



# APPENDIX L

## Archaeology Assessment



**ACC**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
CONSULTANTS CANADA

# Archaeological Review and Data Gap Analysis

New Community Area – “Block 27”

Lots 26 to 30, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Vaughan, County of York,  
now in the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario

Prepared for:

**Block 27 Landowners Group Inc.**  
**c/o Delta Urban Inc.**  
8800 Dufferin Street, Suite 104  
Vaughan, Ontario L4K 0C5  
Tel: 905.660.7667

Prepared by:

Archaeological Licensee: Matthew Muttart, M. A., P1208  
**Archaeological Consultants Canada**  
785 Mohawk Road East  
Hamilton, ON L8T 2R4

Project No. 210150  
21 December 2021

---

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Project Personnel	6
Acknowledgements	6
1.0 INTRODUCTION	7
1.1 Development Context	7
2.0 FIELD METHODS	8
2.1 Block 27 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment	8
2.2 Parcel 1	9
2.2.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork	9
2.2.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork	10
2.3 Parcel 2	11
2.3.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork	11
2.3.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork	12
2.4 Parcel 3	12
2.4.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork	12
2.4.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork	12
2.5 Parcel 4	12
2.5.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork	12
2.5.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork	13
2.6 Parcel 5	13
2.6.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork	13
2.6.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork	14
2.7 Parcel 6	14
2.7.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork	14
2.7.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork	15
2.8 Parcel 7	15
2.8.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork	15
2.8.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork	15
2.9 Parcel 8	16
2.9.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork	16
2.9.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork	17
2.10 Parcel 9	17



---

2.10.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork	17
2.10.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork	19
2.11 Parcel 10	19
2.11.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork	19
2.11.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork	20
2.12 Parcel 11	20
2.12.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork	20
2.12.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork	21
2.13 Parcel 12	21
2.13.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork	21
2.13.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork	22
2.14 Parcel 13	22
2.14.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork	22
2.14.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork	22
2.15 Parcel 14	23
2.15.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork	23
2.15.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork	23
2.16 Parcel 15	23
2.16.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork	23
2.16.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork	23
2.17 Parcel 16	24
2.17.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork	24
2.17.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork	25
2.18 Parcel 17	26
2.18.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork	26
2.18.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork	27
2.19 Parcel 18	27
2.19.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork	27
2.19.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork	28
2.20 Parcel 19	28
2.20.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork	28
2.20.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork	29
2.21 Parcel 20	29
2.21.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork	29

---

2.21.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork	30
2.22 Parcel 21	30
2.22.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork	30
2.22.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork	31
2.23 Parcel 22	31
2.23.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork	31
2.23.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork	31
2.24 Parcel 23	31
2.24.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork	31
2.24.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork	31
2.25 Parcel 24 and Parcel 25, Hope Primitive Methodist Church and Cemetery	32
2.25.1 A History of Hope Primitive Methodist Church & Cemetery	32
2.25.2 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork	32
2.25.3 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork	32
2.26 Parcel 26	33
2.26.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork	33
2.26.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork	33
2.27 Parcel 27	33
2.27.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork	33
2.27.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork	33
2.28 Parcel 28	33
2.28.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork	33
2.28.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork	34
2.29 Additional Fieldwork Reports within Block 27	34
2.30 Summary of Fieldwork Completed within Block 27	35
3.0 REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES	38
3.1 Sites with No Further CHVI	38
3.2 Sites with Further CHVI	38
3.2.1 AIGv-2, The Teston Site & Ossuary	39
3.2.2 AIGv-121	40
3.2.3 AIGv-122	41
3.2.4 AIGv-130, The Snider Site	41
4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS TO DEVELOPMENT	42

---

4.1 Remaining Archaeological Constraints within Block 27	42
4.2 Stage 2 Assessments	44
4.2.1 Sites Found During Future Stage 2 Assessment	45
4.3 Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessments	45
4.3.1 AlGv-2, The Teston Site & Ossuary	46
4.3.2 AlGv-121	46
4.3.3 AlGv-122	47
4.3.4 AlGv-130, The Snider Site	47
4.3.5 Additional Sites Found During Future Stage 2 Assessment	47
4.4 Stage 3 Cemetery Investigations	47
4.5 Stage 4 Mitigation	48
4.6 Ossuary Potential Model Archaeological Monitoring	49
4.7 Additional Caveats Regarding Deeply Buried Deposits or Other Resources	50
5.0 INDIGENOUS ENGAGEMENT	51
6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	52
7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES	53
8.0 MAPS	58

#### LIST OF TABLES

---

1. Summary of Fieldwork Completed within Block 27, by PIF	35
2. Registered Archaeological Sites within Block 27 with no Further CHVI	38
3. Registered Archaeological Sites within Block 27 that Retain CHVI	39
4. Outstanding Archaeological Constraints for Block 27, by Parcel	42

#### LIST OF MAPS

---

1. Location of Block 27 on a 1:50,000 Scale Topographic Map	
2. 1:6,400 Scale Topographic Map Showing Individual Parcels within Block 27	
3. Aerial Photograph Showing Previous Assessments Conducted within Block 27	
4. Aerial Photograph Showing Documented Archaeological Resources within Block 27	
5. Aerial Photograph Showing Areas Still Requiring Stage 2 Assessment	
6. Outstanding Archaeological Constraints within Block 27	



## PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager:	Matthew Muttart, M.A., P1208
Professional Licence:	Matthew Muttart, M.A., P1208
Report Preparation:	Matthew Muttart, M.A., P1208 Kristy O’Neal, M.A. P066 Michelle Volpe, M.A., R1241
Graphics:	Kristy O’Neal, M.A., P066

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Preparation of this report was facilitated by the assistance of the following individuals and their agencies:

- Mustafa Ghassan, Delta Urban Inc.
- Hatim Jafferjee, BES, Project Coordinator, Delta Urban Inc.
- Robert von Bitter, Archaeological Data Coordinator, MHSTCI



# Archaeological Review and Data Gap Analysis

## New Community Area – “Block 27”

Lots 26 to 30, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Vaughan, County of York, now in the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Development Context

Archaeological Consultants Canada (“ACC”) was contracted by Block 27 Landowners Group Inc. to provide an Archaeological Review and Data Gap Analysis for a new community area in Vaughan identified as “Block 27”. The project area for Block 27 measures approximately 406 hectares (“ha”) and is located on Lots 26 to 30, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Vaughan, County of York, now in the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario (Map 1). The project area currently consists largely of active farmland, woodlots, railway tracts, residential buildings, and green belt lands. Since 1989, Block 27 has undergone numerous Stage 1 to 4 archaeological assessments, with work being completed by several archaeological firms.

Block 27 has been divided into 28 distinct parcels, labelled Parcel 1 to 28, based on landowner/developer for each parcel. Mapping showing the location of each of these parcels within Block 27 is provided on Map 2.

To aid in planning of future development within the project area, this Archaeological Review and Data Gap Analysis will summarize past archaeological assessments conducted within Block 27 to date, including recommendations made in these reports regarding further fieldwork. Further, this analysis will summarize all registered archaeological sites within Block 27 and any works that remain on these sites, identify discrepancies between any reporting or City of Vaughan records, identify any requirements to engage Indigenous Nations as per the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries’ (“MHSTCI”) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011), and identify which parcels require Stage 2 Archaeological Survey in order to satisfy archaeological clearance of Block 27.

NOTE: this Archaeological Review and Data Gap Analysis is not equivalent to a Stage 1 archaeological assessment as defined by the MHSTCI’s 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011).



---

## 2.0 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK & REPORTING

The *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* is maintained by MHSTCI and is a collection of reports documenting archaeological fieldwork. Reports th

at are in the register have been reviewed by MHSTCI Archaeology Review Officers who have determined that the report meets their *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

ACC conducted a review of reports within the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*, which indicated that numerous reports detailing archaeological fieldwork within Block 27 have been filed with MHSTCI (MHSTCI, 2021a). Reports were searched through the register based on registered site information, historic lots and concessions and nearby streets. MHSTCI was requested to provide any reports not available within the register. A description of fieldwork conducted in each report is described below, presented by Parcel. The location of each of these studies within Block 27 is shown on Map 3.

### 2.1 Block 27 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

***Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment of the New Community Area - "Block 27", Lots 26 to 40, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Vaughan, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. Archaeological Services Inc. January 31, 2017. PIF P380-0008-2015.***

A Stage 1 assessment of the entirety of Block 27 was completed by Archaeological Services Inc. ("ASI") in 2017. This report summarized all previous assessments within Block 27 and discussed all registered sites within and surrounding Block 27. As this report documented the entirety of Block 27, and recommendations made in the report impact a number of parcels, it is discussed here first. Based on locations of previously registered archaeological sites, environmental factors, nineteenth- and twentieth-century land use patterns, previous archaeological assessments and determinants of archaeological potential derived from the Archaeological Management Plan for the Region of York, ASI determined that there is potential for the presence of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources throughout the vast majority of Block 27 (ASI 2017a:20).

ASI recommended Stage 2 survey of all previously unassessed areas of Block 27 prior to development, Stage 3 assessment of sites AlGv-2 within Parcel 1, and AlGv-121 and AlGv-130, both in Parcel 10. Furthermore, Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation was recommended for the two parcels of land associated with the Hope Primitive Methodist Pioneer cemeteries, impacting Parcels 19, 20, 21, 24 and 25). Finally, ASI recommended archaeological monitoring of predevelopment topsoil removal in areas located within 1,000 metres of documented village sites and within 300 metres of any current or former water source, as well as within 100 metres of the Teston ossuary, AlGv-2 (ASI 2017a:24-25). Predevelopment monitoring is recommended for all or part of Parcels 1, 4, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 (ASI 2017a: Figure 8). Map 6 shows the location of the recommended predevelopment monitoring.

## 2.2 Parcel 1

### 2.2.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork

***The Archaeological Facilities Master Plan of the Town of Vaughan. Three Volumes. Mayer, Poulton and Associates Incorporated. 1989. License 87-68.***

Mayer, Poulton and Associates Incorporated (“MPA”) completed Stage 2 archaeological assessment 817 ha of land as a component of the Town of Vaughan’s Archaeological Master Plan (MPA, 1989). This survey included assessment of portions of Parcel 1 and Parcel 4. On Parcel 1, a total of 283 artifacts were found during test pit assessment of a fallow field and wooded area and was determined to contain undisturbed midden deposits both related to a Woodland period village site (MPA, 1989: Volume 3, Part B, 111-119; MPA, 1988:6). This site had been previously registered as Site AIGv-2, the Teston Site, in the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (“OASD”)*, a listing of all registered archaeological sites in Ontario that is maintained by MHSTCI. The site was noted to cover an area of between 2 to 4 hectares. MPA noted that AIGv-2 merited further consideration (MPA, 1988:3).

The Teston site had first been documented in 1925 by A. J. Clark, an artist and avocational archaeologist, who wrote numerous books and articles on the history of York County (Duncan, 2001:16). Clark’s notes and maps regarding the Teston Site were donated to the National Museum of Canada, now the Canadian Museum of Civilization.

***Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 2700 Teston Road, Part of Lot 26, Concession 4 (Geographic Township of Vaughan, County of York), City of Vaughan. AMICK Consultants Limited. January 13, 2013. PIFs P038-291-2008, P038-323-2009, P038-347-2010.***

AMICK Consultants Limited (“AMICK”) completed a Stage 1 & 2 assessment of lands within Parcel 1. Structural footprints, other areas of disturbance, and low-lying and wet areas were deemed to have low archaeological potential. The remainder of the property required Stage 2 assessment, which was completed by a combination of pedestrian survey and test pit survey (AMICK, 2013:15).

Five archaeological locations were documented during the Stage 2 assessment, four of which were isolated findspots (AMICK, 2013:30):

- Findspot 1 consisted of one piece of Onondaga chert chipping detritus.
- Findspot 2 consisted of one utilized flake made of Onondaga chert.
- Findspot 3 consisted of one utilized flake made of Onondaga chert.
- Findspot 4 consisted of one celt.

The remaining location had been previously registered in the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (“OASD”)* as Site AIGv-2, the Teston Site. AMICK documented 142 surface artifacts found within a 100 m by 100 m area. AMICK noted that the site was found in a ploughed field

---

but clearly extended into a woodlot to the east. The site was interpreted as a Late Woodland period village site and was recommended for Stage 3 assessment (AMICK 2013:37).

MHSTCI's Archaeological Review Officer assigned to the report file determined that Findspots 1 to 3 were potentially associated with AIGv-2 and AMICK recommended Stage 3 assessment for Findspots 1 to 3 as well (AMICK 2013:37).

No further fieldwork was recommended for Findspot 4 (AMICK 2013:37).

At the time of AMICK's Stage 1 & 2 assessment the woodlot within Parcel 1 was to be zoned Environmentally Protected and was not assessed. AMICK recommended Stage 2 assessment of the woodlot, followed by Stage 3 assessment of any portions of AIGv-2 found within the woodlot (AMICK 2013:36).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

***The 2010 Stage 3 and 4 Archaeological Investigations of the Teston (AIGv-2) Site, Part of Lot 26, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. The Archaeologists Inc. April 5, 2012. PIF P052-215-2010***

The Archaeologists Inc. ("TAI") conducted Stage 3 and 4 assessments of Site AIGv-2. The Stage 3 assessment yielded 51 artifacts from 56 test units excavated across the site at 5 m intervals. The Stage 4 excavation consisted of hand excavation of some units followed by mechanical topsoil removal of a 110 m by 80 m area. A complete longhouse, measuring 54.2 m by 7.3 m, and portions of four longhouses were documented. Six cultural features were noted within the complete longhouse. No features were documented in the partial longhouses. At the end of the assessment, this portion of the Teston site was cleared of further archaeological concern.

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

### 2.2.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork

Five locations containing archaeological resources have been documented within Parcel 1, including Findspots 1 to 4 and one registered site, AIGv-2. Findspot 4 has no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest ("CHVI"). CHVI is a term used by MHSTCI and consultant archaeologists to describe archaeological resources that meet one or more criteria that recommend further fieldwork in MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Under the *Ontario Heritage Act* and its regulations, archaeological resources have been determined to possess CHVI are protected as archaeological sites under Section 48 of the act.

The remaining Findspots, 1 to 3, have been associated with AIGv-2 and have been recommended for Stage 3 assessment (AMICK, 2013:37). AIGv-2 has been subject to partial Stage 3 and 4 excavations within a ploughed field, but it is known to extend into the adjacent woodlot where

rich, undisturbed deposits are present. The woodlot on the western half of Parcel 1 still requires Stage 2 assessment through test pit survey at 5 m grid intervals.

The woodlot requires assessment unless it is to be transferred to a Municipal Authority for long-term protection, along with commitments from the Municipal Authority, as required under Section 7.8.1 of MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This commitment must include a written statement from the public body to which the lands are to be conveyed that they are aware of the outstanding archaeological concerns for the unassessed lands, and that they commit to undertaking an archaeological assessment prior to any future alterations or soil disturbances; or, a copy of the zoning by-law or draft of that by-law that prohibits soil disturbance or other alteration within that area and a written statement from the approval authority that it has implemented or is about to implement that zoning by-law.

Lands within the southwestern portion of Parcel 1 have been recommended for archaeological monitoring of below grade construction activities as the parcel has potential for a deeply buried Late Woodland period ossuary burial to be present (ASI, 2017a: Figure 8). This recommendation is made in accordance with York Region's *Archaeological Management Plan* (York Region, 2014).

## 2.3 Parcel 2

### 2.3.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork

***Revised Report on the 2008 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Bayview-Wellington Properties' Land, Bayview-Wellington Properties Land, Lot 26, Concession 3, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York. This Land Archaeology Inc. July 13, 2012. PIF P059-083-2008***

This Land Archaeology Inc. ("TLA") completed a Stage 1 & 2 assessment on an approximate 6.5 ha area including a ploughed field and wetland within Parcel 2. The wetland was determined to have low archaeological potential and the field was subject to pedestrian survey.

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were found during the Stage 1 & 2 assessment (TLA, 2012:2).

A portion of the property, including a house and landscaped lawn, were not assessed at the time but were recommended for Stage 2 assessment (TLA, 2012:2).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

***Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, 2588 Teston Road, Part of Lot 26, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. Archaeological Consultants Canada. November 25, 2021. PIF P1208-0019-2021.***

Archaeological Consultants Canada ("ACC") completed a Stage 2 assessment the house and landscaped lawn within the portion of Parcel 2 that was not surveyed during TLA's Stage 1 & 2

assessment. Structural footprints and laneways were deemed to have low archaeological potential.

