

ARCHEOWORKS INC.

**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for the
Proposed Nobleton Well 2 Facility Upgrades at 22 Faris Avenue
Within Part of Lot 5, Concession 9
In the Geographic Township of King (South)
Historic York County
Now in the Township of King
Regional Municipality of York
Ontario**

**Project #: 145-NO1749-16
Licensee (#): Kassandra Aldridge (P439)
PIF #: P439-0158-2023**

Original Report

June 7, 2023

Presented to:

ETO Engineering

9030 Leslie Street, Unit 300

Richmond Hill, Ontario

L4B 1G2

T: 289.599.7755

Prepared by:

Archeoworks Inc.

16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029

Newmarket, Ontario

L3X 1X4

T: 416.676.5597

F: 647.436.1938

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archeoworks Inc. was previously retained to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) in support of the Nobleton Water and Wastewater Class Environmental Assessment (EA) project area (*Archeoworks Inc.*, 2022 – P439-0088-2020). Comprising this project area were three water system servicing components (Existing Well 2; Well Site F; Existing Well 5 and Potential Well Site H) and four wastewater servicing system components (Forcemain Route; Nobleton Water Resource Recovery Facility (WRRF); Janet Avenue Sewage Pumping Station (SPS); and the Nobleton WRRF Outfall Route). The Stage 1 AA found parts of the seven water and wastewater system servicing components to retain archaeological potential and Stage 2 AA was recommended, as required by the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists ('2011 S&G')* published by the *Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)*.

Archeoworks Inc. was subsequently retained by *ETO Engineering* to conduct a Stage 2 AA for the proposed Nobleton Well 2 facility upgrades, located at municipal address 22 Faris Avenue (the “study area”). The study area is located within part of Lot 5, Concession 9, in the Geographic Township of King (South), historic York County, now in the Township of King, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario, with a total area of approximately 0.14 hectares.

As per the results of the Stage 1 background research and property inspection, portions of the study area were exempted from requiring Stage 2 AA. Those areas previously identified as having archaeological potential removed and identified as having no or low archaeological potential required no additional archaeological investigation within the scope of this project (*Archeoworks Inc.*, 2022). Although it was subsequently determined that the existing water feature in the study area is not a natural waterbody, but is of modern construction to facilitate drainage for the surrounding subdivision, it is nevertheless a feature that does not retain archaeological potential and did not require further AA.

During the Stage 2 AA, the remainder of the study area, consisting of manicured lawn, was subjected to a test pit form of survey at ten-metre intervals. Disturbed soil conditions were encountered in all areas from previous grading, installation of utilities and extensive landscaping. No undisturbed pockets of soil were identified and no archaeological resources were encountered during test pit survey. It is therefore recommended that this property be cleared of further archaeological concern.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
TABLE OF CONTENTS	II
PROJECT PERSONNEL.....	III
1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT	1
1.1 OBJECTIVES	1
1.2 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT	1
1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT	2
1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT.....	10
2.0 FIELD METHODS.....	17
2.1 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	17
2.2 DEEP AND EXTENSIVE DISTURBANCES	17
2.3 TEST PIT SURVEY.....	18
3.0 RECORD OF FINDS	19
4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS	20
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	21
6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION.....	22
7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES.....	23
7.1 BACKGROUND RESEARCH	23
7.2 MAP IMAGERY.....	28
APPENDICES	30
APPENDIX A: MAPS	31
APPENDIX B: HURON-WENDAT NATION HISTORY.....	41
APPENDIX C: IMAGES.....	42
APPENDIX D: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD.....	44
LIST OF TABLES	
TABLE 1: PRE-CONTACT PERIOD	2
TABLE 2: CONTACT PERIOD	6
TABLE 3: SUMMARY OF STRUCTURES AND PROPERTY OWNERS/OCCUPANTS DOCUMENTED IN THE 1860 TREMAINE'S MAP AND THE 1878 ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS IN THE STUDY AREA	9
TABLE 4: CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES WITHIN 300 METRES OF THE STUDY AREA	11
TABLE 5: REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN ONE KILOMETRE OF THE STUDY AREA.....	12
TABLE 6: PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS WITHIN PROXIMITY TO THE STUDY AREA.....	12

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director Kassandra Aldridge – MCM licence P439

