APPENDIX F

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

THE CITY OF TORONTO

SOUTHWEST AGINCOURT TRANSPORTATION CONNECTIONS STUDY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

December 15, 2020

PIF P1105-0007-2020

JASON STEPHENSON – P1105

AGINCOURT NORTH-SOUTH STREET AND GRADE SEPARATION PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

THE CITY OF TORONTO

PARTS OF LOTS 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, AND 31, CONCESSIONS 2 AND 3, FORMER GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF SCARBOROUGH, FORMER COUNTY OF YORK, NOW CITY OF TORONTO, ONTARIO

ORIGINAL REPORT

PROJECT NO.: 19M-01888-00
DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2020

PREPARED FOR:
NIKI SIABANIS
CITY OF TORONTO
55 JOHN STREET
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M5V 3C6

WSP
582 LANCASTER STREET WEST
KITCHENER, ON, CANADA, N2K 1M3

T: +1 519 743-8777
F: +1 519 743-8778
WSP.COM

SIGNATURES AND DISCLAIMERS

PREPARED BY

Trevor Taylor, BA
Archaeologist

REVIEWED BY

Jason Stephenson, MES
Professional Archaeologist

WSP Canada Inc ("WSP") prepared this report solely for the use of the intended recipient, the City of Toronto, in accordance with the professional services agreement between the parties. In the event a contract has not been executed, the parties agree that the WSP General Terms for Consultant shall govern their business relationship which was provided to you prior to the preparation of this report.

The report is intended to be used in its entirety. No excerpts may be taken to be representative of the findings in the assessment.

The conclusions presented in this report are based on work performed by trained, professional and technical staff, in accordance with their reasonable interpretation of current and accepted engineering and scientific practices at the time the work was performed.

The content and opinions contained in the present report are based on the observations and/or information available to WSP at the time of preparation, using investigation techniques and engineering analysis methods consistent with those ordinarily exercised by WSP and other engineering/scientific practitioners working under similar conditions, and subject to the same time, financial and physical constraints applicable to this project.

WSP disclaims any obligation to update this report if, after the date of this report, any conditions appear to differ significantly from those presented in this report; however, WSP reserves the right to amend or supplement this report based on additional information, documentation or evidence.

WSP makes no other representations whatsoever concerning the legal significance of its findings.

The intended recipient is solely responsible for the disclosure of any information contained in this report. If a third party makes use of, relies on, or makes decisions in accordance with this report, said third party is solely responsible for such use, reliance or decisions. WSP does not accept responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions taken by said third party based on this report.

WSP has provided services to the intended recipient in accordance with the professional services agreement between the parties and in a manner consistent with that degree of care, skill and diligence normally provided by members of the same profession performing the same or comparable services in respect of projects of a similar nature in similar circumstances. It is understood and agreed by WSP and the recipient of this report that WSP provides no warranty, express or implied, of any kind. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, it is agreed and understood by WSP and the recipient of this report that WSP makes no representation or warranty whatsoever as to the sufficiency of its scope of work for the purpose sought by the recipient of this report.

In preparing this report, WSP has relied in good faith on information provided by others, as noted in the report. WSP has reasonably assumed that the information provided is correct and WSP is not responsible for the accuracy or completeness of such information.

Benchmark and elevations used in this report are primarily to establish relative elevation differences between the specific testing and/or sampling locations and should not be used for other purposes, such as grading, excavating, construction, planning, development, etc.

This limitations statement is considered an integral part of this report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WSP Canada Inc. was retained by the City of Toronto to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Preliminary Design and Class Environmental Assessment study for a road project in the Agincourt North-South Street and Grade Separation Project. The proposed project is located in parts of Lots 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, Concessions 2 and 3, Former Geographic Township of Scarborough, Former County of York, Now City of Toronto, Ontario (Figure 1).

This archaeological assessment was triggered by a Schedule C Environmental Assessment process. The boundaries of the assessment correspond to designs received from the Client at the outset of the assessment (Appendix A). Archaeological activities were carried out in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries, 2011) supporting the *Ontario Heritage Act, 1990*. It included a review of documents pertaining to the project area including historic maps, aerial photographs and local histories, previous archaeological assessment reports, as well as a property inspection. The property inspection was conducted on May 15th, 2020.

Archaeological recommendations have been made based on the background historic research, locations of known or registered archaeological sites, previous archaeological assessments, and indicators of archaeological potential as outlined in the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

These recommendations include the following:

1 Background research and a property inspection identified the majority of lands for this study are disturbed or previously assessed (Figure 7). These areas do not require further archaeological assessment.

2 Lands that do not show clear signs of disturbance require Stage 2 assessment through test pit survey at 5 metre intervals as per Standard 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Figure 7).

If archaeological materials are encountered during construction, they may constitute a new site and are therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the material must cease work immediately and a provincially licensed consultant archaeologist must assess the material's cultural heritage value or interest in accordance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

WSP

Project Manager	Lara Wood, MA (P1078) Professional Archaeologist
Project Licensee	Jason Stephenson, MES (P1105) Professional Archaeologist
Field Director	Trevor Taylor, BA (R1126) Archaeologist
Report Preparation	Trevor Taylor
Mapping/GIS	Andrew Turner, HBA (R1042) Archaeologist
Report Review	Douglas Yahn, MES, CAHP (P365) National Archaeology and Heritage Lead

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

APPENDICES

1 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 OBJECTIVES

The objective of a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment is threefold:

1. to provide information regarding the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land condition;
2. to provide a detailed evaluation of the property's archaeological potential; and
3. to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey when required.

A property inspection allows the archaeologist to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current conditions of the property that allows for a more confident determination of archaeological potential.

1.2 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

The City of Toronto has retained WSP to undertake the Southwest Agincourt Transportation Connections Study (Herein referred to as the SW Agincourt EA) following the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment process for Schedule 'C'. The purpose of this study is to identify improvements to enhance connectivity for all modes of transportation from Village Green Square (south of the Canadian Pacific Railway corridor), Cowdray Court and Collingwood Street to Sheppard Avenue East (in the vicinity of Reidmount Avenue and the Agincourt GO Station). A map of the study area can be found in Appendix A.

The number of people living and working in this area has grown and will continue to grow as a result of planned development. As the number of people using the transportation system increases, transportation infrastructure improvements will be needed to ensure that people can drive, walk, and cycle to destinations safely and efficiently.

The study Focus Area is bound by Kennedy Road to the west, Dowry Street to the north, the Stouffville GO Train Line to the east, and Village Green Square to the south.

The study objectives are as follows:

1. Provide high quality transportation infrastructure that addresses the needs of this growing area;
2. Improve street network connectivity to key destinations, particularly the Agincourt GO station, Collingwood Park and schools; and
3. Improve the safety of people walking, cycling, taking public transit, and driving.

WSP Canada Inc. (WSP) was retained by the City of Toronto to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Preliminary Design and Class Environmental Assessment Study for a road project in the Agincourt North-South Street and Grade Separation Project. The proposed project is located on parts of Lots 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, Concessions 2 and 3, Former Geographic Township of Scarborough, Former County of York, Now City of Toronto, Ontario (Figure 1).

This archaeological assessment was triggered by a Schedule 'C' Municipal Class Environmental Assessment process. Archaeological activities were carried out in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S&Gs) (Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries [MHSTCI], 2011) supporting the *Ontario Heritage Act, 1990*. It included a review of documents pertaining to the project area including historic maps, aerial photographs and local histories, previous archaeological assessment reports, as well as a property inspection.

Permission to access the study area to conduct the property inspection was granted by the City of Toronto and it was completed from publicly accessible lands. The property inspection was completed on May 15th, 2020.

1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

Agincourt North-South Street and Grade Separation Project study area is located on parts of Lots 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, Concessions 2 and 3, Former Geographic Township of Scarborough, Former County of York, Now City of Toronto, Ontario.

The following sections provide a brief outline of the study area's history during the pre-contact and post-contact periods to provide a generalized chronological framework in which the archaeological assessment was conducted.

1.3.2 PRE-CONTACT PERIOD

The following provides a generalized cultural history of Indigenous people within the region the study area is situated. Information is primarily derived from the archaeological record and the interpretations of archaeologists. Technological or temporal divisions have been defined to describe adaptations to changing climates, physiography, subsistence patterns, and geopolitical pressures which do not necessarily provide an accurate reflection of fluid cultural practices spanning thousands of years. The following presents a sequence of Indigenous land-use from earliest human occupation following deglaciation to the recent past based on periods defined by archaeologists as:

- The Paleo Period (formerly Paleo-Indian)
- The Archaic Period
- The Woodland Period
- The Historic Period

PALEO PERIOD

Paleo period populations were the first to occupy what is now Southern Ontario, moving into the region following the retreat of the Laurentide Ice Sheet approximately 11,000 years before present (BP). The first Paleo period populations to occupy Southern Ontario are referred to by archaeologists as Early Paleo (Ellis & Deller, 1990).

Early Paleo period groups are identified by their distinctive projectile point types, exhibiting long grooves, or 'flutes', that likely functioned as a hafting mechanism (method of attaching the point to a wooden stick). These Early Paleo group projectile point types include Gainey (ca. 10,900 BP), Barnes (ca. 10,700 BP), and Crowfield types (ca. 10,500 BP) (Ellis and Deller, 1990). By approximately 10,400 BP, Paleo projectile points transitioned to various unfluted varieties such as Holcombe (ca. 10,300 BP), Hi Lo (ca. 10,100 BP), and Unstemmed and Stemmed Lanceolate (ca. 10,400 to 9,500 BP). These tools were used by Late Paleo period groups (Ellis and Deller, 1990). Both Early and Late Paleo period populations were highly mobile, participating in the hunting of large game animals. Paleo period sites often functioned as small campsites where stone tool production and maintenance occurred (Ellis & Deller, 1990).

ARCHAIC PERIOD

Climatic warming, approximately 8,000 BP, was accompanied by the arrival of the deciduous forest in southern Ontario. With this shift in flora came new faunal resources, resulting in a change in cultural adaptations in the region. This change is reflected in

new tool-kits and associated subsistence strategies referred to archaeologically as the Archaic period. The Archaic period in southern Ontario is divided into three phases: the Early Archaic (ca. 10,000 to 8,000 BP), the Middle Archaic (ca. 8,000 to 4,500 BP), and the Late Archaic (ca. 4,500 to 2,800 BP) (Ellis et al. 1990).). Generally, in North America, the Archaic period represents a transition from big game hunting to broader, more generalized subsistence strategies dependent on local environmental parameters. This period is characterized by the following traits:

- An increase in stone tool variation and reliance on local stone sources
- The emergence of notched and stemmed projectile point types
- A reduction in extensively flaked tools
- The use of native copper
- The use of bone tools for hooks, gorges, and harpoons
- An increase in extensive trade networks, and
- The production of ground stone tools and an increase in larger, less portable tools

Also noted is an increase in the recovery of large woodworking tools such as chisels, adzes (a tool similar to an axe with an arched blade, used for cutting or shaping large pieces of wood), and axes (Ellis et al., 1990).

The Archaic period is also marked by population growth. Archaeological evidence suggests that by the end of the Middle Archaic period (ca. 4,500 BP) populations were steadily increasing in size (Ellis et al., 1990). Over the course of the Archaic period, populations began to rely on more localized hunting and gathering territories. By the end of the Archaic period, populations were utilizing more encampments that are seasonal. From spring to fall, the archaeological record shows populations were shifting their settlement patterns on a regular, seasonal basis. From spring to fall, settlements would exploit lakeshore/riverine locations where a broad-based subsistence strategy could be employed, while the late fall and winter months would be spent at interior site where deer hunting was likely a primary focus with some wild edibles likely being collected (Ellis et al. 1990, p. 114). This steady increase in population size and adoption of a more localized seasonal subsistence strategy eventually evolved into what is termed the Woodland period.

EARLY AND MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD

The beginning of the Woodland period is identified by archaeologists by the emergence of ceramic technology for the manufacture of pottery. Similar to the Archaic period, the Woodland period is separated into three primary timeframes: the Early Woodland (approximately 2,800 to 2,000 BP), the Middle Woodland (approximately 2,000 to 1,200

BP), and the Late Woodland (approximately 1,200 to 350 BP) (Spence et al., 1990; Fox, 1990).

The Early Woodland period was represented in Southern Ontario by two different cultural complexes: the Meadowood Complex (ca. 2,900 to 2,500 BP), and the Middlesex Complex (ca. 2,500 to 2,000 BP). During this period, the life ways of Early Woodland populations differed little from that of the Late Archaic. Hunting and gathering represented the primary subsistence strategies. The pottery of this period is characterized by its relatively crude construction and lack of decorations. These early ceramics exhibit cord impressions, likely resulting from the techniques used during manufacture (Spence et al., 1990).

Meadowood complex sites have been identified within in the lands surrounding the study area. It is predominantly found across Southern Ontario and is characterised by Meadowood cache blades, Meadowood side notched points, trapezoidal gorgets and a marked preference for Onondaga chert (Fox, 1990).

The Middle Woodland period is differentiated from the Early Woodland period by changes in lithic tool types (e.g. projectile points, expedient tools) and the increased elaboration of ceramic vessels (Spence et al., 1990). In Southern Ontario, the Middle Woodland is observed in three different cultural complexes: the Point Peninsula Complex to the north and northeast of Lake Ontario, the Couture Complex near Lake St. Clair, and the Saugeen Complex throughout the remainder of southern Ontario. These groups can be identified by their use of either dentate or pseudo scalloped ceramic decorations. The study area lies within a region that was occupied by both the Saugeen and Point Peninsula Complex (Spence et al., 1990).

The Point Peninsula Complex sites have been identified from South-Central and Eastern Ontario into Southern Quebec. The northernmost borders of the complex can be found along the Mattawa and French Rivers. Ceramics are of the Vinette 2 series. These are coil constructed with conoidal or sub-conoidal bases with outflaring rims, and flat, rounded, or pointed lips. The interior surfaces of vessels are often channelled with a “comb-like” implement, leaving horizontal striations throughout the vessel. In contrast, the exteriors are smoothed, or brushed. Decoration is generally done with pseudo-scallop stamp or dentate to create impressions and occasionally has a red ochre wash (Spence et. al, 1990). Outside of ceramics, the most distinctive artifacts associated with the Point Peninsula Complex are often associated with burials. These traits are often associated with Hopewellian influences (Spence et. al, 1990).

