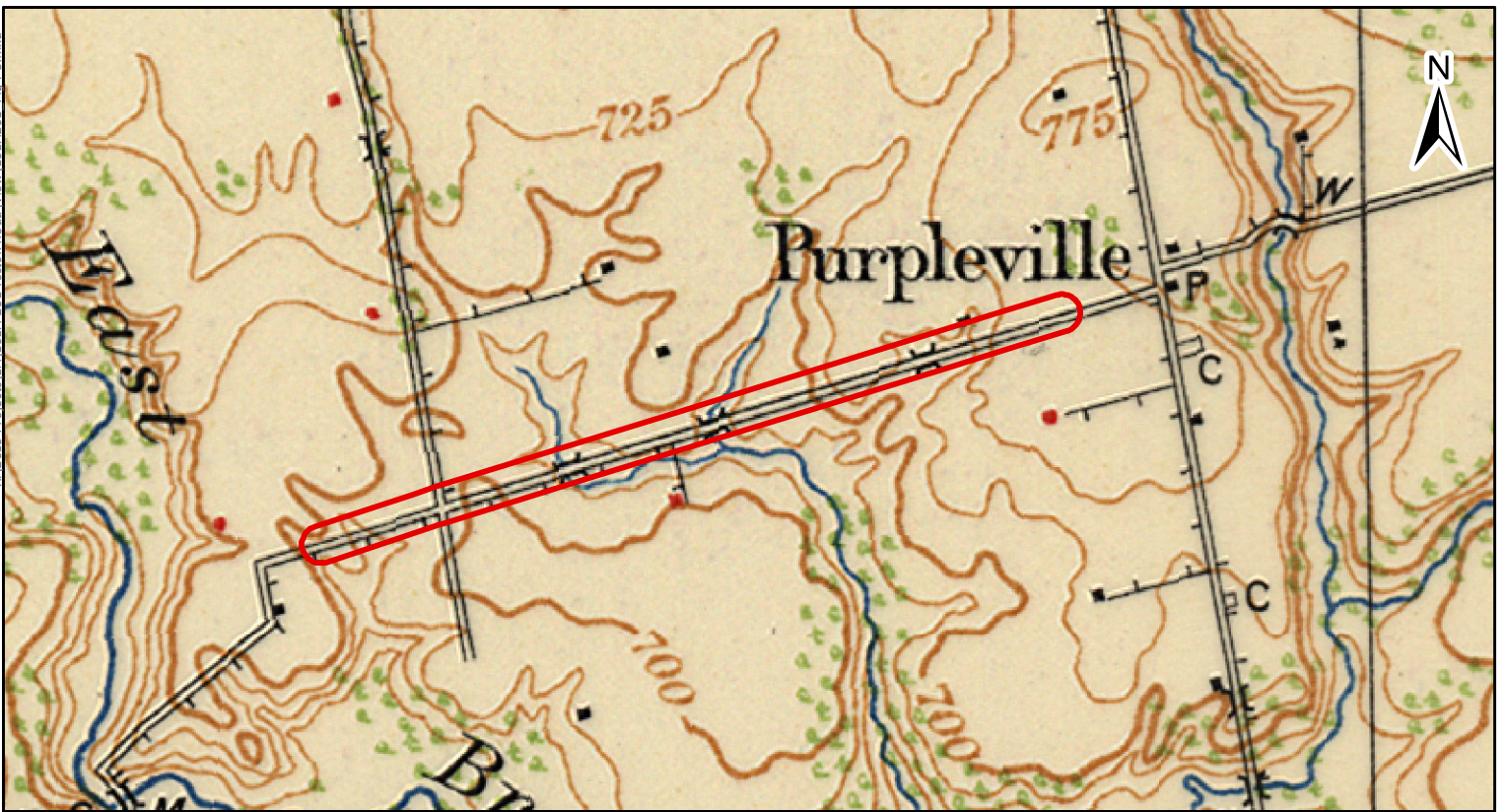


Figure 4: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1919 NTS Map of Bolton