Field Director..... Ian Boyce – MCM licence P1059

Field Archaeologist..... Kassandra Aldridge

Historical Research..... Lee Templeton – MCM licence R454

Graphics Cassandra Lamoureux
Lee Templeton

Report Preparation Cassandra Lamoureux

Report Review..... Kim Slocki – MCM licence P029

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (AA), as outlined by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('2011 S&G') published by the *Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism* (MCM) (2011), are as follows:

- To document all archaeological resources on the property;
- To determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and,
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

1.2 Development Context

The York Regional Water and Wastewater Master Plan has identified the community of Nobleton, located in the Township of King, Regional Municipality of York, as an area of future growth of up to 10,800 people by 2041. However, Nobleton's growth is limited by the existing water and wastewater systems that do not have enough capacity to service the projected population growth. Therefore, the Nobleton Water and Wastewater Schedule "C" Class Environmental Assessment (EA) was completed in 2021 with the objective of identifying long-term water solutions to support forecasted growth in Nobleton to 2041 while optimizing the use of existing regional infrastructure.

Archeoworks Inc. was previously retained to conduct the Stage 1 AA for the Nobleton Water and Wastewater Class EA project area, roughly bounded by 8th Concession Road, 15th Sideroad, 10th Concession Road, King Road, 11th Concession Road, and traveling approximately 350 metres north of King Vaughan Road. The project area is located in part of Lots 1-8, Concession 7; Lots 1-10, Concessions 8-9; Lots 1-6, Concession 10; and Lots 1-4, Concession 11 – as well as the road allowances in between – in the Geographic Township of King (South), historic York County, now in the Township of King and City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. To support the proposed upgrades within the project area, seven water and wastewater system servicing components were specifically reviewed (*see Appendix A – Map 1*).

The Stage 1 AA background research established elevated potential for the recovery of archaeologically significant materials within the project area as a whole (*Archeoworks Inc.*, 2022 – P439-0088-2020).

Archeoworks Inc. was subsequently retained by *ETO Engineering* to conduct the Stage 2 AA for the proposed Nobleton Well 2 facility upgrades, located at municipal address 22 Faris Avenue. This property will be the subject of the report documented herein and referred to as the "study area." As per the Stage 1 AA, this site was identified as containing deep and extensive

disturbances, physical features of low/no archaeological potential, and areas retaining archaeological potential requiring Stage 2 AA (Archeoworks Inc., 2022).

Well 2 was originally drilled in 1961 and upgraded recently in 2004. It has a maximum permitted rate of 22.7 L/s, however, the existing well pump is undersized and can only deliver ± 18 L/s. The study area is located within part of Lot 5, Concession 9, in the Geographic Township of King (South), historic York County, now in the Township of King, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario (*see Appendix A – Map 2*). The study area has a total area of approximately 0.14 hectares.

This study was triggered by the *Ontario Environmental Assessment Act*. The Stage 2 AA was conducted under the project direction of Ms. Cassandra Aldridge, under the archaeological consultant licence number P439, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990; amended 2022) and 2011 S&G. Permission to investigate the study area was granted by ETO Engineering on March 20th, 2023.

1.3 Historical Context

To establish the historical context and archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* previously conducted the Stage 1 AA (2022). This report included a comprehensive review of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian settlement history, available historical mapping, topographic mapping, aerial photographs and orthophotographs. The results of this background research, as it pertains to the study area, are summarized below.

1.3.1 Pre-Contact Period

The pre-contact period of Southern Ontario includes numerous Indigenous groups that continually progressed and developed within the environment they inhabited (Ferris, 2013, p.13). **Table 1** includes a brief overview and summary of the pre-contact Indigenous history of Southern Ontario.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN (Early)		
Early	ca. 11000 to 8500 BC	Small groups of nomadic hunter-gatherers who utilized seasonal and naturally available resources; sites are rare; hunted in small family groups who periodically gathered into larger groups/bands during favourable periods in the hunting cycle; campsites used during travel episodes and found in well-drained soils in elevated situations; sites also found along glacial features (e.g., glacial lake shorelines/strandlines) due to current understanding of regional geological history; artifacts include fluted and lanceolate stone points, scrapers and dart heads. - Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield Fluted Points (Early Paleo-Indian) - Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolates (Late Paleo-Indian) (Ellis and Deller, 1990, pp.37-64; Ellis, 2013, p.37; Wright, 1994, p.25).
Late	ca. 8500 to 7500 BC	