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were found during the Stage 2 assessment and no further fieldwork was recommended (ACC, 2021:16).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

### 2.3.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork

All lands within Parcel 2 have now been fully assessed and no further archaeological assessment is required for Parcel 2.

A letter from MHSTCI accepting ACC's 2021 report into *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* is required prior to commencement of development within Parcel 2.

## 2.4 Parcel 3

### 2.4.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork

***Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, Alderlane Estates, 2546 Teston Road, Part of Lot 26, Concession 4, (Geographic Township of Vaughan, County of York), City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York. AMICK Consultants Limited Archaeology. September 2, 2015. PIF P058-1510-2014.***

AMICK completed a Stage 1 & 2 assessment of an 11.2 ha area within Parcel 3. Structural footprints and laneways were deemed to have low archaeological potential. The remainder of the property required Stage 2 assessment, which was completed by a combination of pedestrian survey and test pit survey (AMICK, 2015:15).

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were found during the Stage 1 & 2 assessment and no further fieldwork was recommended (AMICK, 2015:20, 28).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

### 2.4.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork

All lands within Parcel 3 have now been fully assessed and no further archaeological assessment is required for Parcel 3.

## 2.5 Parcel 4

### 2.5.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork

***The Archaeological Facilities Master Plan of the Town of Vaughan. Three Volumes. Mayer, Poulton and Associates Incorporated. 1989. License 87-68.***

MPA completed Stage 2 archaeological assessment 817 ha of land as a component of the Town of Vaughan's Archaeological Master Plan (MPA, 1989). This survey included assessment of

---

portions of Parcel 1 and Parcel 4. On Parcel 4, AIGv-51, the William Cook site was discovered. The findspot containing a projectile point fragment and a flake fragment was not recommended for further fieldwork (MPA, 1989).

***A Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Battistella Property, Part of Block 27, Part of Lots 26 and 27, Concession 4, City of Vaughan. Archaeological Assessments Ltd. October 2008. CIF P013-451-2008.***

Archaeological Assessments Ltd. (“AAL”) completed a Stage 1 & 2 assessment of a 46.9 ha area within Parcels 4 and 21. Within Parcel 4, AIGv-51, the William Cook site, a site that had been previously registered in the *OASD*, was noted to be within the property and was reassessed during the survey.

Structural footprints, laneways, and a railway corridor were deemed to have low archaeological potential. The remainder of the property required Stage 2 assessment, which was completed by a combination of pedestrian survey and test pit survey (AAL, 2008:5).

Within Parcel 4, three new archaeological locations were documented during the Stage 2 assessment, all of which were isolated findspots (“IF”).

- IF 1 consisted of one piece of Onondaga chert shatter
- IF 2 consisted of one Onondaga chert flake fragment
- IF 3 consisted of one Onondaga chert flake fragment

No further fieldwork was recommended for any of the three newly discovered locations or for Site AIGv-51 and the property was considered to be fully assessed (AAL, 2008:7). No further fieldwork was recommended for the area.

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI’s *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

### 2.5.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork

Four locations containing archaeological resources have been documented within Parcel 4, IF 1 to 3, and AIGv-51. None of these locations retain CHVI.

Lands within the northeastern portion of Parcel 4 have been recommended for archaeological monitoring of below grade construction activities as the parcel has potential for a deeply buried Late Woodland period ossuary burial to be present (ASI, 2017a: Figure 8). This recommendation is made in accordance with York Region’s *Archaeological Management Plan* (York Region, 2014).

## 2.6 Parcel 5

### 2.6.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork

***Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Block 27, Tak Sum Ho Development Property Part of Lot 27, Concession 4 Geographic Township of Vaughan, County of York Now***



---

***in the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York. Archaeological Services Inc.  
October 5, 2012. PIF P047-383-2012.***

ASI completed a Stage 1 assessment on an approximate 12 ha area within Parcel 5. Background research determined that the area exhibited archaeological potential due to proximity to the West Don River and tributaries, proximity to registered archaeological sites, and proximity to a nineteenth century wagon shop, a post office, and Jane Street (ASI 2012:5).

A property inspection determined that structures and driveways had been previously disturbed and had no archaeological potential, and there were low-lying permanently wet areas with low archaeological potential (ASI, 2012:6). Stage 2 assessment was recommended for ploughed and unploughed fields, grassed lawn, and woodlots (ASI, 2012:6-7). This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

***Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Block 27, Tak Sum Ho Development Property  
Part of Lot 27, Concession 4 Geographic Township of Vaughan, County of York Now  
in the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York. Archaeological Services Inc.  
October 4, 2013. PIF P047-445-2013.***

ASI completed a Stage 2 assessment on an approximate 12 ha area within Parcel 5, within lands determined to exhibit archaeological potential as a result of their previous Stage 1 assessment on the same property (ASI, 2012). The portions of the property that required Stage 2 assessment were assessed by a combination of pedestrian survey and test pit survey. No artifacts were found during the Stage 2 assessment and no further fieldwork was recommended (ASI 2013:7-8). This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

#### 2.6.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork

All lands within Parcel 5 have now been fully assessed and no further archaeological assessment is required for Parcel 5.

## 2.7 Parcel 6

### 2.7.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork

***Report on the 2008 and 2010 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments of 537053  
Ontario Limited's Property, Part of Lot 27, Concession 4, City of Vaughan (formerly  
Vaughan Township), Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. This Land Archaeology  
Inc. August 21, 2010. CIFs P052-082-2008, P052-208-2010.***

TLA completed a Stage 1 & 2 assessment of a 4.04 ha area of land within Parcel 6. Structural footprints and laneways were deemed to have low archaeological potential. The remainder of the property required Stage 2 assessment, which was completed by a combination of pedestrian survey and test pit survey (TLA, 2010:2).

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were found during the Stage 1 & 2 assessment on Parcel 6 and no further fieldwork was recommended (TLA, 2010:2).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

### 2.7.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork

All lands within Parcel 6 have now been fully assessed and no further archaeological assessment is required for Parcel 6.

## 2.8 Parcel 7

### 2.8.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork

***Final Report on the 2007 and 2008 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of West Jane Development Inc.'s Property, Lot 26, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. This Land Archaeology. July 27, 2012. PIFs P059-050-2007 & P059-064-2008.***

TLA completed a Stage 1 & 2 assessment of a 46.9 ha area within Parcel 7. Structural footprints were deemed to have low archaeological potential. There were also three low-lying and wet areas that were deemed to have low archaeological potential. The remainder of the property required Stage 2 assessment, which was completed by a combination of pedestrian survey and test pit survey (TLA, 2012a:8).

One archaeological location was documented during the Stage 2 assessment. This find was a single preform dating to 10,000 years before present that was recommended for Stage 3 assessment (TLA, 2012a:11).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

***Report on the Stage 3 Assessment of the West Jane Site (AlGv-394) Located on West Jane Development Inc.'s Property, Located on Part of Lot 26, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Historic County of York, Geographic Township of Vaughan, Ontario. This Land Archaeology. February 26, 2016. PIF P379-0055-2015.***

TLA completed a Stage 3 assessment on the Paleoindian preform documented in their Stage 1 & 2 report above (TLA, 2012). The site was registered in the *OASD* as AlGv-394. Five test units were excavated as part of the Stage 3 assessment and no additional artifacts were recovered (TLA, 2015:4-5). No further fieldwork was recommended (TLA 2015:5-6). This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

### 2.8.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork

One location containing archaeological resources has been documented within Parcel 7, AlGv-394. This location does not retain CHVI.



---

All lands within Parcel 7 have now been fully assessed and no further archaeological assessment is required for Parcel 7.

## 2.9 Parcel 8

### 2.9.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork

***Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA) of: Proposed Gusgo Warehouse Development within Part of Lot 28, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. Archeoworks Inc. May 2010. PIF P029-705-2010.***

Archeoworks Inc. (“Archeoworks”) completed a Stage 1 & 2 assessment of a 68.79 ha area within Parcels 8 and 20. Within Parcel 8, disturbed, sloped and low-lying and wet areas were deemed to have low archaeological potential. The remainder of the property required Stage 2 assessment, which was completed by a combination of pedestrian survey and test pit survey (Archeoworks 2010a:10).

Within Parcel 8, two Euro-Canadian sites and one Indigenous findspot were documented (Archeoworks, 2010a:8-9).

- Site P1, the Indigenous findspot consisted of a fragment of an Early Woodland Period Meadowood projectile point. Due to the isolated nature of the find the site no additional fieldwork was recommended at P1. Site P1 was later registered into the *OASD* as Site AIGv-305 (MHSTCI 2021b).
- Site H1 consisted of a scatter of Euro-Canadian artifacts dating to post 1870, with many artifacts dating to between 1890 and 1910. Due to the recent nature of the site, no additional fieldwork was recommended for H1.
- Site H2 consisted of a scatter of Euro-Canadian artifacts, many of which dated to before 1840. Due to the early timeframe of the site and because it represented an initial settlement in the area, Stage 3 assessment was recommended for H2.

Stage 3 excavations were also recommended for a 10 m buffer around the Hope Primitive Methodist Pioneer Cemetery to determine if any grave shafts were present.

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI’s *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

***Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Report for The Historic Dennis Site (AIGv-306) and A 10 Metre Buffer Surrounding, The Hope Primitive Methodist Church Pioneer Cemetery within the Gusgo Holdings Ltd, Property, Part of lot 28, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. Archeoworks. August 2010. PIF P029-742-2010.***

Archeoworks completed a Stage 3 assessment on Site H1 found during the Stage 2 assessment of Parcel 8. H1 was registered in the *OASD* as AIGv-306, the Dennis Site. Stage 3 excavations consisted of 10 1 m by 1 m units placed within a 10 m by 10 m area. A total of 65 artifacts were

recovered, 21 from the controlled surface artifact collection and 44 from unit excavation (Archeoworks 2010b:7). The site was determined to date to the 1820s and was recommended for Stage 4 mitigation (Archeoworks 2010b:14-15).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

***Stage 4 Mitigation Preliminary Report for the Dennis Site (AlGv-306) and Within the Part of Lot 28, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. Archeoworks. March 2011. PIF P029-743-2010.***

Archeoworks completed a Stage 4 assessment of AlGv-306, the Dennis Site. As no artifact concentrations or distinct activity areas were discernable, no unit excavation was completed. Stage 4 mitigation began with mechanical topsoil removal followed by excavation of 15 cultural features, including pits, post moulds, a cellar and a possible privy (Archeoworks, 2011:5-9). A total of 249 artifacts were found in the features and were determined to date to the 1830s to 1840s (Archeoworks, 2011:13). The site was deemed fully excavated and no further fieldwork was recommended (Archeoworks, 2011:15).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

### 2.9.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork

Three locations containing archaeological resources have been documented within Parcel 8, AlGv-305, AlGv-306, and H1. None of these locations retain CHVI.

Lands within the eastern portion of Parcel 8 have been recommended for archaeological monitoring of below grade construction activities as the parcel has potential for a deeply buried Late Woodland period ossuary burial to be present (ASI, 2017a: Figure 8). This recommendation is made in accordance with York Region's *Archaeological Management Plan* (York Region, 2014).

## 2.10 Parcel 9

### 2.10.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork

***Report on the 2008 Stage 1 to 3 Archaeological Assessment of Lormel Developments Ltd., Property, Part of Lots 28 and 29, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. This Land Archaeology. July 1, 2009. PIF P059-081-2009.***

***Addendum to the Report on the 2008 Stage 1 to 3 Archaeological Assessment of Lormel Developments Ltd., Property, Part of Lots 28 and 29, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. This Land Archaeology. December 15, 2015. PIF P059-081-2009.***

TLA completed a Stage 1 & 2 assessment of a 53.4 ha area within Parcel 9. Stage 1 background research recommended Stage 2 assessment of the entire property, which was completed by a combination of pedestrian survey and test pit survey (TLA, 2009:2).

Stage 2 test pit survey resulted in the recovery of 276 Euro-Canadian artifacts dating to the early- to mid-nineteenth century. A subsequent Stage 3 excavation recovered 1,844 artifacts from 14 1 m by 1 m units. The site was named the Lormel site and registered into the OASD as AIGv-300 (TLA 2015a:1). Stage 4 excavations were recommended for AIGv-300 (TLA 2009:3).

A section of the property was not assessed during Stage 2 because it was listed as protected land (TLA 2009:15).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

***Report on the 2008 Stage 4 Salvage Excavation of the Lormel Site (AIGv-300) on Lormel Development's Ltd. Land, Part of Lot 29, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Geographic Township of Vaughan, Historic York County, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. This Land Archaeology Inc. October 15, 2015. PIF P059-109-2008.***

TLA completed a Stage 4 assessment of Site AIGv-300, the Lormel Site. Stage 4 excavations resulted in the recovery of 8,383 artifacts and five features - the original cellar, a stone footing for a house, a cellar added when the house was extended, a well, and a sheet midden. The site was interpreted as an early- to mid-nineteenth century Euro-Canadian homestead (TLA 2015b:10). The site is now fully excavated, and no further fieldwork was recommended for the site (TLA 2015b:10).

A section of the property recommended for further assessment as it was not assessed during Stage 2 (TLA 2009:15).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

***Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment: Vaughan Replacement Geotechnical Boreholes, Part of Lots 29 and 30, Concession 4, and Part of Lot 29, Concessions 5 and 6, Geographic Township of Vaughan, Former York County, now City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. Stantec Consulting Ltd. January 17, 2020. PIFs P362-0237-2018, P362-238-2018, P362-0243-2018.***

Stantec Consulting Ltd. ("Stantec") completed a Stage 1 and 2 assessment for geotechnical boreholes that included portions of land within Parcels 9, 16 and 17. Within Parcel 9, Stage 1 research determined the land was previously assessed and no Stage 2 fieldwork was recommended (Stantec 2020: Figure 8).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

## 2.10.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork

One location containing archaeological resources has been documented within Parcel 9, AIGv-300. This location does not retain CHVI.

The property designated as protected greenspace within Parcel 9 still requires Stage 2 assessment unless it is to be transferred to a Municipal Authority for long-term protection, along with commitments from the Municipal Authority, as required under Section 7.8.1 of MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This commitment must include a written statement from the public body to which the lands are to be conveyed that they are aware of the outstanding archaeological concerns for the unassessed lands, and that they commit to undertaking an archaeological assessment prior to any future alterations or soil disturbances; or, a copy of the zoning by-law or draft of that by-law that prohibits soil disturbance or other alteration within that area and a written statement from the approval authority that it has implemented or is about to implement that zoning by-law.

## 2.11 Parcel 10

### 2.11.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork

***Archaeological Assessment, IWA Landfill Site Search (Steps 5 and 6), Metropolitan Toronto/York Region. Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc. September 1994. Provincial License 93-011.***

Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc. ("MHCI") completed a Stage 1 & 2 assessment of several candidate locations for a potential landfill. Part of candidate site V4D fell within Parcels 10, 11 and 12. Within Parcel 10, some areas were subject Stage 2 assessment, which was completed by a combination of pedestrian survey and test pit survey (MHCI, 1994:63).

Within Parcel 10, three archaeological locations were documented during the Stage 2 assessment, registered as AIGv-121, AIGv-122, and AIGv-130.

AIGv-121 was described as a mid-nineteenth century scatter of ceramic sherds measuring 45 m by 24 m (MHCI, 1994:108, Appendix B). Stage 3 assessment was recommended for the site (MHCI, 1994: Appendix B).

AIGv-122 was described as a mid-nineteenth century scatter of ceramic sherds measuring 19 m by 23 m (MHCI, 1994:108, Appendix B). The site was noted as being located 5 m to the north of AIGv-121. Stage 3 assessment was recommended for the site (MHCI, 1994: Appendix B).

AIGv-130 was described as an Indigenous findspot, containing one Onondaga chert utilized flake (MHCI, 1994:114, Appendix B). Stage 3 assessment was recommended for the site (MHCI, 1994: Appendix B).

---

***Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Northeast Vaughan Water and Wastewater Servicing Class Environmental Assessment, Part of Lots 10-14 and 30-35, Concession 3, Lots 11-35, Concession 4, and Lots 15-35 Concession 5 (Former Township of Vaughan, County of York), and Part of Lot 1, Concessions 4-5 (Former King Township, County of York), City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. Archaeological Services Inc. September 17, 2018. PIF P1066-0024-2017.***

ASI conducted a Stage 1 assessment for a Class Environmental Assessment. A portion of the assessment documented an area on the eastern edge of Parcel 10. ASI noted that the northern part of their area had been previously assessed but the southern part would require Stage 2 assessment by pedestrian survey (ASI 2018: Figure 10).