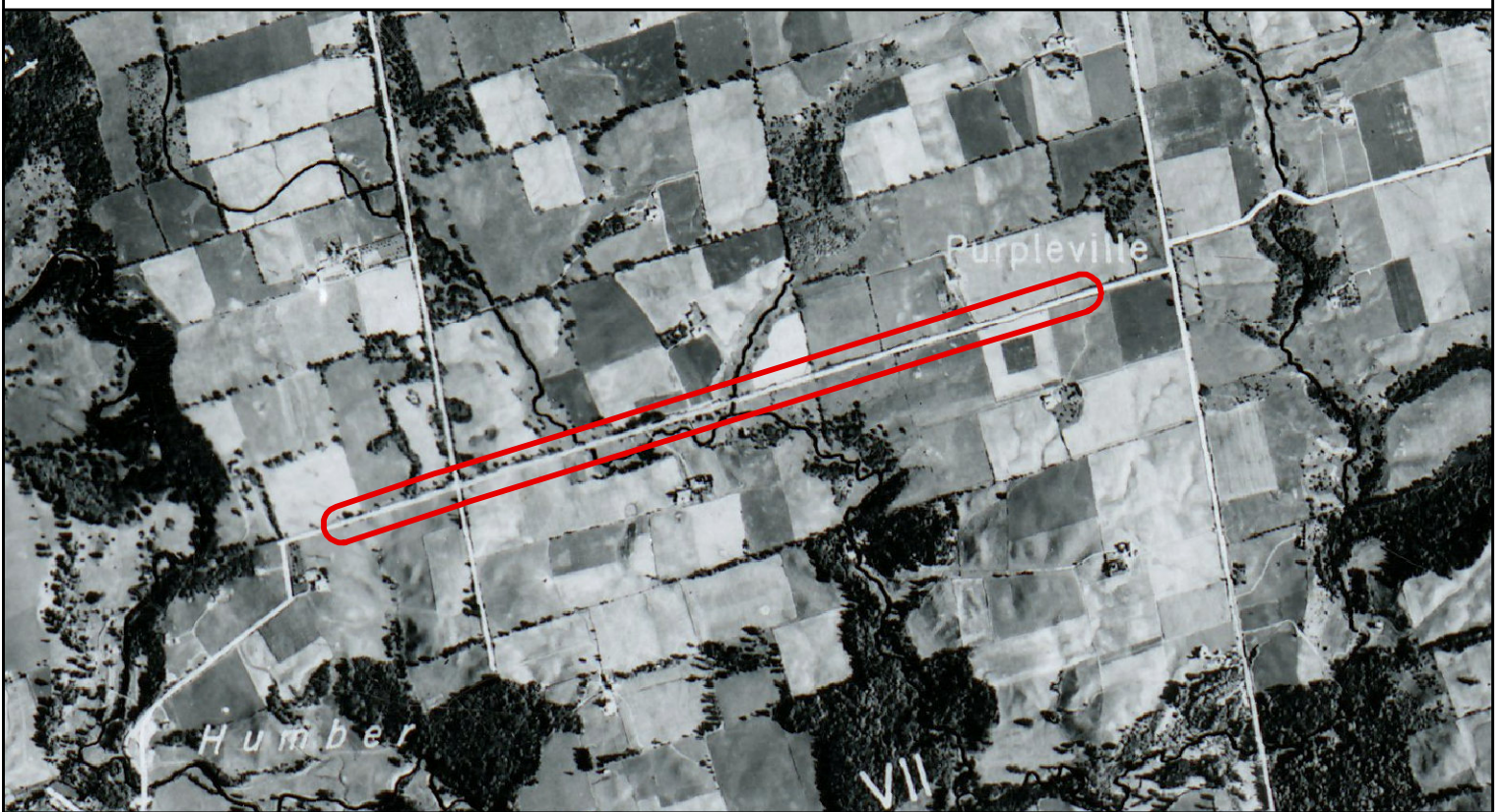
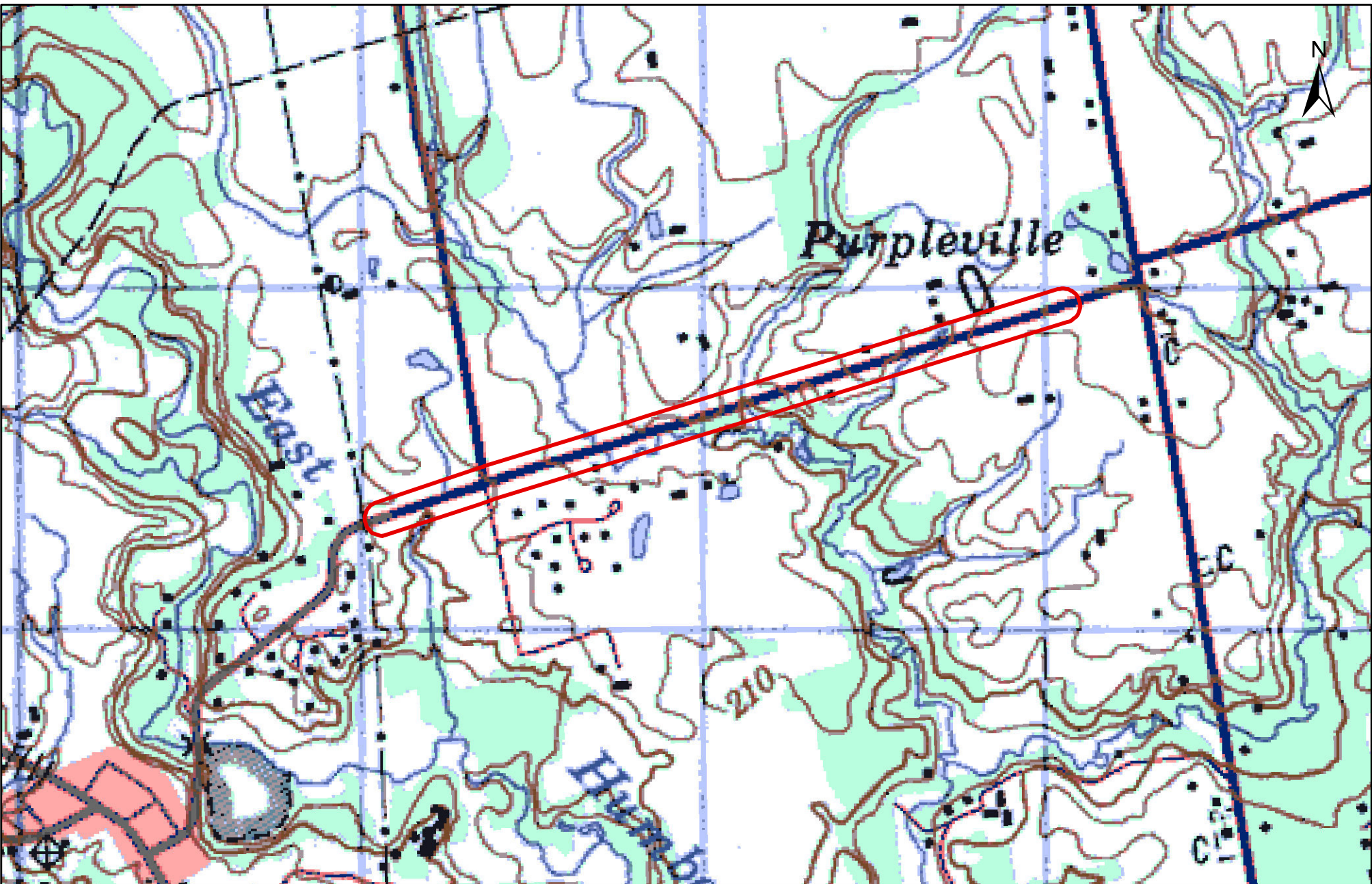