**STAGE 2 AA FOR NOBLETON WELL 2 FACILITY UPGRADES AT 22 FARIS AVENUE
TOWNSHIP OF KING, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO**

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes		
ARCHAIC (Middle)				
Early	ca. 7800 to 6000 BC	Descendants of Paleo-Indian ancestors; lithic scatters are the most commonly encountered site type; trade networks appear; artifacts include reformed fluted and lanceolate stone points with notched bases to attach to wooden shaft; ground-stone tools shaped by grinding and polishing; stone axes, adzes and bow and arrow; Shield Archaic in Northern Ontario introduced copper tools.		
Middle	ca. 6000 to 2000 BC	- Side-notched, corner-notched, bifurcate projectile points (Early Archaic) - Stemmed, Otter Creek/Other Side-notched, Brewerton side and corner-notched projectile points (Middle Archaic) - Narrow Point, Broad Point, Small Point projectile points (Late Archaic) (Dawson, 1983, pp.8-14; Ellis et al., 1990, pp.65-124; Ellis, 2013, pp.41-46; Wright, 1994, pp.26-28).		
Late	ca. 2500 to 500 BC	<table><tr><td>Oral Traditions</td></tr><tr><td>Oral traditions of the Algonquian-speaking <i>Michi Saagiig</i> (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) assert that they, “are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods” (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1).</td></tr></table>	Oral Traditions	Oral traditions of the Algonquian-speaking <i>Michi Saagiig</i> (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) assert that they, “are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods” (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1).
Oral Traditions				
Oral traditions of the Algonquian-speaking <i>Michi Saagiig</i> (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) assert that they, “are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods” (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1).				
WOODLAND (Late)				
Early	ca. 800 to AD 1	Evolved out of the Late Archaic Period; introduction of pottery (ceramic) where the earliest were coil-formed, under fired and likely utility usage; two primary cultural complexes: Meadowood (broad extent of occupation in Southern Ontario) and Middlesex (restricted to Eastern Ontario); poorly understood settlement-subsistence patterns; artifacts include cache blades, and side-notched points that were often recycled into other tool forms; primarily Onondaga chert; intensive exploitation of quarries in southeastern Ontario; commonly associated with Saugeen and Point Peninsula complexes. - Meadowood side-notched projectile points (Dawson, 1983, pp.15-19; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.89-97; Gagné, 2015; Spence et al., 1990, pp.125-142; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61; Wright, 1994, pp.29-30).		
Middle	ca. 200 BC to AD 700	Three primary cultural complexes in Southern Ontario: Point Peninsula (generally located throughout south-central and eastern Southern Ontario), Saugeen (generally located southwestern Southern Ontario), and Couture (generally located in southwestern-most part of Ontario); “given the dynamics of hunter-gatherer societies, with high levels of interaction and intermarriage among neighbouring groups, one would not expect the existence of discrete cultures” and the “homogeneity of these complexes have been challenged” (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.98); introduction of large “house” structures and substantial middens; settlements have dense debris cover indicating increased degree of sedentism; incipient horticulture; burial mounds present; shared preference for stamped, scallop-edged or tooth-like decoration, but each cultural complex had distinct pottery forms; Laurel Culture (ca. 500 BC to AD 1000) established in boreal forests of Northern Ontario. - Saugeen Point projectile points (Saugeen) - Vanport Point projectile points (Couture) - Snyder Point projectile points - Laurel stemmed and corner-notched projectile points (Dawson, 1983, pp.15-19; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.97-102; Gagné, 2015; Hessel. 1993. pp.8-9; Spence et al.. 1990. pp.142-170; Williamson. 2013. pp.48-		

**STAGE 2 AA FOR NOBLETON WELL 2 FACILITY UPGRADES AT 22 FARIS AVENUE
TOWNSHIP OF KING, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO**