#### 2.11.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork

Three locations containing archaeological resources have been documented within Parcel 10. All three locations, AIGv-121, AIGv-122, and AIGv-130, have been recommended for further Stage 3 assessment and, therefore, retain CHVI.

Only a portion of lands within Parcel 10 have been subject to Stage 1 & 2 assessment. The remainder of the lands, including the southern portion and areas around existing structures require Stage 2 assessment, through either test pit survey or pedestrian survey.

## 2.12 Parcel 11

### 2.12.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork

***Archaeological Assessment, IWA Landfill Site Search (Steps 5 and 6), Metropolitan Toronto/York Region. Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc. September 1994. Provincial License 93-011.***

MHCI completed a Stage 1 & 2 assessment of several candidate locations for a potential landfill. Part of candidate site V4D fell within Parcels 10, 11 and 12. Within Parcel 11, a portion of the property was subject Stage 2 assessment, which was completed by a combination of pedestrian survey and test pit survey (MHCI, 1994:63).

Within Parcel 11, one archaeological location was documented during the Stage 2 assessment. It was described as a mid-nineteenth century scatter of ceramic sherds measuring 46 m by 32 m and registered on the OASD as AIGv-117 (MHCI, 1994: Appendix B). Stage 3 assessment was recommended for the site (MHCI, 1994: Appendix B).

***Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Three ten-acre parcels, PIN# 03344-0037, 03344-0038 and 03344-0040, Heathfield Construction Inc., Part of Lot 30, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. Archeoworks Inc. September 2008. CIF P029-209.***

Archeoworks completed a Stage 1 & 2 assessment of three 4.04 ha parcels of land, including Parcels 11, 12, and 14. Within Parcel 11, lands were assessed by a combination of Stage 2 pedestrian survey and test pit survey (Archeoworks, 2008:7).

One archaeological location was documented during the Stage 2 assessment within Parcel 11. This find, labelled H1, consists of two transfer printed refined white earthenware ceramic sherds. Intensified survey did not result in recovery of any additional artifacts. Due to the isolated nature of H1, no further fieldwork was recommended (Archeoworks, 2008:9). Archeoworks reassessed the area containing AIGv-117 and no artifacts were recovered from the site area.

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

### 2.12.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork

Two locations containing archaeological resources have been documented within Parcel 11, AIGv-117 and H1. Neither location retains CHVI.

All lands within Parcel 11 have now been fully assessed and no further archaeological assessment is required for Parcel 11.

## 2.13 Parcel 12

### 2.13.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork

***Archaeological Assessment, IWA Landfill Site Search (Steps 5 and 6), Metropolitan Toronto/York Region. Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc. September 1994. Provincial License 93-011.***

MHCI completed a Stage 1 & 2 assessment of several candidate locations for a potential landfill. Part of candidate site V4D fell within Parcels 10, 11 and 12. Within Parcel 12, a portion of the property was subject Stage 2 assessment, which was completed by pedestrian survey (MHCI, 1994:63).

Within Parcel 12, no artifacts or other archaeological resources were found during the Stage 1 & 2 assessment (MHCI, 1994:81).

***Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Three ten-acre parcels, PIN# 03344-0037, 03344-0038 and 03344-0040, Heathfield Construction Inc., Part of Lot 30, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. Archeoworks Inc. September 2008. CIF P029-209.***

Archeoworks completed a Stage 1 & 2 assessment of three 4.04 ha parcels of land, including Parcels 11, 12, and 14. Within Parcel 12, a small man-made pond was determined to have low archaeological potential. The remaining lands were assessed by a combination of Stage 2 pedestrian survey and test pit survey (Archeoworks, 2008:7).



No artifacts or other archaeological resources were found on Parcel 12 during the Stage 1 & 2 assessment (Archeoworks, 2008:8).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

#### 2.13.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork

All lands within Parcel 12 have now been fully assessed and no further archaeological assessment is required for Parcel 12.

### 2.14 Parcel 13

#### 2.14.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork

***Stage 1&2 AA of Part of the West ½ of the East ½ of Lot 30, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Vaughan, now in the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. The Archaeologists Inc. June 2010. CIF P052-199-2010.***

TAI completed a Stage 1 & 2 assessment of a 4.04 ha area of land within Parcel 13. The entire property was determined to have archaeological potential and was subject to Stage 2 assessment by a combination of Stage 2 pedestrian survey and test pit survey (TAI, 2010a:7).

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were found during the Stage 1 & 2 assessment on Parcel 13 and no further fieldwork was recommended (TAI, 2010a:7).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

***Stage 1&2 Archaeological Assessment for Part of Lot 30, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Vaughan, York County, now in the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. The Archaeologists Inc. December 16, 2021. PIF P052-1120-2020.***

TAI completed a second Stage 1 & 2 assessment of a 4.04 ha area of land within Parcel 13. The entire property was determined to have archaeological potential and was subject to a second Stage 2 assessment by a combination of Stage 2 pedestrian survey and test pit survey (TAI, 2021:4). During this assessment a larger portion of the property was subject to test pit survey.

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were found during this second Stage 1 & 2 assessment on Parcel 13 and no further fieldwork was recommended (TAI, 2021:9).

#### 2.14.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork

All lands within Parcel 13 have now been fully assessed and no further archaeological assessment is required for Parcel 13.

## 2.15 Parcel 14

### 2.15.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork

***Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Three ten-acre parcels, PIN# 03344-0037, 03344-0038 and 03344-0040, Heathfield Construction Inc., Part of Lot 30, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. Archeoworks Inc. September 2008. CIF P029-209.***

Archeoworks completed a Stage 1 & 2 assessment of three 4.04 ha parcels of land, including Parcels 11, 12, and 14. Within Parcel 14, the entire property was determined to have archaeological potential and was assessed by Stage 2 pedestrian survey (Archeoworks, 2008:7).

One archaeological location was documented during the Stage 2 assessment within Parcel 11. This find, labelled P1, consists of one piece of chert chatter manufactured from an unknown chert type. Intensified survey did not result in recovery of any additional artifacts. Due to the isolated nature of P1, no further fieldwork was recommended (Archeoworks, 2005:9).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

### 2.15.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork

One location containing archaeological resources has been documented within Parcel 14, P1. This location does not retain CHVI.

Lands within the southeastern portion of Parcel 14 have been recommended for archaeological monitoring of below grade construction activities as the parcel has potential for a deeply buried Late Woodland period ossuary burial to be present (ASI, 2017a: Figure 8). This recommendation is made in accordance with York Region's *Archaeological Management Plan* (York Region, 2014).

## 2.16 Parcel 15

### 2.16.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork

No archaeological assessment reports are listed in MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* for Parcel 15.

### 2.16.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork

All lands within Parcel 15 require Stage 2 assessment. Depending on Stage 2 findings, additional stages of fieldwork may be recommended.

Following Stage 2 and any additional stages of site assessment, lands within almost the entirety of Parcel 15 have been recommended for archaeological monitoring of below grade construction activities as the parcel has potential for a deeply buried Late Woodland period ossuary burial to be present (ASI, 2017a: Figure 8). This recommendation is made in accordance with York Region's *Archaeological Management Plan* (York Region, 2014).



---

## 2.17 Parcel 16

### 2.17.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork

***REVISED: Report on the 2009 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment for Di Poce Management (formerly Eden Oak) Property, Parts of Lot 29 and 30, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. This Land Archaeology Inc. July 25, 2012. PIFs P059-146-2009, P059-146-2009-STG3***

TLA completed a Stage 1 & 2 assessment of a 22.33 ha parcel of land, including Parcels 16 and 17. Within Parcel 16, the entire property was determined to have archaeological potential and a portion of it was assessed by Stage 2 pedestrian survey (TLA 2012b:9).

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were found on Parcel 16 during the Stage 1 & 2 assessment (TLA 2012b:2).

A scrub/bushlot, identified as the Eden Oak Scrub/Bushlot was determined to have archaeological potential, but was not assessed during Stage 2. This bushlot was recommended for Stage 2 assessment prior to development (TLA 2012b:2-3).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

***Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Kirby GO Station, Metrolinx, Parts of Lot 29, 20 and 31, Concessions 3 and 4, in the Historic Township of Vaughan, Former County of York, now the City of Vaughan, in the Province of Ontario. WSP. July 2018. PIF P394-0025-2017.***

WSP completed a Stage 1 assessment for the Kirby GO Station that included portions of land within Parcels 16 and 17. Within Parcel 16, this report concurred with TLA's recommendation that the Eden Oak Scrub/Bushlot requires Stage 2 assessment (WSP 2018:16-17). WSP specified that the woodlot should be subject to Stage 2 assessment by test pit survey at 5 m intervals (WSP 2018:16-17).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

***Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment: Vaughan Replacement Geotechnical Boreholes, Part of Lots 29 and 30, Concession 4, and Part of Lot 29, Concessions 5 and 6, Geographic Township of Vaughan, Former York County, now City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. Stantec Consulting Ltd. January 17, 2020. PIFs P362-0237-2018, P362-238-2018, P362-0243-2018.***

Stantec completed a Stage 1 and 2 assessment for geotechnical boreholes that included portions of land within Parcels 9, 16 and 17. Within Parcel 16, a portion of the woodlot was subject to Stage 2 test pit assessment (Stantec 2020: Figure 8).

---

One archaeological location was documented during the Stage 2 assessment within Parcel 16. This find was registered in the *OASD* as AIGv-433. Test pits and a test unit recovered 12 Euro-Canadian ceramic fragments and 2 Indigenous chert flakes. No further fieldwork was recommended for the site (Stantec 2020:5.1). Archaeological monitoring of below grade construction impacts in areas that possess potential for a deeply buried Late Woodland period ossuary burial were recommended, as per York Region's *Archaeological Management Plan* (Stantec 2020:5.1; York Region, 2014).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

***Stage 2 Ossuary Monitoring: Borehole 9, Vaughan Replacement, Lot 29, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Vaughan, Former York County, now City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. Stantec Consulting Ltd. June 19, 2021. PIF P362-0245-2018.***

Stantec completed Stage 2 construction monitoring for a borehole excavation. The monitoring was triggered by York Region's *Archaeological Management Plan*, as the borehole fell within an ossuary potential model area associated with an Indigenous village site (Stantec 2021a:1.2).

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were found during Stage 2 monitoring (Stantec 2021a:4.1).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

#### 2.17.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork

One location containing archaeological resources has been documented within Parcel 16, AIGv-433. This location does not retain CHVI.

Most of the property designated as Eden Oak Scrub/Bushlot within Parcel 16 still requires Stage 2 assessment through test pit survey at 5 m grid intervals unless it is to be transferred to a Municipal Authority for long-term protection, along with commitments from the Municipal Authority, as required under Section 7.8.1 of MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This commitment must include a written statement from the public body to which the lands are to be conveyed that they are aware of the outstanding archaeological concerns for the unassessed lands, and that they commit to undertaking an archaeological assessment prior to any future alterations or soil disturbances; or, a copy of the zoning by-law or draft of that by-law that prohibits soil disturbance or other alteration within that area and a written statement from the approval authority that it has implemented or is about to implement that zoning by-law.

Lands within the eastern portion of Parcel 16 have been recommended for archaeological monitoring of below grade construction activities as the parcel has potential for a deeply buried Late Woodland period ossuary burial to be present (ASI, 2017a: Figure 8; Stantec 2020:5.1).

---

This recommendation is made in accordance with York Region's *Archaeological Management Plan* (York Region, 2014).

## 2.18 Parcel 17

### 2.18.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork

***REVISED: Report on the 2009 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment for Di Poce Management (formerly Eden Oak) Property, Parts of Lot 29 and 30, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. This Land Archaeology Inc. July 25, 2012. PIFs P059-146-2009, P059-146-2009-STG3***

TLA completed a Stage 1 & 2 assessment of a 22.33 ha parcel of land, including Parcels 16 and 17. Within Parcel 17, structural footprints and a man-made depression were deemed to have low archaeological potential. The remainder of the property required Stage 2 assessment, which was completed by a combination of pedestrian survey and test pit survey (AAL, 2008:5).

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were found on Parcel 17 during the Stage 1 & 2 assessment (TLA 2012b:2).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

***Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Kirby GO Station, Metrolinx, Parts of Lot 29, 20 and 31, Concessions 3 and 4, in the Historic Township of Vaughan, Former County of York, now the City of Vaughan, in the Province of Ontario. WSP. July 2018. PIF P394-0025-2017.***

WSP completed a Stage 1 assessment for the Kirby GO Station that included portions of land within Parcels 16 and 17. Within Parcel 17, as the property had been previously assessed by TLA no additional fieldwork was recommended (WSP 2018:16-17).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

***Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment: Vaughan Replacement Geotechnical Boreholes, Part of Lots 29 and 30, Concession 4, and Part of Lot 29, Concessions 5 and 6, Geographic Township of Vaughan, Former York County, now City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. Stantec Consulting Ltd. January 17, 2020. PIFs P362-0237-2018, P362-238-2018, P362-0243-2018.***

Stantec completed a Stage 1 and 2 assessment for geotechnical boreholes that included portions of land within Parcels 9, 16 and 17. Within Parcel 17, Stage 1 research determined the land was previously assessed and no fieldwork was recommended for the project; however, archaeological monitoring of below grade construction impacts in areas that possess potential for a deeply buried Late Woodland period ossuary burial were recommended, as per York Region's *Archaeological Management Plan* (Stantec 2020:5.2; York Region, 2014).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

***Stage 2 Ossuary Monitoring: Borehole 10, Vaughan Replacement, Lot 29, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Vaughan, Former York County, now City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. Stantec Consulting Ltd. June 9, 2021. PIF P362-0242-2018.***

Stantec completed Stage 2 construction monitoring for a borehole excavation. The monitoring was triggered by York Region's *Archaeological Management Plan*, as the borehole fell within an ossuary potential model area associated with an Indigenous village site (Stantec 2021a:1.1).

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were found during Stage 2 monitoring (Stantec 2021a:4.1).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

### 2.18.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork

Lands within the entirety of Parcel 17 have been recommended for archaeological monitoring of below grade construction activities as the parcel has potential for a deeply buried Late Woodland period ossuary burial to be present (ASI, 2017a: Figure 8; Stantec 2020:5.1). This recommendation is made in accordance with York Region's *Archaeological Management Plan* (York Region, 2014).

## 2.19 Parcel 18

### 2.19.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork

***Stage 1&2 Archaeological Assessment of 11244 Keele Street, Part of Lot 29, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. The Archaeologists Inc. October 8, 2014. PIF P052-0540-2013.***

The Archaeologists Inc. ("TAI") completed a Stage 1 & 2 assessment of land on Parcel 18. Structural footprints and areas disturbed by grading were deemed to have low archaeological potential. The remainder of the property required Stage 2 assessment, which was completed by a combination of pedestrian survey and test pit survey (TAI 2014:5).

One archaeological location was documented during the Stage 2 assessment within Parcel 18. This find, labelled P1, consists of a scatter of 16 Indigenous lithic artifacts found within a 15 m by 15 m area (TAI 2014:7). All artifacts were manufactured on Onondaga chert. Stage 3 site-specific assessment was recommended for location P1 (TAI 2014:8).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

---

***Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of Find P1, 11244 Keele Street, Part of Lot 29, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Vaughan, now in the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York. Archaeological Services Inc. December 22, 2015. PIF P1017-0025-2015.***

ASI conducted a Stage 3 excavation on Find P1, discovered during TAI's Stage 1 & 2 assessment of Parcel 18. A controlled surface artifact collection did not recover any additional artifacts. This was followed by excavation of 20 1 m by 1 m units, again with no artifacts recovered. Finally, all ploughed fields within Parcel 18 were subject to a second pedestrian survey to ensure that P1 was not located elsewhere on the property. No artifacts were found during the assessment and P1 was determined to have no CHVI (ASI 2015:4).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

#### 2.19.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork

One location containing archaeological resources has been documented within Parcel 18, P1. This location does not retain CHVI.

Lands within the eastern half of Parcel 18 have been recommended for archaeological monitoring of below grade construction activities as the parcel has potential for a deeply buried Late Woodland period ossuary burial to be present (ASI, 2017a: Figure 8). This recommendation is made in accordance with York Region's *Archaeological Management Plan* (York Region, 2014).

## 2.20 Parcel 19

### 2.20.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork

***Stage 1&2 Archaeological Assessment for Part of Lot 29, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Vaughan, now in the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York. The Archaeologists Inc. June 2010. PIF P052-200-2010.***

TAI completed a Stage 1 & 2 assessment of land on Parcel 19. Structural footprints, gravel driveways and parking lots were deemed to have low archaeological potential. The remainder of the property required Stage 2 assessment, which was completed by a combination of pedestrian survey and test pit survey (TAI 2010b:5).