Figure 5: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1954 Aerial Photography

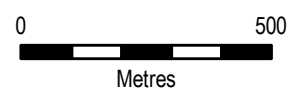
	STUDY AREA	Sources: NTS Bolton Sheet (1919); Map and Data Library, U. of Toronto (1954)  Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:20,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11	0  500 Metres	ASI PROJECT NO.: 19EA261 DRAWN BY: RL DATE: 8/21/2020 FILE: 19EA261_Fig4-5
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 STUDY AREA

Sources: NTS 1994  
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N  
Scale: 1:15,090  
Page Size: 8.5 x 11



ASI PROJECT NO.: 19EA-261 DRAWN BY: RL  
DATE: 8/21/2020 FILE: 19EA261\_Fig6

Figure 6: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1994 NTS Map of Bolton

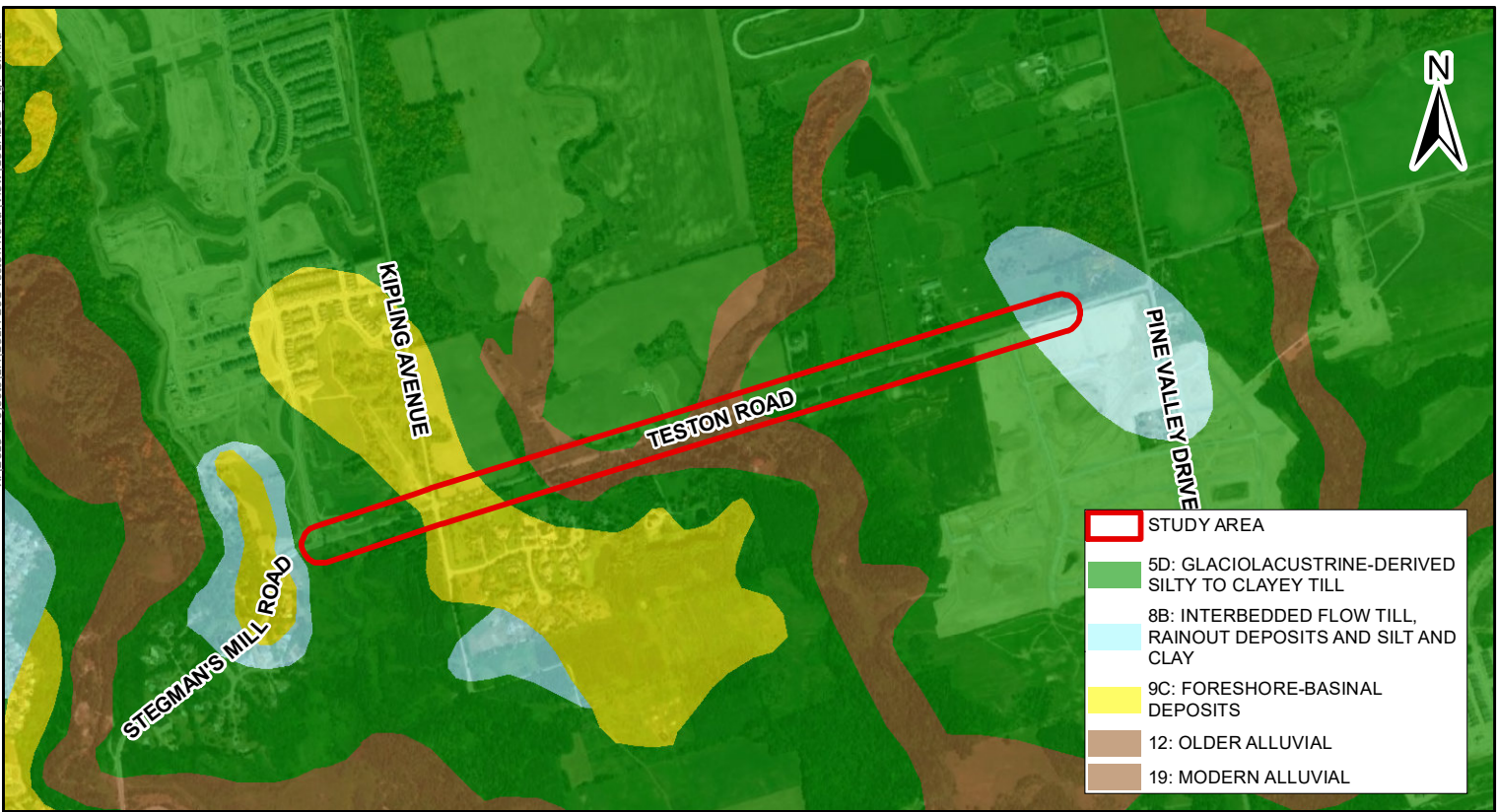


Figure 7: Study Area - Surficial Geology

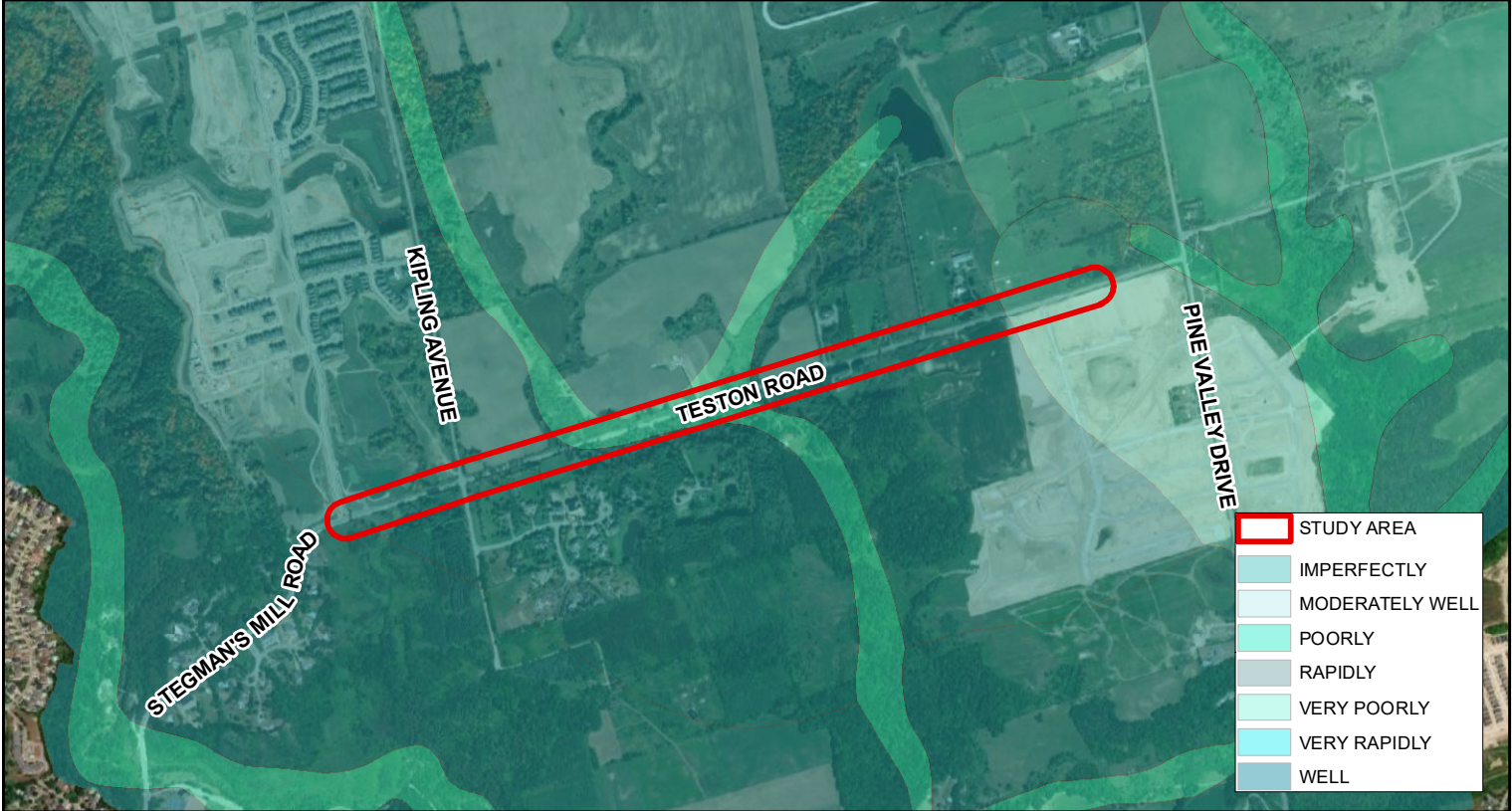
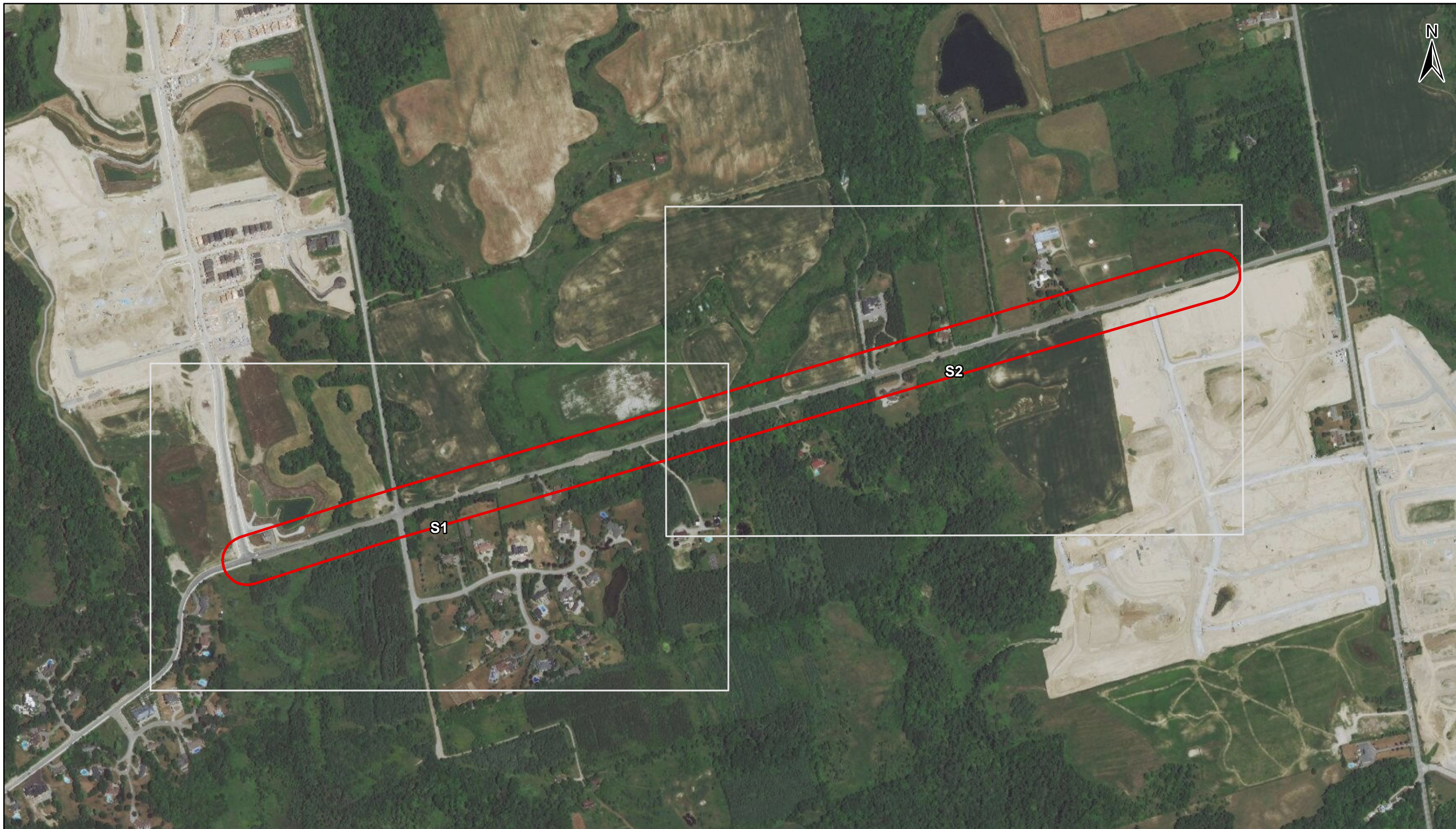