The region where Saugeen Complex sites have been identified, lies in south-central Ontario but is best known for material culture found along the east shores of Lake Huron. The Saugeen complex was also associated with Vinette 2 style ceramics. However, their vessels tended to be cruder than their Point Peninsula counterparts. They were characterized by their thick walls, wide necks, coil construction, poorly defined shoulders and conoidal bases. Usually, the majority of the vessel has been decorated with pseudo-scallop stamps or dentate impressions, with the latter occurring more frequently at later dates (Spence et. al, 1990). It was by the end of the Middle Woodland period that archaeological evidence begins to suggest the rudimentary use of maize (corn) horticulture (Warrick, 2000).

LATE WOODLAND PERIOD

There is much debate as to whether a Transitional Phase is seen throughout Ontario, but it is generally agreed that the Late Woodland period of occupation begins around 1100 BP. The Late Woodland period in Southern Ontario can be divided into three sub-phases related to cultural branches of occupation: the early Late Woodland is characterized by the Glen Meyer and Pickering branches, the middle Late Woodland is characterized by Uren and Middleport branches, and the late Late Woodland is characterized by the ancestral populations of the Neutral-Erie branch and the Huron-Petun branch in Southern Ontario (Smith, 1990, p. 285).

The Pickering and Glen Meyer cultures co-existed within Southern Ontario during the early Late Woodland period (ca. 1250-700 BP). Pickering territory is understood to encompass the area north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing (Williamson, 1990). Glen Meyer is centred around Oxford and Norfolk counties (Noble, 1975), but also includes the southeastern Huron basin. The western extent is demarcated by the Ekfrid Clay Plain southwest of London, Ontario. Villages of either tradition were generally smaller in size (~1 ha) and composed of smaller oval houses, which were replaced by larger, longer structures as represented later in the Late Woodland period (Williamson, 1990).

In Pickering villages, the number of buildings increased over time, and middens and palisades began to appear. Early forms of ossuaries were also connected to some of these villages (Williamson, 1990). Villages tended to be built on sandy soils and there was seasonal occupation of large villages and small fishing/hunting camps. The Glen Meyer villages were generally located inland along major tributaries with the small fishing camps located on the northern shore of Lake Erie. Evidence suggested a mixed economy where hunting and gathering played an important role, but small-scale

horticulture was present, indicating a gradual shift from hunting-gathering to a horticultural economy (Williamson, 1990).

Wright (1966) hypothesized that the Pickering conquered the Glen Meyer by 700 BP, thus beginning the middle Late Woodland stage, although this theory is viewed with much skepticism (Williamson, 1990). Wright's theory is based upon the greater similarity between Pickering pottery and pottery on subsequent sites across Southern Ontario. The middle Late Woodland period is more generally accepted as a brief fusion of the two cultures. The first half of this period (700-650 BP) is represented by the Uren, while the second half (650-600 BP) is known as Middleport. The end of the period is signified by the emergence of regional varieties that became the precursors for the historically known Huron, Petun, Neutral, and Erie (Dodd et al., 1990).

Uren and Middleport sites share a similar distribution pattern across much of southwestern and southcentral Ontario, indicative of the continuation of local development from the previous early Late Woodland (Dodd et al., 1990). Significant changes in material culture and settlement-subsistence patterns are noted during this short time. Iroquois Linear, Ontario Horizontal and Ontario Oblique pottery types are the most well-represented ceramic assemblages (Dodd et al., 1990). By the Middleport phase, a complex clay pipe assemblage had developed, and the use of bone for tools and adornment increased as well (Dodd et al., 1990; Ferris & Spence, 1995).

These artifact assemblages are part of a marked increase in sedentism in Southern Ontario during the Uren and Middleport Phases. This increase is seen in year-round village life, appearance of ossuaries and what are thought to be semi-subterranean sweat lodges are all appearing in the archaeological record (Ferris & Spence, 1995). Early organization of groups into matrilineages were seen in the presence of long, non-overlapping longhouses. An increase in the reliance on staple crops such as maize, beans and squash has been intrinsically linked to these peoples' ability to permanently settle and establish such large population networks (Dodd et al., 1990; Warrick, 2000; Ferris & Spence, 1995).

Some Middleport sites have been recorded within the northern part of Southwestern and Southcentral Ontario, indicative of expanding trade networks and more complex changes in settlement subsistence patterns (Dodd et al., 1990). Population increase during the Middleport phase was rapid and expansive, resulting from a number of factors not limited to: fertility and mortality rates; community organization and village fissioning; productive resource acquisition; and the development of trade networks with northern Algonquian peoples (Warrick, 2000). It has also been argued that a more

complex relationship with social spaces influenced the movement of groups into and out of settlement areas (Creese, 2013).

The movement of Middleport groups into almost every available corner of Southern Ontario resulting in a more organized social structure is thought to be the thread that ties middle Late Woodland groups to the large, socially complex village settlements of the late Late Woodland period (Warrick, 2000).

The movement of Middleport groups into almost every available corner of southern Ontario resulted in a more organized social structure and is thought to be the thread that ties middle Late Woodland groups to the large, socially complex village settlements of the late Late Woodland period (Warrick, 2000). It is during this period that the archaeological record documents groups that are clearly ancestral to the communities encountered by French explorers in the seventeenth century: the Neutral, the Huron-Wendat, and the Anishinaabek people. The Huron-Wendat and the Anishinaabek consider the current study area to be part of their traditional territory.

The area occupied by the ancestral Huron-Wendat during the late Late Woodland period is bounded by the Trent River, the Niagara Escarpment, and Lake Ontario (Ramsden, 1990). Research into site clusters based on ceramic attribute analysis has suggested that by the 1500's, the coalescence of smaller villages into larger ones coincided with population movement northwards into the territory typically known after contact with Europeans as Huronia or Wendake, centered on modern Simcoe County (Ramsden, 1990; Birch, 2012). Village structure relied upon longhouses and associated palisade walls. Larger longhouses that were oriented slightly differently within the village are associated with primary familial groups. Longhouses outside palisade walls are theorized as being for visiting groups for either trade or social gatherings and a number of refuse pits and middens are typical within the village proper (Ramsden, 1990). However, more recent research has indicated that smaller, impermanent camp or cabin sites were used seasonally for the tending of agricultural fields or as fishing camps (Ramsden, 1990). These large villages are supported by the use of a wide variety of wild game and plants, but most notably through the intensive agricultural practices that the Huron-Wendat are well known for (Ramsden, 1990).

The early period of Huron-Wendat development, termed the Black Creek – Lalonde stage, is used to describe certain ceramic styles reflective of occupation during approximately 600-500 BP (Ramsden, 1990). Decorations on these ceramics can be used as potential indicators of local ceramic traditions. Artifact assemblages recovered from Huron-Wendat sites contain primarily ceramics, including globular vessels with many idiosyncratic differences. The most diagnostic decorations are of the Lalonde

High Collar type, which included high collars and complex neck decoration. Other popular motifs include punctuates beneath the collar, interior decoration and simple castellation. Other artifact categories include pipes in a wide variety of styles including trumpet and ring. Faunal collections include awls, needles and bone beads, and deer toe toggles. Lithic assemblages among the Huron-Wendat are very limited and evolved from side-notched to triangular shaped projectile points. Groundstone axes, celts and polished stone pipes are also found. On sites early in the Huron-Wendat sequence, rolled copper tubular beads are occasionally recovered. Later in the Huron-Wendat sequence and after the arrival of European goods in the early sixteenth century, trade routes allowed for the procurement of iron kettles, iron axes, iron knives, and glass beads (Ramsden, 1990).

The end of this period, however, is marked by the re-structuring of groups, and the northward population migration resulting in village coalescence farther north from the shores of Lake Ontario (Ramsden, 1990; Birch, 2012). This trend took place between 1500-1600 AD and is the defining feature of the settlement pattern changes that characterize the Realignment Period (Ramsden, 1990). This coalescence and subsequent movement northward, is thought to be a result of a number of socio-political factors, including increased conflict, an increased complexity in political organization, and interaction with early European traders (Ramsden, 1990; Birch, 2012; Ferris & Spence, 1995).

Artifact assemblages in these coalescent villages tended to be more heterogeneous. Ceramics see a decrease in neck and sub-neck decoration but an increase in lip decoration with simple motifs favored for the collar. Castellation gained popularity in this period, particularly with turret and grooved types. Some ceramic vessels also show St. Lawrence Iroquoian influences as their populations dispersed from the east. Earlier pipe styles continue but coronet, mortice, collared ring and effigy pipes gained popularity (Ramsden, 1990, p. 382).

This migration and coalescence northward up rivers and other waterways gave way for the Five Nations Iroquois in 1659 to occupy the territory north of Lake Ontario (Ramsden, 1990). The Five Nations Iroquois remained in this area until the 1690s, after which time southern Ontario was resettled by various other Algonquian and Iroquoian groups (Ferris & Spence, 1995).

Contact with European explorers in the early 17th century exposed the Neutral people (or “Attawandaron”) to diseases that resulted in the fatality of an estimated two thirds of the Neutral population. Subsequent attacks by the Five Nations Iroquois dispersed the remaining population, some of whom were adopted into the Seneca and Cayuga

Nations. The Mississaugas, an Anishinaabek people who had been living along the north shore of Lake Huron, moved south to occupy land vacated by the Neutrals in the 1690's.

Anishinaabek oral history identifies southern Ontario as the ancestral homeland of the Anishinaabek people, who had made Treaties with the Iroquois sometime between 1450 to 950 BP to allow them to live and practice agriculture in the area (Migizi & Kapyrka, 2015). The Michi Saagiig Anishinaabe (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) are the ancestors to many of the First Nations groups who were signatories of the Rice Lake Purchase and whose traditional territory encompasses the study area. The following is their history, as presented by Gitiga Migizi (see Appendix A for documents provided by Curve Lake First Nation), a Michi Saagiig Anishinaabe Elder from Curve Lake First Nation (Migizi & Kapyrka, 2015):

> *The traditional homelands of the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) encompass a vast area of what is now known as southern Ontario. The Michi Saagiig are known as "the people of the big river mouths" and were also known as the "Salmon People" who occupied and fished the north shore of Lake Ontario where the various tributaries emptied into the lake. Their territories extended north into and beyond the Kawarthas as winter hunting grounds on which they would break off into smaller social groups for the season, hunting and trapping on these lands, then returning to the lakeshore in spring for the summer months.*
>
> *The Michi Saagiig were a highly mobile people, travelling vast distances to procure subsistence for their people. They were also known as the "Peacekeepers" among Indigenous nations. The Michi Saagiig homelands were located directly between two very powerful Confederacies: The Three Fires Confederacy to the north and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy to the south. The Michi Saagiig were the negotiators, the messengers, the diplomats, and they successfully mediated peace throughout this area of Ontario for countless generations.*
>
> *Michi Saagiig oral histories speak to their people being in this area of Ontario for thousands of years. These stories recount the "Old Ones" who spoke an ancient Algonquian dialect. The histories explain that the current Ojibwa phonology is the 5th transformation of this language, demonstrating a linguistic connection that spans back into deep time.*

The Michi Saagiig of today are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods. They are the original inhabitants of southern Ontario, and they are still here today.

The traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands. This also includes all the tributaries that flow from the height of land north of Toronto like the Oak Ridges Moraine, and all of the rivers that flow into Lake Ontario (the Rideau, the Salmon, the Ganaraska, the Moira, the Trent, the Don, the Rouge, the Etobicoke, the Humber, and the Credit, as well as Wilmot and 16 Mile Creeks) through Burlington Bay and the Niagara region including the Welland and Niagara Rivers, and beyond. The western side of the Michi Saagiig Nation was located around the Grand River which was used as a portage route as the Niagara portage was too dangerous.

The Michi Saagiig would portage from present-day Burlington to the Grand River and travel south to the open water on Lake Erie.

Michi Saagiig oral histories also speak to the occurrence of people coming into their territories sometime between 500-1000 A.D. seeking to establish villages and a corn growing economy – these newcomers included peoples that would later be known as the Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun/Tobacco Nations. The Michi Saagiig made Treaties with these newcomers and granted them permission to stay with the understanding that they were visitors in these lands. Wampum was made to record these contracts, ceremonies would have bound each nation to their respective responsibilities within the political relationship, and these contracts would have been renewed annually. These visitors were extremely successful as their corn economy grew as well as their populations.

However, it was understood by all nations involved that this area of Ontario were the homeland territories of the Michi Saagiig.

The Odawa Nation worked with the Michi Saagiig to meet with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, and Neutral Nations to continue the amicable

political and economic relationship that existed – a symbiotic relationship that was mainly policed and enforced by the Odawa people.

(Migizi & Kapyrka, 2015)

Early contact with European settlers at the end of the Late Woodland period resulted in extensive change to the traditional lifestyles of most populations inhabiting southern Ontario. Trade with the Europeans lead to dependency on European goods and incited conflict between the Indigenous communities in southern Ontario (Warrick, 2000). However, new information indicates that the distribution of European trade goods was not even across the area, and that some communities rejected the use of European replacements (Manning at al., 2018. Birch et al., 2016).

1.3.3 POST-CONTACT PERIOD

YORK COUNTY

After the American Revolution ended in 1783, many United Empire Loyalists began to move into southern Ontario creating a greater demand for land to settle. In 1787, senior officials from the Indian Department met with the Mississaugas of the Carrying Place to acquire land along the northern shores of Lake Ontario extending northward toward Lake Simcoe (Surtees, 1994, p. 107). Due to irregularities in the 1778 treaty, the Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, William Claus entered negotiations to redefine the northern boundaries and to purchase a larger tract. The Crown purchased 250,000 acres of land that included York County in Crown Treaty No. 13, the Toronto Purchase (Surtees, 1994).

