

THE STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR
HUNTINGTON ROAD FROM
(PART A) LANGSTAFF ROAD TO MCGILLIVRAY ROAD AND FROM
(PART B) MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE TO NASHVILLE ROAD,
CITY OF VAUGHAN, R. M. YORK
(Lots 11 to 19; 21 to 25, Con. 9 to 10, Geo. Twp. Vaughan, County of York)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report discusses the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment for road improvements to Huntington Road in the City of Vaughan. The study is part of a *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment* triggered under the *Environmental Assessment Act* (RSO 1990). The purpose of this study is to identify the potential for the discovery of any Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites that may be impacted by future design requirements prior to any potential construction impacts. The archaeological assessment was conducted for Parsons on behalf of the City of Vaughan.

The study area encompasses two sections of Huntington Road separated by the future extension of Highway 427 at Major Mackenzie Drive. Huntington Road, Part A (3.75 km) runs between Langstaff Road and south of Major Mackenzie Road and involves the widening from two to four lanes. Huntington Road, Part B (2.03 km), involves the urbanization and adding adequate turning lanes for the section north of Major Mackenzie Drive West and south of Nashville Road. The Stage 1 background research includes a buffer zone of 100 metres on the east and west side of Huntington Road.

Almost all of the lands on 100 metres either side of Huntington Road had archaeological potential prior to the development that has occurred over the last 30 to 40 years. This is due to Huntington Road's (Part A and Part B) proximity to the tributary creeks and streams of the West Humber River watershed. Huntington Road is also a historic settlement road that facilitated the early nineteenth century settlement of at least five properties by 1860 and the subsequent settlement of as many as 16 houses by 1878. Since all of the study area around Huntington Road was determined to have had archaeological potential, the background research has focussed factors that indicate archaeological assessment is no longer required including previous assessments, extensive and intensive disturbances and permanent low and wet conditions. Potential mapping indicates areas where no further assessment is required as well the areas that should be considered to have archaeological potential (Figures 5, 6 and 7).

In total, 2,360 metres (41%) of adjacent lands to the east and 2,780 metres (48%) to the west of the current Huntington Road right-of-way require Stage 2 archaeological assessment. Since the adjacent lands are a mix of agricultural fields, forest and residential properties, Stage 2 assessment methodologies should follow Section 2.1.1 Pedestrian Survey and Section 2.1.2 Test Pit Survey in the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, 2011 (MTCS 2011:

30-32). Estimates of the proportion of pedestrian survey versus test pit survey are given in Table 4.

In addition to the Stage 2 assessment of any adjacent lands that may be impacted by future design changes, any proposed impacts to the grassy strip (188 x 12 metres) between the Nashville Cemetery fence and the road should be preceded by an investigation for any burials that may extend beyond the cemetery boundary into the right-of-way as per *Section 2.2, Guideline 4 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011:40). This involves the mechanical stripping of topsoil so that the subsoil surface can be inspected for possible grave shafts. Guidance for excavation by mechanical topsoil removal can be found in *Section 4.2.3 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011: 78). This includes the use of heavy machinery with a smooth edged bucket that pulls away soil to avoid damage to the underlying levels, cessation of topsoil removal at or above the topsoil/subsoil interface, prevention of subsoil surface drying that may obscure possible grave shafts, switching to hand excavation if it appears mechanical excavation will affect the integrity of features and the cleaning by shovel or trowel of all exposed surfaces.

Approximately, 2,825 metres (49%) of land adjacent to the east side of Huntington Road has already been subject to Stage 2 assessment by This Land Archaeology Inc. (2008a, 2008b, 2015), Archaeological Services Inc. (2007), New Directions Archaeology Limited 2009, The Archaeologists Inc. (2012a, 2012b) and AMICK Consultants Limited (2009). Approximately 1,170 metres (20%) on the west side of Huntington Road has also been subject to Stage 2 assessment by Archeoworks (2007, 2010).

The focussed project study area lands within the Huntington Road right-of-way are nearly all previously disturbed due to ditching and grading between the road shoulder and fence line. The only sections with archaeological potential within right-of-way include:

- the Nashville Cemetery consisting of approximately 188 metres by 8 metres requiring Stage 2 test pit assessment.
- Properties at 10555 and 10579 Huntington Road on the east side (Lot 24, Con. 9) a consisting of approximately 105 metres long by 6 metres wide requiring test pit assessment.
- Property at 10600 Huntington Road on the west side (Lot 24, Con. 10) consisting of approximately 200 metres long by 8 metres wide requiring test pit assessment.

The remaining lands adjacent to the Huntington Road right-of-way was determined to be disturbed (East: 4%; West 29%) or permanently low and wet (3% both sides).

The property inspection was carried out on May 5th, 2014 under partly cloudy skies and temperatures around 15°C.

1. Any impacts to lands determined to have archaeological potential should be preceded by Stage 2 archaeological assessment using the appropriate methodology (Figures 5, 6 and 7; Table 4).
 - a. This includes lands within right-of-way to be assessed by test pits at 5-m intervals using 6-mm mesh:
 - i. the Nashville Cemetery consisting of approximately 188 metres by 8 metres requiring Stage 2 test pit assessment.
 - ii. Properties at 10555 and 10579 Huntington Road on the east side (Lot 24, Con. 9) consisting of approximately 105 metres long by 6 metres wide requiring test pit assessment.
 - iii. Property at 10600 Huntington Road on the west side (Lot 24, Con. 10) consisting of approximately 200 metres long by 8 metres wide requiring test pit assessment.
 - b. Lands beyond right-of-way including properties marked as numbers 1, 2, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27 to be assessed by either test pit or pedestrian survey at 5-m intervals as described in Table 4.
2. Any proposed impacts to the grassy strip (188 x 12 metres) between the Nashville Cemetery fence and the road should be preceded by a Stage 3 investigation for any burials that may extend beyond the cemetery boundary into the right-of-way. This involves the mechanical stripping of topsoil so that the subsoil surface can be inspected for possible grave shafts.
3. Lands that have previously been subject to Stage 2 assessment or are extensively and intensively disturbed or are permanently low and wet no longer have potential for significant archaeological remains and no further archaeological assessment is required.

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

This report discusses the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment for road improvements to Huntington Road in the City of Vaughan. The study is part of a *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment* triggered under the *Environmental Assessment Act* (RSO 1990). The purpose of this study is to identify the potential for the discovery of any Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites that may be impacted by future design requirements prior to any potential construction impacts. The archaeological assessment was conducted for Parsons on behalf of the City of Vaughan.

All archaeological assessment activities were performed according to the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). All work was done under the archaeological consulting license, P035, issued to Andrew Murray of A. M. Archaeological Associates under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. All records pertaining to this project will be curated at the offices of A. M. Archaeological Associates. All field photos were taken from publicly accessible Huntington Road right-of-way.

The study area encompasses two sections of Huntington Road separated by the future extension of Highway 427 at Major Mackenzie Drive. Huntington Road, Part A (3.75 km) runs between Langstaff Road and south of Major Mackenzie Road and involves the widening from two to four lanes. Huntington Road, Part B (2.03 km), involves the urbanization and adding adequate turning lanes for the section north of Major Mackenzie Drive West and south of Nashville Road. The focussed project study area includes the current Huntington Road right-of-way which is generally The Stage 1 background research includes a buffer zone of 100 metres on the east and west side of Huntington Road. The property inspection was carried out on May 5th, 2014 under partly cloudy skies and temperatures around 15°C.