Figure 8: Study Area - Soil Drainage



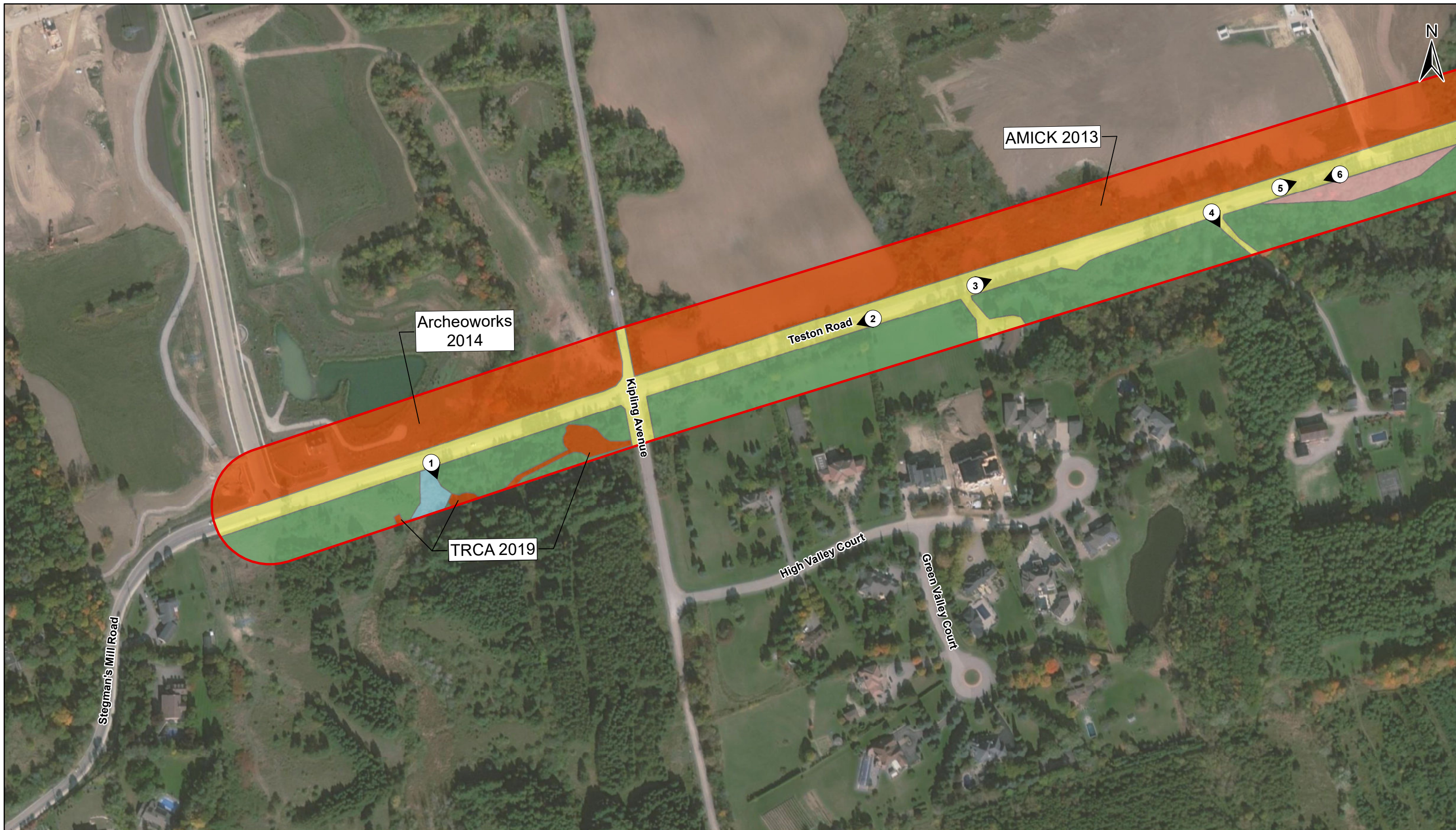
- STUDY AREA
- MAP SHEET

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User

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0	400
<b>Metres</b>	
ASI PROJECT NO.: 19EA-261 DATE: 8/21/2020	DRAWN BY: RL FILE: 19EA261_Stg1