The area of what became York County was known initially as the Toronto Region. After British conquest of the area, it was known as the District of Nassau and later the Home District. In 1791, York consisted of an East and West Riding extending from the County of Durham in the east to the La Trench River (now Thames River) in the west and Lake Geneva (now Burlington Bay) in the south (Mika & Mika, 1983, p. 681). The County was created in 1791 when the government split the Province of Ontario into four districts and nineteen counties to accommodate more local administration. Governor Simcoe was among the first to settle in the newly established county. Accompanied by the Queen's Rangers, he occupied the cleared area around former French Fort Rouille and began to lay the foundations of York, his new capital of Upper Canada (Mika & Mika, 1983, p. 681).

Other early settlers included the Pennsylvania Quakers, Germans from Genesee Valley, Pennsylvania Dutch and French Royalists. The County grew quickly due to three

factors: first, it included the capital of Upper Canada; second was the construction of Yonge Street from Lake Ontario to Holland Landing in the north; third, Simcoe also established Dundas Street from Lake Ontario to London in the West. Both of these roads were major transportation routes and avenues for settlement (Mika & Mika, 1983, p. 682).

The boundaries of the County of York changed over the years. In 1851, the County of York encompassed the townships of Etobicoke, Vaughan, Markham, Scarborough, York, King, Whitchurch, Gwillimbury East and Gwillimbury North. The County of York was briefly united with the County of Peel from 1853 to 1866. Municipalities including the Township of Georgina, City of Toronto and villages of Aurora, Holland Landing, Newmarket, Richmond Hill and Yorkville were added to the boundaries of the County of York after 1866 (Mika & Mika, 1983, p. 682).

In 1953, the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto was created, and the Townships of York, Etobicoke and Scarborough were separated from the remainder of York County (Mika & Mika, 1983, p. 682). By 1970, the county consisted of the townships of Georgina, Gwillimbury East, Gwillimbury North, King, Markham, Vaughan and Whitchurch. It also included the villages of Stouffville, Sutton and Woodbridge and the towns of Aurora, Markham, Newmarket and Richmond Hill. It was in 1970, that the County of York was re-organized into the Regional Municipality of York. The boundaries remained the same, but the internal organization was different. It now included the towns of Aurora, East Gwillimbury, Markham, Newmarket, Richmond Hill, Vaughan and Whitchurch-Stouffville. Markham, Richmond Hill and Vaughan later became cities. Georgina and King were the only remaining townships (Mika & Mika, 1983, p. 682).

SCARBOROUGH TOWNSHIP

Scarborough Township was first laid out by Augustus Jones in 1791, shortly before the surveying of York Township. The first settlers to the area were United Empire Loyalists that had been displaced by the American Revolution, and disbanded officers. Scarborough Township was very slow to grow as the main draw for new settlers was to the rich lands of York Township to the north and west. By the 1830s, the Township boasted a population of 1,135. By 1850, the Township had reached a sufficient population to be officially incorporated as a self-governing Township. Even as the City of Toronto began to encroach, several small communities had begun to develop within the Township of Scarborough such as: Highland Creek, Danforth, Scarborough Junction, Scarborough Village, Wexford, Benlomond, Ellesmere, and Agincourt (Guillet, 1946).

CITY OF TORONTO

By 1867, the City of Toronto's boundaries had expanded north to what is now Bloor Street, west to Dufferin Street and east to the Don River. Toronto annexed the Village of Yorkville in 1883, the village of Brockton in 1884, and the Village of Parkdale in 1889. The City continued to expand and grow into the new century, and by 1909, the City had almost doubled its area and increased to a population of about 1,000,000 as it spread out towards the Township of Scarborough (City of Toronto, 1980).

Toronto's population continued to grow, adding to the continual urban sprawl. By the 1950s, Toronto was no longer the small British Town of York, but had developed into a thriving metropolitan city with a large multi-cultural population. In 1953, the City of Toronto absorbed the Township of Scarborough into its growing borders, including the study area which falls within the Township (City of Toronto, 1980).

VILLAGE OF AGINCOURT

The village of Agincourt developed at the intersection of Brimley Sideroad and Sheppard Avenue. The first post office was established in 1858 with the first post master being the owner of a general store, John Hill. The village was given its name by members of parliament after an area in France in which the English defeated the French army in 1415. The village expanded quickly after the Toronto & Nipissing Railway (present day CNR) built a station in Agincourt in 1871, and again in 1884 when a station was built by the Ontario and Quebec Railway (present day CPR). Agincourt was incorporated as a police village in 1913 and remained part of Scarborough Township in York County until the township became the Borough of Scarborough in the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto on January 1st, 1967 (Mika & Mika, 1977).

1.3.4 STUDY AREA SPECIFIC HISTORY

To reconstruct the historic land use of the study area, WSP conducted a review of nineteenth century maps focused on the property. Two maps were used to determine archaeological potential based on historic documentation for the study area; H. R. Tremaine's *Map of the County of York, Canada West* from 1860 (Figure 3) and Miles & Co.'s *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York* from 1878 (Figure 4). All occupants listed and features depicted on the historic maps in each lot are presented in Table 1 It should be noted that not every feature of potential interest today would have been illustrated on the historic maps and unknown features could be located within the study area.

Table 1: Historical Land Use Summary by Lot and Concession

CONCESSION	LOT	TREMAINE MAP 1860		MILES & CO. 1878	
		OCCUPANTS	FEATURES	OCCUPANTS	FEATURES
3	24	Archibald Elliot	Farmhouse Present	William Davidson	Sawmill and Two Farmhouses Present
		R. Chapman	None	Mrs. D.F.	None
				Jasper Weir	Farmhouse Present
	25	J. Elliot	Farmhouse Present	John Elliot	Post Office, Orchard and Farmhouse Present
		Robert Hamilton	Farmhouse Present	Jasper Hamilton	Farmhouse and Orchard Present
	26	Thomas Kennedy	Church Present	Thomas Kennedy	Church, Cemetery, Orchard and Farmhouse Present
		John Chapman	Farmhouse and Mill Present	John Chapman	Orchard and Farmhouse Present

CONCESSION	LOT	TREMAINE MAP 1860		MILES & CO. 1878	
		OCCUPANTS	FEATURES	OCCUPANTS	FEATURES
	27	William Paterson	None	John L. Patterson	Four Structures, a Farmhouse and an Orchard Present
		R. Muir	None	P.M.	Farmhouse Present
		D. Yeomans	None	David Yeomans	Farmhouse and Orchard Present
	28	William Paterson	Farmhouse Present	Jasper Patterson	Two Farmhouses and an Orchard Present
		Janet Paterson	Farmhouse Present	Thomas Patterson	Farmhouse and an Orchard Present
		Andrew Paterson	Farmhouse Present	Andrew Patterson	Farmhouse and an Orchard Present

CONCESSION	LOT	TREMAINE MAP 1860		MILES & CO. 1878	
		OCCUPANTS	FEATURES	OCCUPANTS	FEATURES
	29	Jasper Kennedy	None	Jasper Kennedy	Orchard and Farmhouse Present
		Mrs. M. Kennedy	None	Mrs. William Kennedy	Farmhouse and an Orchard Present
	30	S. Horsey	None	Samuel Horsey	Two Farmhouses and an Orchard Present
	31	William Mason	None	Henry Mason	Farmhouse and an Orchard Present
				William Mason	Farmhouse and an Orchard Present
2	24	D. Elliot	Farmhouse Present	Guy Walton	Farmhouse and an Orchard Present

CONCESSION	LOT	TREMAINE MAP 1860		MILES & CO. 1878	
		OCCUPANTS	FEATURES	OCCUPANTS	FEATURES
		William Morgan	None	Morgan Estate	Farmhouse Present
	25	William Forfar	None	Alex M. Secor	Farmhouse and an Orchard Present
		Archibald P. Thomson	Farmhouse and Two Structures Present	Archibald Thomson	Farmhouse and an Orchard Present
	26	John Holmes	Blacksmith Shop Present	John Holmes	Farmhouse and an Orchard Present
		Archibald Forfar	None	Mrs. Forfar	Two Farmhouses Present
		J. Ferguson	None	John Ferguson	Four Structures, a Farmhouse and an Orchard Present

CONCESSION	LOT	TREMAINE MAP 1860		MILES & CO. 1878	
		OCCUPANTS	FEATURES	OCCUPANTS	FEATURES
	27	J.D. Thompson	None	John D. Thomson	Farmhouse and an Orchard Present
		John Walton	Farmhouse Present	John Walton	Farmhouse and an Orchard Present
	28	Archibald Foster	Farmhouse and Additional Structure Present	Archibald Foster	Structure, Farmhouse and Orchard Present
		John Whiteside	Farmhouse Present	John Whiteside	Farmhouse, Orchard and a Mill Present
	29	William Loveless	Farmhouse and Additional Structure Present	Robert Loveless	Structure, Orchard and Farmhouse Present
		Thomas Whiteside	None	Thomas Whiteside	Farmhouse and Orchard Present

CONCESSION	LOT	TREMAINE MAP 1860		MILES & CO. 1878	
		OCCUPANTS	FEATURES	OCCUPANTS	FEATURES
	30	J. Nesbitt	Schoolhouse Present	Bebe Carnaghan	Schoolhouse, Orchard and Farmhouse Present
		William Crawford	None	William Young	Farmhouse and Orchard Present
	31	William Abraham	None	William Abraham	Farmhouse and Orchard Present
				Elijah Abraham	Farmhouse and Orchard Present

For a twentieth century view of the study area, the collection of aerial imagery compiled by the City of Toronto from 1947 to 1992 was consulted. The view of the study area in 1953 shows a landscape that was a mixture of both residential properties along with farms and cultivated fields (Figure 5). Two intersecting railroads (i.e. Toronto Nipissing Railway and Ontario and Quebec Railway) were present, along with a creek flowing from the northwest to the southeast in the southwest of the study area. Sheppard Avenue and Kennedy Road were present. However, their intersections and layout do not match their modern-day forms. The same can be said for the surrounding area. It has clearly undergone extensive development since then with many of the streets, residential properties, office buildings, and apartment complexes notably absent. The area has been subject to extensive development and construction activities (Figure 6).

1.3.5 HISTORICAL SUMMARY

Indigenous populations have a deep, rich history within the region spanning over 9,000 years from initial migrations of Early Paleo period populations following deglaciation, to the time of contact. This history includes the Huron-Wendat and the Mississauga of the Credit First Nations, whose villages and camp sites are found through the Greater Toronto Area.

York County was created in 1791 when the government split the Province of Ontario into four districts and further into counties within these districts to accommodate more local administration. The Township of Scarborough was initially settled by United Empire Loyalist and continued to grow throughout the nineteenth century, albeit slower than its neighbor, York Township. One of the communities in this township, Agincourt, was incorporated as a police village in 1913. It remained part of Scarborough Township in York County until the township became the Borough of Scarborough in the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto on January 1st, 1967.

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.4.1 CURRENT CONDITIONS

The study area is situated within Scarborough in the area of Agincourt. This area primarily consists of commercial complexes, residential areas and greenspace intersected with railways and highways.

1.4.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND ECOLOGY

The study area is located within the South Slope physiographic region (Chapman & Putnam, 1984). The South Slope region is characterized by relatively impermeable drumlinized till plains formed by glacial deposition and scarification. South Slope is primarily a ground moraine with irregular knolls and hollows with Chinguacousy clay loam soil. These soils are developed on tills which are often also very clayey with black and grey shale (Chapman & Putnam, 1983, pp. 173-174). It contains a variety of soils, many of which lend themselves for use in agriculture. Agriculture on the south slope saw a series of waves. The first settlers favored grain, which eventually was abundant enough to be exported. It was a period of prosperity when stony soils were cleared with horse-drawn machinery and settlers built themselves fieldstone houses from the

abundant stones. This lifestyle would be replaced by beef cattle, hogs and dairy butter. Much of the south slope would then become dominated by the shadow of Toronto. First, it became the milk shed of the city, displacing the beef cattle and hogs. Finally, it would be absorbed by the increasing level of urbanization (Chapman & Putnam, 1983, p. 174).

Ecoregions are parts of an ecozone and are characterized by distinctive regional ecological factors including climate, flora, fauna, physiography, soil, water and land usage. The property lies in the Mixedwood Plains Ecozone, within the Lake Simcoe-Rideau Ecoregion (Ecoregion 6E) (Crins et al., 2009). Climatic and geological characteristics for this ecoregion are provided below, along with a brief description of dominant vegetation and wildlife species.

The climate of the Lake Simcoe-Rideau Ecoregion is mild and moist, with a mean annual temperature range of 4.9 to 7.8 degrees Celsius. This region is characterized predominantly by an underlying Paleozoic dolomite and limestone bedrock, primarily of Ordovician and Silurian ages, with the exception of the Frontenac Axis, which contains a complex zone of mixed bedrock types. Here, Precambrian granites and gneisses are mixed with Ordovician limestone and sandstone. This ecoregion contains relatively diverse vegetation including hardwood forests dominated by sugar maple, ash, beech as well as softwood forests. In addition to this, the majority of Ontario's alvars are within this region, covering approximately 1% of the surface area (Crins et al., 2009).

Typical mammals of the area include the white-tailed deer, the northern raccoon, the striped skunk and the woodchuck. Wetland habitats are used by many species of water birds and shorebirds, including Wood Duck, Great Blue Heron, and Wilson's Snipe. Birds common in open uplands include the field sparrow, grasshopper sparrow and the eastern meadowlark while forests often contain species such as hair woodpeckers, wood thrush, scarlet tanager and the rose-breasted grosbeak. Typical reptiles include the bullfrog, northern leopard frog, spring peeper, red-spotted newt, snapping turtle, eastern garter snake and the common water snake. Fish species in the area include the white sucker, smallmouth bass, walleye, northern pike, yellow perch, rainbow darter emerald shiner and pearl dace (Crins et al., 2009).