1.2 Historic Context

The Township of Vaughan was well settled early in the nineteenth century such that 60,496 acres had been settled and 19,766 acres were under cultivation by 1846 (Smith 1846). The number of residents listed in early directories is reflection of the rapid settlement in the first half of the nineteenth century (Table 1). However, these directory listings are organized by lot and concession and do not necessarily reflect residents near the Huntington Road study area. The continuity of early residents names in directories with later mapped residents indicates that at least five properties have been occupied since the 1830s. A summary of the nineteenth century

property owners from nineteenth century map sources for the study area is given in Table 2 below (Tremaine 1860; Figure 2; Miles and Co. 1878: Figure 3). Four of the houses shown on historic mapping are associated with registered archaeological sites (Table 2). However, the James Moody site, AkGv-294, and Samuel Arnold, AkGv-265, are well east of the nineteenth century mapped houses. The Richard Ager site, AlGv-301, was interpreted as dating to the late nineteenth century and recommendations were made for no further work. Only the Burton site, AkGv-276, has recommendations for further Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

Table 1: Summary of residents from early directories.

Lot	Con	Walton 1837	Smith 1846	Rowsell 1850
11	9	Farr, Elisha/ Jeffery, Alfred	Farr, Elisha/ Jeffery, Alfred	Farr, James/ Jeffery, Alfred
11	10		Archer, William	Archer, William
12	9		Lowrie, John/ Muir, Mrs./ Riddell, Andrew	Fenwick, John
12	10	Brand, James, Hilson, George/ Riddle, Andrew		Agar, Robert
13	9	King, Robert	King, Robert/ Berton, Henry / Elliott, James	Burton, Henry
13	10	Sommerville, Jas / Burton, Henry	Sommerville, James	
14	9			Collerton, John/ Duff, Rev. John
15	9	Laundees, Wm/ Paterson, Arch	Jeffery, Richard/ Paterson, Arch	Jeffery, Richard
15	10		Fleming, John/ Wray, Peter	Blane, David
16	9	Smith, Thomas, Sr & Jr	Lamont, George/ Smith, Thomas/ Wood, John	
16	10	McGuire, Charles/ Bunt, Francis J	Metcalf, William/ Ager, Thomas/ Nanter Isaac	Agar, Elsie Elizabeth
17	9	McGilvray, Donald / McGilvray, Neil/ Cameron, Angus	McGilvray, Donald / McGilvray, Neil/ Cameron, Mrs.	
17	10		Watson, John	
18	9	McKechnie, Donald/ McGilvray, Neil	McEachern, Roderick/ McGilvray, Neil/ McKinnon, Archibald	
18	10	Devins, James & Nathan	Davens, James & Nathan	Devens, James & Nathan
19	9		McKinnon, Martin / Myrehover, Philip	
19	10	Hind, John/ Webster, John	Ager, Thomas/ Thorlow, Alfred	Agar, Thomas/ Creighton, William
20	9	Morrison, Neil	McDonald, John/ McGilvray, Neil/ Steele, Daniel	
20	10	Tram, Christopher/ Grain, Mavman	Hind, John/ Train, Christopher/ Hart, Robert	Hinds, John/ Goff, William (Gore)/ Golden, Matthew
21	9	McCallum, Donald	Ross, Alexander/ Turner, Joseph	
21	10	Shuttleworth, Benjamin	Ackrow, Joseph/ Thompson, Thomas/ Wilson, George	Ackroyd, Joseph/ Haystead, Thomas
22	9	Robinson, David	Robinson, David/ Arnold, Jacob & John	Carmichael, Daniel
22	10	Kellam, George & William / Kersey, Wm	Kellam, George & William / Kersey, William	

Lot	Con	Walton 1837	Smith 1846	Rowsell 1850
23	9		Ager, Richard / Holland, George	Agar, Richard
23	10	McKechnie, Donald/ Kersey, Edward	McEachern, Donald/ Poole, Thomas	
24	10	Burgess, Richard/ Hind, Thomas	Leggat, George	Burgess, Richard/ Devens, Isaac
25	9	Ward, Joseph	Teaddie, William	
25	10	Thompson, Archibald		
26	10	Dalziel, John	Dalziel, John/ Weir, John	

Bolded entries show continuity with later mapped residents in 1860 (Table 2).

Table 2: Summary of nineteenth century property owners from maps.

Property	1860 Tremaine (Fig. 2)	1878 Miles and Co. (Fig. 3)	Description
L11, C9	Alfred Jeffrey	Jno Nattress	1 house in centre in 1860, 1878
L11, C10	John Fraser	Cameron	1 houses on Langstaff in 1878
L12, C9	G. Hilson (S ½)	George Hilson	1 house in centre in 1878
L12, C9	T. Fanwick (N ½)	Thomas Fenwick	1 house in centre in 1878
L12 C10	Robert Ager	Laughlin	1 house on Huntington in 1860
L13, C9	H. Burton	H. Burton	1 house in centre in 1878
L13-15, C10	James Somerville	James Somerville	1 house between L13&14 in 1860; house at corner of Rutherford in 1878
L14, C9	H. Burton (S ½)	H. Burton	1 house on Huntington in 1878 *
L14, C9	J. Sommerville (N ½)	James Somerville	
L15, C9	John Fleming	John Fleming Estate	1 house on Huntington in 1878
L16, C9	Wood	William Wood	1 house on Huntington in 1878
L16, C10	T. Nallis	Isaac Nattress	1 house on Rutherford in 1878
L17, C9	D. McGilvary (S ½)	D. McGilvary (S ½)	
L17, C9	J. Fleming (N ½)	J. Fleming (N ½)	
L17, C10	John Goodwind	Robert Goodell	1 house on Huntington in 1878
L18, C9	D. McGilvary	D. McGilvary	
L18, C10	James Devins		1 house on Huntington in 1860
L19, C9	Estate of Martin McKinnon	No named occupant	1 house on Huntington in 1878
L19-20, C10	Creighton		
L21, C9	J. Moody	James Moody	1 house on Huntington in 1878 *
L21, C10	Hayercroft	Messrs. Kellam	
L22, C9	John Arnold	Samuel Arnold	1 house on Huntington in 1878 *
L22, C10	G. Kellan	Messrs. Kellam	1 house in middle lot in 1860
L23, C9	R. Ager	Richard Ager	No house shown but listed in 1846 *
L23, C10	G. Kellan (S ½)	Messrs. Kellam	
L23, C10	Mrs. McKechney (N ½)	Richard Ager	
L24, C9	R. Ager (S ½)	Richard Ager	
L24, C9	N. McGilvay (N ½)	P. McGilliveray	
L24, C10	J. C. Devins	Peter Devins	
L25, C9	William Tedder	William Tedder	1 house on Huntington in 1860, 1878
L25, C10	Jonathon Scott	Jonathon Scott	1 house on Nashville Road in 1878

* registered archaeological site

The hamlet of Nashville at the north end of the study area is part of the Kleinburg-Nashville Heritage Conservation District. The hamlet grew around the train station for Kleinburg

on the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway which opened in 1871. The community was originally known as East's Corners after Matthew East who was the first postmaster. "M. East" can be seen on the northeast corner of Huntington Road and Nashville Road in 1878 (Miles and Co. 1878; Figure 3). This Victorian Vernacular building at the 970 Nashville Road address is registered in Vaughan's *Listing of Buildings of Architectural and Historical Value* as dating to 1870 (City of Vaughan 2005). The house on the southeast corner at 975 Nashville Road is listed as dating to 1910.

The Nashville Cemetery is an active cemetery located on the east side of Huntington Road 620 metres south of Nashville Road in the City of Vaughan. It was originally known as the Zoar Primitive Methodist Church Cemetery established by 1908 and in 1912 the Nashville Cemetery Company was formed by 14 local investors in connection with the Zoar Primitive Methodist Church (AO, MS 451, Reels 12 & 136). The 1934 topographic map shows that the cemetery was approximately one-third of its current size 20 years after its establishment and that the earliest section is south of the small building at the southern driveway entrance (Figure 4).