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes		
		61; Wright, 1994, pp.28-33; Wright, 1999, pp.629-649).		
Late Woodland				
Late (Transitional)	ca. AD 600 to 1000	<p>Earliest Iroquoian development in Southern Ontario is Princess Point which exhibits few continuities from earlier developments with no apparent predecessors; hypothesized to have migrated into Ontario, but more recent research of ceramic data from the Rice Lake-Trent River region determined early Iroquoian development to be an in situ cultural development (Curtis, 2014, p.190); the settlement data is limited, but oval houses are present; introduction of maize/corn horticulture; artifacts include 'Princess Point Ware' vessels that are cord roughened, with horizontal lines and exterior punctation; smoking pipes and ground stone tools are rare; continuity of Princess Point and Late Woodland Iroquoian groups.</p> <p>- Triangular projectile points (Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.102-106; Fox, 1990, pp.171-188; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3).</p> <table><tr><th>Oral Traditions</th></tr><tr><td><p>According to their oral traditions, the north shore of Lake Ontario in Southern Ontario was occupied throughout the entire Late Woodland Period by the <i>Michi Saagiig</i> (Mississauga Anishinaabeg); their traditional territory extended north where they would hunt and trap during the winter months, followed by a return to Lake Ontario in the spring and summer; "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" (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1); oral traditions speak of people (the Iroquois) coming into their territory between AD 500-1000 who wished to establish villages and grow corn; treaties were made allowing the Iroquois to stay in their traditional territories (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3).</p><p>This oral tradition is contrary to other First Nation communities based on both archaeological evidence and their oral traditions (<i>see Appendix B</i>).</p></td></tr></table>	Oral Traditions	<p>According to their oral traditions, the north shore of Lake Ontario in Southern Ontario was occupied throughout the entire Late Woodland Period by the <i>Michi Saagiig</i> (Mississauga Anishinaabeg); their traditional territory extended north where they would hunt and trap during the winter months, followed by a return to Lake Ontario in the spring and summer; "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" (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1); oral traditions speak of people (the Iroquois) coming into their territory between AD 500-1000 who wished to establish villages and grow corn; treaties were made allowing the Iroquois to stay in their traditional territories (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3).</p> <p>This oral tradition is contrary to other First Nation communities based on both archaeological evidence and their oral traditions (<i>see Appendix B</i>).</p>
Oral Traditions				
<p>According to their oral traditions, the north shore of Lake Ontario in Southern Ontario was occupied throughout the entire Late Woodland Period by the <i>Michi Saagiig</i> (Mississauga Anishinaabeg); their traditional territory extended north where they would hunt and trap during the winter months, followed by a return to Lake Ontario in the spring and summer; "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" (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1); oral traditions speak of people (the Iroquois) coming into their territory between AD 500-1000 who wished to establish villages and grow corn; treaties were made allowing the Iroquois to stay in their traditional territories (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3).</p> <p>This oral tradition is contrary to other First Nation communities based on both archaeological evidence and their oral traditions (<i>see Appendix B</i>).</p>				
Early	ca. AD 900 to 1300	<p>Two Iroquoian cultures in Southern Ontario: Glen Meyer (located primarily in southwestern Ontario from Long Point on Lake Erie to southwestern shore of Lake Huron) and Pickering (encompassed north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing); the abandonment of these two phases "were expressed early on, with the recognition that local site sequences were more or less continuous through what has been classified as distinct phases" (Birch, 2015, p.271); early houses were small and elliptical; developed into multi-family longhouses and some small, semi-permanent palisade villages; adoption of greater variety of harvest goods; increase in corn-yielding sites; well-made and thin-walled clay vessels with stamping, incising and punctation; crudely made smoking pipes, and worked bone/antler present; evolution of ossuary burials; grave goods are rare and not usually associated with a specific individual.</p> <p>- Triangular-shaped, basally concave projectile points with downward projecting corners or spurs (Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.106-109; Williamson, 1990, pp.291-320).</p>		
Middle	ca. AD 1300 to 1400	<p>Two Iroquoian cultures in Southern Ontario: Uren and Middleport; increase in village sizes (0.5 to 1.7 hectares) and campsites (0.1 to 0.6 hectares) appear;</p>		