The Lake Simcoe-Rideau Ecoregion falls within the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region. The vegetation of this forest region is relatively diverse. Hardwood forests are dominated by Sugar Maple, American Beech, White Ash, and Eastern Hemlock but also include Basswood, Large-toothed Aspen, Red and Burr Oak. White Eastern Hemlock, Eastern White Pine, White Spruce and Balsam Fir are among the coniferous species. Numerous other species are found where substrates are well developed on upland sites. Lowlands, including rich floodplain forests, contain Green Ash, Silver Maple, Red

Maple, Eastern White Cedar, Yellow Birch, Balsam Fir, and Black Ash. Peatlands (some quite large) occur along the northern edge and in the eastern portion of the ecoregion, and these contain fens, and rarely bogs, with Black Spruce and Tamarack. Some of the best examples of North American alvar vegetation are located in this ecoregion (Rowe, 1972).

1.4.3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

A search of the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* on (May 10, 2020) indicates that eight archaeological assessments have been conducted on or within 50 m of the study area (Figure 7). These reports are listed in Table 2 and summarized below.

Table 2: Previous archaeological assessments on or within 50 m of the study area

NO.	YEAR	PIF	TITLE	RESEARCHER	RESULTS
1.	2010	P088-019-2010	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Strategic Rehabilitation of Highway 401 from Warden Avenue to Brock Road	URS Canada Inc.	The assessment concluded that the majority of the study area had been disturbed by modern construction activities and did not retain archaeological potential. Areas that retained their archaeological potential were recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to construction activities.

NO.	YEAR	PIF	TITLE	RESEARCHER	RESULTS
2.	2015	P057-0789-2015	Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 2035 Kennedy Road, Part of Lot 28, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Scarborough, County of York, City of Toronto	Archaeological Services Inc.	The assessment did not recover any archaeological materials and so no further archaeological assessment was recommended.
3.	2016	P007-0786-2016	Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments, Agincourt GO Station, 4100 Sheppard Avenue East, City of Toronto, Part of Lots 27-28, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Scarborough, Former County of York, Ontario	Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.	No archaeological materials were recovered during the assessment, and no further archaeological assessment was recommended.
4.	2017	P007-0815-2017	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Agincourt GO Station – Additional Lands, 4100 Sheppard Avenue	Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.	The assessment determined that the entire study area had archaeological potential and Stage 2

NO.	YEAR	PIF	TITLE	RESEARCHER	RESULTS
			East, Part of Lots 3-17, Registered Plan 1909, Lots 47-55, Registered Plan 3666, The Common Elements of Metropolitan Toronto, Condominium Plan Nos. 729 and 881 and The Exclusive Use Portions of the Common Elements of Metropolitan Toronto Condominium Plan No. 881, City of Toronto, Part of Lots 27-28, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Scarborough, Former County of York, Ontario		archaeological assessment was recommended prior to development.
5.	2017	P449-0090-2017	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 20-100 Cowdray Court, Blocks 1 to 6, Plan M-1275, Part of Lot 28, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Scarborough, York	Archaeological Services Inc.	The assessment concluded that the majority of the study area had been disturbed by modern construction activities, however the remainder retained archaeological

NO.	YEAR	PIF	TITLE	RESEARCHER	RESULTS
			County, City of Toronto, Ontario		potential and was recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment.
6.	2017	P449-0126-2017	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 20-100 Cowdray Court, Blocks 1 to 6, Plan M-1275, Part of Lot 28, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Scarborough, York County, City of Toronto, Ontario	Archaeological Services Inc.	No archaeological materials were recovered during the test pit survey, and no further archaeological assessment was recommended.
7.	2018	P449-0263-2018	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 2075 Kennedy Road, Part of Lot 28, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Scarborough, York County, City of Toronto, Ontario	Archaeological Services Inc.	The assessment determined that the area had been disturbed by modern construction activities and did not hold archaeological potential. No further archaeological assessment was recommended.

NO.	YEAR	PIF	TITLE	RESEARCHER	RESULTS
8.	2018	P1078-0005-2018	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Strategic Rehabilitation of Highway 401 From Neilson Road to Warden Avenue, Lot 25, Lot 27, and Lot 28, Concession 2, Formerly Scarborough Township, Historic County of York, City of Toronto, Province of Ontario	WSP	No archaeological materials were recovered during the test pit survey, and no further archaeological assessment was recommended.

1 URS Canada Inc. conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment on behalf of the Ministry of Transportation for the rehabilitation of Highway 401 from Warden Avenue to Brock Road in 2010 (PIF# P088-019-2010). The assessment concluded that the majority of the study area had been disturbed by modern construction activities and did not retain archaeological potential. However, some areas were not deemed to be disturbed by modern construction activities and were recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to construction activities.

2 Archaeological Services Inc. conducted a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment in 2015 on behalf of Tarn Finance Inc. (PIF# P057-0798-2015). The Stage 1 portion of the assessment concluded that the study area retained archaeological potential. Consequently, a Stage 2 test pit survey was conducted. The assessment did not recover any archaeological materials and so no further archaeological assessment was recommended.

3 Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. conducted a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment on behalf of Metrolinx in 2016 (PIF# P007-0786-2016). The Stage 1 portion of the assessment identified lands that retained archaeological potential. These areas were test pitted during the Stage 2 assessment. No archaeological

materials were recovered during the assessment and no further assessment was recommended.

4 Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment on behalf of Metrolinx in 2017 (PIF# P007-0815-2017). The assessment determined that the entire study area had archaeological potential and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended prior to development.

5 Archaeological Services Inc. conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment in 2017 on behalf of Gemterra (Cowdry) Inc. (PIF# P449-0090-2017). The assessment concluded that the majority of the study area had been disturbed by modern construction activities, however the remainder that retained archaeological potential was recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

6 Archaeological Services Inc. conducted a Stage 2 archaeological assessment in 2017 on behalf of Gemterra (Cowdry) Inc. (PIF# P449-0126-2017). No archaeological materials were recovered during the test pit survey, and no further archaeological assessment was recommended.

7 Archaeological Services Inc. conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment in 2018 on behalf of KS 2075 Kennedy Road Inc. (PIF# P449-0263-2018). The assessment determined that the area had been disturbed by modern construction activities and did not hold archaeological potential. No further archaeological assessment was recommended.

8 In 2018, WSP conducted a Stage 2 archaeological assessment on behalf of the Ministry of Transportation, Central Region for the Strategic Rehabilitation of Highway 401 (PIF# P1078-0005-2018). No archaeological materials were recovered during the test pit survey and no further archaeological assessment was recommended.

1.4.4 REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) on May 10, 2020 indicates that there are four registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the study area (MHSTCI, 2020). Current development status is assigned a value of Cultural Heritage Value of Interest (CHVI) which denotes the necessity of further archaeological assessment. The designation of “Further CHVI” or “No Further CHVI” (Table 3, as provided by the MHSTCI), indicates if further archaeological assessment is required prior to development.

Table 3: Registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the study area

BORDEN	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	CULTURAL AFFINITY	SITE TYPE	CURRENT DEVELOPMENT STATUS
AkGt-9	Squaw Village	Post-Contact	Mississauga	Other: Camp/Campsite, Village	No Further CHVI
AkGt-8	Tam O'Shanter	Post-Contact	Mississauga	Other: Camp/Campsite	-
AkGt-60	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	No Further CHVI
AkGt-13	Brimley	Archaic	Aboriginal	Other: Camp/Campsite	No Further CHVI

- denotes no information listed

* denotes inferences made by author

“Further CHVI” indicates that additional archaeological assessment is required prior to development while “No Further CHVI” indicates that additional archaeological assessment is not required prior to development. Three of these sites are indicated as having No Further CHVI.

1.4.5 LISTED AND DESIGNATED HERITAGE PROPERTIES

A search of the Toronto Heritage Register indicated that two Heritage properties were located within close proximity of the study area. No cemeteries were located within the study area or within 50 m of the study area.

Table 4: Listed and Designated Heritage Properties within proximity to the study area

LOCATION	STATUS	ADDRESS	DETAILS
Knox Church	Part IV	2569 Midland Avenue	Designation by Law passed by Scarborough on April 17, 1979
5 Ross Avenue	Listed	5 Ross Avenue	-

1.4.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The 2004 Archaeological Management Plan for the City of Toronto by Archaeological Services Inc. was consulted to inform the determination of archaeological potential of the current study area as per Section 1.1, Standard 1, and Section 7.5.6, Standard 2 of the S&Gs (2011). According to the Archaeological Management Plan, the study area is a mixture of potential and no potential (Figure 8; Toronto Maps, 2020; Archaeological Services Inc, 2004). Notable areas of potential are Collingwood Park, West Highland Creek, the backyards of the residential properties on Collingwood Street, the residential backyards west of Kennedy Road between Pently Crescent and the Canadian Pacific Railway, the area east of Kennedy Road between the Chrysler dealership and the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the lawns fronting onto Village Green Square. There are also a few other small areas of potential on Gordon Avenue and between Village Green Square and Highway 401. Otherwise, the study area is predominantly of no potential.

While Archaeological Management and Master Plans are useful to assist in municipal planning and the stewardship of archaeological resources, they do not negate the requirement for a site inspection to confirm actual conditions of the study area.

1.4.7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

The study area is situated within Scarborough in the area of Agincourt in the City of Toronto. This area primarily consists of commercial/industrial complexes, residential areas and greenspace intersected with railways and highways.

A search of the OASD indicated that four registered archaeological sites are within 1 km of the study area. Eight archeological assessments have been completed within 50 m of the current study area, all of which overlap the current study area in some capacity. All but three of the previous assessments determined that the area was completely disturbed by modern construction activities and did not retain archaeological potential, consequently recommending no further archaeological assessment. The remaining three determined that their respective study areas retained archaeological potential and recommended Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to ground disturbing activities. The Archaeological Management Plan documents the study area as having predominantly no archaeological potential, while there are small sections with archaeological potential throughout.

2 FIELD METHODS

2.1 PROPERTY INSPECTION

A property inspection is a visit to the property to gain first-hand knowledge of its geography, topography, and current condition, and to evaluate and map the archaeological potential. The property inspection was conducted on May 15th, 2020. The weather at the time of the assessment was overcast with a temperature of 12°C which allowed for good visibility of land features. The property inspection covered the entirety of the study area due to the significant variability of the landscape.

The property inspection began at the corner of Cardwell Avenue and Kennedy Road working southward down Kennedy Road. This area has been subjected to modern construction and infrastructure meaning the area was disturbed in its entirety. This conclusion was demonstrated by large modern buildings and utilities running throughout the area (Image 1).

Continuing southward down Kennedy Road, the intersection of Kennedy Road and Sheppard Avenue East is occupied by commercial properties on each corner, including a gas station (Image 2) and an auto service centre (Image 3). These properties are also extensively disturbed by modern developments including utilities and infrastructure (Image 4).

Residential buildings are present along the western side of Kennedy Road including apartment buildings and houses. The sections within the current study area are disturbed as demonstrated by these modern structures and their associated utilities and infrastructure (Image 5). This disturbance continues south until Pently Crescent. South of Pently Crescent, Kennedy Road has been extensively graded to accommodate an underpass beneath a railway bridge for the Ontario and Quebec Railway (Image 6). The areas above this graded section, the backyards of multiple residential properties, appear to be undisturbed (Image 7).

The east side of Kennedy Road has primarily commercial buildings. These buildings and their respective properties are all modern with visible signs of disturbance. The indicators of disturbance include modern structures, infrastructure, and utilities (Image 8). Additionally, much of the area has been graded to accommodate for Kennedy Road to travel under the railway bridge for the Ontario and Quebec Railway (Image 9).

Most of the remaining area in the southern half of the study area between Cowdray Court and Highway 401 has been previously assessed (Figure 7). The exception is the area on the eastern half of Village Green Square and its subsidiary streets. These condo complexes, parking garages and small businesses have not been assessed. Regardless, the area shows visible signs of disturbance due to modern construction activities and infrastructure development (Image 10 andImage **11**). This section includes the Metrogate park area, which not only has visible signs of disturbance due to the presence of park paths and utilities (Image 12 andImage **13**), but was the previous location of a demolished building and heavy and extensive grading activities (Figure 6).

North of Cowdray Street, the houses and their associated infrastructure located on Collingwood Street indicate disturbance (Image 14). In contrast, the front and backyards of the residential properties (Image 15 Image 16) consist of manicured grass. There is no evidence to suggest disturbance such as underground utilities in these areas. As such, they appear to be undisturbed. To the east is Collingwood Park. It has a large open field with a single path parallel to the creek. It appears to be undisturbed as there is no evidence of underground utilities, structures or other deep and extensive subsurface activity. The aerial imagery from 1953 also depicts the area associated with Collingwood Park either undeveloped or at least only under minimal cultivation (Figure 7). As such, this area is largely undisturbed. The exception is West Highland Creek, which flows through Collingwood Park. It has been heavily modified through channelization and the addition of modern drainage structures like cement culverts and embankments (Image 17Image 18). The presence of these modifications and comparison of the area to aerial imagery from 1953 (Figure 5), which show West Highland Creek as a meandering creek as opposed to the current straightened flow, demonstrate that it has undergone extensive alteration and is disturbed.

The situation on Gordon Avenue is similar to Collingwood Street. There are visible signs of disturbance from modern construction activities, utilities and the footprints of the houses (Image 19). The back and front yards of many of these properties appear to be undisturbed as there is no evidence of underground utilities.

The area east of West Highland Creek, south of Sheppard Avenue is comprised of an apartment complex with underground parking and a park area. The area surrounding the residential building has been disturbed by the construction of the building, its underground parking garage and its associated infrastructure, such as natural gas and water management (Image 20 Image 21). As demonstrated with the other areas associated with Collingwood park, the section to the south, appears to be undisturbed (Image 22). It is a grassy area with trees which the 1953 aerial imagery shows as being undeveloped. The only exception is the area adjacent to West Highland Creek. As

previously mentioned, this section has been disturbed by modern drainage infrastructure.