One archaeological location was documented during the Stage 2 assessment within Parcel 19. This site consisted of approximately 600 Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed within a 40 m by 40 m area (TAI 2010:8). The diagnostic artifacts included machine cut nails and refined white earthenware ceramic with blue and red transfer printed, blue sponged, hand painted late palette, and blue impressed edged wares, The site was interpreted as a Euro-Canadian homestead dating to between 1830 and 1880 (TAI, 2010b:5). The site was identified in the report as HI and was recommended for Stage 3 site-specific assessment (TAI 2010b:6).

---

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

***Stage 3 and 4 Archaeological Mitigation of the Kreiner Site AIGu-454, Part of Lot 29, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Vaughan, now in the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York. The Archaeologists Inc. January 2012. PIF P052-259-2010.***

TAI conducted a Stage 3 excavation on the H1 location, which was registered in the *OASD* as Site AIGu-454. A controlled surface artifact collection recovered 205 artifacts over a 30 m by 30 m area. Hand excavation of 42 1 m by 1 m units resulted in recovery of 265 artifacts (TAI, 2012b:6). As the artifacts indicated a mid- to late-nineteenth century homestead, Stage 4 mitigation was recommended for AIGu-454.

Stage 4 excavations began with mechanical removal of topsoil from the site area defined during the Stage 3 excavations. One cultural feature, a wood-lined root cellar, was uncovered and excavated (TAL, 2012b:12). AIGu-454 has now been fully excavated and no further fieldwork is recommended for the site (TAL, 2012b:21).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

#### 2.20.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork

One location containing archaeological resources has been documented within Parcel 19, AIGu-454. This location does not retain CHVI.

Lands within Parcel 19 along the northern and western lengths of Hope Primitive Methodist Pioneer Cemetery associated with Parcel 24 should be subject to Stage 3 investigation. A 10 m wide strip of land should be subject to mechanical topsoil removal along the length of the cemetery.

The entirety of Parcel 19 has been recommended for archaeological monitoring of below grade construction activities as the parcel has potential for a deeply buried Late Woodland period ossuary burial to be present (ASI, 2017a: Figure 8). This recommendation is made in accordance with York Region's *Archaeological Management Plan* (York Region, 2014).

## 2.21 Parcel 20

### 2.21.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork

***Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA) of: Proposed Gusgo Warehouse Development within Part of Lot 28, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. Archeoworks Inc. May 2010. PIF P029-705-2010.***

Archeoworks completed a Stage 1 & 2 assessment of a 68.79 ha area within Parcels 8 and 20. Within Parcel 20, disturbed areas were deemed to have low archaeological potential. The remainder of the property required Stage 2 assessment, which was completed by pedestrian survey (Archeoworks 2010a:10).



---

Within Parcel 20, no artifacts were identified during the Stage 2 assessment; however, the property is adjacent to Hope Primitive Methodist Pioneer Cemetery, which opened in 1840. To avoid disturbance to any graves possibly present outside the current cemetery limits, Stage 3 investigation, involving mechanical topsoil stripping extending 10 m from the cemetery fenceline was recommended (Archeoworks, 2010a:8).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

***Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Report for The Historic Dennis Site (ALGv-306) and A 10 Metre Buffer Surrounding, The Hope Primitive Methodist Church Pioneer Cemetery within the Gusgo Holdings Ltd, Property, Part of lot 28, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. Archeoworks. August 2010. PIF P029-742-2010.***

Archeoworks completed a Stage 3 assessment of lands within a 10 m buffer of Hope Primitive Methodist Pioneer Cemetery. No evidence of human remains or grave shafts were encountered and no further fieldwork was recommended for the area adjacent to the cemetery (Archeoworks 2010b:15).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

#### 2.21.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork

Lands within Parcel 20 along the southern length of Hope Primitive Methodist Pioneer Cemetery associated with Parcel 24 should be subject to Stage 3 cemetery investigation. A 10 m wide strip of land should be subject to mechanical topsoil removal along the length of the southern limit of the cemetery.

The entirety of Parcel 20 has been recommended for archaeological monitoring of below grade construction activities as the parcel has potential for a deeply buried Late Woodland period ossuary burial to be present (ASI, 2017a: Figure 8). This recommendation is made in accordance with York Region's *Archaeological Management Plan* (York Region, 2014).

## 2.22 Parcel 21

### 2.22.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork

***A Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Battistella Property, Part of Block 27, Part of Lots 26 and 27, Concession 4, City of Vaughan. Archaeological Assessments Ltd. October 2008. CIF P013-451-2008.***

Archaeological Assessments Ltd. ("AAL") completed a Stage 1 & 2 assessment of a 46.9 ha area within Parcels 4 and 21. All of the lands within Parcel 21 were deemed to have archaeological potential and required Stage 2 assessment, which was completed by pedestrian survey (AAL, 2008:5).

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were found on Parcel 21 during the Stage 1 & 2 assessment (AAL, 2008:5).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

#### 2.22.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork

Lands within Parcel 21 along the southern length of Hope Primitive Methodist Pioneer Cemetery associated with Parcel 25 should be subject to Stage 3 cemetery investigation. A 10 m wide strip of land should be subject to mechanical topsoil removal along the length of the southern limit of the cemetery.

The entirety of Parcel 21 has been recommended for archaeological monitoring of below grade construction activities as the parcel has potential for a deeply buried Late Woodland period ossuary burial to be present (ASI, 2017a: Figure 8). This recommendation is made in accordance with York Region's *Archaeological Management Plan* (York Region, 2014).

### 2.23 Parcel 22

#### 2.23.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork

No archaeological assessment reports are listed in MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* for Parcel 22.

#### 2.23.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork

All lands within Parcel 22 require Stage 2 assessment. Depending on Stage 2 findings, additional stages of fieldwork may be recommended.

Following Stage 2 and any additional stages of site assessment (as determined by Stage 2 findings) the entirety of Parcel 22 has been recommended for archaeological monitoring of below grade construction activities as the parcel has potential for a deeply buried Late Woodland period ossuary burial to be present (ASI, 2017a: Figure 8). This recommendation is made in accordance with York Region's *Archaeological Management Plan* (York Region, 2014).

### 2.24 Parcel 23

#### 2.24.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork

No archaeological assessment reports are listed in MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* for Parcel 23.

#### 2.24.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork

All lands within Parcel 23 require Stage 2 assessment. Depending on Stage 2 findings, additional stages of fieldwork may be recommended.

Following Stage 2 and any additional stages of site assessment (as determined by Stage 2 findings) the entirety of Parcel 23 has been recommended for archaeological monitoring of



below grade construction activities as the parcel has potential for a deeply buried Late Woodland period ossuary burial to be present (ASI, 2017a: Figure 8). This recommendation is made in accordance with York Region's *Archaeological Management Plan* (York Region, 2014).

## 2.25 Parcel 24 & Parcel 25

### 2.25.1 A History of Hope Primitive Methodist Church & Cemetery

Parcels 24 and 25 consist of two registered cemeteries associated with the Hope Primitive Methodist Church. The cemeteries are registered with the City of Vaughan Heritage Inventory and are recorded as pioneer cemeteries dating to the mid-nineteenth century.

One cemetery is located in the southeast corner of Lot 28, in Parcel 25. William Cradock and Jane Keyworth settled on Lot 28 in 1835. They donated half an acre of land for construction of a log church and burial ground was opened along with the Hope Primitive Methodist Church in 1840. A church is illustrated at that location on William Cradock's property on an 1860 historical atlas map (Tremaine, 1860).

According to historical atlas mapping, a brick church is shown in the southeast quarter of Lot 29, in Parcel 24. Lot 29 was occupied by D. Barker in 1860 and by Charles Nixon in 1878. 1878 mapping of the Township of Vaughan identifies the church as the Primitive Methodist church (Miles & Co., 1878). This brick church was named the Hope Primitive Church, which was built to replace the log church located on Lot 28. The small church lot was purchased from William Nixon and the brick church was built by Charles Nixon. It was completed and opened for services in October 1870.

In 1925 Hope Primitive Methodist Church became known as the Hope United Church. The burial ground on Parcel 25 was used less and less frequently and in 1963 the cemetery was closed. The Town of Vaughan removed all of the grave markers from their original locations and placed the markers in a stone cairn that makes the shape of a cross. In 1966, the congregation amalgamated with Maple United Church and the church building was sold and moved.

### 2.25.2 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork

There are no reports documenting fieldwork within Parcels 24 and 25.

### 2.25.3 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork

If any land disturbance occurs within the cemeteries, the entirety of both Parcels 24 and 25 have been recommended for archaeological monitoring of below grade construction activities as the parcel has potential for a deeply buried Late Woodland period ossuary burial to be present (ASI, 2017a: Figure 8). This recommendation is made in accordance with York Region's *Archaeological Management Plan* (York Region, 2014).

If such land disturbance occurs, then prior to monitoring, Stage 2 assessment and Stage 3 cemetery investigation should be conducted. Depending on Stage 2 findings, additional stages of fieldwork may be recommended.

## 2.26 Parcel 26

### 2.26.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork

ACC completed a Stage 1 & 2 assessment of Parcel 26 in December 2021. Structural footprints and laneways were deemed to have low archaeological potential. The remainder of the property required Stage 2 assessment, which was completed by test pit survey. Fieldwork was completed under PIF P1208-0042-2021.

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were found on Parcel 26 during the Stage 1 & 2 assessment.

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

### 2.26.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork

All lands within Parcel 26 have now been fully assessed and no further archaeological assessment is required for Parcel 26.

A letter from MHSTCI accepting ACC's report fieldwork on Parcel 26 into the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* is required prior to commencement of development within Parcel 26.

## 2.27 Parcel 27

### 2.27.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork

No archaeological assessment reports are listed in MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* for Parcel 27.

### 2.27.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork

All lands within Parcel 27 require Stage 2 assessment. Depending on Stage 2 findings, additional stages of fieldwork may be recommended.

## 2.28 Parcel 28

### 2.28.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Fieldwork

***The Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 2440 Teston Road, Part of Lot 26, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Vaughan, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York. Archaeological Assessments Ltd. August 16, 2015. PIF P013-1117-2015.***

AAL completed a Stage 1 & 2 assessment of a 1.0 ha parcel of land on Parcel 28. Structural footprints, parking and laneways, and a man-made pond were deemed to have low

archaeological potential. The remainder of the property required Stage 2 assessment, which was completed by test pit survey (AAL 2015:4).

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were found on Parcel 28 during the Stage 1 & 2 assessment (AAL 2015:4).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

#### 2.28.2 Recommendations for Future Fieldwork

All lands within Parcel 28 have now been fully assessed and no further archaeological assessment is required for Parcel 28.

### 2.29 Additional Fieldwork Reports within Block 27

Reports documenting fieldwork within Block 27 that do not fall within the assigned development parcels are discussed below.

***Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment, North/East Corner of Jane Street and Teston Road, Part of Lot 26, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Vaughan, County of York, Now the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York. Archaeological Services Inc. August 2010. CIF P049-561-2010.***

ASI completed a Stage 1 assessment of the Metrolinx Rail corridor that transects Block 27. Pertinent to this Gap Analysis, the study noted that the rail corridor was disturbed or had been previously assessed. No further fieldwork was recommended for any lands within Block 27 (ASI 2017b: Figures 44 & 45).

***Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Barrie Rail Corridor Expansion, Transit Project Assessment Process, Newmarket Subdivision Mile 3.00 to Mile 63.00, City of Toronto, Regional Municipality of York and County of Simcoe (Former Townships of East Gwillimbury, King, Vaughan, Whitchurch and York, County of York, and Former Township of Innisfil and West Gwillimbury, County of Simcoe). Archaeological Services Inc. July 21, 2017. PIF P057-0837-2016.***

ASI completed a Stage 1 & 2 assessment of a small parcel of land located in the southwest corner of Block 27, in an area excluded from Block 27 as "small holdout parcels". Stage 1 determined archaeological potential and the entire property was subject to Stage 2 assessment, which was completed by test pit survey (ASI 2010:10).

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were found during the Stage 1 & 2 assessment and no further fieldwork was recommended (AAL 2010:13).

This report has been accepted into MHSTCI's *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

## 2.30 Summary of Fieldwork Completed within Block 27

The following table summarizes the fieldwork that has been conducted to date within Block 27. The table is organized by PIF and notes which parcel(s) were assessed as part of each study. Any sites documented within the assessment are noted along with any sites that retain CHVI after the study was completed. Recommendations within the report are noted in the last column. Note that a recommendation of no additional fieldwork within an individual report does not necessarily mean that a particular Parcel does not have outstanding archaeological constraints. For a full list of remaining constraints, please see Section 4.0 and Table 4.

**Table 1: Summary of Fieldwork Completed within Block 27, by PIF**

PIF	CONSULTANT	PARCEL	STAGE	SITES DOCUMENTED	SITES THAT RETAIN CHVI	FURTHER WORK RECOMMENDED
87-68	MPA	1, 4	n/a	- AlGv-2 (Parcel 1) - Algv-51 (Parcel 4)	AlGv-2	yes
P038-291-2008, P038-323-2009, P038-347-2010	AMICK	1	1 & 2	- AlGv-2 (includes Find 1, Find 2, Find 3) - Find 4	AlGv-2	yes (Stage 2 of woodlot, Stage 3 of AlGv-2)
P052-215-2010	TAI	1	3 & 4	AlGv-2	AlGv-2	no
P059-083-2008	TLA	2	1 & 2	none	none	no
P1208-0019-2021	ACC	2	2	none	none	no
P058-1510-2014	AMICK	3	1 & 2	none	none	no
P013-451-2008	AAL	4	1 & 2	- AlGv-51 - IF 1 - IF 2 - IF 3	none	no
P047-383-2012	ASI	5	1	n/a	n/a	yes (Stage 2 of property)
P047-445-2013	ASI	5	2	none	none	no
P059-082-2008. P059-208-2010	TLA	6	1 & 2	none	none	no
P059-050-2007, P059-064-2008	TLA	7	1 & 2	AlGv-394	AlGv-394	yes (Stage 3)
P379-0055-2015	TLA	7	3	AlGv-394	none	no
P029-705-2010	Archeoworks	8, 20	1 & 2	- AlGv-305 - AlGv-306 - H2	AlGv-306	yes (Stage 3 of AlGv-306, Stage 3 cemetery investigation)

Archaeological Review & Data Gap Analysis  
Block 27  
City of Vaughan, ON

PIF	CONSULTANT	PARCEL	STAGE	SITES DOCUMENTED	SITES THAT RETAIN CHVI	FURTHER WORK RECOMMENDED
P029-742-2010	Archeoworks	8	3	AlGv-306	AlGv-306	yes (Stage 4 of AlGv-306)
P029-743-2010	Archeoworks	8	4	AlGv-306	none	no
P059-081-2009	TLA	9	1 to 3	AlGv-300	AlGv-300	yes (Stage 2 of woodlot, Stage 3 of AlGv-300)
P059-081-2009	TLA	9	4	AlGv-300	none	yes (Stage 2 of woodlot)
P362-0237-2018, P362-0238-2018, P362-0243-2018,	Stantec	9, 16, 17	1 & 2	AlGv-433	none	yes (ossuary monitoring)
93-011	MHCI	10, 11, 12	1 & 2	- AlGv-117 - AlGv-121 - AlGv-122 - AlGv-130	- AlGv-117 - AlGv-121 - AlGv-122 - AlGv-130	yes (Stage 3 of AlGv-117, AlGv-121, AlGv-130)
P1066-0024-2017	ASI	10	1	n/a	n/a	yes (Stage 2)
P029-209	Archeoworks	11, 12, 14	1 & 2	- H1 - AlGv-117 - P1	none	no
P052-199-2010	TAI	13	1 & 2	none	none	no
P052-1120-2020	TAI	13	1 & 2	none	none	no
P059-146-2009	TLA	16	1 & 2	none	none	yes (Stage 2 of woodlot)
P362-0245-2018	Stantec	16	2	none	none	no
P394-0025-2017	WSP	16, 17	1	n/a	n/a	yes (Stage 2 of woodlot)
P362-0242-2018	Stantec	17	2	none	none	no
P052-0540-2013	TAI	18	1 & 2	P1	yes	yes (Stage 3 of P1)
P1017-0025-2015	ASI	18	2 & 3	P1	none	no
P052-200-2010	TAI	19	1 & 2	AlGu-454	AlGu-454	yes (Stage 3 of AlGu-454)
P052-200-2010	TAI	19	3 & 4	AlGu-454	none	no
P013-451-2008	AAL	21	1 & 2	none	none	no
P1208-0042-2021	ACC	26	2	none	none	no
P013-1117-2015	AAL	28	1 & 2	none	none	no
P380-0008-2015	ASI	all	1	n/a	n/a	yes (Stage 2 of unassessed areas of Block 27, Stage 3 of AlGv-2, AlGv-121,



Archaeological Review & Data Gap Analysis  
Block 27  
City of Vaughan, ON

PIF	CONSULTANT	PARCEL	STAGE	SITES DOCUMENTED	SITES THAT RETAIN CHVI	FURTHER WORK RECOMMENDED
						AlGv-122, AlGv-130, Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation for 2 cemeteries, archaeological monitoring of Teston ossuary and potential ossuary sites)
P057-0837-2016	ASI	rail corridor	1	n/a	n/a	no
P049-561-2010	ASI	holdout parcel	1 & 2	none	none	no



### 3.0 REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

As a result of the archaeological assessments conducted within Block 27 numerous archaeological resources have been identified. Map 4 shows the location of all resources documented in the assessment reports for the lands. Of all the finds to date within Block 27 only 12 have been registered with the MHSCTI, according to the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (“OASD”)*. The *OASD*, maintained by MHSTCI, contains a list of all archaeological sites registered within the Borden system (Borden, 1952). The Borden system divides Canada into 13 kilometre (“km”) by 18.5 km blocks based on longitude and latitude. Each Borden block is designated with a four-letter label and sites identified within the block are numbered sequentially as they are registered. Block 27 is largely located within the AIGv Borden block, with the eastern edge located on the AIGu Borden block.