1.3 Archaeological Context

The study area encompasses the lands either side of Huntington Road between Langstaff Road and Nashville Road. In general, the adjacent lands range from rural agricultural and residential properties to industrial/ commercial developments.

1.3.1 Environmental Setting

There are a number of environmental factors such as water sources, soil types, physiographic features, vegetation and lithic resources that will influence settlement and the archaeological potential of an area. These regional features would have influenced transportation routes, gathering places, food sources, climate (micro-environments), overall vegetation patterns, and soil formation.

1.3.1.1 Physiographic Features and Soils

Landforms and soils can play a role in determining settlement patterns and human behaviour. In particular, elevated areas that are well drained are preferred areas for settlement.

The study area is located within the Peel Plain physiographic region formed by Lake Peel, which was a ponding from the Ontario Glacier ice lobe run-off caught between the Oak Ridges Moraine and the Niagara Escarpment (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The soils of the

study area are poorly drained Peel Clay south of Rutherford Road, and imperfectly drained Berrien Sandy Loam and well drained Brighton Sandy Loam north of Rutherford Road (Hoffman and Richards 1955).

1.3.1.2 Water Sources

The study area is part of the West Humber River watershed and the streams and creeks that cross Huntington Road generally drain from northwest to southeast before joining the main river several kilometres to the southeast. There are two creeks and three tributary streams crossing Huntington Road, Part A. Additionally, the Ontario Base Map indicates two streams just east of the road near Langstaff Road. The two main creeks are the only water courses shown on early mapping between 1860 and 1934 (Figures 2, 3 and 4). The headwaters of a stream build near Nashville Road and cross the study again closer to Rutherford Road in Part B. Nearly all of both Part A and Part B is within 300 metres of these creeks and streams.

1.3.1.3 Lithic Sources

There are no known lithic sources on or near of the study area properties.

1.3.2 Registered Archaeological Sites

A search of the archaeological sites database at the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport reveals 14 registered archaeological sites are within one kilometre of the study area (Table 3). Four of these sites are within 300 metres of the study area which includes a 100 metre buffer around the existing Huntington Road right-of-way. Two of these sites (AkGv-277 & AkGv-278) are isolated finds requiring no further work. The Richard Ager site, AlGv-301, had no further work recommended due to its late nineteenth century date (ASI 2007; AMICK 2009). Stage 3 test excavation was recommended for the Burton site, AkGv-276, prior to any future impacts. This nineteenth century Euro-Canadian site is approximately 70 metres west of the current Huntington Drive right-of-way.

Overall, the sites indicate the registered archaeological sites indicate occupation of the general area by aboriginal people from the Early Archaic period (7800-6900 B.C.) to Late Woodland period (900-1650 A.D.). The sites also document the nineteenth century settlement of the area by Euro-Canadian settlers.

Table 3: Summary of registered archaeological sites with 1 km of study area.

Name	Borden	Type	Culture	Reference
Ebenezer Road	AkGv-073	Homestead	19 th C. Euro-Canadian	MTO 1988
Fletcher	AkGv-074	Farrier shop	19 th C. Euro-Canadian	MTO 1988, Murray 1992
--	AkGv-175	Findspot	Pre-contact First Nation	ASI 2000

Name	Borden	Type	Culture	Reference
Huntingdon 1	AkGv-202	unknown	19 th C. Euro-Canadian	AMICK 2005
Huntingdon 2	AkGv-203	unknown	19 th C. Euro-Canadian	AMICK 2005
Samuel Arnold	AkGv-265	Homestead	Late 19 th C. Euro-Canadian	AMICK 2005
Burton	AkGv-276	Homestead	19 th C. Euro-Canadian	ASI 2007 †
Hunter	AkGv-277	Findspot	Woodland, Late	ASI 2007 †
--	AkGv-278	Findspot	Pre-contact First Nation	ASI 2007 †
James Moody	AkGv-294	Homestead	19 th C. Euro-Canadian	AMICK 2009
--	AkGv-297	Findspot	Archaic, Early	NDA 2009
--	AkGv-299	Findspot	Woodland, Early- Meadowood	NDA 2011
--	AkGv-300	Findspot	Archaic, Middle- Brewerton	NDA 2009
Richard Ager	AlGv-301	Homestead	Late 19 th C. Euro-Canadian	AMICK 2009

† Site within 300 metres of current right-of-way

1.3.3 Past Projects

The lands adjacent to Huntington Road have been in agricultural use for over 150 years but more rapid residential, commercial/ industrial development and highway expansion over the last 20 years has resulted in numerous archaeological assessments of adjacent lands (Figures 5, 6 and 7). Approximately, 2,825 metres of land adjacent to the east side of Huntington Road has already been subject to Stage 2 assessment by This Land Archaeology Inc. (2008a, 2008b, 2015), Archaeological Services Inc. (2007), New Directions Archaeology Limited (2009), The Archaeologists Inc. (2012a, 2012b) and AMICK Consultants Limited (2009). Approximately 1,170 metres on the west side of Huntington Road has also been subject to Stage 2 assessment by Archeoworks (2007, 2010).

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 GIS Methods

The existing right-of-way was determined using the Regional Municipality of York's Open Data (including property parcels, one-metre contours, water sources and orthoimagery) and supplemented with information from the Ministry of Natural Resources 1:10,000 scale Ontario Base Map (OBM) downloaded from the Geography Network Canada. Nineteenth and twentieth century maps and aerial photographs for County of York were georeferenced and relevant features were digitized (Figures 2-4). The limits of previous archaeological projects were added to mapping from maps provided in archaeological reports aligned with property parcel data. Disturbed areas and low-wet areas were added using field GPS, aerial photography and map data (Figures 5, 6 and 7). For simplicity, potential mapping only indicates areas where no further assessment is required and all other areas should be considered to have archaeological potential.

2.2 Field Methods

A. M. Archaeological Associates conducted a field visit that consisted of a visual inspection of the study area in order to assess the terrain and archaeological potential factors identified during the background research. The field inspection was undertaken to determine if there were areas of extensive and intensive disturbance and steeply sloped or wet areas, which had no or low archaeological potential. It was also intended to determine what survey strategies would be appropriate for a Stage 2 assessment, should it be required. Current conditions for the study area were photographed and the locations were logged by GPS (Plates 1-24). All property inspection was carried out from the Huntington Road right-of-way. The property inspection was carried out on May 5th, 2014 under partly cloudy skies and temperatures around 15°C.

2.3 Property Inspection

The lands within the Huntington Road right-of-way are primarily typical rural road conditions consisting of ditching and grading between the road shoulder and fence line (Plates 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21 and 22). The only sections with archaeological potential within right-of-way include the Nashville Cemetery, approximately 188 metres long and 12 metres wide, and in front of residential properties at 10555 and 10579 Huntington Road on the east side, approximately 105 metres long by 6 metres wide (Lot 24, Con. 9), and 10600 Huntington Road on the west side, approximately 200 metres long by 5 metres wide (Lot 24, Con. 10) (Plates 16, 18, 19 and 20).

In addition to Stage 2 test pits, any proposed impacts to the grassy strip between the cemetery fence and the road should be preceded by an investigation for any burials that may extend beyond the cemetery boundary into the right-of-way. This involves the mechanical stripping of topsoil so that the subsoil surface can be inspected for possible grave shafts. This activity has already taken place along the north, east and south sides of the Nashville Cemetery without finding any undocumented burials (TAI 2012a, 2012b).