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes		
		<p>some with palisades; classic longhouse takes form; increasing reliance on maize and other cultigens such as beans and squash; intensive exploitation of locally available land and water resources; decorated clay vessels decrease; well-developed clay pipe complex that includes effigy pipes; from Middleport emerged the Huron-Wendat, Petun, Neutral Natives and the Erie.</p> <p>- Triangular and (side of corner or corner removed) notched projectile points</p> <p>- Middleport Triangular and Middleport Notched projectile points (Dodd et al., 1990, pp.321-360; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.109-115).</p>		
Late	ca. AD 1400 to 1600	<p>Two major Iroquoian groups: the Neutral Natives to the west of the Niagara Escarpment and the Huron-Wendat to the east; traditionally, the Huron-Wendat territory stretched “from the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and up along the Saint Lawrence Valley on both sides of the Saint Lawrence River all the way up to the Great Lakes. Huronia, included in Wendake South, represents a part of the ancestral territory of the Huron-Wendat Nation in Ontario. It extends from Lake Nipissing in the North to Lake Ontario in the south and Île Perrot in the East and Owend [sic] Sound in the West” and they “formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent” (per.comm. R.Gaudreau-Couture, 21 June 2022); within this area, Huron-Wendat “concentrations of sites occur in the areas of the Humber River valley, the Rouge and Duffin Creek valleys, the lower Trent valley, Lake Scugog, the upper Trent River and Simcoe County” (Ramsden, 1990, p.363); longhouses; villages enlarged to 100 longhouses clustered together as horticulture (maize, squash and beans) gained importance in subsistence patterns; villages chosen for proximity to water, arable soils, available fire wood and defensible position; diet supplemented with fish; ossuaries; tribe/band formation; gradual relocation to north of Lake Simcoe.</p> <p>- many trails used throughout the area including the Toronto Carrying Place Trail which travelled along the Humber River and the Rouge River connecting Lake Ontario to Lake Simcoe.</p> <p>(Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.115-122; Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Ramsden, 1990, pp.361-384; TRCA, 2007, p.9; Warrick, 2000, p.446; Warrick, 2008, p.15).</p> <table><tr><th>Oral Traditions</th></tr><tr><td>During this time, the Algonquian-speaking groups of the Anishinaabeg (e.g., Ojibway/Chippewa, Odawa, Mississaugas, Algonquin, and others) maintained stable relations with Iroquoian-speaking groups (e.g., Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun) who continued to establish settlements in Southern Ontario, according to <i>Michi Saagiig</i> oral tradition (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1).</td></tr></table>	Oral Traditions	During this time, the Algonquian-speaking groups of the Anishinaabeg (e.g., Ojibway/Chippewa, Odawa, Mississaugas, Algonquin, and others) maintained stable relations with Iroquoian-speaking groups (e.g., Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun) who continued to establish settlements in Southern Ontario, according to <i>Michi Saagiig</i> oral tradition (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1).
Oral Traditions				
During this time, the Algonquian-speaking groups of the Anishinaabeg (e.g., Ojibway/Chippewa, Odawa, Mississaugas, Algonquin, and others) maintained stable relations with Iroquoian-speaking groups (e.g., Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun) who continued to establish settlements in Southern Ontario, according to <i>Michi Saagiig</i> oral tradition (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1).				

1.3.2 Contact Period

The contact period of Southern Ontario is defined by European arrival, interaction and influence with the established Indigenous communities of Southern Ontario. **Table 2** includes an overview of some of the main developments that occurred during the contact period of Southern Ontario.