#### 3.1 Sites with No Further CHVI

Of the registered sites listed in the *OASD*, eight sites have been fully excavated according to *MHSCTI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. As they have been discussed in detail by Parcel in Section 2.0, they are not further discussed here. Table 2 lists key information regarding the registered sites that no longer have CHVI, and lists the Parcel they are located in.

**Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within Block 27 with no Further CHVI.**

REG. #	BLOCK 27 PARCEL	NAME	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	TYPE	STATUS
AIGv-51	4	William Cook	Indigenous	findspot	No further CHVI
AIGv-117	11	-	Euro-Canadian	scatter	No further CHVI
AIGv-300	9	Lormel	Euro-Canadian	homestead	No further CHVI
AIGv-305	8	P1	Early Woodland	findspot	No further CHVI
AIGv-306	8	Dennis	Euro-Canadian	homestead	No further CHVI
AIGv-394	7	West Jane	Paleoindian	findspot	No further CHVI
AIGv-433	16	White	Euro-Canadian, Indigenous	findspot, findspot	No further CHVI
AIGu-454	19	Kreiner	Euro-Canadian	homestead	No further CHVI

#### 3.2 Sites with Further CHVI

Four sites within Block 27 retain CHVI and require further assessment. Table 3 provides key information about each site and a detailed description of each site retaining CHVI is presented below.



**Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites within Block 27 that Retain CHVI.**

PARCEL	REG. #	NAME	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	TYPE	STATUS	NEXT STAGE(S) OF FIELDWORK NEEDED
1	AlGv-2	Teston	Huron-Wendat	village	Further CHVI	Stage 2, 3, 4, archaeological monitoring
10	AlGv-121	-	Euro-Canadian	scatter	Further CHVI	Stage 3
10	AlGv-122	-	Euro-Canadian	scatter	Further CHVI	Stage 3
10	AlGv-130	Snider	Indigenous	findspot	Further CHVI	Stage 3

### 3.2.1 AlGv-2, The Teston Site & Ossuary

The Teston village site (AlGv-2) is a 2 to 3 ha Late Woodland Iroquoian site that occupies flat high tablelands on the west bank of the West Don River. The Teston site was first documented by by A.J. Clarke in 1925. Clarke collected a small number of artifacts from a ploughed field identified as part of the Diceman Farm (MPA, 1989:112). He indicated in his notes that extensive ploughing of the field had occurred “completely obliterating any campfire marks which may once have existed” (MPP 1989:112). He also believed that the village likely extended into a surrounding woodlot. On the basis of the description in Clark’s field notes, Victor Konrad registered the site in the *OASD* in 1971 and categorized the site as an “indeterminate Iroquoian village of between 6-10 acres”.

In 1987 a portion of the site, located within fallow field and woodlot, was subjected to a test pit survey by MPA during the City of Vaughan Master Plan study (MPA, 1989). The adjacent agricultural field was not subject to assessment because it had a hay crop. Test pitting in the woodlot resulted in the collection of 283 artifacts and the identification of two undisturbed middens within the woodlot and another six potential middens (MPA, 1989:113). The undisturbed nature of the deposits indicates that the woodlot had never been ploughed. These midden deposits were interpreted as what was likely the eastern and northern limits of the settlement area (MPA, 1989:118). It was also speculated that the site extended into the residential properties along Jane Street (MPA, 1989:113). During their assessment, MPA attempted to canvas the landowners but were unsuccessful.

Recovered artifacts included pottery, lithic, and faunal remains. Identified pottery types included Huron Incised, Lawson Incised, Sidey Crossed, Pound Necked, Niagara Collared, and Onondaga Triangular (MPA, 1989:114). They also recovered juvenile vessels, pipes, and formal stone tools and lithic debitage. Pipes included a collared ring type and a wolf effigy. The majority of these were recovered from a midden deposit identified as Midden C which had the richest surface artifact concentration. Although the artifact sample collected from MPA was small, it suggests that the site was occupied between circa AD 1450 and 1500.

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property was completed by AMICK between 2008 and 2010 (AMICK, 2013). During their Stage 2 assessment of a ploughed field in



the southwest portion what is now Parcel 1, AMICK identified a scatter of 142 Indigenous artifacts distributed over a 100 m by 100 m area. Some of the surface artifacts, including pottery sherds, pipe fragments, chipped and ground lithics, were collected (AMICK, 2013: Table 5). AMICK identified the site as 27042-L, later associating it with the Teston site. The report concluded that AIGv-2 be subject to a Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

Following the AMICK Stage 2 assessment, TAI completed Stage 3 and 4 excavations of the portion of the south portion of the site in 2010 (TAI, 2010a). The Stage 3 assessment yielded only 51 artifacts from 56 test units excavated across the site at 5 m intervals. Ground penetrating radar survey was also conducted at the site prior to excavations (TAI, 2010:3). Artifacts found during the Stage 3 included 18 pieces of debitage and 33 pottery sherds. The Stage 4 excavation consisted of hand excavation of some units followed by mechanical topsoil removal of a 110 m by 80 m area. A complete longhouse, measuring 54.2 m by 7.3 m, and portions of four longhouses were documented. Six cultural features were noted within the complete longhouse. No features were documented in the partial longhouses. A total of 106 artifacts were recovered during the Stage 4 excavations, for a total of 157 artifacts from both assessments. Artifacts included 98 pottery sherds, 51 pieces of debitage, one partial celt and seven pieces of faunal material. At the end of the assessment, this portion of the Teston site was cleared of further archaeological concern.

The Teston ossuary is located southwest of the village. ASI notes that the ossuary was impacted by road work on Teston Road, potentially in the 1970s (ASI, 2017a). During road realignment construction in 2005, at the intersection of Teston Road and Jane Street, the ossuary was re-discovered. ASI assessed the exposed ossuary feature as well as the displaced remains visible on the surface (ASI, 2005). The undisturbed portion of the ossuary measured approximately 2.8 m by 2.7 m. ASI determined that most of the ossuary remained undisturbed by road work. Ossuaries of this size have been known to contain the remains of 300 to 400 individuals (Williamson and Steiss, 2003:96-100). The road realignment was re-designed within the intersection to avoid the ossuary and the site was commemorated in 2007.

### 3.2.2 AIGv-121

Located in Parcel 10, Site AIGv-121 was registered in 1993 on Lot 30, Concession 4 by MHCI as part of an extensive study for the IWA Landfill Site in York Region (MHCI, 1994). AIGv-121 was described as a mid-nineteenth century scatter of ceramic sherds measuring 45 m by 24 m (MHCI, 1994:108, Appendix B). Fifty-five artifacts were collected from the surface during pedestrian survey at AIGv-121 (MHCI, 1994:286-287). Ceramics include edged, sponged, transfer printed, flow transfer printed, early palette painted and late palette painted white earthenware, painted and banded pearlware, yellowware, stoneware, and coarse red earthenware. Bottle glass was also recovered.

Stage 3 assessment was recommended for site AIGv-121 (MHCI, 1994: Appendix B).

Site AIGv-121 was documented as being 5 m north of Site AIGv-122, discussed below, and also recommended for Stage 3 excavations. As they are only 5 m apart, they may be two loci of the same site.

### 3.2.3 AIGv-122

Located in Parcel 10, Site AIGv-122 was registered in 1993 on Lot 30, Concession 4 by MHCI as part of an extensive study for the IWA Landfill Site in York Region (MHCI, 1994). AIGv-122 was described as a mid-nineteenth century scatter of ceramic sherds measuring 19 m by 23 m (MHCI, 1994:108, Appendix B). One hundred seventeen artifacts were collected from the surface during pedestrian survey at AIGv-122 (MHCI, 1994:287-290). Ceramics include transfer printed, early palette painted and late palette painted white earthenware, ironstone, stoneware, and coarse red earthenware. Bottle glass, a teapot from a children's tea set, buttons, nails, window glass, and miscellaneous metal were also recovered.

Stage 3 assessment was recommended for site AIGv-122 (MHCI, 1994: Appendix B).

Site AIGv-122 was documented as being 5 m south of Site AIGv-121, discussed above, and also recommended for Stage 3 excavations. As they are only 5 m apart, they may be two loci of the same site.

The site was noted as being located 5 m to the north of AIGv-121. Stage 3 assessment was recommended for the site (MHCI, 1994: Appendix B).

### 3.2.4 AIGv-130, The Snider Site

Located in Parcel 10, Site AIGv-130 was registered in 1993 on Lot 30, Concession 4 by MHCI as part of an extensive study for the IWA Landfill Site in York Region (MHCI, 1994). AIGv-130, named the Snider Site, was described as an Indigenous surface findspot, containing one Onondaga chert utilized flake (MHCI, 1994:114, Appendix B).

Stage 3 assessment was recommended for site AIGv-130 (MHCI, 1994: Appendix B).



## 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS TO DEVELOPMENT

### 4.1 Remaining Archaeological Constraints within Block 27

Block 27 has been the subject of a number of archaeological assessments over the last few decades. While some Parcels within Block 27 have been completely cleared of archaeological concern, there are a number of remaining archaeological constraints that must be addressed prior to development, including Stage 2 to 4 assessments, Stage 3 cemetery investigation, and Stage 2 construction monitoring during predevelopment topsoil removal. Table 4 provides a list of remaining archaeological requirements, by Parcel.

Parcels 2, 3, 5 to 7, 11 to 13, and 28 require no additional fieldwork.

The sections below describe outstanding fieldwork within Block 27, by Stage and details steps required prior to archaeological clearance. All fieldwork must be conducted according to MHSCTI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Map 6 details the remaining archaeological requirements for Block 27.

**Table 4: Outstanding Archaeological Constraints for Block 27, by Parcel**

PARCEL	OUTSTANDING ITEM
1	Stage 2 test pit assessment of woodlot. Note, intact portions of AIGv-2, including undisturbed middens have been previously documented within the woodlot.
	Stage 3 and 4 will be required for portions of the woodlot where AIGv-2 is present.
	Ossuary monitoring by licensed archaeologist in area associated with Teston Ossuary (part of AIGv-2).
2	None
3	None
4	Ossuary monitoring by licensed archaeologist in areas associated with Indigenous village sites.
5	None
6	None
7	None
8	Ossuary monitoring by licensed archaeologist in areas associated with Indigenous village sites.
9	Stage 2 assessment required for woodlot. Note, depending on Stage 2 findings, Stage 3 excavation and Stage 4 mitigation may also be required.
10	Stage 2 assessment required around houses and lawns as well as for southern portion of ploughed field. Note, depending on Stage 2 findings, Stage 3 excavation and Stage 4 mitigation may also be required.
	Stage 3 assessment required for AIGv-121.
	Stage 3 assessment required for AIGv-122.
	Stage 3 assessment required for AIGv-130.
11	None
12	None
13	None



PARCEL	OUTSTANDING ITEM
14	Ossuary monitoring by licensed archaeologist in areas associated with Indigenous village sites.
15	Stage 2 assessment required for entire Parcel. Note, depending on Stage 2 findings, Stage 3 excavation and Stage 4 mitigation may also be required. Ossuary monitoring by licensed archaeologist in areas associated with Indigenous village sites.
16	Stage 2 assessment required for most of woodlot. Note, depending on Stage 2 findings, Stage 3 excavation and Stage 4 mitigation may also be required. Ossuary monitoring by licensed archaeologist in areas associated with Indigenous village sites.
17	Ossuary monitoring by licensed archaeologist in areas associated with Indigenous village sites.
18	Ossuary monitoring by licensed archaeologist in areas associated with Indigenous village sites.
19	Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation recommended for 10 m buffer along north and west edge of Hope Primitive Methodist Pioneer Cemetery (southeastern portion of Parcel 19) Ossuary monitoring by licensed archaeologist in areas associated with Indigenous village sites.
20	Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation recommended for 10 m buffer along south edge of Hope Primitive Methodist Pioneer Cemetery (northeastern portion of Parcel 20) Ossuary monitoring by licensed archaeologist in areas associated with Indigenous village sites.
21	Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation recommended for 10 m buffer along south edge of Hope Primitive Methodist Pioneer Cemetery (northeastern portion of Parcel 21) Ossuary monitoring by licensed archaeologist in areas associated with Indigenous village sites.
22	Stage 2 assessment required for entire Parcel. Note, depending on Stage 2 findings, Stage 3 excavation and Stage 4 mitigation may also be required. Ossuary monitoring by licensed archaeologist in areas associated with Indigenous village sites.
23	Stage 2 assessment required for entire Parcel. Note, depending on Stage 2 findings, Stage 3 excavation and Stage 4 mitigation may also be required. Ossuary monitoring by licensed archaeologist in areas associated with Indigenous village sites.
24	Stage 2 assessment required for entire Parcel. Note, depending on Stage 2 findings, Stage 3 excavation and Stage 4 mitigation may also be required. Stage 3 cemetery investigation Ossuary monitoring by licensed archaeologist in areas associated with Indigenous village sites
25	Stage 2 assessment required for entire Parcel. Note, depending on Stage 2 findings, Stage 3 excavation and Stage 4 mitigation may also be required. Stage 3 cemetery investigation Ossuary monitoring by licensed archaeologist in areas associated with Indigenous village sites.
27	Stage 2 assessment required for entire Parcel. Note, depending on Stage 2 findings, Stage 3 excavation and Stage 4 mitigation may also be required.
28	None
Railway Corridor	Ossuary monitoring by licensed archaeologist in areas associated with Indigenous village sites.
Small Holdout Parcels	Stage 2 assessment required for entire area with the exception of a small area along Teston Road. Note, depending on Stage 2 findings, Stage 3 excavation and Stage 4 mitigation may also be required. Ossuary monitoring by licensed archaeologist in area associated with Teston Ossuary (part of AIGv-2).



## 4.2 Stage 2 Assessments

Any developments within the study area, beyond those portions that have already been assessed and cleared of any further archaeological concern, should be preceded by Stage 2 archaeological assessment. Areas still requiring Stage 2 assessment are indicated on Map 5. All or parts of Parcels 1, 9, 10, 15, 16, 22 to 25, and 27 require Stage 2 assessment, as does most of the small holdout parcel within the southwest corner of Block 27. If new archaeological locations are documented during Stage 2 assessment, Stage 3 excavation and Stage 4 mitigation may also be required on these sites.

The objective of a Stage 2 property assessment is to document all archaeological resources present on the property and to make a determination about whether these resources, if present, have cultural heritage value or interest. Archaeological resources consist of artifacts (Indigenous stone tools, pottery and subsistence remains as well as Euro-Canadian objects), subsurface settlement patterns and cultural features (post moulds, trash pits, privies, and wells), and sites (temporary camps and special purpose activity areas, plus more permanent settlements such as villages, homesteads, grist mills and industrial structures). If any archaeological resources are present that exhibit cultural heritage value or interest, a Stage 2 survey will determine whether these resources require further assessment and, if necessary, recommend appropriate Stage 3 strategies for identified archaeological sites.