The right-of-way widens slightly in front of the three above properties. There is a narrow strip of land with archaeological potential between the disturbed ditch of Huntington Road and the fully assessed area along the frontage of 10555 and 10579 Huntington Road (Plate 20). The right-of-way also widens in front of 10666 Huntington Road and the archaeological potential extends to the entirety of Lot 24, Concession 10 (Plate 19).

The largest disturbance on lands adjacent to the Huntington Road right-of-way is the intermodal transportation facility between Rutherford Road and Major Mackenzie Drive (Plates 7, 9 and 11). This facility opened in 1991 and was expanded to Huntington Road by 2001 (Old

Time Trains 2009). Large berms adjacent to the right-of-way indicated intensive disturbance to at least parts of Lots 16-19, Concession 10 or approximately 1,300 metres in length. However, there are two small areas both immediately south of creek crossings that may have archaeological potential (Figure 6).

Grading and fill were noted on Lot 16, Concession 9 during the field visit and confirmed on aerial photography from 2011-2012 available on York Region's Web Mapping Service (Plate 8). A commercial/ industrial development between 2007 and 2011 of the north half of Lot 12, Concession 10 has caused extensive and intensive disturbance (Plate 3). A linear corridor approximately ten metres wide on the east side of Huntington Road starting at Langstaff Road and extending northwards approximately 1000 metres to the north was observed as extensively disturbed in the field and on Google Earth imagery from 2009 (Plate 2). No reports of Stage 2 archaeological assessments prior to these disturbances could be found at the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport or with the archaeological consultants who provided reports of other projects in the study area.

The property at 8700 Huntington Road encompasses landscaped grounds around the heritage designated Robert Agar House and the associated buildings and driveways for a training facility (Plate 1). The extent of possible disturbances from landscaping could not be visually determined during the property visit or from aerial photography. Test pit assessment will needed to either fully assess or determine the extent of past disturbances will be required if there are any proposed impacts across the lawn adjacent to the Huntington Road right-of-way.

The 100 metre buffer around the focussed project study area of Huntington Road encompasses part of the Nashville Heritage Conservation District (HCD). This includes properties at 872, 904, 916, 926, 930, 960, 970 and 975 Nashville Road. The lands within the Nashville Road right-of-way are disturbed from modern services but the heritage listed properties and the neighbouring properties within 100 metres are considered to have archaeological potential and test pit assessment of these properties will be required if future impacts are proposed for these properties.

Less than 150 metres of the lands adjacent to the Huntington Road corridor are considered to have low potential due to low and wet conditions (Plates 5, 17 and 21). This includes the lands around the tributary streams of the Humber River and a small wetland just south of Nashville Road.

Table 4: Summary of assessment required and recommended methods.

East Side of Huntington Road					West Side of Huntington Road				
#	Lot	Con.	Length of required assessment	Methodology	#	Lot	Con.	Length of required assessment	Methodology
Part A									
1	11	9	325	100% PS	2	11	10	410	100% PS
3	12	9		Fully assessed	4	12	10	190	55% TP; 45% PS
5	13	9	400	75% PS; 25% TP	6	13	10		Fully assessed
7	14	9		Fully Stage 2 assessed; Stage 3 recommended at Burton site 70m beyond ROW	8	14	10		Fully assessed
9	15	9		Fully assessed	10	15	10		Fully assessed
11	16	9	250	70% TP; 30% PS	12	16	10	60	100% TP
13	17	9	300	66% TP; 33% PS	14	17	10		Disturbed
15	18	9	380	55% PS; 45% TP	16	18	10	70	100% PS
17	19	9	410	75% TP; 25% PS	18	19	10	200	100% PS
	20	9		na		20	10		na
PART B									
19	21	9		Fully assessed	20	21	10	410	100% PS
21	22	9		Fully assessed	22	22	10	410	100% PS
23	23	9		Fully assessed	24	23	10	410	55% PS; 45% TP
25	24	9	108+188	100% TP; 188 m topsoil stripping along Nashville Cemetery; 10555 & 10579 Huntington ROW	26	24	10	410	65% TP; 35% PS; 10600 Huntington ROW
27	25	9	210	100% TP including Nashville HCD lands	28	25	10	210	100% TP
TOTAL			2,360	metres	TOTAL			2,780	metres

Note: Length of required assessment is for lands immediately adjacent to ROW or within ROW. Percentages of assessment methods are for total lands within 100 metre buffer of Huntington Road.

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Almost all of the lands on 100 metres either side of Huntington Road had archaeological potential prior to the development that has occurred over the last 30 to 40 years. This is due to Huntington Road's (Part A and Part B) proximity to the tributary creeks and streams of the West Humber River watershed. Huntington Road is also a historic settlement road that facilitated the early nineteenth century settlement of at least five properties by 1860 and the subsequent settlement of as many as 16 houses by 1878. Since all of the study area around Huntington Road was determined to have had archaeological potential, the background research has focussed factors that indicate archaeological assessment is no longer required including previous assessments, extensive and intensive disturbances and permanent low and wet conditions.

Potential mapping indicates areas where no further assessment is required as well the areas that should be considered to have archaeological potential (Figures 5, 6 and 7).

In total, 2,360 metres (41%) of adjacent lands to the east and 2,780 metres (48%) to the west of the current Huntington Road right-of-way require Stage 2 archaeological assessment. Since the adjacent lands are a mix of agricultural fields, forest and residential properties, Stage 2 assessment methodologies should follow *Section 2.1.1 Pedestrian Survey* and *Section 2.1.2 Test Pit Survey* in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, 2011 (MTCS 2011: 30-32). Estimates of the proportion of pedestrian survey versus test pit survey are given in Table 4.

The pedestrian survey method involves systematically walking the property, mapping and collecting artifacts found on the ground surface. The following standards must be adhered to:

1. Actively or recently cultivated agricultural land must be subject to pedestrian survey.
2. Land to be surveyed must be recently ploughed. Use of chisel ploughs is not acceptable. In heavy clay soils ensure furrows are disked after ploughing to break them up further.
3. Land to be surveyed must be weathered by one heavy rainfall or several light rains to improve the visibility of archaeological resources.
4. Provide direction to the contractor undertaking the ploughing to plough deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing.
5. At least 80% of the ploughed ground surface must be visible. If surface visibility is below 80% (e.g., due to crop stubble, weeds, young crop growth), ensure the land is re-ploughed and weathered before surveying.
6. Space survey transects at maximum intervals of 5 m (20 survey transects per hectare).
7. When archaeological resources are found, decrease survey transects to 1 m intervals over a minimum of a 20 m radius around the find to determine whether it is an isolated find or part of a larger scatter. Continue working outward at this interval until the full extent of the surface scatter has been defined.
8. Collect all formal artifact types and diagnostic categories. For 19th century archaeological sites, also collect all refined ceramic sherds (or, for larger sites collect a sufficient sample to form the basis for accurate dating).
9. Based on professional judgment, strike a balance between gathering enough artifacts to document the archaeological site and leaving enough in place to relocate the site if it is necessary to conduct further assessment.