Table 2: Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
European Contact	ca. AD 1600s	The Anishinaabeg (e.g., Mississauga, Ojibway, Chippewa, Odawa, Algonquin, and others) continued to inhabit Ontario, alongside Iroquoian-speaking groups such as the Huron-Wendat north of Lake Simcoe and the Neutral (<i>Attiewandaron</i>) in the Niagara Peninsula; inter-marriage between Algonquian- and Iroquoian-speaking groups; French arrival into Ontario; numerous Huron-Wendat villages north of Lake Simcoe in and around the City of Barrie (“Huronía”); extensive trade relationship with Huron-Wendat and French established; trade goods begin to replace traditional tools/items; Jesuit and Récollets missionaries; epidemics (Fox and Garrad, 2004, p.124; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3; Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Trigger, 1994, pp.47-55; Warrick, 2008, pp.12, 245).
		<i>Oral Traditions</i>
		Mississauga Anishinaabeg oral traditions tell of Algonquian-speaking groups wintering with Iroquoian neighbours, resulting in a complex archaeological record; oral traditions also speak of Anishinaabeg “paddling away” to their northern hunting territories to escape disease and warfare in Southern Ontario at this time (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3).
Five Nations of Iroquois (Haudenosaunee)	ca. AD 1650s	The Five (later Six) Nations (Mohawk, Seneca, Oneida, Onondaga and Cayuga; later included the Tuscarora) of Iroquois (or Haudenosaunee), originally located south of the Great Lakes, engaged in warfare with Huron-Wendat neighbours as their territory no longer yielded enough furs; the Five Nations, armed with Dutch firearms, attacked and destroyed numerous Huron-Wendat villages in 1649-50; the groups that remained became widely dispersed throughout the Great Lakes region but remained an independent Nation; the Huron-Wendat ultimately resettled near Quebec City (forming the oldest First Nations community in Canada), in southwestern Ontario and in America; the Five Nations established settlements along the northern shoreline of Lake Ontario at strategic locations along canoe-and-portage routes and used territory for extensive fur trade; Seneca villages included Ganatsekwyagon (or Gandesetaigon) at the mouth of the Rouge River, and Teiaiagon at a bend near the mouth of the Humber River; European fur trade and exploration continued (Abler and Tooker, 1978, p.506; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.2; Robinson, 1965, pp.15-16; Schmalz, 1991, pp.12-34; Trigger, 1994, pp.53-59; Warrick, 2008, p.208; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
Anishinaabeg Return (and Arrival)	ca. AD 1650s to 1700s	Some narratives tell of Anishinaabeg groups either returning (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.2) or moving by military conquest (MCFN, 2017) to Southern Ontario in the 1690s; battles fought throughout, ultimately resulting in most of the Five Nations being driven out of Southern Ontario and returning to their lands south of the Great Lakes (and some remained in parts of Southern Ontario); the English referred to those Algonquian-speaking groups that settled in the area bounded by Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron as Chippewas or Ojibwas (Smith, 2002, p.107); ‘ <i>Mississauga</i> ’ term applied to Anishinaabeg bands living on the north shore of Lake Ontario; they were focused on hunting/fishing/gathering with little emphasis on agriculture; temporary and moveable houses (wigwam) left little archaeological material behind; multiple settlements throughout Southern Ontario; the study area is within the traditional territory of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation who state they, “were the original owners of the territory embraced in the following

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		description, namely commencing at Long Point on Lake Erie thence eastward along the shore of the Lake to the Niagara River. Then down the River to Lake Ontario, then northward along the shore of the Lake to the River Rouge east of Toronto then up that river to the dividing ridge to the head waters of the River Thames then southward to Long Point the place of the beginning” (MCFN, 2017) (Gibson, 2006, pp.35-41; Hathaway, 1930, p.433; Johnston, 2004, pp.9-10; McMillan and Yellowhorn, 2004, pp.110-111; Smith, 2013, pp.16-20; Trigger, 1994, pp.57-59; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
Trade, Peace and Conflict	ca. AD 1700 to 1770s	Great Peace negotiations of 1701 in Montreal established peace around the Great Lakes; collectively referred to the Anishinaabeg and Five Nations of Iroquois as the First Nations; European commerce and exploration resumed; the Anishinaabeg continued to trade with both the English and the French; beginnings of the Métis and their communities; skirmishes between France and Britain as well as their respective First Nations allies erupt in 1754 (“French and Indian Wars”) and forms part of the larger Seven Years’ War; French defeat transferred the territory of New France to British control; Treaty of Paris (1763); Royal Proclamation of 1763 “states explicitly that Indigenous people reserved all land not ceded by or purchased from them” (Hall, 2019a); the Proclamation established framework for how treaties were negotiated (by only the King or an assigned representative of the King, and only at a public meeting called for this specific purpose) and established the “constitutional basis for the future negotiations of Indigenous treaties in British North America” (Hall, 2019a); the Proclamation established the British administration of North American territories ceded by France to Britain; uprising by several First Nations groups against British (“Pontiac’s War”); fur trade continued until Euro-Canadian settlement (Abler and Tooker, 1978, pp.505-517; Hall, 2019a; Jaenen, 2013; Johnston, 2004, pp.13-14; Schmalz, 1991, pp.35-62, 81; Surtees, 1994, pp.92-97; Tooker, 1978, pp.418-441).
Early British Administration and Euro-Canadian Settlement	ca. AD 1770s to 1790s	American Revolutionary War (1775-1783) drove large numbers of United Empire Loyalists (those who were loyal to the British Crown), military petitioners, and groups who faced persecution in the United States to re-settle in Upper Canada; Treaty of Paris (1783) formally recognized the independence of the United States; Province of Quebec divided in 1791 into sparsely populated Upper Canada (now southern Ontario) and culturally French Lower Canada (now southern Quebec); Jay’s Treaty of 1795 establishes American/Canadian border along the Great Lakes; large parts of Upper Canada opened to settlement from the British Isles and continental Europe after land cession treaties were negotiated by the British Crown with various First Nations groups (Government of Ontario, 2021; Hall, 2019b; Jaenen, 2014; Surtees, 1994, p.110; Sutherland, 2014).