Figure 9: Teston Road - Results of Stage 1 (Key Map)



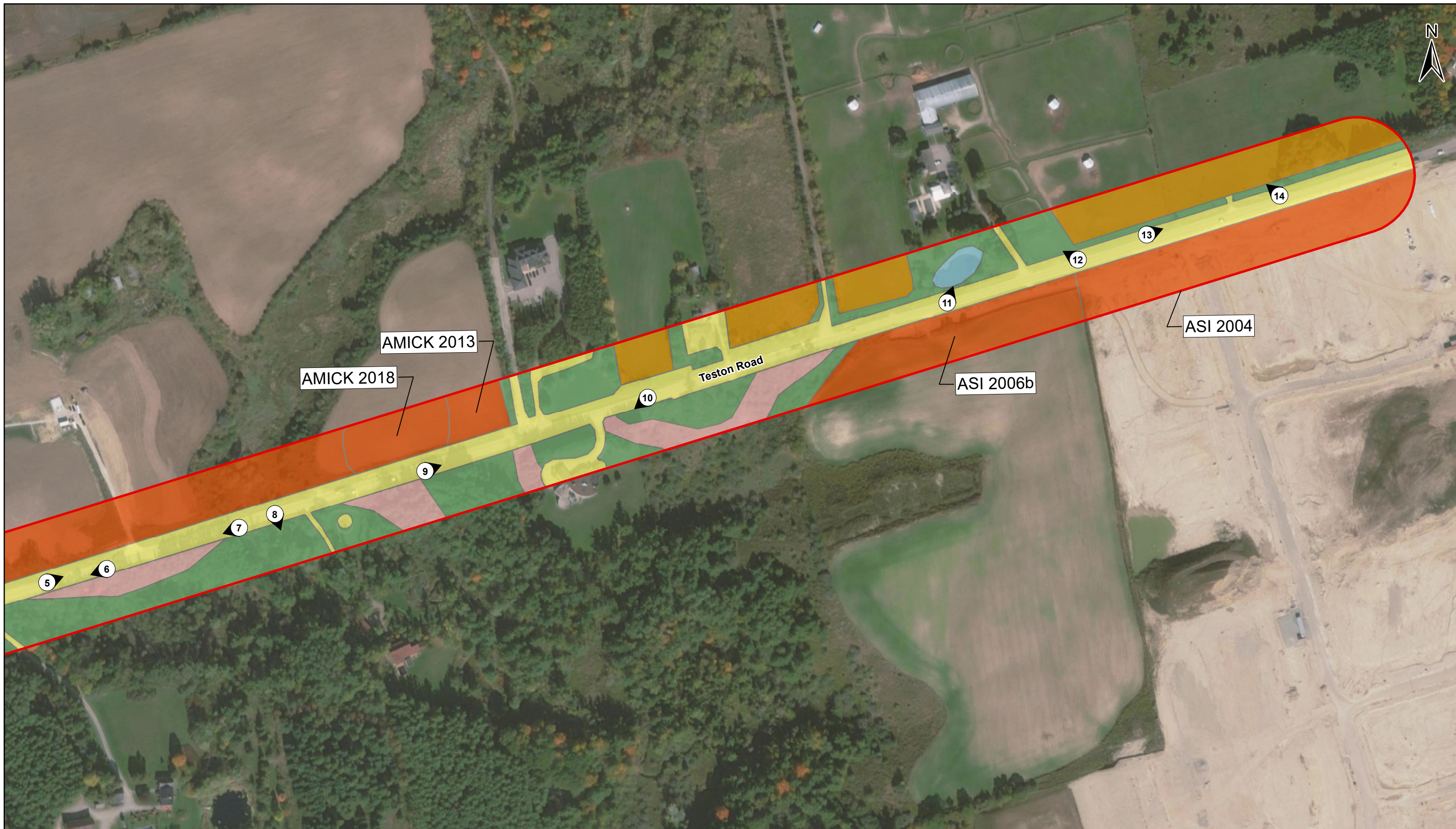
	STUDY AREA	TEST PIT SURVEY REQUIRED	NATURAL SLOPE - NO POTENTIAL
	PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION	PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED	LOW AND WET - NO POTENTIAL
	DISTURBED - NO POTENTIAL		