The test pit survey method involves systematically walking the property along regularly spaced transects, excavating small pits by hand at regular intervals and examining their contents. The following standards must be adhered to:

1. Test pit survey only on terrain where ploughing is not possible or viable, as in the following examples:
 - a. wooded areas
 - b. pasture with high rock content
 - c. abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth
 - d. orchards and vineyards that cannot be strip ploughed (planted in rows 5 m apart or less), gardens, parkland or lawns, any of which will remain in use for several years after the survey
 - e. properties where existing landscaping or infrastructure would be damaged. The presence of such obstacles must be documented in sufficient detail to demonstrate that ploughing or cultivation is not viable.
 - f. narrow (10 m or less) linear survey corridors (e.g., water or gas pipelines, road widening). This includes situations where there are planned impacts 10 m or less beyond the previously impacted limits on both sides of an existing linear corridor (e.g., two linear survey corridors on either side of an existing roadway). Where at the time of fieldwork the lands within the linear corridor meet the standards as stated under the above section on pedestrian survey land preparation, pedestrian survey must be carried out.
2. Space test pits at maximum intervals of 5 m (400 test pits per hectare) in areas less than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential.
3. Space test pits at maximum intervals of 10 m (100 test pits per hectare) in areas more than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential.
4. Test pit to within 1 m of built structures (both intact and ruins), or until test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance.
5. Ensure that test pits are at least 30 cm in diameter.
6. Excavate each test pit, by hand, into the first 5 cm of subsoil and examine the pit for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill.
7. Screen soil through mesh no greater than 6 mm.
8. Collect all artifacts according to their associated test pit.
9. Backfill all test pits unless instructed not to by the landowner.

In addition to the Stage 2 assessment of any adjacent lands that may be impacted by future design changes, any proposed impacts to the grassy strip (approximately 188 x 12 metres) between the Nashville Cemetery fence and the road should be preceded by an investigation for any burials that may extend beyond the cemetery boundary into the right-of-way as per *Section 2.2, Guideline 4 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011:40). This involves the mechanical stripping of topsoil so that the subsoil surface can be inspected for possible grave shafts. Guidance for excavation by mechanical topsoil removal can be found in *Section 4.2.3 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011: 78). This includes the use of heavy machinery with a smooth edged bucket that pulls away soil to avoid damage to the underlying levels, cessation of topsoil removal at or above the topsoil/ subsoil interface, prevention of subsoil surface drying that may obscure possible grave shafts, switching to hand excavation if it appears mechanical excavation will affect the integrity of features and the cleaning by shovel or trowel of all exposed surfaces.

Approximately, 2,825 metres (49%) of land adjacent to the east side of Huntington Road has already been subject to Stage 2 assessment by This Land Archaeology Inc. (2008a, 2008b, 2015), Archaeological Services Inc. (2007), New Directions Archaeology Limited 2009, The Archaeologists Inc. (2012a, 2012b) and AMICK Consultants Limited (2009). Approximately 1,170 metres (20%) on the west side of Huntington Road has also been subject to Stage 2 assessment by Archeoworks (2007, 2010).

The focussed project study area lands within the Huntington Road right-of-way are nearly all previously disturbed due to ditching and grading between the road shoulder and fence line. The only sections with archaeological potential within right-of-way include:

- the Nashville Cemetery consisting of approximately 188 metres by 8 metres requiring Stage 2 test pit assessment.
- Properties at 10555 and 10579 Huntington Road on the east side (Lot 24, Con. 9) a consisting of approximately 105 metres long by 6 metres wide requiring test pit assessment.
- Property at 10600 Huntington Road on the west side (Lot 24, Con. 10) consisting of approximately 200 metres long by 8 metres wide requiring test pit assessment.

The remaining lands adjacent to the Huntington Road right-of-way was determined to be disturbed (East: 4%; West 29%) or permanently low and wet (3% both sides).

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above information, the following recommendations can be made:

1. Any impacts to lands determined to have archaeological potential should be preceded by Stage 2 archaeological assessment using the appropriate methodology (Figures 5, 6 and 7; Table 4).
 - a. This includes lands within right-of-way to be assessed by test pits at 5-m intervals using 6-mm mesh:
 - i. the Nashville Cemetery consisting of approximately 188 metres by 8 metres requiring Stage 2 test pit assessment.
 - ii. Properties at 10555 and 10579 Huntington Road on the east side (Lot 24, Con. 9) consisting of approximately 105 metres long by 6 metres wide requiring test pit assessment.
 - iii. Property at 10600 Huntington Road on the west side (Lot 24, Con. 10) consisting of approximately 200 metres long by 8 metres wide requiring test pit assessment.
 - b. Lands beyond right-of-way including properties marked as numbers 1, 2, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27 to be assessed by either test pit or pedestrian survey at 5-m intervals as described in Table 4.
2. Any proposed impacts to the grassy strip (188 x 12 metres) between the Nashville Cemetery fence and the road should be preceded by a Stage 3 investigation for any burials that may extend beyond the cemetery boundary into the right-of-way. This involves the mechanical stripping of topsoil so that the subsoil surface can be inspected for possible grave shafts.
3. Lands that have previously been subject to Stage 2 assessment or are extensively and intensively disturbed or are permanently low and wet no longer have potential for significant archaeological remains and no further archaeological assessment is required.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. Advice on compliance with legislation is not part of the archaeological record. However, for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process, the report must include the following standard statements:
 - a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Culture 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 it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
 - b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or 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*.
 - c. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
 - d. The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, C.33 (when proclaimed in force) requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

Contacts: Heritage and Operations Unit, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport: (416) 314-7148
Registrar of Cemeteries, Cemeteries Regulation Unit: Michael D'Mello (416) 326-8404 or (416)-326-8393

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7.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: South view along west roadway at frontage of 8700 Huntington Road, Robert Agar house property that may have intact soils adjacent to ROW.



Plate 2: South view along east ditch and unknown linear disturbance beyond ROW.



Plate 3: South view along west roadway at recently developed property on west side of Huntington Road.



Plate 4: North view along east roadway at ditch and unknown linear disturbance beyond ROW.



Plate 5: South view along east side of Huntington Road south of creek



Plate 6: North view along east roadway at east ditch and unknown linear disturbance beyond ROW.



Plate 7: West view along west roadway across possibly undisturbed area between multimodal facility and Rutherford Road.



Plate 8: North view along east roadway at disturbed area just north of Rutherford Road.



Plate 9: South view along west roadway at agricultural field with berms around multimodal transportation facility in background.



Plate 10: South view along east roadway at disturbed area along east side of Huntington Road.



Plate 11: South view along west roadway at agricultural field with berms around multimodal transportation facility in background



Plate 12: South view along east roadway at fallow field just south of creek.



Plate 13: North view along west roadway overlooking slope to agricultural field.



Plate 14: South view along east roadway at road cut within ROW and agricultural field beyond ROW.



Plate 15: North view of ditching within west ROW and agricultural field beyond ROW.



Plate 16: South view of ditch west of Huntington Road and archaeological potential across lawn.



Plate 17: South view along west roadway at agricultural field separated from fallow area by minor stream.



Plate 18: South view along west roadway with grassy strip along front of Nashville Cemetery on right and slope to ditch on left.



Plate 19: South view across lawn of 10600 Huntington address with archaeological potential.



Plate 20: South view across lawn of 10579 Huntington address with archaeological potential.



Plate 21: North view along Huntington Road showing wet areas on both west and east sides of roadway.



Plate 22: North view along east side of Huntington Road showing ditching and potential beyond right-of-way.



Plate 23: West view along Nashville Road on west side of Huntington Road.