To complete Stage 2 assessment of the remaining portions of Block 27, all current or formerly worked agricultural lands must be assessed by pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals. Prior to assessment lands must be ploughed by means of mouldboard ploughing or disk harrowing. At least 80% of the ground surface must be visible to conduct a pedestrian survey. The fields should be allowed to weather through one heavy, or several light rainfalls to attain appropriate surface visibility. Areas of archaeological potential are surveyed at 5 m interval transects.

If archaeological resources are encountered, the 5 m transects should be decreased to 1 m intervals over a minimum of 20 m radius around the archaeological find to determine if it is an isolated find or until the full extent of the surface scatter has been identified.

Woodlots, landscaped areas, scrub and any other non-ploughable lands must be assessed by test pit survey at 5 m intervals. Test pits should be at least 30 cm in diameter and should be dug into the first 5 cm of subsoil. Each test pit should be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. Test pitting should be conducted to within 1 m of all built structures or until test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance. All soils should be screened through wire mesh with an aperture of 6 mm to facilitate artifact recovery. Appropriate photographic documentation should be taken, and all test pits should be backfilled upon completion.

As per Section 2.1.3 Standards 1 and 2a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, any artifacts recovered during test pit assessment will require intensified survey within the area of the archaeological resources, a “positive” test pit. The 5 m interval survey grid should be continued to determine whether there were further positive test pits. If necessary,

additional test pits should be placed in cardinal directions around the positive test pit(s). Upon completion of these intensified test pits, one or more test units may be excavated to determine whether the archaeological resources meet criteria for requiring a Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

During Stage 2 assessment, regardless of survey method, the exact location of archaeological resources should be documented using one or more of a combination of: the Global Positioning System, topographic survey or other precision measurements. The location of a site datum and fixed reference landmarks should also be taken.

Areas deemed to have low to no archaeological potential during the Stage 2 assessment must be appropriately photographed and documented. Low to no archaeological potential can be due to factors such as intensive or extensive modern disturbance, steeply sloping topography or low-lying permanently wet areas with poor drainage.

#### 4.2.1 Sites Found During Future Stage 2 Assessment

If new archaeological locations are documented during Stage 2 assessment, Stage 3 excavation and Stage 4 mitigation may also be required on these sites. The methods required for future fieldwork are dependent on the size, cultural affiliation, time period, and the type and number of artifacts observed.

### 4.3 Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessments

The objective of a Stage 3 investigation is to assess the cultural heritage value or interest of any sites identified during a Stage 2 property assessment, and to determine whether they have been sufficiently documented or further measures are required to protect or document the site fully. A Stage 3 site-specific investigation will determine the extent of an archaeological site and characteristics of the artifacts. A representative sample of artifacts are collected to assess the cultural heritage value or interest of an archaeological site to determine the need for mitigation of development impacts and recommend appropriate strategies for mitigation and future conservation.

Currently, four sites within Block 27 require Stage 3 assessment, AIGv-2, AIGv-121, AIGv-122, and AIGv-130.

#### 4.3.1 AIGv-2, The Teston Site & Ossuary

Based on current findings, while a portion of site AIGv-2, the Teston Site, has been excavated, another, potentially larger portion of the site remains extant within the wooded portion of Parcel 1 (MPA, 1989; AMICK 2013, TAI 2010a). Upon completion of Stage 2 assessment within the woodlot, Stage 3 will be recommended for the Teston site. Given that previous research had described the condition of the portion of this site within the woodlot as undisturbed, Stage 3



assessment should involve hand excavation of 1 m by 1 m test units on a 5 m grid across the extent of the site. Site limits will be determined on the basis of three adjacent units along each grid line returning yields of five or fewer artifacts. Additional test units amounting to 20% of the grid unit total should be excavated in areas of particular interest (e.g., middens, activity areas, etc.). If any features are encountered, they will be addressed as per Section 3.2.2 Standard 6 where their plan will be recorded, be covered in geotextiles and backfilled.

Stage 3 assessment has also been recommended for 3 isolated finds in the ploughed field to the east of the woodlot that MHSTCI determined may be associated with AIGv-2 (AMICK, 2013). In this portion of the site, as it is not yet evident that the finds are associated with AIGv-2, Stage 3 fieldwork should begin with a controlled surface artifact collection after the field on which it is located has been ploughed and allowed to weather appropriately. This will be followed by hand excavation of 1 m by 1 m test units on a 5 m grid across the extent of the site. Grid unit excavation should be followed by excavation of additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, that will be focused on areas of interest within the site extent (such as distinct areas of higher concentrations of artifacts or adjacent to high-yield units). If any features are encountered, they will be addressed as per Section 3.2.2 Standard 6 where their plan will be recorded, be covered in geotextiles and backfilled.

Results of the Stage 3 assessment of AIGv-2 within the woodlot and within the ploughed field will determine recommendations for Stage 4 mitigation. As the site is a Woodland village site it is evident that a recommendation will be made for Stage 4 mitigation.

#### 4.3.2 AIGv-121

Stage 3 assessment is required for Euro-Canadian site AIGv-121 (MPA, 1994). The site is a small post-contact site where it is not yet evident that the level of CHVI will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 excavations. As the site is located within an agricultural field, Stage 3 fieldwork should begin with a controlled surface artifact collection after the field on which it is located has been ploughed and allowed to weather appropriately. This will be followed by hand excavation of 1 m by 1 m test units on a 5 m grid across the extent of the site. Grid unit excavation should be followed by excavation of additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, that will be focused on areas of interest within the site extent (such as distinct areas of higher concentrations of artifacts or adjacent to high-yield units). If any features are encountered, they will be addressed as per Section 3.2.2 Standard 6 where their plan will be recorded, be covered in geotextiles and backfilled.

Based on the close proximity of AIGv-121 to AIGv-122, Stage 3 excavation may determine that they are one larger site. As, they are situated only 5 m apart, it is recommended that the two sites be excavated simultaneously.

#### 4.3.4 AIGv-122

Stage 3 assessment is required for Euro-Canadian site AIGv-122 (MPA, 1994). The site is a small post-contact site where it is not yet evident that the level of CHVI will result in a



recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 excavations. As the site is located within an agricultural field, Stage 3 fieldwork should begin with a controlled surface artifact collection after the field on which it is located has been ploughed and allowed to weather appropriately. This will be followed by hand excavation of 1 m by 1 m test units on a 5 m grid across the extent of the site. Grid unit excavation should be followed by excavation of additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, that will be focused on areas of interest within the site extent (such as distinct areas of higher concentrations of artifacts or adjacent to high-yield units). If any features are encountered, they will be addressed as per Section 3.2.2 Standard 6 where their plan will be recorded, be covered in geotextiles and backfilled.

Based on the close proximity of AIGv-122 to AIGv-121, Stage 3 excavation may determine that they are one larger site. As, they are situated only 5 m apart, it is recommended that the two sites be excavated simultaneously.

#### 4.3.4 AIGv-130, The Snider Site

Stage 3 assessment is required for Indigenous site AIGv-130, the Snider site (MPA, 1994). The site is a small pre-contact site where it is not yet evident that the level of CHVI will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 excavations. As the site is located within an agricultural field, Stage 3 fieldwork should begin with a controlled surface artifact collection after the field on which it is located has been ploughed and allowed to weather appropriately. This will be followed by hand excavation of 1 m by 1 m test units on a 5 m grid across the extent of the site. Grid unit excavation should be followed by excavation of additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, that will be focused on areas of interest within the site extent (such as distinct areas of higher concentrations of artifacts or adjacent to high-yield units). If any features are encountered, they will be addressed as per Section 3.2.2 Standard 6 where their plan will be recorded, be covered in geotextiles and backfilled.

## 4.4 Stage 3 Cemetery Investigations

Two historic cemeteries exist within Block 27, on Parcels 24 and 25. Both are associated with the Hope Primitive Methodist Pioneer Church and Cemetery. A church and cemetery were first established on Parcel 25 in 1840, and then by 1870 the location of the church and cemetery were moved to Parcel 24.

Within Parcels 24 and 25, although development is typically not permitted within a cemetery, if any ground disturbance should occur, upon completion of Stage 2 assessment, a Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation should be conducted. Topsoil stripping, followed by shovel-shining should be conducted to confirm the presence or absence of burials.

Burials in nineteenth century historic cemeteries were not highly regulated and early cemetery boundary limits were known to change over time. Burials at the time often employed markers that would not survive beyond a few decades. In addition, there are documented occurrences of

family members who would bury loved ones that were not permitted in a consecrated cemetery just outside the cemetery limits. Because of these reasons, MHSTCI also requires Stage 3 cemetery investigations around these cemeteries.

Stage 3 cemetery investigation around historic cemeteries involves mechanical topsoil removal within a 10 m buffer of the cemetery limits. Under supervision of a licensed archaeologist, a Gradall, backhoe or excavator with a smooth-edged ditching bucket strips topsoil from a 10 m wide strip along the length of the cemetery limits. Once topsoil is removed, the soil is examined for grave shafts. If none are present, the area can be considered free from archaeological concern and backfilled. Should grave shafts be encountered the local police, MHSTCI, and the Registrar of Cemeteries must be contacted for further instruction.

A portion of the Hope Primitive Methodist Cemetery in Parcel 25 has already been subject to a Stage 3 cemetery investigation. The western and northern edges of the cemetery, within Parcel 20 have subject to a cemetery investigation and cleared of archaeological concern (Archeoworks, 2010b). Only the 10 m buffer along the southern edge, within Block 21, still requires assessment to confirm the presence or absence of burials. Topsoil stripping, followed by shovel-shining should extend a minimum of 10 metres beyond the former church/cemetery boundary to the south.

A Stage 3 cemetery investigation should be conducted for the 10 m buffer around the Hope Primitive Methodist Cemetery in Parcel 24. Topsoil stripping, followed by shovel-shining should extend a minimum of 10 metres beyond the former church/cemetery boundary. This includes a 10 m wide strip located along western and northern limits, in Block 19, and the southern limit, in Block 20.

#### **4.5 Stage 4 Mitigation**

The objective of a Stage 4 mitigation is to address development impacts on an archaeological site with a level of CHVI that has been determined to require mitigation. There are two approaches for mitigation of development impacts: avoidance and protection, and excavation. Avoidance and protection preserves the site intact, and it is always MHSTCI's preferred option for sites that have been determined to require Stage 4 mitigation.

Protection of the site is not always a viable option and excavation, or partial excavation of a site is required. The objectives of a Stage 4 excavation are to: 1) document the archaeological context, cultural features, and artifacts for the archaeological site 2) to document the removal of the archaeological site and 3) to preserve the information about the archaeological site for future study.

Currently only one site, AIGv-2, will require Stage 4 assessment. According to MHSTCI, sites identified as sacred or containing burials, and Woodland period sites always require Stage 4

mitigation. Indigenous engagement is required when assessing the CHVI of Indigenous archaeological sites known to have sacred or spiritual importance.

#### 4.6 Ossuary Potential Model Monitoring

Ossuaries are mass graves containing the gathered, often disarticulated, skeletal remains of multiple individuals. By definition, they are secondary graves, meaning that the remains were originally buried or stored elsewhere, and then disinterred or amassed for reburial in a single collective grave. They can be quite small and as a result they virtually impossible to detect during archaeological assessment. Most known ossuaries were documented during land clearing in the nineteenth century. Because the locations of ossuaries are difficult to predict, an ossuary potential model has been incorporated into York Region’s Archaeological Management Plan (“AMP”) (York Region, 2014).

The York Region AMP suggests that ossuaries within the region are most likely to occur within 1000 m of documented village sites and within 300 metres of any current or former water source. Recommendations derived from the AMP are centered on predevelopment archaeological monitoring. The AMP recommends that predevelopment topsoil removal (grading) within lands that are located within 1000 m of documented village sites and within 300 m of any current or former water source should be subject to archaeological monitoring. AIGv-199, the Hope village site is located 300 m of Block 27. Those portions of Block 27 located within a 1000 m radius of the Hope site and within 300 m of the East Don River and/or Kirby Creek along the east side of Block 27 exhibit potential for the presence of an ossuary (Map 6).

The York Region AMP also recommends predevelopment archaeological monitoring of topsoil removal within 100 m of known ossuaries due to the fact that ossuaries are commonly associated with other isolated burials. Within Block 27, a section of Parcel 1 is located within 100 m of the Teston Ossuary.

Predevelopment archaeological monitoring associated with ossuary potential modelling is recommended for all or part of Parcels 1, 4, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 as well as a portion of the railway corridor (ASI 2017a: Figure 8). These areas should be subject to archaeological monitoring during initial topsoil removal and grading. Should an ossuary or burial all work in the area must be ceased. In addition any soils potentially associated with the human remains should be retained for investigation.

Should an ossuary be discovered during archaeological monitoring work, preservation through avoidance through project redesign/revision is the preferred approach. The details of this form of mitigation must be negotiated with the appropriate Indigenous Nation(s) and the Cemeteries Registrar. In the event that human remains are encountered during construction, the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the local police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.

#### **4.7 Additional Caveats Regarding Deeply Buried Deposits or Other Resources**

Notwithstanding the results and recommendations presented in this analysis, 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.

As on virtually any property in southern Ontario, it is possible that Indigenous or Euro-Canadian burials could be present within Block 27. The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the local police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.

It is an offence to alter or destroy an archaeological site without approval from MHSCTI. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of the study area is permitted until notice of MHSTCI's approval has been received. 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 license.



## 5.0 INDIGENOUS ENGAGEMENT

The *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011), the *Draft Technical Bulletin for Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology* (MHSTCI, 2009), and York Region's AMP (York Region, 2014) all include consideration of the Indigenous engagement process with respect to archaeological resources that may be affected by a proposed development.

In Ontario, it is part of a professional archaeologist's licensing obligations to ensure that interested Indigenous Nations are satisfactorily engaged during archaeological assessments. While not a requirement under current guidelines, Indigenous engagement is encouraged at all stages and is rapidly becoming expected practice, especially on municipal, city, or other government projects. It is now expected that Indigenous Nations will be engaged when formulating Stage 4 mitigation strategies.

Indigenous monitors or liaisons are employed for assessments and typically the associated costs and arrangements will be the responsibility of the client. Typically, the Indigenous Nation or Nations that are geographically closest to the development are consulted, although efforts are often made to identify all interested Nations based on other cultural or historic criteria.

Currently in Ontario, Indigenous engagement is required at the following stages (MHSTCI 2009:3):

1. In Stage 3, when you are assessing the CHVI of an Indigenous archaeological site that is known to have or appears to have sacred or spiritual importance, a site that is associated with traditional land uses or geographic features of cultural heritage interest, or a site that is the subject of Indigenous oral histories.
2. At the end of Stage 3, when formulating Stage 4 strategies to mitigate the impacts on the following types of Indigenous archaeological sites through avoidance and protection or excavation:
  - a. rare Indigenous archaeological sites.
  - b. sites identified as sacred or known to contain human remains.
  - c. Woodland period Indigenous sites.
  - d. aboriginal archaeological sites where topsoil stripping is contemplated.
  - e. undisturbed Indigenous sites.
  - f. sites previously identified as of interest to an Indigenous Nation.

---

## 6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The following standard advice on compliance with current legislation is provided for consideration:

- a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 2005, c O.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 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.
- b. 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 a 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 Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- c. 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*.
- d. The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the local police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.
- e. 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 license.

## 7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

### AMICK Consultants Limited (“AMICK”)

- 2013 *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 2700 Teston Road, Part of Lot 26, Concession 4 (Geographic Township of Vaughan, County of York), City of Vaughan.* PIFs P038-291-2008, P038-323-2009, P038-347-2010. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.
- 2015 *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, Alderlane Estates, 2546 Teston Road, Part of Lot 26, Concession 4, (Geographic Township of Vaughan, County of York), City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York.* PIF P058-01510-2014. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.

### Duncan, G.

- 2001 A.J. Clark feature. *Ontario Archaeological Society Arch Notes.* New Series Volume 6, Issue 2, pp 16-19.

### Archaeological Assessments Ltd. (“AAL”)

- 2008 *A Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Battistella Property, Part of Block 27, Part of Lots 26 and 27, Concession 4, City of Vaughan.* CIF P013-451-2008.
- 2015 *The Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 2440 Teston Road, Part of Lot 26, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Vaughan, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York.* PIF P013-1117-2015. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.

### Archaeological Consultants Canada (“ACC”)

- 2021 *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, 2588 Teston Road, Part of Lot 26, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario.* PIF P1208-0019-2021.