With the exception of the lawns found at the northwest corner of Reidmount Avenue and Dowry Street, the entire area north of Sheppard Avenue and east of Kennedy Road has been disturbed by modern construction activities. The area is primarily commercial and residential multi-unit housing. Clear indicators of disturbance in this section include modern buildings and their associated infrastructure, underground parking lots, and water drainage systems (Image 23 Image 26). Among these structures is on-going construction at a GO station along the Canadian Pacific or Stouffville GO Railway, which has been previously assessed (Figure 7). The areas found at the northwest corner of Reidmount Avenue and Dowry Street, consisting of manicured lawn interspersed with bushes and trees, appears to be undisturbed. There is no evidence of utilities or other ground disturbing activities.

All referenced images are located on Figure 9 and their GPS coordinates are retained by WSP Canada Inc.

2.2 INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTATION RECORDS

The following represents all the documentation taken in the field relating to this project and is being retained by WSP Canada Inc.:

- 2 pages of field notes
- 295 digital photographs in JPG format
- GPS readings taken during the property inspection

3 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

A number of factors are employed in determining archaeological potential. Features indicating archaeological potential can be found in Appendix C.

Criteria for Pre-Contact archaeological potential is focused on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e.g. ridges, knolls, eskers, wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment and resource availability. Also considered in determining archaeological potential are known archaeological sites within or in the vicinity of the study area. Historic research provides the basis for determining historic archaeological potential. Historical maps, fur trade accounts and a property inspection of the project area assist in determining historic archaeological potential. Additionally, the proximity to historic transportation corridors such as roads, rail and water courses also affect the historic archaeological potential.

The primary indicator of Pre-Contact archaeological potential for the study area is the presence of West Highland Creek running northwest to southwest through the middle of the study area, despite more recent modifications. Pre-Contact populations were active in the region, suggesting the potential for archaeological material to be recovered. Indigenous people have been known to inhabit the region from the late Paleo-Indian Period (11,000 BP), including the Huron-Wendat in the late Late Woodland. They constructed villages and other sites across the Greater Toronto Area. As per the Section 2.1.2, Standard 2 of the S&Gs, water sources are a feature of potential and all areas within 300 m must be subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (MHTSCI, 2011).

Regarding Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian archaeological potential, the study area is within the historic community of Agincourt, in proximity to two historic transportation routes (Sheppard Avenue East and Kennedy Road), the Toronto Nipissing railway, and several sites are within 1 km. There is also one designated and one listed heritage property within 50 m of the study area. As per the Section 2.1.2, Standard 2 of the S&Gs, all areas within 300 m of features of potential have archaeological potential and must be subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (MHTSCI, 2011). This requirement, along with the Pre-Contact potential, incorporates the entire study area.

3.2 ANALYSIS

However, as a comparison of the historical maps (Figure 3 and Figure 4), aerial imagery (Figure 5 and Figure 6), and recent satellite imagery (Figure 2) suggests, the study area has undergone extensive disturbance which has, in many cases, removed what Pre-Contact and Euro-Canadian archaeological potential it had. As per Section 1.3.2 of the S&Gs evidence of disturbance includes the following:

- Major landscaping involving grading below topsoil
    - i.e. Kennedy Road Underpass for Ontario and Quebec Railway (Image 6 and Image 9); Metrogate Park (Image 12 and Image 13); and active construction sites (Image 10)
- Building footprints
    - i.e. East of Kennedy Road between Cardwell Avenue and Sheppard Avenue East (Image 1 to Image 4, and Image 26); Condo complexes and other businesses on the north and south side of eastern Village Green Square (Image 10); Apartment complex southwest of intersection of Sheppard Avenue East and Toronto Nipissing railway (Image 20, Image 21); and Residential buildings on Gordon Avenue, Collingwood Street, Reidmount Avenue, and Cardwell Avenue (Image 15, Image 16, Image 19)
- Sewage and Infrastructure Development
    - i.e. Channeling of West Highland Creek (Image 17, Image 18, and, Image 24), Kennedy Road, Sheppard Avenue, and other streets; Toronto Nipissing Railway; Ontario and Quebec Railway; sewer and storm drains (Image 1 to Image 4,Image 13, Image 14, Image 21); and underground parking (Image 5, Image 11, Image 25); and other underground utilities (Image 8,Image 19, and Image 20)

Areas with evidence of any of these activities were deeply and extensively disturbed and thus had no archaeological potential.

On the other hand, areas without such clear evidence of disturbance were considered to still have archaeological potential. These areas include sections of the study area that consisted of significant tracts of manicured lawn, open field or that aerial imagery

suggests have not undergone extensive ground disturbance activities. These areas include:

- The residential backyards west of Kennedy Road between Pently Crescent and the Canadian Pacific Railway (Image 7)
- Collingwood Park excluding the area around West Highland Creek (Image 22)
- The front and backyards of the Collingwood Avenue and Gordon Avenue residential properties (Image 15, Image 16)
- The northwest corner of Reidmount Avenue and Dowry Street.

All of these areas are considered to still have archaeological potential and therefore in need of further archaeological assessment if impacted by construction.

3.3 CONCLUSION

The Agincourt study area is close to indicators of archaeological potential such as proximity to water sources, historic roadways and areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. The property inspection determined the area to be predominantly disturbed by modern construction activities. These activities are demonstrated by the presence of modern structures and utilities throughout the study area.

However, there are a number of areas that exhibit archaeological potential and will require Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to ground disturbing activities. These areas include: the residential backyards west of Kennedy Road between Pently Crescent and the Canadian Pacific Railway; the area east of Kennedy Road between the Chrysler dealership and the Canadian Pacific Railway; the area southwest of Kennedy Road and Village Green Square; a section northwest of Kennedy Road and the Highway 401 Westbound off-ramp; the manicured lawn in front of the Village Green Square business complex; Collingwood Park excluding the area around West Highland Creek; the front and backyards of the Collingwood Avenue and Gordon Avenue residential properties; and the northwest corner of Reidmount Avenue and Dowry Street.

4 RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological activities were carried out in accordance with the S&Gs (MHSTCI, 2011). This study involved a review of documents pertaining to the property including historic maps, local histories, archaeological literature and a property inspection. The property inspection was conducted on May 15th, 2020.

Archaeological recommendations have been made based on the background historic research, locations of known or registered archaeological sites, indicators of archaeological potential, and property inspection. These recommendations include the following:

1. Background research and a property inspection identified the majority of lands for this study are disturbed or previously assessed (Figure 9). These areas do not require further archaeological assessment.

2. Lands that do not show clear signs of disturbance require Stage 2 assessment through test pit survey at 5 metre intervals as per Standard 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Figure 7).

If archaeological materials are encountered during construction, they may constitute a new site and are therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the material must cease work immediately and a provincially licensed consultant archaeologist must assess the material's cultural heritage value or interest in accordance with Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

5 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011a) 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.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

6 REFERENCES

Archaeological Services Inc. (2004). *A Master Plan of Archaeological Resources for the City of Toronto.* An Interim Report for the Culture Division of the City of Toronto.

Archaeological Services Inc. (2015). *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 2035 Kennedy Road, Part of Lot 28, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Scarborough, County of York, City of Toronto.* PIF# P057-0789-2015. On file with the MHTSCI, Toronto

Archaeological Services Inc. (2017). *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 20-100 Cowdray Court, Blocks 1 to 6, Plan M-1275, Part of Lot 28, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Scarborough, York County, City of Toronto, Ontario.* PIF# P449-0090-2017. On file with the MHSTCI, Toronto.

Archaeological Services Inc. (2017). *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 20-100 Cowdray Court, Blocks 1 to 6, Plan M-1275, Part of Lot 28, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Scarborough, York County, City of Toronto, Ontario.* PIF# P449-0126-2017. On file with the MHSTCI, Toronto.

Archaeological Services Inc. (2018). *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 2075 Kennedy Road, Part of Lot 28, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Scarborough, York County, City of Toronto, Ontario.* PIF# P449-0263-2018. On file with the MHSTCI, Toronto.

Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (2016). *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments, Agincourt GO Station, 4100 Sheppard Avenue East, City of Toronto, Part of Lots 27-28, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Scarborough, Former County of York, Ontario.* PIF# P007-0786-2016. On file with the MHSTCI, Toronto.

Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (2017). *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Agincourt GO Station – Additional Lands, 4100 Sheppard Avenue East, Part of Lots 3-17, Registered Plan 1909, Lots 47-55, Registered Plan 3666, The Common Elements of Metropolitan Toronto, Condominium Plan Nos. 729 and 881 and The Exclusive Use Portions of the Common Elements of Metropolitan Toronto Condominium Plan No. 881, City of Toronto, Part of Lots 27-28, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Scarborough, Former County of York, Ontario.* PIF# P007-0815-2017. On file with the MHSTCI, Toronto.

Birch, J. (2012). Coalescent Communities: Settlement Aggregation and Social Integration in Iroquoian Ontario. *American Antiquity* 77:646-670.

City of Toronto. (1980). Historic Toronto: A Look at the History of the Corporation of the City of Toronto.

City of Toronto. (2020). Toronto Maps v2. Retrieved at: https://map.toronto.ca/maps/map.jsp?app=TorontoMaps_v2

Chapman L.J. & D.F. Putnam. (1984) *The Physiography of Southern Ontario*. Ontario Geological Survey, Special Volume 2. Ontario, Canada.

Creese, J. L. (2013). Rethinking Early Village Development in Southern Ontario: Toward a History of Place-Making. *Canadian Journal of Archaeology* 37(2), 185-218

Crins, W.J., P.A. Gray, P.W.C. Uhlig and M.C. Wester. (2009). *The Ecosystems of Ontario, Part 1: Ecozones and Ecoregions. Technical Report SIB TER IMA TR-01*. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Science & Information Branch (Inventory, Monitoring and Assessment Section), Peterborough, Ontario.

Dodd, C. F., Poulton, D. R., Lennox, P. A., Smith, D. G., & Warrick, G. A. (1990). The Middle Ontario Iroquoian Stage. In C. J. Ellis & N. Ferris (Eds.), *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650* (pp. 321-360). London, Ontario: London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society.

Ellis, C.J. & D.B. Deller. (1990). Paleo-Indians. In C.J. Ellis & N. Ferris (Eds.) *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650* (pp. 37-74). London, Ontario: London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society.

Ellis, C.J., I.T. Kenyon, & M.W. Spence. (1990). The Archaic. In C.J. Ellis & N. Ferris (Eds.) *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650* (pp. 65-124). London, Ontario: London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society.

Ferris, N. & Spence, M.W. (1995). The Woodland Traditions in Southern Ontario. *Revista de Arquologia Americana* 9: 83-138.

Fox, W. (1990). *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650,* (Eds) C.J. Ellis & N. Ferris. London, Ontario: London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society.

Guillet, E. (1946). Pioneer Life in the County of York. Toronto, Ontario: Hess-Trade Typesetting Company.

Manning, S.W., J. Birch, M.A. Conger, M. Dee, C. Griggs, C. Hadden, A. Hogg, C. Bronk Ramsey, S. Sanft, P. Steier, and E. Wild. (2018). *Radiocarbon re-dating of contact-era Iroquoian History in Northeastern North America*. Science Advances 4(12).

Migizi, G., & Kapyrka, J. (2015). Before, During, and After: Mississauga Presence in the Kawarthas. In D. Verhulst, *Peterborough Archaeology* (pp. 127-136). Peterborough, Ontario: Peterborough Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society.

Mika, N and H. Mika. (1977). *Places in Ontario, Their Name Origins and History, Part I A-E.* Belleville, Ontario: Mika Publishing Company.

Mika, N and H. Mika. (1983). *Places in Ontario, Their Name Origins and History, Part III N-Z.* Belleville, Ontario: Mika Publishing Company.

Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries. (2020, May 10). Sites within a One Kilometre Radius of the Project Area. Provided from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database.

Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (2011). Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. Toronto, Ontario: Queen's Printer for Ontario.

Noble, W. (1975). Van Besien: A Study in Glen Meyer Development. *Ontario Archaeology* 24: 3-95.

Ramsden, P. G. (1990). The Hurons: Archaeology and Culture History. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, Eds C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris, pp. 361-384. London, Ontario: London Chapter, Ontario Archaeology Society.

Rowe, J. S. (1972). Forest Regions of Canada. Department of the Environment Canada Forestry Services. Ottawa, Ontario.

Smith, D. (1990). Iroquoian Societies in Southern Ontario: Introduction and Historic Overview. In C.J. Ellis & N. Ferris (Eds.) *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650* (pp. 279-290). London, Ontario: London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society.

Smith, D. G. & G. W. Crawford. (2002). Recent Developments in the Archaeology of the Princess Point Complex in Southern Ontario. In J. P. Hart & C. B. Reith (Eds.) *Northeast Subsistence-Settlement Change: A. D. 700-1300,* (pp. 97-116). New York State Museum Bulletin 496.

Spence, M.W., R.H. Pihl, & C. Murphy. (1990). Cultural Complexes of the Early and Middle Woodland Periods. In C.J. Ellis & N. Ferris (Eds.) *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650* (pp. 125-170). London, Ontario: London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society.

Surtees, R.J. (1994). Land Cessions, 1763-1830. In *Aboriginal Ontario: Historical Perspectives on the First Nations.* E.S. Rogers, Ed. Toronto, Ontario: Dundurn Press Limited.

URS Canada Inc. (2010). *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Strategic Rehabilitation of Highway 401 from Warden Avenue to Brock Road.* PIF# P088-019-2010. On file with the MHSTCI, Toronto

Warrick, G. (2000). The Precontact Iroquoian Occupation of Southern Ontario. *Journal of World Prehistory* 14(4), 415-456.

Williamson, R.F. (1990). The Early Iroquoian Period of Southern Ontario. In C.J. Ellis & N. Ferris (Eds.) *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650* (pp. 291-320). London, Ontario: London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society.

Wright, J. V. (1966). *The Ontario Iroquois Tradtion.* Ottawa: National Museum of Canada, Bulletin No. 210.

WSP Canada Inc. (2018). *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Strategic Rehabilitation of Highway 401 From Neilson Road to Warden Avenue, Lot 25, Lot 27, and Lot 28, Concession 2, Formerly Scarborough Township, Historic County of York, City of Toronto, Province of Ontario.* PIF# P1078-0005-2018. On file with the MHSTCI, Toronto.