Plate 24: East view along Nashville Road on east side of Huntington Road

8.0 MAPS

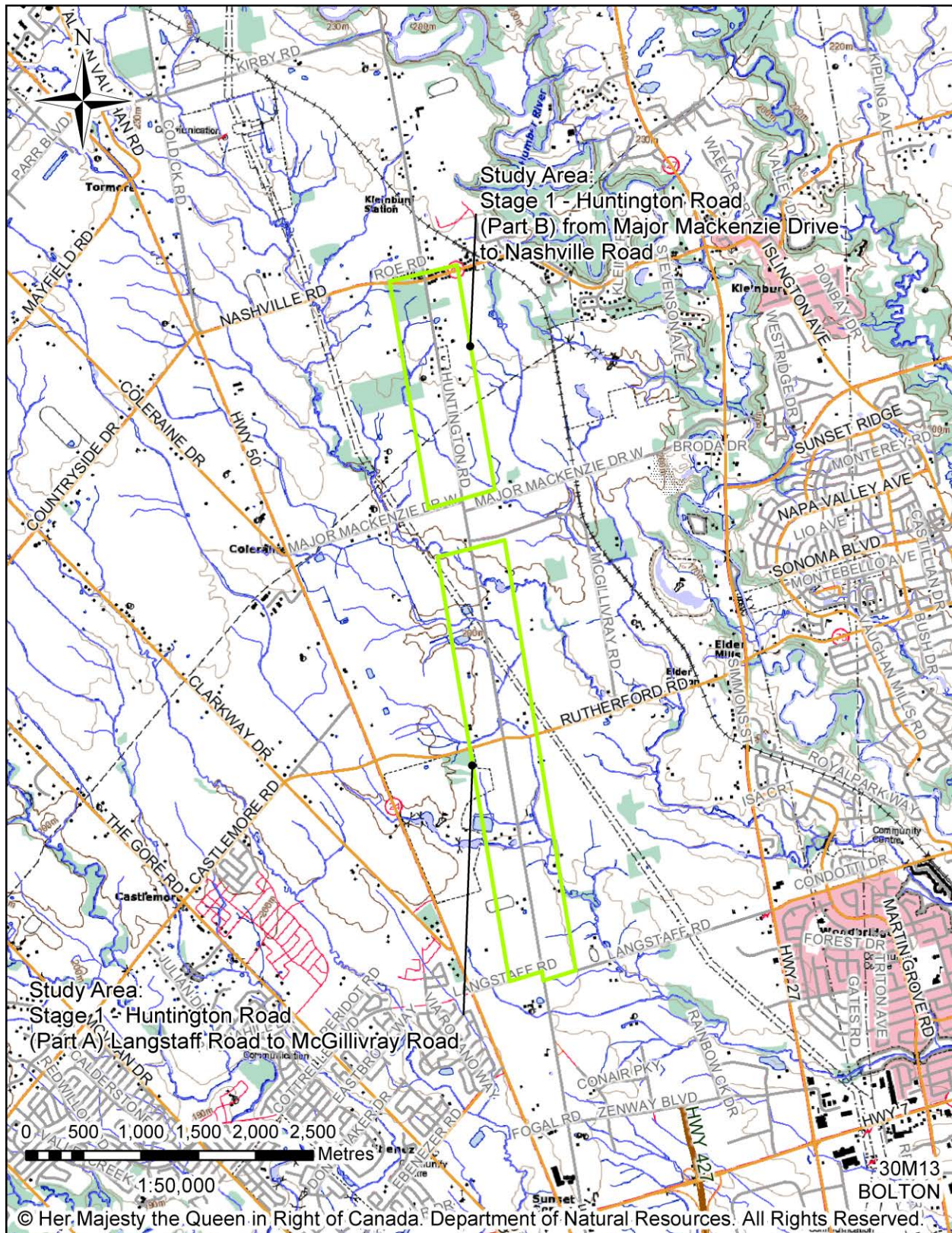


Figure 1: Location of the study area at 1:50,000 scale (NTS maps 30M13) (Natural Resources Canada 2010).

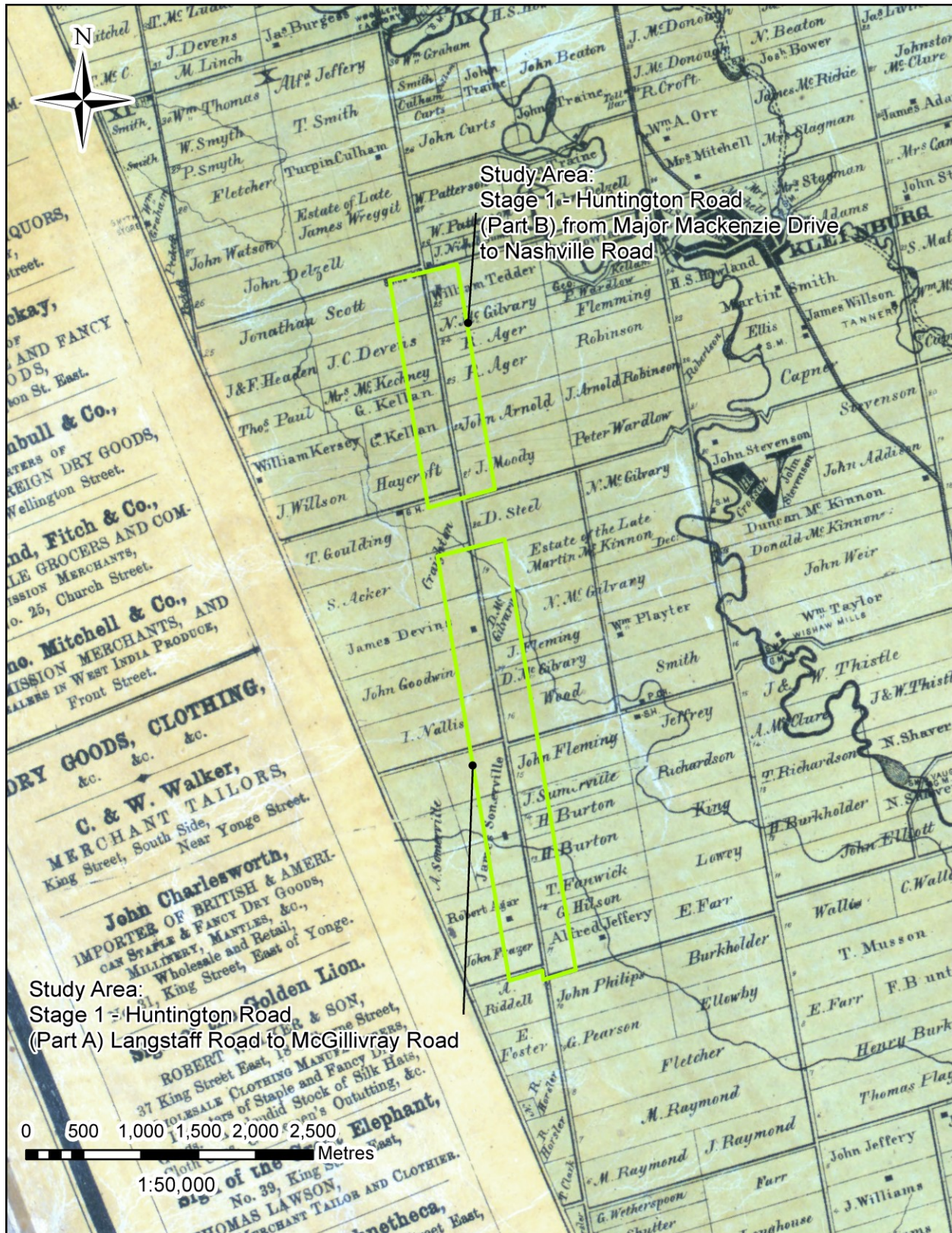


Figure 2: Study area shown on 1860 Tremaine map (Tremaine 1860; Reproduced from University of Toronto Map Library).