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User  
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N  
 Scale: 1:3,000  
 Page Size: 11 x 17

**0 150**  
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 19EA-261    DRAWN BY: RL, CN  
 DATE: 2022-01-10    FILE: 19EA261\_Stg1

Figure 10: Teston Road - Results of Stage 1 (Sheet 1)



	STUDY AREA	TEST PIT SURVEY REQUIRED	PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED	NATURAL SLOPE - NO POTENTIAL
	PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION	PEDESTRIAN SURVEY REQUIRED	DISTURBED - NO POTENTIAL	LOW AND WET - NO POTENTIAL

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User  
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N  
 Scale: 1:3,000  
 Page Size: 11 x 17

0 150  
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 19EA-261    DRAWN BY: RL, CN  
 DATE: 2022-01-10    FILE: 19EA261\_Stg1

Figure 11: Teston Road - Results of Stage 1 (Sheet 2)

**8.0 IMAGES**



Plate 1: South of Teston Road; Area is low and wet, no potential



Plate 2: Teston Road; South side of road beyond disturbed ROW requires Stage 2



Plate 3: Teston Road; South side of road beyond disturbed ROW requires Stage 2



Plate 4: 5011 Teston Road; Treed area beyond disturbed driveway requires Stage 2



Plate 5: Teston Road; South side of road beyond disturbed ROW requires Stage 2



Plate 6: Teston Road; South side of road beyond disturbed ROW requires Stage 2





Plate 7: Teston Road; South side of road beyond disturbed ROW requires Stage 2



Plate 8: Tributary of the east branch of the Humber River; area beyond disturbed ROW and culvert requires Stage 2



Plate 9: Teston Road; South side of road beyond disturbed ROW requires Stage 2



Plate 10: Teston Road; South side of road beyond disturbed ROW requires Stage 2



Plate 11: 4720 Teston Road; Lawn beyond pond requires Stage 2



Plate 12: Teston Road; North side of road beyond disturbed ROW requires Stage 2



Plate 13: Teston Road; North side of road beyond disturbed ROW requires Stage 2



Plate 14: Teston Road; North side of road beyond disturbed ROW requires Stage 2

## 9.0 APPENDIX A: HISTORY OF THE NATION HURONNE-WENDAT

This oral history was provided for inclusion in this report by the Huron-Wendat:

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

According to our own traditions and customs, the Huron-Wendat are intimately linked to the Saint Lawrence River and its estuary, which is the main route of its activities and way of life. The Huron-Wendat formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent.

Today, the population of the Huron-Wendat Nation is composed of more than 4000 members distributed on-reserve and off-reserve.

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

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