7 IMAGES

Image 1: Showing conditions along west side of Kennedy Road, note manholes. Facing southeast.

Image 2: Showing gas station at the corner of Kennedy Road and Sheppard Avenue. Facing southwest

Image 3: Showing auto service centre lot at the corner of Sheppard Avenue and Kennedy Road, note manhole. Facing east.

Image 4: Showing storm water drainage and manhole in gas station parking lot. Facing south.

Image 5: Showing apartment building and underground parking on Kennedy Road. Facing west southwest.

Image 6: Showing disturbed area leading below railway bridge. Facing south southeast.

Image 7: Showing backyard west of Kennedy Road. Facing southwest.

Image 8: Showing utilities along east side of Kennedy Road. Facing north northwest.

Image 9: Showing disturbed area leading to railway bridge on east side of Kennedy Road. Facing north northeast.

Image 10: Showing construction site at north end of Village Green Square. Facing north northwest.

Image 11: Showing underground parking at the north end of Village Green Square. Facing north northwest.

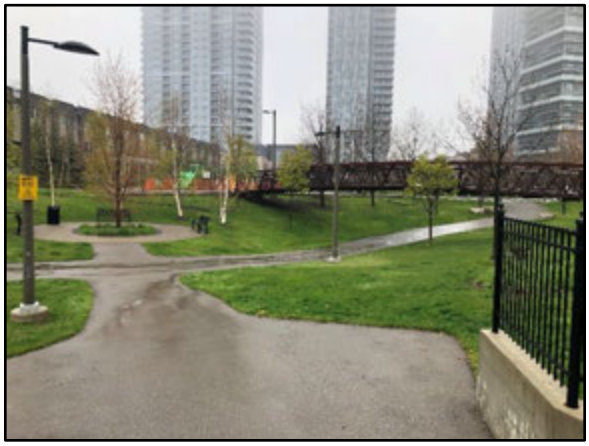


Image 12: Showing current conditions of Metrogate Park. Facing northwest.

Image 13: Showing current conditions of Metrogate Park. Facing southwest

Image 14: Showing storm drainage along Collingwood Street. Facing northeast.

Image 15: Showing backyard of house along Collingwood Street. Facing north northwest.

Image 16: Showing front yard along Collingwood Street. Facing southeast.

Image 17: Showing disturbance along West Highland Creek. Facing southeast.

Image 18: Showing channelization of West Highland Creek. Facing southwest.

Image 19: Showing utilities along Gordon Avenue. Facing south.

Image 20: Showing disturbance at apartment complex south of Sheppard Avenue. Facing southwest.

Image 21: Showing disturbance at apartment complex south of Sheppard Avenue. Facing east.

Image 22: Showing Collingwood Park, facing southwest.

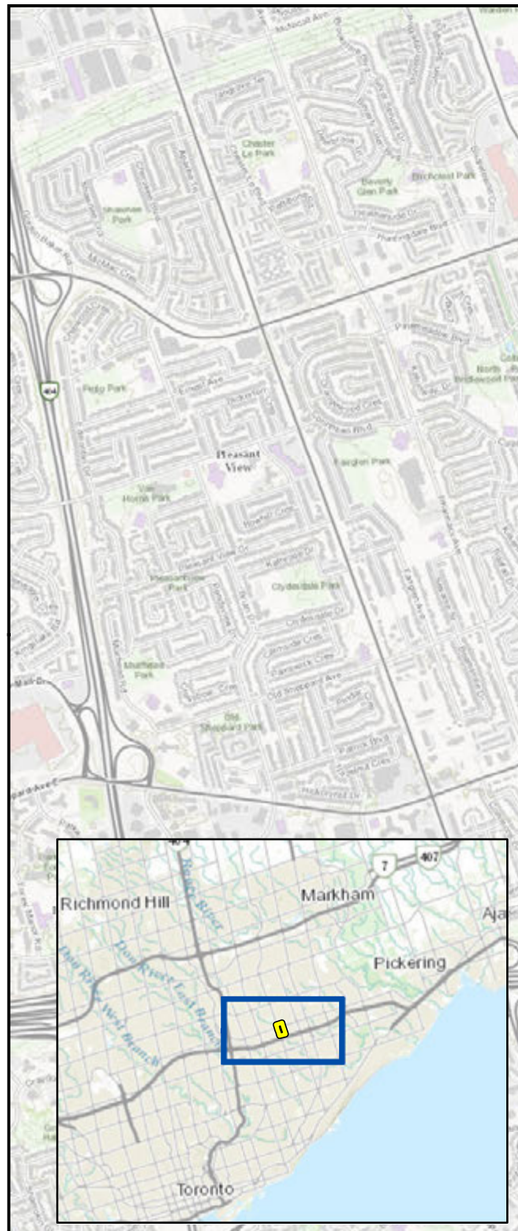
Image 23: Showing storm drain north of Sheppard Avenue. Facing east.

Image 24: Showing manhole access east of West Highland Creek, north of Sheppard Avenue. Facing southeast.

Image 25: Showing underground parking access east of Reidmount Avenue. Facing northwest.

Image 26: Commercial complex east of Kennedy Avenue. Facing south.

8 FIGURES



LEGEND

Study Area

TITLE: FIGURE 1: PROJECT LOCATION	SCALE: 1:25,000	PROJECT NO: 19M-01888-00	DATE: JUNE 2020
	DRAWN BY: AST	CLIENT: CITY OF TORONTO	
PROJECT: AGINCOURT NORTH-SOUTH STREET AND GRADE SEPARATION	CREDITS:		

0 600 1,200 m

N

Document Path: C:\Users\Andrew.S.Turner\Projects\19M-01888-00 Agincourt EA\MapDocuments\Map 1 Topo.mxd

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

LEGEND

Study Area

TITLE: FIGURE 2: STUDY AREA	SCALE: 1:7,500	PROJECT NO: 19M-01888-00	DATE: JUNE 2020
	DRAWN BY: AST	CLIENT: CITY OF TORONTO	
PROJECT: AGINCOURT NORTH-SOUTH STREET AND GRADE SEPARATION	CREDITS: LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO		

0 200 400 m

N

Document Path: C:\Users\Andrew.S.Turner\Projects\19M-01888-00 Agincourt EA\MapDocuments\Map 2 Study Area.mxd

Service Layer Credit

wsp

LEGEND

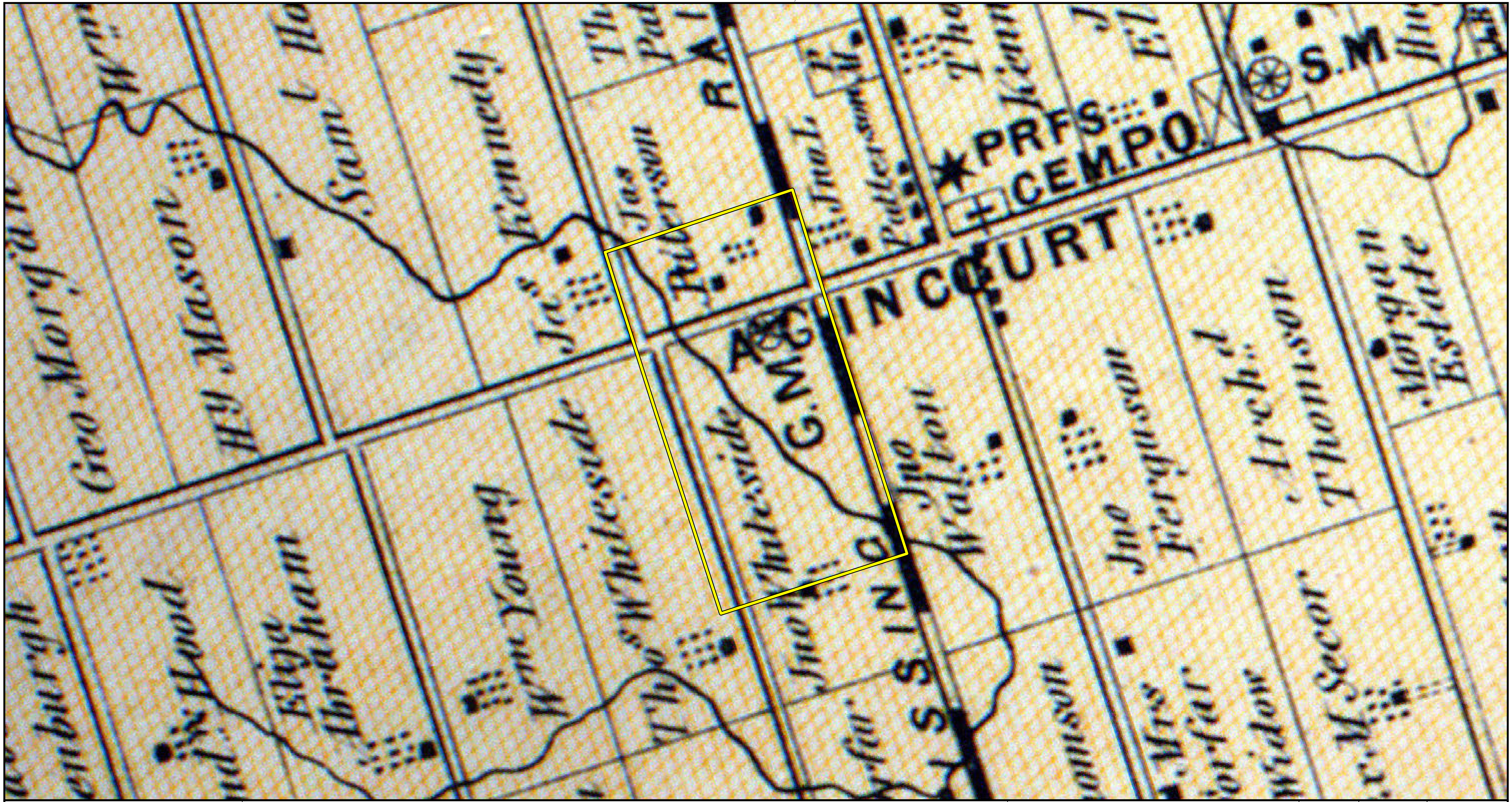
Study Area

TITLE: FIGURE 3: HISTORICAL MAPPING (1860)	SCALE: 1:10,000	PROJECT NO: 19M-01888-00	DATE: JUNE 2020
	DRAWN BY: AST	CLIENT: CITY OF TORONTO	
PROJECT: AGINCOURT NORTH-SOUTH STREET AND GRADE SEPARATION	CREDITS: TREMAINE'S MAP OF THE COUNTY OF YORK, CANADA WEST (1860)		

0 250 500 m N

Document Path: C:\Users\Andrew.S.Turner\Projects\19M-01888-00 Agincourt EA\MapDocuments\Map 3 Tremaine.mxd

Service Layer Credit



LEGEND

Study Area

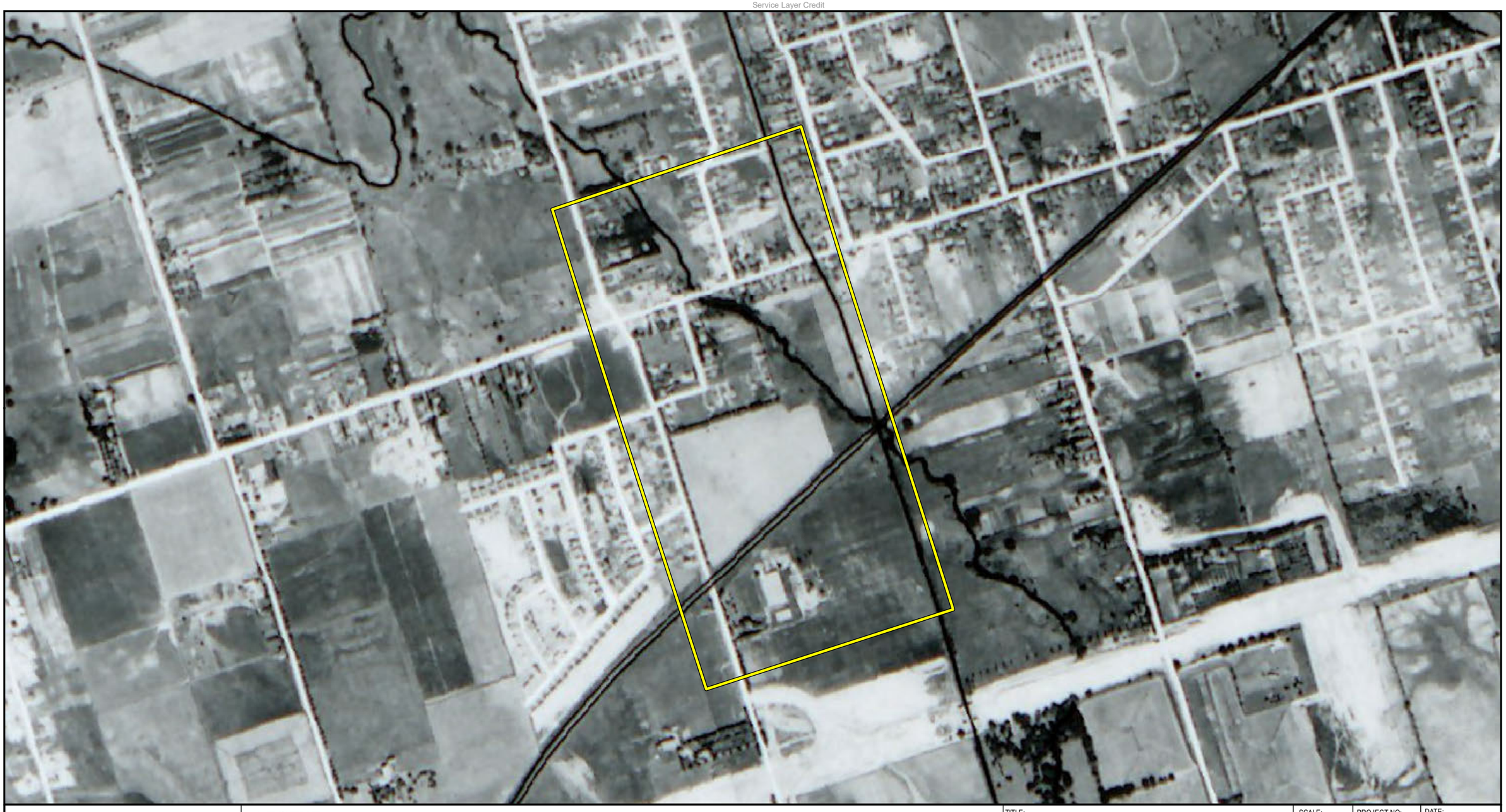
TITLE: FIGURE 4: HISTORICAL MAPPING (1878)	SCALE: 1:10,000	PROJECT NO: 19M-01888-00	DATE: JUNE 2020
	DRAWN BY: AST	CLIENT: CITY OF TORONTO	
PROJECT: AGINCOURT NORTH-SOUTH STREET AND GRADE SEPARATION	CREDITS: TOWNSHIP OF SCARBORO FROM THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF YORK & THE TOWNSHIP OF WEST GWILLIIMBURY & TOWN OF BRADFORD IN THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE, ONT. (MILES AND CO. 1878)		