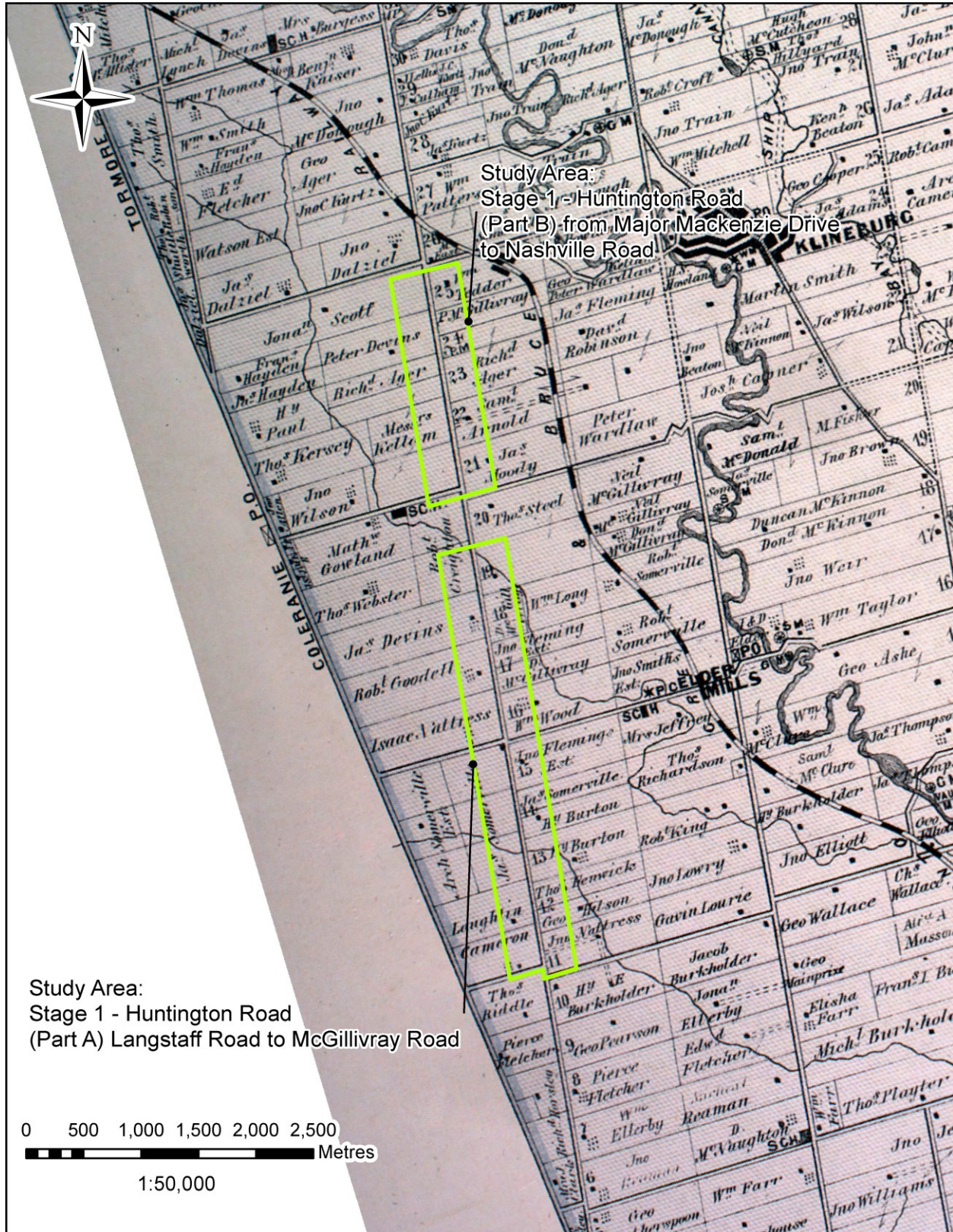


Figure 3: Study area shown on 1878 Vaughan Township map (1878 Miles and Company; Reproduced from McGill University).

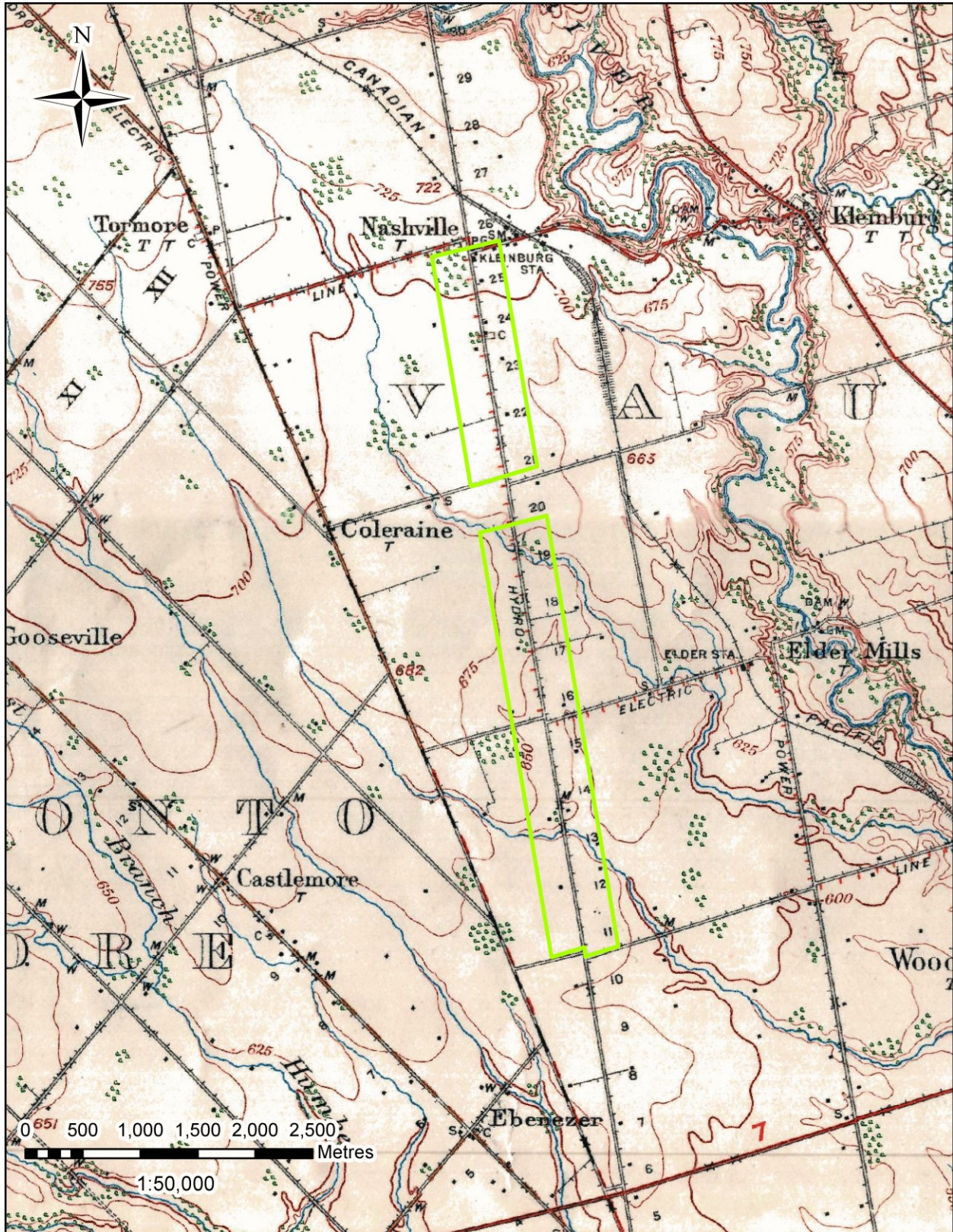


Figure 4: Topographic map of the Huntington Road study areas in 1934 showing smaller size of cemetery and two creeks