### Archaeological Services Inc. (“ASI”)

- 2005 *Archaeological Investigation of the Teston Site Ossuary, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario.* Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.
- 2010 *Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment, North/East Corner of Jane Street and Teston Road, Part of Lot 26, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Vaughan, County of York, Now the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York.* PIF P049-561-2010. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.
- 2012 *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Block 27, Tak Sum Ho Development Property Part of Lot 27, Concession 4 Geographic Township of Vaughan, County of York Now in the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York.* PIF P047-383-2012. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.
- 2013 *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Block 27, Tak Sum Ho Development Property Part of Lot 27, Concession 4 Geographic Township of Vaughan, County of York Now in the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York.* PIF P047-445-2013. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.



Archaeological Services Inc. (“ASI”)

- 2015 *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of Find P1, 11244 Keele Street, Part of Lot 29, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Vaughan, now in the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York.* PIF P1017-0025-2015. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.
- 2017a *Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment of the New Community Area - “Block 27”, Lots 26 to 40, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Vaughan, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario.* PIF P380-0008-2015. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.
- 2017b *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Barrie Rail Corridor Expansion, Transit Project Assessment Process, Newmarket Subdivision Mile 3.00 to Mile 63.00, City of Toronto, Regional Municipality of York and County of Simcoe (Former Townships of East Gwillimbury, King, Vaughan, Whitchurch and York, County of York, and Former Township of Innisfil and West Gwillimbury, County of Simcoe).* PIF P057-0837-2016. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.
- 2018 *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Northeast Vaughan Water and Wastewater Servicing Class Environmental Assessment, Part of Lots 10-14 and 30-35, Concession 3, Lots 11-35, Concession 4, and Lots 15-35 Concession 5 (Former Township of Vaughan, County of York), and Part of Lot 1, Concessions 4-5 (Former King Township, County of York), City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario.* PIF P1066-0024-2017. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.

Archeoworks Inc. (“Archeoworks”)

- 2008 *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Three ten-acre parcels, PIN# 03344-0037, 03344-0038 and 03344-0040, Heathfield Construction Inc., Part of Lot 30, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario.* CIF P029-209. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.
- 2010a *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA) of: Proposed Gusgo Warehouse Development within Part of Lot 28, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario.* PIF P029-705-2010. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.
- 2010b *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Report for The Historic Dennis Site (AIGv-306) and A 10 Metre Buffer Surrounding, The Hope Primitive Methodist Church Pioneer Cemetery within the Gusgo Holdings Ltd, Property, Part of lot 28, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario.* PIF P029-742-2010. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.
- 2011 *Stage 4 Mitigation Preliminary Report for the Dennis Site (AIGv-306) and Within the Part of Lot 28, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario.* PIF P029-743-2010. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.

Borden, Charles E.

- 1952 *A Uniform Site Designation Scheme for Canada. Anthropology in British Columbia, No. 3, 44-48.*

Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc.

1994 *Archaeological Assessment, IWA Landfill Site Search (Steps 5 and 6), Metropolitan Toronto/York Region*. Provincial License 93-011.

Mayer, Poulton and Associates Incorporated

1988 *An Interim Report on Phase II of the Archaeological Facility Master Plan Study of the Town of Vaughan*. Report on file, ACC corporate office, Hamilton.

1989 *The Archaeological Facilities Master Plan of the Town of Vaughan*. Three Volumes.

Miles & Co.

1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York*. Toronto.

Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (“MHSTCI”)

2005 *The Heritage Act, R.S.O. 2005*. Queen's Printer, Toronto.

2009 *Draft Technical Bulletin for Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology*. Toronto.

2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Toronto.

2021a Archaeological assessments completed within the Block 27 subject property. Provided from the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Report*.

2021b Sites within the Block 27 subject property. Provided from the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database*.

Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (“MNR”) (“MNR”)

2019 *Topographic Map, Land Information Ontario*.

<https://www.lioapplications.lrc.gov.on.ca/TopographicMap/index.html>

[Accessed 09 December 2021].

Natural Resources Canada

1996 *Map 30-M/13, Bolton*, 1:50,000 scale. Quo Vadis Mapping software.

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (“Stantec”)

2020 *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment: Vaughan Replacement Geotechnical Boreholes, Part of Lots 29 and 30, Concession 4, and Part of Lot 29, Concessions 5 and 6, Geographic Township of Vaughan, Former York County, now City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario*. PIFs P362-0237-2018, P362-238-2018, P362-0243-2018. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.

2021a *Stage 2 Ossuary Monitoring: Borehole 9, Vaughan Replacement, Lot 29, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Vaughan, Former York County, now City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario*. PIF P362-0245-2018. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.

2021b *Stage 2 Ossuary Monitoring: Borehole 10, Vaughan Replacement, Lot 29, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Vaughan, Former York County, now City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario*. PIF P362-0242-2018. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.



The Archaeologists Inc. (“TAI”)

- 2010a *Stage 1&2 AA of Part of the West ½ of the East ½ of Lot 30, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Vaughan, now in the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario.* CIF P052-199-2010.
- 2012a *The 2010 Stage 3 and 4 Archaeological Investigations of the Teston (AlGv-2) Site, Part of Lot 26, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario.* PIF P052-215-2010. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.
- 2012b *Stage 3 and 4 Archaeological Mitigation of the Kreiner Site AlGu-454, Part of Lot 29, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Vaughan, now in the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York.* PIF P052-259-2010. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.
- 2014 *Stage 1&2 Archaeological Assessment of 11244 Keele Street, Part of Lot 29, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario.* PIF P052-0540-2013. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.
- 2021 *Stage 1&2 Archaeological Assessment for Part of Lot 30, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Vaughan, York County, now in the City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario.* PIF P052-1120-2020.

This Land Archaeology Inc. (“TLA”)

- 2008 *Revised Report on the 2008 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Bayview-Wellington Properties’ Land, Bayview-Wellington Properties Land, Lot 26, Concession 3, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York.* PIF P059-083-2008. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.
- 2009 *Report on the 2008 Stage 1 to 3 Archaeological Assessment of Lormel Developments Ltd., Property, Part of Lots 28 and 29, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario.* PIF P059-081-2009. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.
- 2010 *Report on the 2008 and 2010 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments of 537053 Ontario Limited’s Property, Part of Lot 27, Concession 4, City of Vaughan (formerly Vaughan Township), Regional Municipality of York, Ontario.* CIFs P052-082-2008, P052-208-2010. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.
- 2012a *Final Report on the 2007 and 2008 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of West Jane Development Inc.’s Property, Lot 26, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario.* PIFs P059-050-2007 & P059-064-2008. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.
- 2012b *REVISED: Report on the 2009 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment for Di Poce Management (formerly Eden Oak) Property, Parts of Lot 29 and 30, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario.* PIFs P059-146-2009, P059-146-2009-STG3. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.
- 2015a *Addendum to the Report on the 2008 Stage 1 to 3 Archaeological Assessment of Lormel Developments Ltd., Property, Part of Lots 28 and 29, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario.* PIF P059-081-2009. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.



This Land Archaeology Inc. (“TLA”)

- 2015b *Report on the 2008 Stage 4 Salvage Excavation of the Lormel Site (AlGv-300) on Lormel Development’s Ltd. Land, Part of Lot 29, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Geographic Township of Vaughan, Historic York County, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario.* PIF P059-109-2008. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.
- 2016 *Report on the Stage 3 Assessment of the West Jane Site (AlGv-394) Located on West Jane Development Inc.’s Property, Located on Part of Lot 26, Concession 4, City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Historic County of York, Geographic Township of Vaughan, Ontario.* PIF P379-0055-2015.

Tremaine, George

- 1860 *Tremaine’s Map of the County of York.* Tremaine Map Establishment. Toronto.

WSP

- 2018 *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Kirby GO Station, Metrolinx, Parts of Lot 29, 20 and 31, Concessions 3 and 4, in the Historic Township of Vaughan, Former County of York, now the City of Vaughan, in the Province of Ontario.* PIF P394-0025-2017. Report on file, MHSTCI, Toronto.

Williamson, R.F., and D. Steiss

- 2003 *A History of Iroquoian Burial Practice.* In *Bones of the Ancestors: The Archaeology and Osteobiography of the Moatfield Ossuary*, pp.89-132. Archaeological Survey of Canada Mercury Series Paper 163. Canadian Museum of Civilization, Gatineau, Quebec.

York Region

- 2014 *Planning for the Conservation of Archaeological Resources in York Region.*  
[https://www.york.ca/wps/wcm/connect/yorkpublic/b8461c7d-fed7-4f21-b1c2-8693efb596a0/17054\\_ArchaeologicalManagementPlan2014.pdf?MOD=AJPERES](https://www.york.ca/wps/wcm/connect/yorkpublic/b8461c7d-fed7-4f21-b1c2-8693efb596a0/17054_ArchaeologicalManagementPlan2014.pdf?MOD=AJPERES).  
[Accessed 14 December 2021]

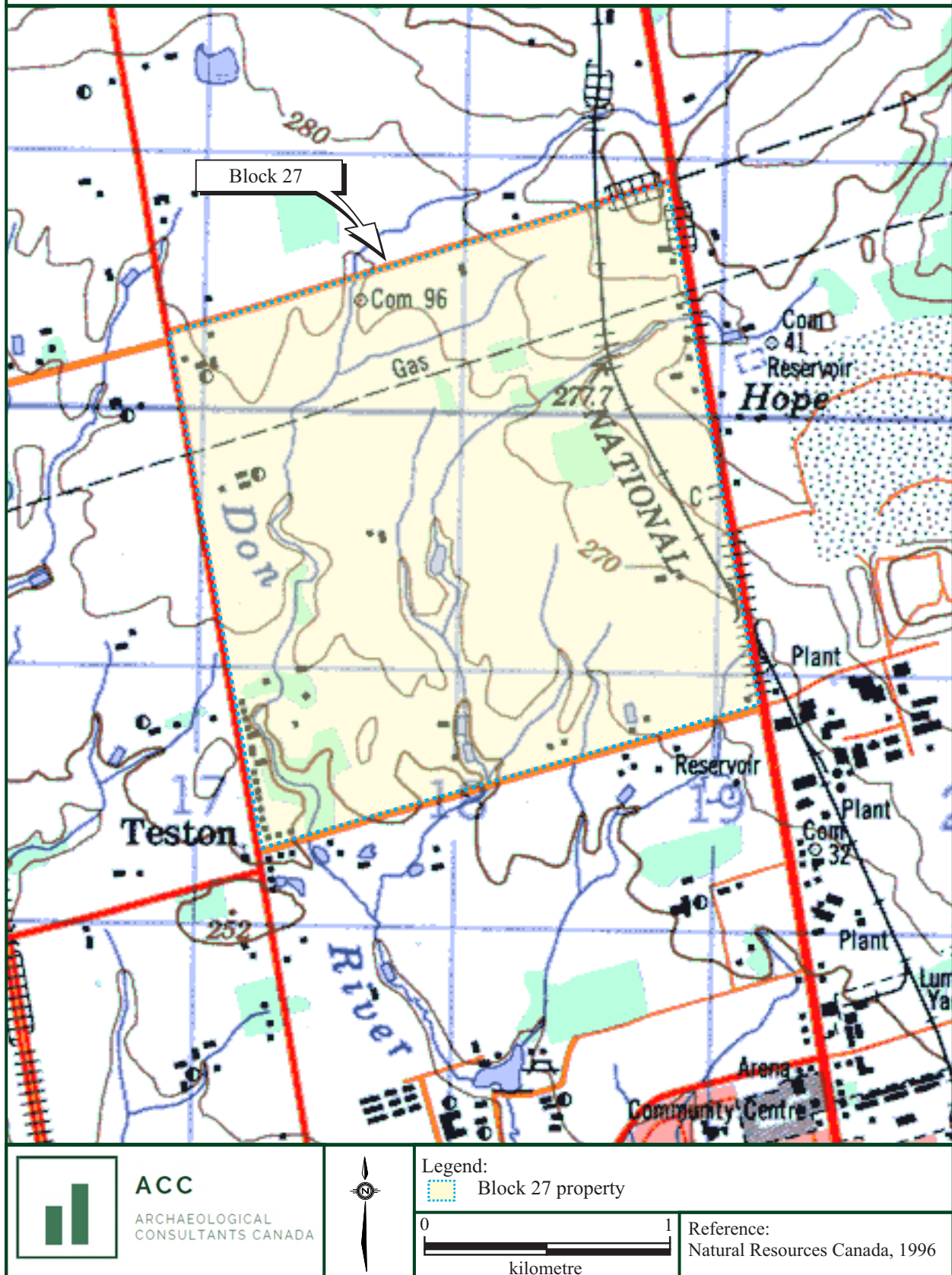


## 8.0 MAPS

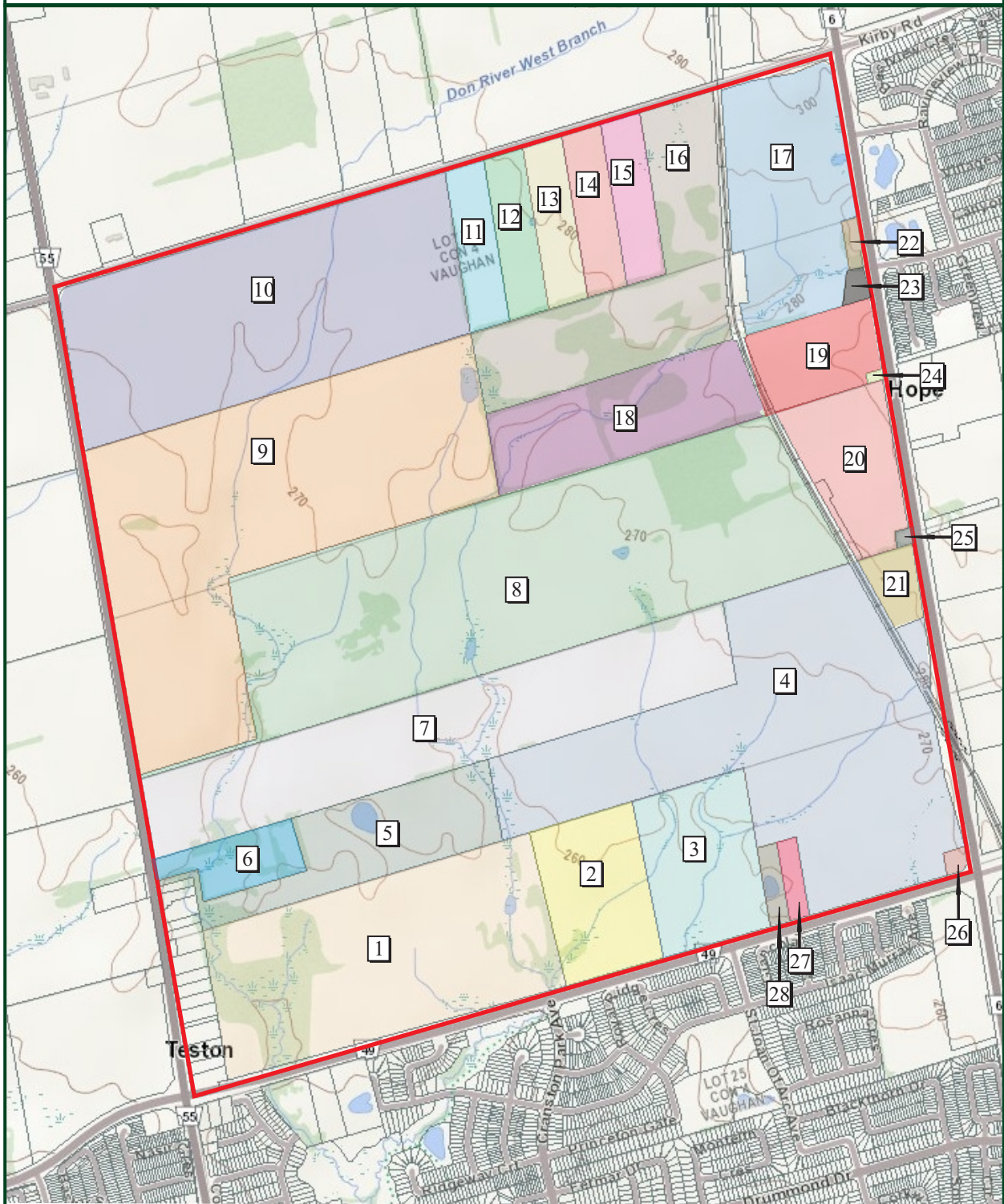




Map 1: Location of Block 27 on a 1:50,000 Scale Topographic Map



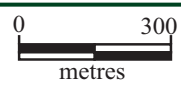
Map 2: 1:6,400 Scale Topographic Map Showing Individual Parcels within Block 27