0 250 500 m

N

Document Path: C:\Users\Andrew.S.Turner\Projects\19M-01888-00 Agincourt EA\MapDocuments\Map 4 McGill.mxd

Service Layer Credit



LEGEND

Study Area

TITLE: FIGURE 5: AERIAL IMAGERY (1954)

SCALE:	PROJECT NO:	DATE:
1:7,500	19M-01888-00	JUNE 2020

DRAWN BY:	CLIENT:
AST	CITY OF TORONTO

PROJECT: AGINCOURT NORTH-SOUTH STREET AND GRADE SEPARATION

0 200 400 m

N

CREDITS: AERIAL IMAGE (1954)[437_792]

Document Path: C:\Users\Andrew.S.Turner\Projects\19M-01888-00 Agincourt EA\MapDocuments\Map 5 1954 Aerial.mxd

Service Layer Credit

wsp

LEGEND

Study Area

TITLE: FIGURE 6: AERIAL IMAGERY (2009)

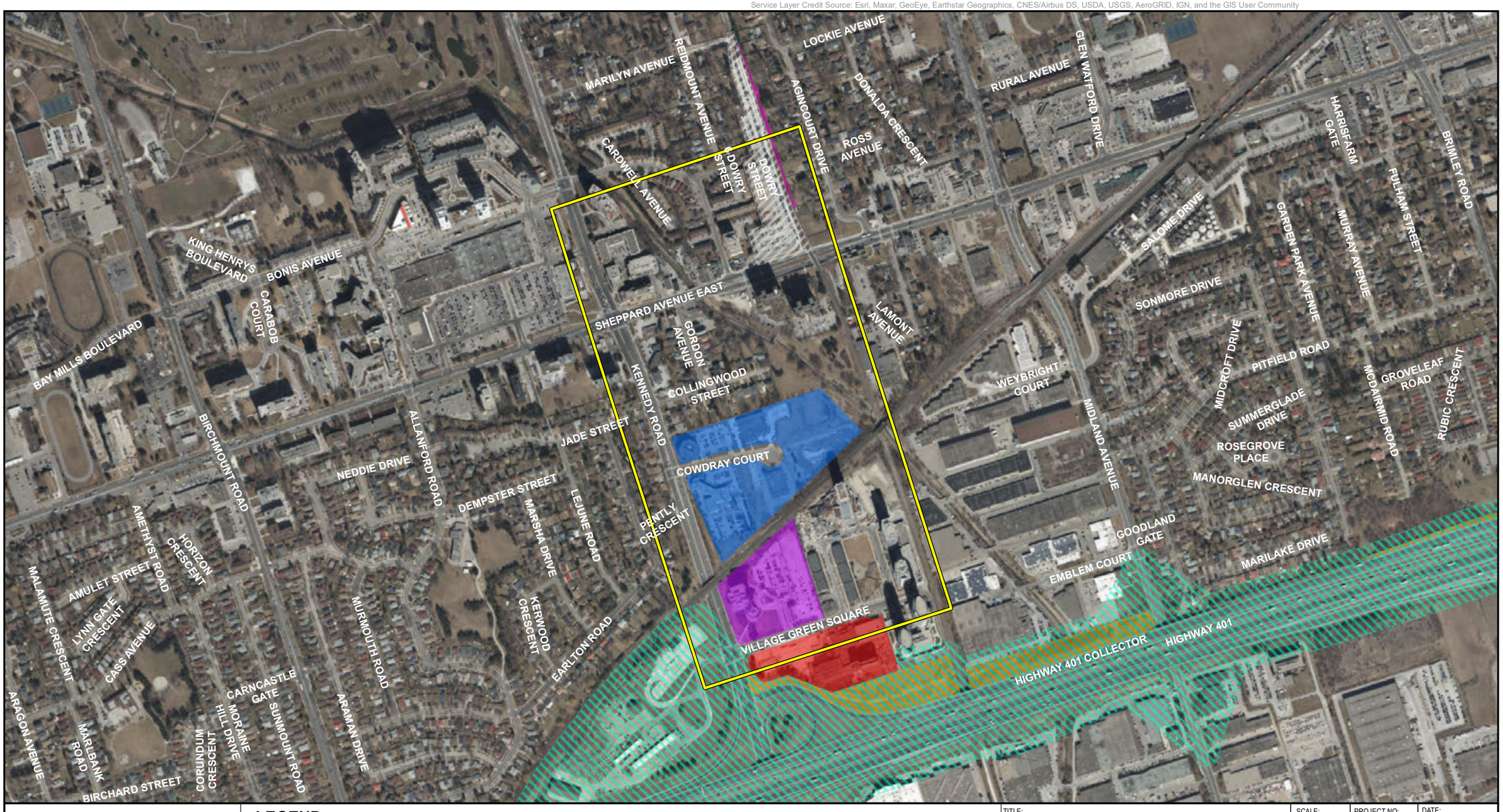
SCALE:	PROJECT NO:	DATE:
1:7,500	19M-01888-00	JUNE 2020
DRAWN BY: AST	CLIENT: CITY OF TORONTO	

PROJECT: AGINCOURT NORTH-SOUTH STREET AND GRADE SEPARATION

0 200 400 m N

CREDITS: LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO, MAXAR TECHNOLOGIES (2009)

Document Path: C:\Users\Andrew.S.Turner\Projects\19M-01888-00 Agincourt EA\MapDocuments\Map 6 GE 2009.mxd



LEGEND

- Study Area

Previously Assessed:

- ARA (P007-0786-2016)
- ARA (P007-0815-2017)
- ASI (P057-0789-2015)
- ASI (P449-0263-2018)
- ASI (P449-090-2017 & P449-0126-2017))
- URS (P088-019-2010)
- WSP (P1078-0005-2018)

TITLE: FIGURE 7: PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS

SCALE:	PROJECT NO:	DATE:
1:7,500	19M-01888-00	JUNE 2020

DRAWN BY:	CLIENT:
AST	CITY OF TORONTO

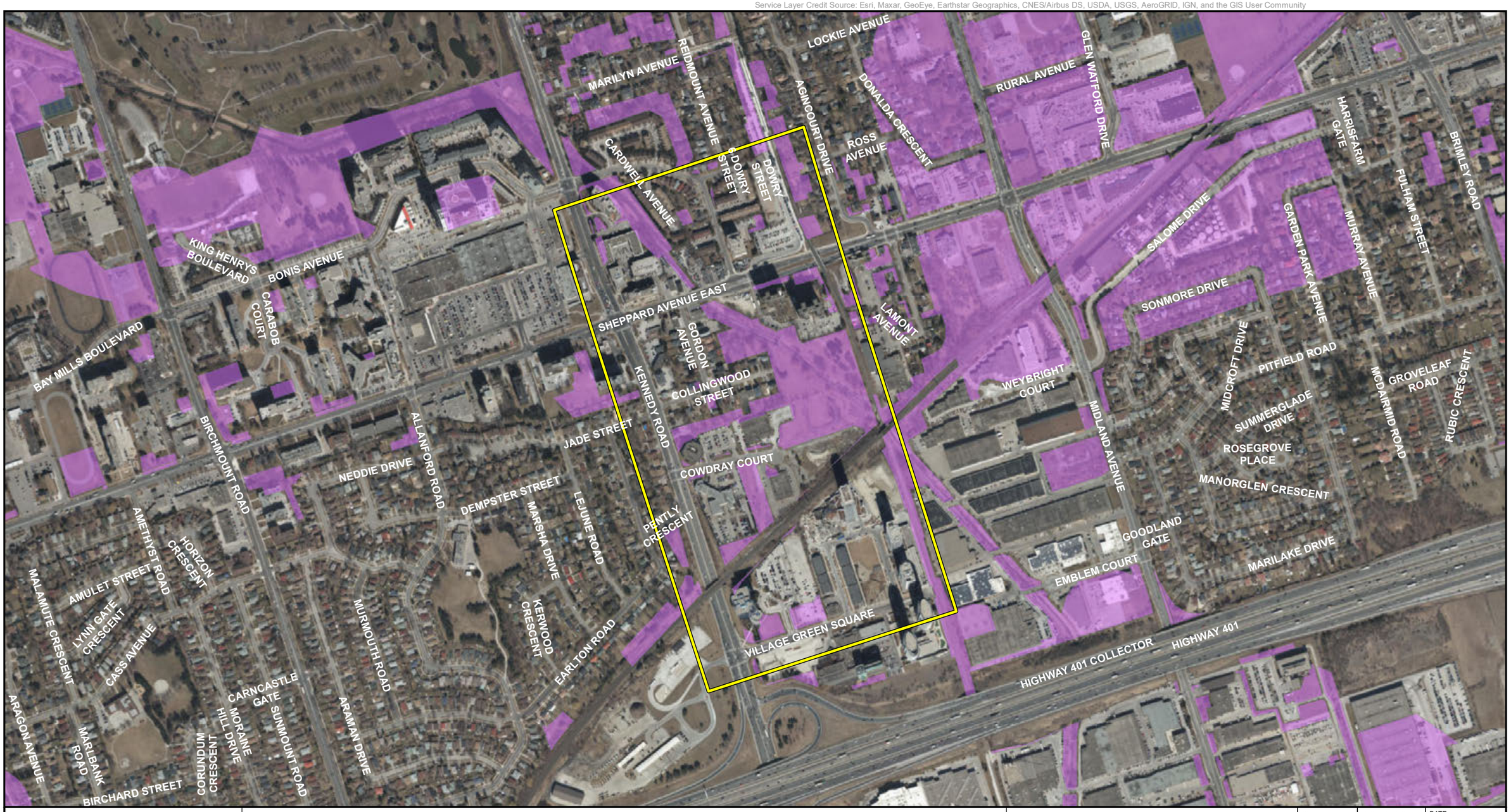
PROJECT: AGINCOURT NORTH-SOUTH STREET AND GRADE SEPARATION

0 200 400 m N

CREDITS: LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO

Document Path: C:\Users\Andrew.S.Turner\Projects\19M-01888-00 Agincourt EA\MapDocuments\Map 7 Previous Assessments.mxd

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



LEGEND

- Study Area
- Archaeological Potential

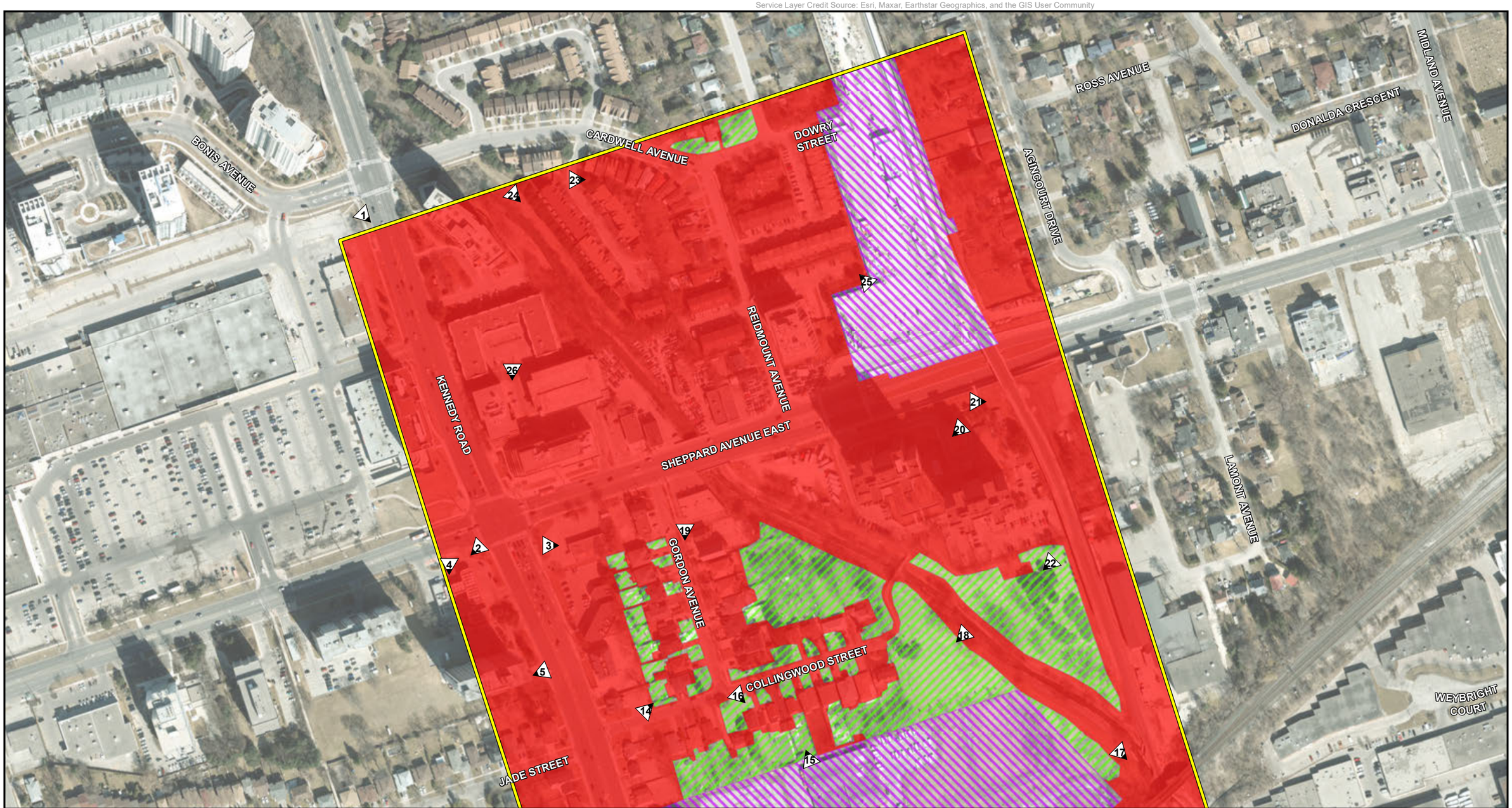
TITLE: FIGURE 8: ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL (2004)	SCALE: 1:7,500	PROJECT NO: 19M-01888-00	DATE: JUNE 2020
	DRAWN BY: AST	CLIENT: CITY OF TORONTO	
PROJECT: AGINCOURT NORTH-SOUTH STREET AND GRADE SEPARATION	CREDITS: LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO, ASI 2004		