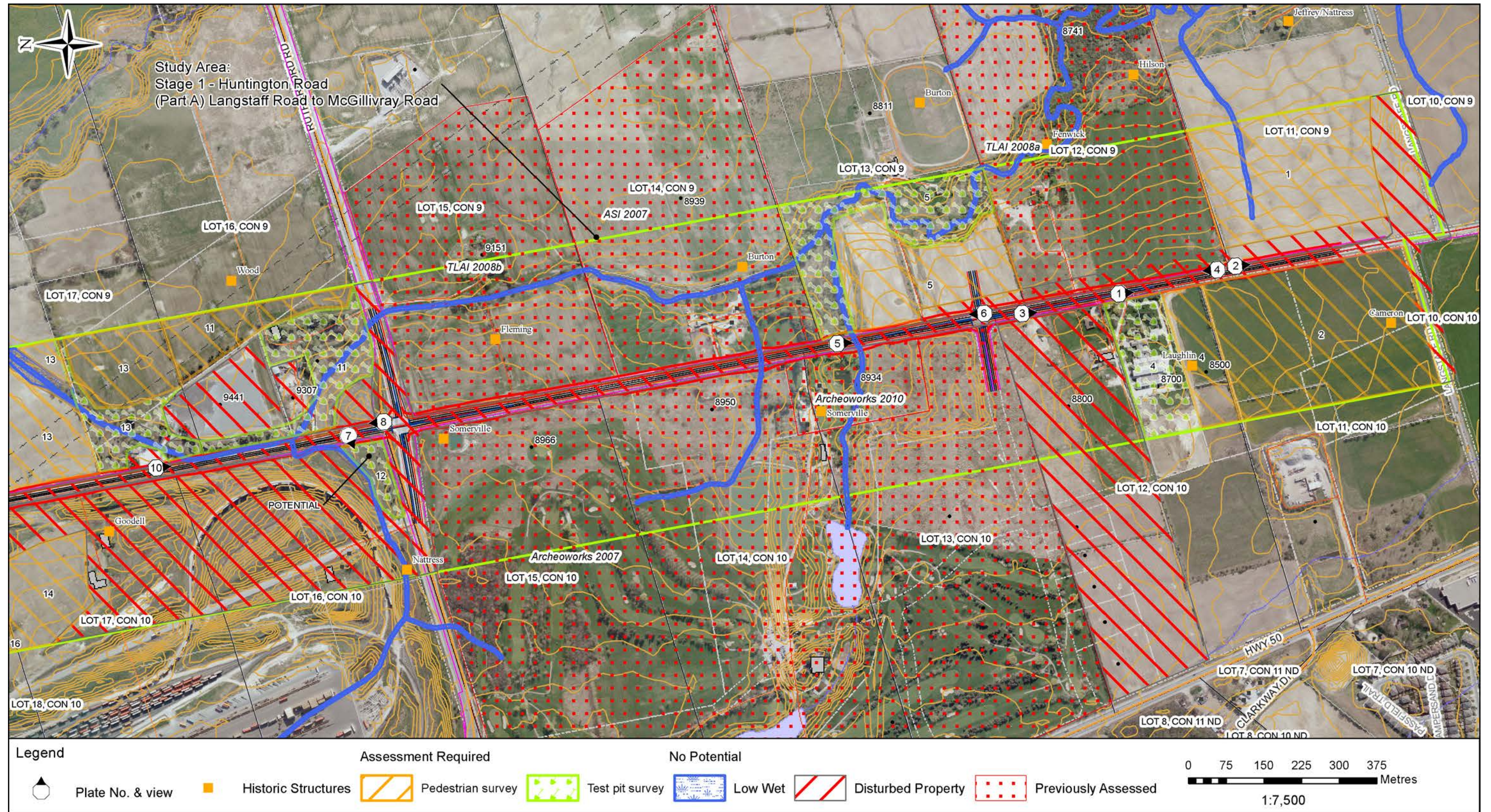


Figure 5: Huntington Road, south section Part A, study area with archaeological potential, disturbances, previous assessments, wet areas, historic structures, one-metre contours and photo views.



Figure 6: Huntington Road, north section Part A, study area with archaeological potential, disturbances, previous assessments, wet areas, historic structures, one-metre contours and photo views.

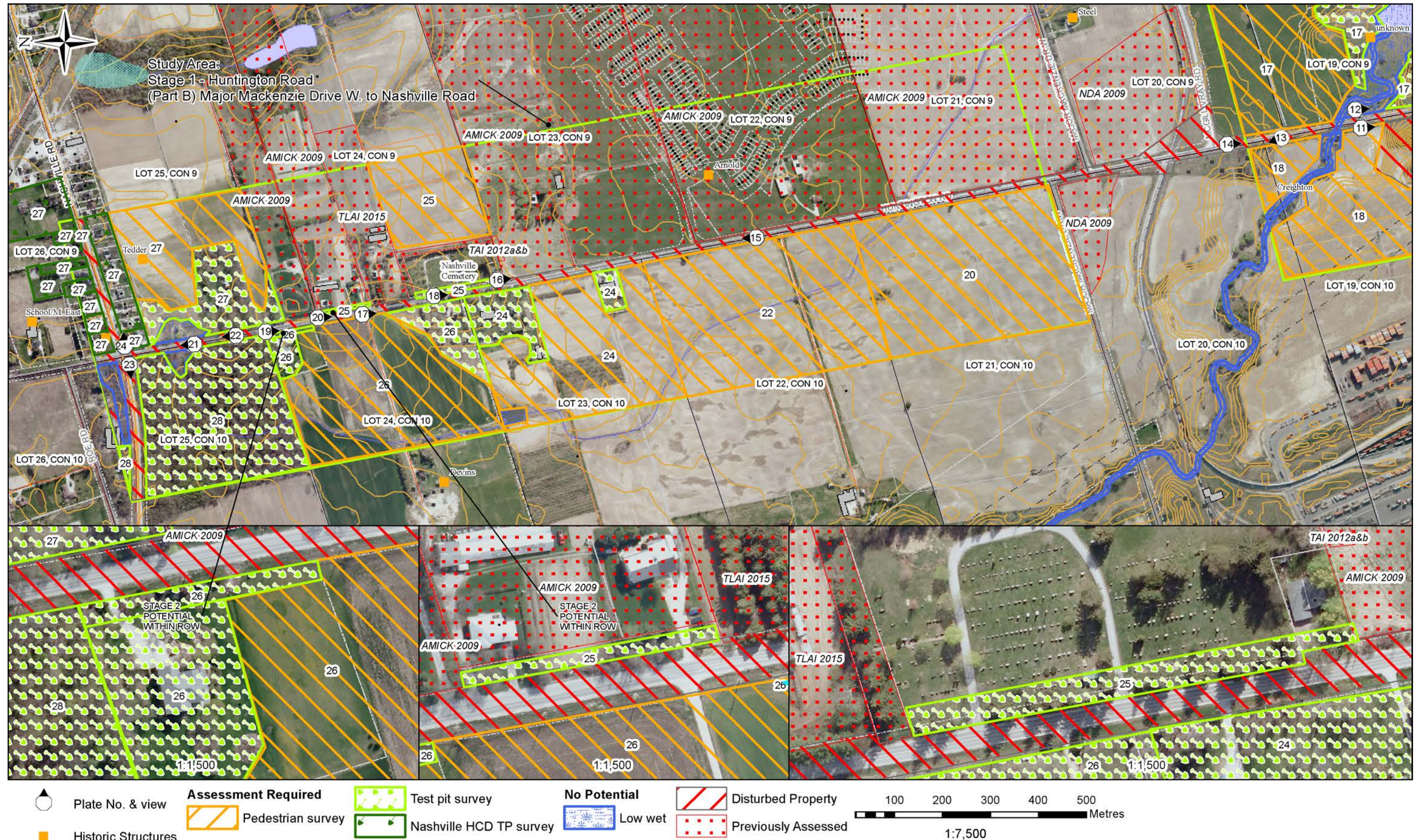


Figure 7: Huntington Road, Part B, study area with archaeological potential, disturbances, previous assessments, wet areas, historic structures, one-metre contours and photo views.