**ACC**  
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
 CONSULTANTS CANADA



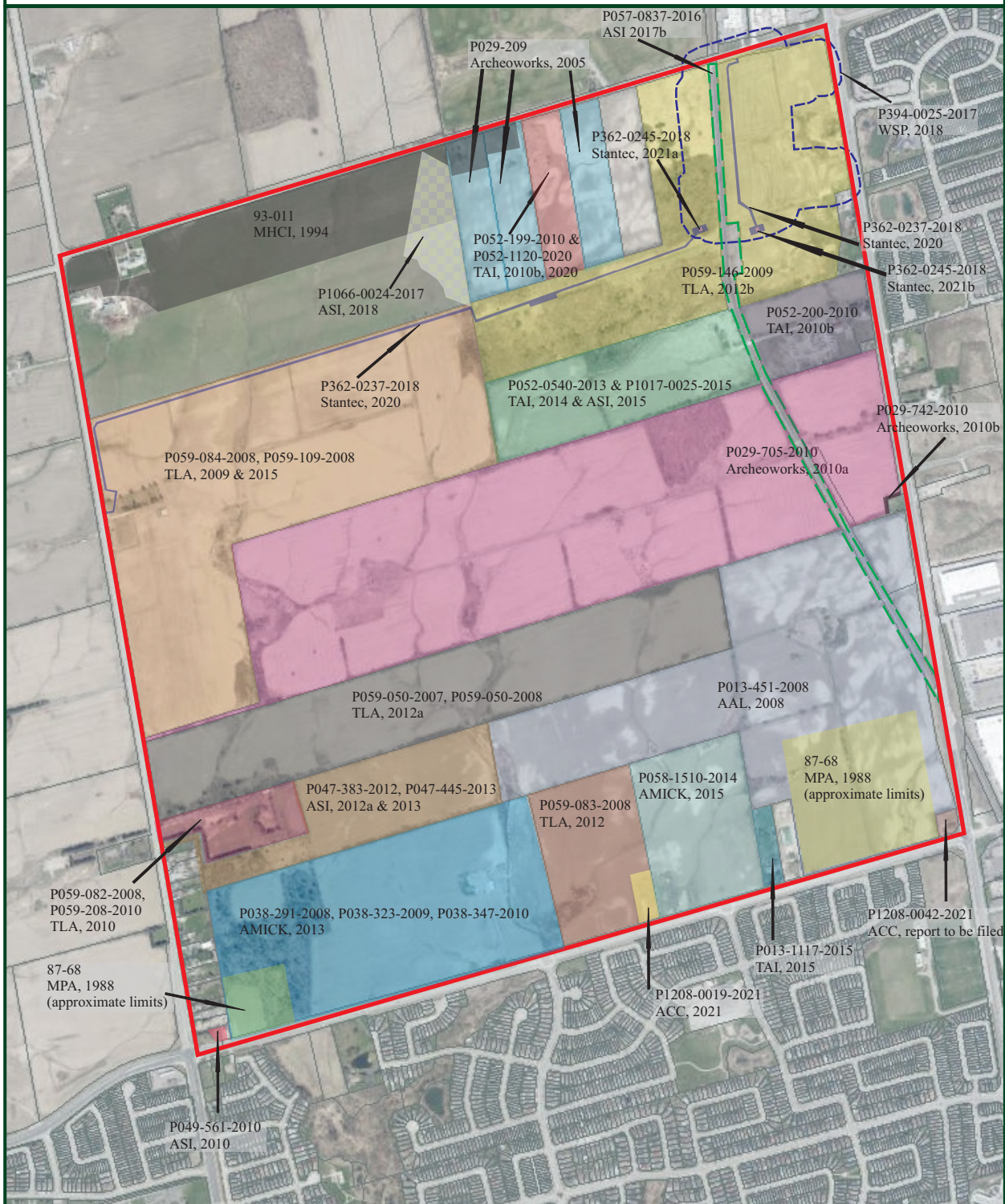
Legend:  
 Block 27 property



Reference:  
 MNRF, 2019



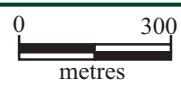
Map 3: Aerial Photograph Showing Previous Assessments Conducted within Block 27



**ACC**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
CONSULTANTS CANADA



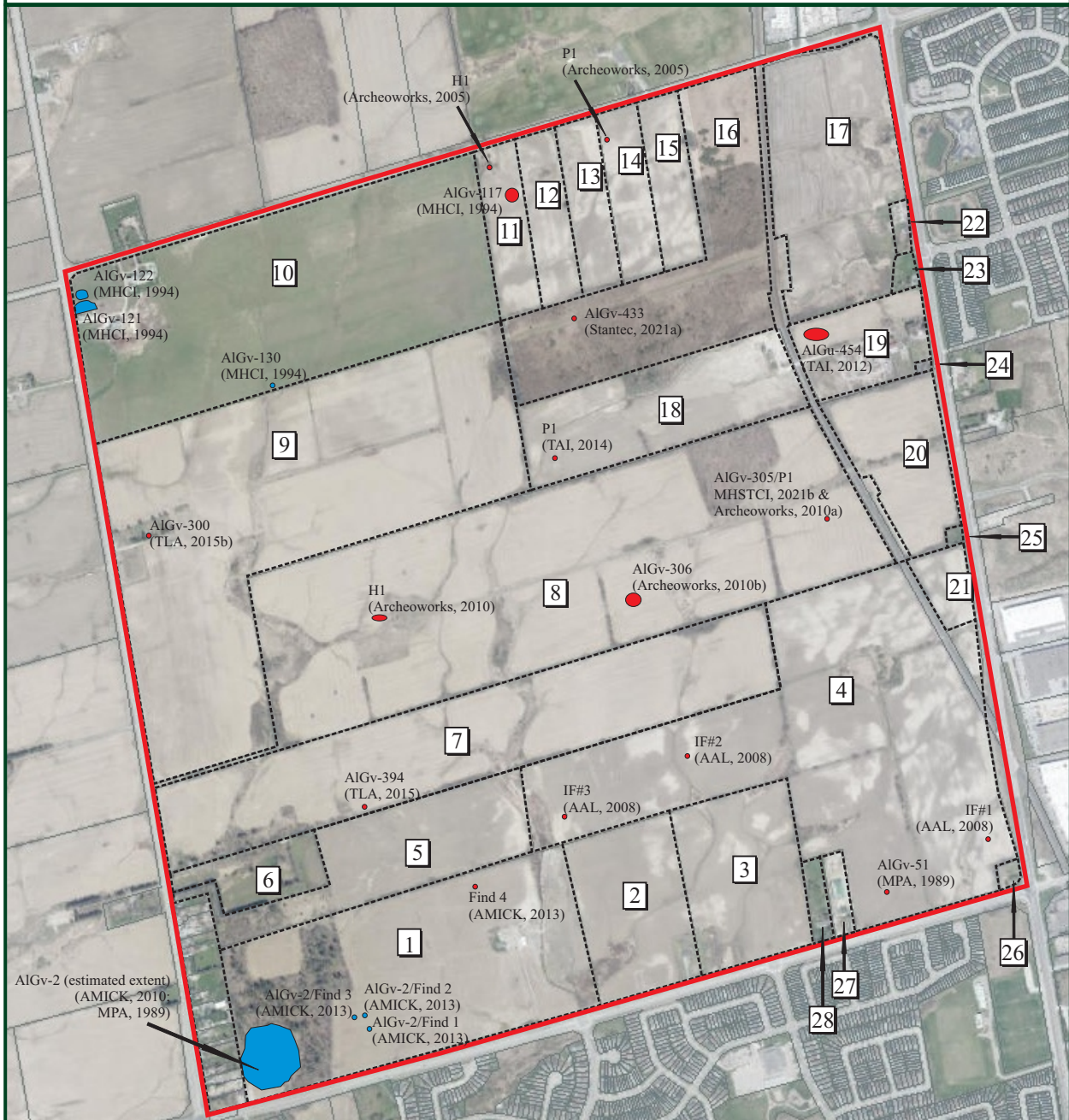
Legend:  
 Block 27 property



Reference:  
MNRF, 2019



Map 4: Aerial Photograph Showing Documented Archaeological Resources within Block 27



Legend:

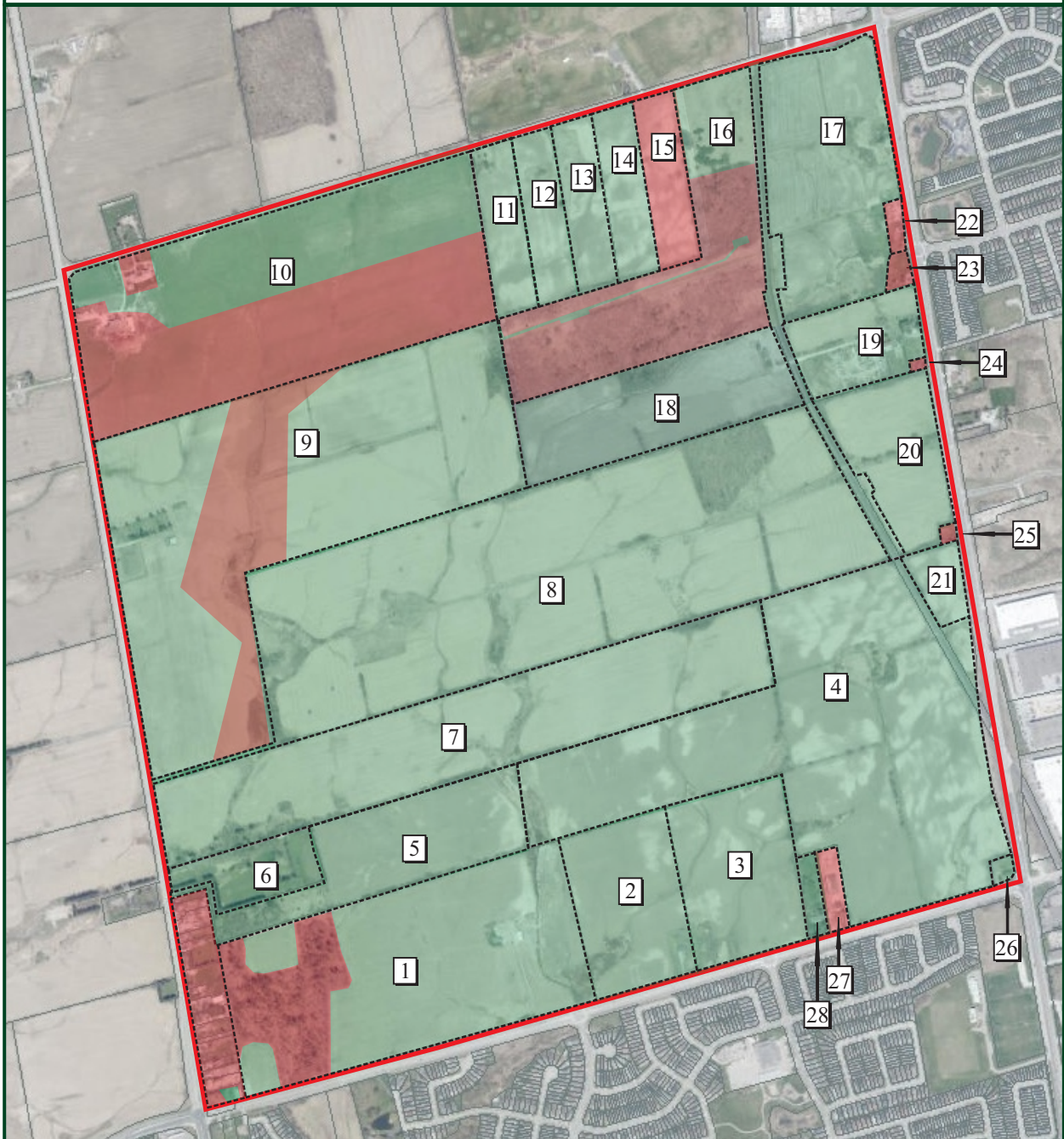
- Block 27 property
- assessment parcel limits
- archaeological location, no further fieldwork required
- archaeological location, further fieldwork recommended







**ACC**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
CONSULTANTS CANADA

Reference:  
MNR, 2019

Map 5: Aerial Photograph Showing Areas Requiring Stage 2 Assessment



Legend:

-  Block 27 property
-  assessment parcel limits
-  Stage 2 assessment required
-  Stage 2 assessment completed

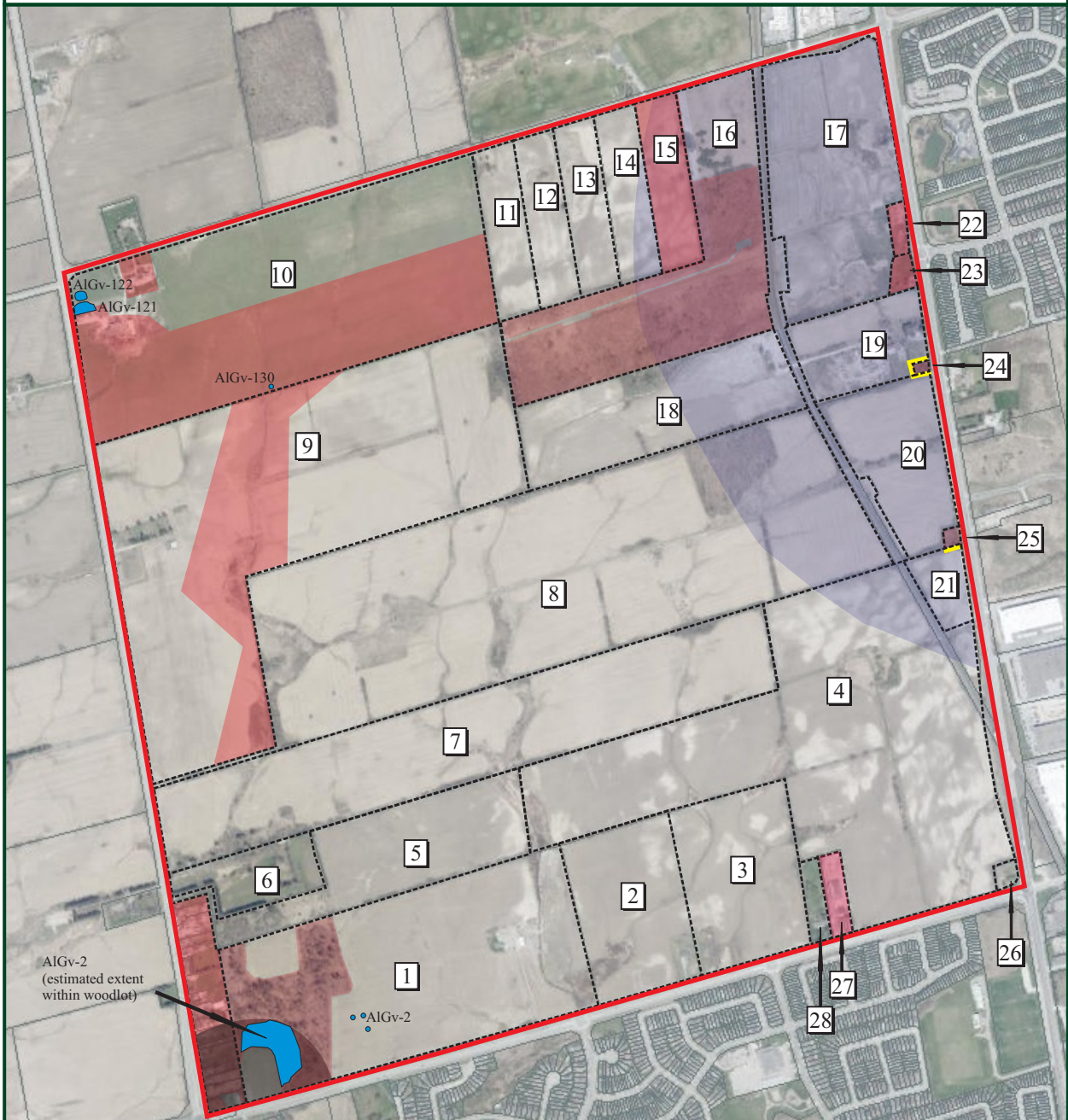


**ACC**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
CONSULTANTS CANADA

Reference:  
MNR, 2019



Map 6: Outstanding Archaeological Constraints within Block 27



Legend:

- Block 27 property
- assessment parcel limits
- Stage 3 cemetery investigation required
- Ossuary potential archaeological monitoring required
- Teston ossuary archaeological monitoring required
- Stage 2 assessment required
- Stage 3 assessment required



**ACC**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
CONSULTANTS CANADA

Reference:  
MNRF, 2019