0 200 400 m

N

Document Path: C:\Users\Andrew.S.Turner\Projects\19M-01888-00 Agincourt EA\MapDocuments\Map 8 Archaeological Potential.mxd

Service Layer Credit Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community



LEGEND

- Photograph Locations
- Study Area

Survey Method

- Disturbed - No Further Work
- Previously Assessed - No Further Work
- Test Pit at 5 m Interval Required

TITLE: FIGURE 9a: RESULTS AND PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS

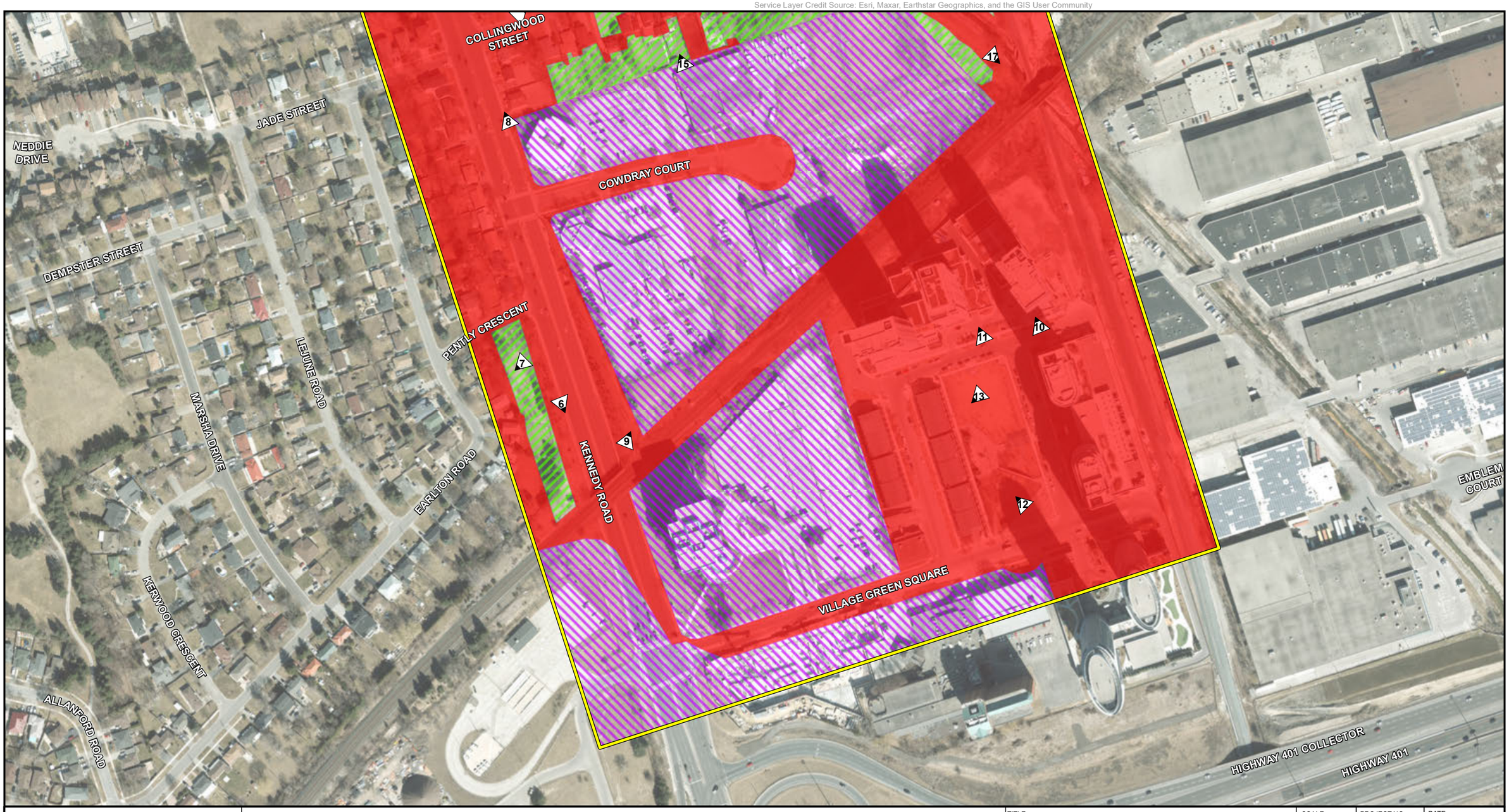
SCALE:	PROJECT NO:	DATE:
1:3,000	19M-01888-00	JUNE 2020
DRAWN BY: AST	CLIENT: CITY OF TORONTO	

PROJECT: AGINCOURT NORTH-SOUTH STREET AND GRADE SEPARATION

CREDITS: LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO

0 85 170 m N

Document Path: S:\Clients\City_of_Toronto\Agincourt_Toronto_ON\99_PROJ\19M-01888-00\40_PROD\0002_Arch_St1AA\19M-01888-00-0002-HA-0009.mxd



LEGEND

- Photograph Locations
- Study Area

Survey Method

- Disturbed - No Further Work
- Previously Assessed - No Further Work
- Test Pit at 5 m Interval Required

TITLE: FIGURE 9b: RESULTS AND PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS

SCALE:	PROJECT NO:	DATE:
1:3,000	19M-01888-00	JUNE 2020
DRAWN BY: AST	CLIENT: CITY OF TORONTO	

PROJECT: AGINCOURT NORTH-SOUTH STREET AND GRADE SEPARATION

CREDITS: LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO

0 85 170 m N

Document Path: S:\Clients\City_of_Toronto\Agincourt_Toronto_ON\99_PROJ\19M-01888-00\40_PROD\0002_Arch_St1AA\19M-01888-00-0002-HA-0009.mxd

APPENDIX

A DEVELOPMENT MAP


Bonis Avenue
Cardwell Avenue
NORTH
Agincourt GO Station
Dowry Street
Reidmount Avenue
FOCUS AREA
Sheppard Avenue E
Gordon Avenue
Jade Street
Collingwood Street
Stouffville GO Train Line
City of Toronto
Kennedy Road
Cowdray Court
Midland Avenue
Earlton Road
West Highland Creek
Village Green Square
CP Rail
401
Not to Scale

APPENDIX

B

DOCUMENTS PROVIDED BY CURVE LAKE FIRST NATION

Michi Saagiig Historical/Background context:

The traditional homelands of the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) encompass a vast area of what is now known as southern Ontario. The Michi Saagiig are known as "the people of the big river mouths" and were also known as the "Salmon People" who occupied and fished the north shore of Lake Ontario where the various tributaries emptied into the lake. Their territories extended north into and beyond the Kawarthas as winter hunting grounds on which they would break off into smaller social groups for the season, hunting and trapping on these lands, then returning to the lakeshore in spring for the summer months.

The Michi Saagiig were a highly mobile people, travelling vast distances to procure subsistence for their people. They were also known as the "Peacekeepers" among Indigenous nations. The Michi Saagiig homelands were located directly between two very powerful Confederacies: The Three Fires Confederacy to the north and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy to the south. The Michi Saagiig were the negotiators, the messengers, the diplomats, and they successfully mediated peace throughout this area of Ontario for countless generations.

Michi Saagiig oral histories speak to their people being in this area of Ontario for thousands of years. These stories recount the "Old Ones" who spoke an ancient Algonquian dialect. The histories explain that the current Ojibwa phonology is the 5th transformation of this language, demonstrating a linguistic connection that spans back into deep time. The Michi Saagiig of today are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods. They are the original inhabitants of southern Ontario, and they are still here today.

The traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands. This also includes all the tributaries that flow from the height of land north of Toronto like the Oak Ridges Moraine, and all of the rivers that flow into Lake Ontario (the Rideau, the Salmon, the Ganaraska, the Moira, the Trent, the Don, the Rouge, the Etobicoke, the Humber, and the Credit, as well as Wilmot and 16 Mile Creeks) through Burlington Bay and the Niagara region including the Welland and Niagara Rivers, and beyond. The western side of the Michi Saagiig Nation was located around the Grand River which was used as a portage route as the Niagara portage was too dangerous. The Michi Saagiig would portage from present-day Burlington to the Grand River and travel south to the open water on Lake Erie.

Michi Saagiig oral histories also speak to the occurrence of people coming into their territories sometime between 500-1000 A.D. seeking to establish villages and a corn growing economy – these newcomers included peoples that would later be known as the Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun/Tobacco Nations. The Michi Saagiig made Treaties with these newcomers and granted them permission to stay with the understanding that they were visitors in these lands. Wampum was made to record these contracts, ceremonies would have bound each nation to their respective responsibilities within the political relationship, and these contracts would have been renewed annually (see Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). These visitors were extremely successful as their corn economy grew as well as their populations. However, it was understood by all nations involved that this area of Ontario were the homeland territories of the Michi Saagiig.

The Odawa Nation worked with the Michi Saagiig to meet with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, and Neutral Nations to continue the amicable political and economic relationship that existed – a symbiotic relationship that was mainly policed and enforced by the Odawa people.

Problems arose for the Michi Saagiig in the 1600s when the European way of life was introduced into southern Ontario. Also, around the same time, the Haudenosaunee were given firearms by the colonial governments in New York and Albany which ultimately made an expansion possible for them into Michi Saagiig territories. There began skirmishes with the various nations living in Ontario at the time. The Haudenosaunee engaged in fighting with the Huron-Wendat and between that and the onslaught of European diseases, the Iroquoian speaking peoples in Ontario were decimated.

The onset of colonial settlement and missionary involvement severely disrupted the original relationships between these Indigenous nations. Disease and warfare had a devastating impact upon the Indigenous peoples of Ontario, especially the large sedentary villages, which mostly included Iroquoian speaking peoples. The Michi Saagiig were largely able to avoid the devastation caused by these processes by retreating to their wintering grounds to the north, essentially waiting for the smoke to clear.

Michi Saagiig Elder Gitiga Migizi (2017) recounts:
"We weren't affected as much as the larger villages because we learned to paddle away for several years until everything settled down. And we came back and tried to bury the bones of the Huron but it was overwhelming, it was all over, there were bones all over – that is our story.

There is a misnomer here, that this area of Ontario is not our traditional territory and that we came in here after the Huron-Wendat left or were defeated, but that is not true. That is a big misconception of our history that needs to be corrected. We are the traditional people, we are the ones that signed treaties with the Crown. We are recognized as the ones who signed these treaties and we are the ones to be dealt with officially in any matters concerning territory in southern Ontario.

We had peacemakers go to the Haudenosaunee and live amongst them in order to change their ways. We had also diplomatically dealt with some of the strong chiefs to the north and tried to make peace as much as possible. So we are very important in terms of keeping the balance of relationships in harmony.

Some of the old leaders recognized that it became increasingly difficult to keep the peace after the Europeans introduced guns. But we still continued to meet, and we still continued to have some wampum, which doesn't mean we negated our territory or gave up our territory – we did not do that. We still consider ourselves a sovereign nation despite legal challenges against that. We still view ourselves as a nation and the government must negotiate from that basis."

Often times, southern Ontario is described as being "vacant" after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat peoples in 1649 (who fled east to Quebec and south to the United States). This is misleading as these territories remained the homelands of the Michi Saagiig Nation.

The Michi Saagiig participated in eighteen treaties from 1781 to 1923 to allow the growing number of European settlers to establish in Ontario. Pressures from increased settlement forced the Michi Saagiig to slowly move into small family groups around the present day communities: Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Alderville First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, New Credit First Nation, and Mississauga First Nation.

The Michi Saagiig have been in Ontario for thousands of years, and they remain here to this day.

This historical context was prepared by Gitiga Migizi, a respected Elder and Knowledge Keeper of the Michi Saagiig Nation.

Publication reference:

Gitiga Migizi and Julie Kapyrka

2015 Before, During, and After: Mississauga Presence in the Kawarthas. In *Peterborough Archaeology,* Dirk Verhulst, editor, pp.127-136. Peterborough, Ontario: Peterborough Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society.

APPENDIX

C

FEATURES INDICATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

APPENDIX

FEATURES INDICATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential:

- Previously identified archaeological sites.
- Water sources:
- Primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks).
- Secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps).
- Features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches).
- Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh).
- Elevated topography (e.g. eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux).
- Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground.
- Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases.
- Resource areas, including:
- Food or medicinal plants (e.g. migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie).
- Scarce raw materials (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert).
- Early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g. fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining).
- Areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g. pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries.
- Early historical transportation routes (e.g. trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes).
- Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or that is federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site.
- Property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historic events, activities, or occupations
-
-
-

Source

Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries

APPENDIX

2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists

Section 1.3