1.3.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement Period (AD 1800s to present)

1.3.3.1 Land Treaties

In 1787, senior officials from the Indian Department met with representatives of certain Anishinaabeg groups to acquire land along the northern shores of Lake Ontario “between the Bay of Quite and the Etobicoke River, as far inland as Rice Lake” (Boileau, 2020). This treaty is sometimes referred to as the ‘Gunshot Treaty’ “because it covered the land as far back from

the lake [Ontario] as a person could hear a gunshot” (Government of Ontario, 2021). It is also known as the ‘Johnson-Butler Purchase’ named after the superintendent of Indian Affairs, Sir John Johnson, and his junior, Colonel John Butler. However, the documentation which formalized the 1787 transaction was poorly recorded and did not include a description of the area surrendered. These irregularities resulted in Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe invalidating the surrender, but the irregularities were not resolved until 1805 and again in 1923.

In 1805, William Claus, the Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, entered into negotiations with the Mississaugas on behalf of the Crown to purchase a greater tract of land consisting of 100,000 hectares (or 250,830 acres) in and around the Town of York (MCFN, 2020; Government of Ontario, 2021). A payment of 10 shillings and the distribution of gun flint, brass kettles, mirrors, laced hats, rum and a bale of flowered flannel for the land was made, and the Mississaugas reserved the right to exclusively fish on the Etobicoke Creek (Boileau, 2021). This treaty, known as the Toronto Purchase or Treaty No.13, encompassed part of the Township of King and included the study area (Department of Indian Affairs, 1891, p.xxxi; Surtees, 1986, p.19; Surtees, 1994, p.107).

The status of the lands beyond the limits of the Toronto Purchase but included in the Johnson-Butler Purchase were not clarified until the Williams Treaties in 1923. The “territory covered by the Williams Treaties stretched from the northern shore of Lake Ontario to Lake Nipissing, and together cover approximately 52,000km²” (Government of Ontario, 2021). In 1986, the Mississaugas initiated a claim against the Government of Canada over the 1805 Toronto Purchase, and in 2010, a final compensatory agreement was reached (Boileau, 2021; MCFN, 2020).

1.3.3.2 Township of King (South)

The Township of King was first surveyed in 1800 by John Stegmann who employed Yonge Street as the baseline to survey the land (Miles & Co, 1878, p.xix). The survey of King was completed in 1859 by Mr. Wheelock, P.L.S. with some minor alterations to the township boundaries when the County of Simcoe was being organized (Mulvany and Adams, 1885, p.134). The Township of King was named after John King, the British undersecretary of state at the time when the township was created in 1794 (Township of King, 2016). Initial settlement was focused along Yonge Street since the Township of King was distant from any main navigable waterways, and it lacked internal transportation routes (Gillham, 1975, p.1). As roads became better maintained and additional roads were constructed, settlement within the Township of King steadily grew and pushed westward towards Kettleby and Lloydtown (Gillham, 1975, p.1). By 1846, 53,240 acres were owned where 13,818 acres were under cultivation, and the land was settled primarily by Irish, with a few English, Scotch, Canadians and Americans, numbering approximately 2,625 individuals (Smith, 1846, pp.90-91).

The Oak Ridges Moraine was (and continues to be) the predominate feature in the township running through the centre of the township from east to west. It is characterized by rolling terrain, numerous swamps, lakes and ponds (Mulvany and Adams, 1885, p.137). The soil of the Township of King is predominantly clay and clay loam, and the land was ranked as second-class

agricultural land, characterized by low agricultural potential (Mulvany and Adams, 1885, p.137). Consequently, stock-raising was carried out to a greater extent in Township of King than in any other township in the county (Mulvany and Adams, 1885, p.138).

1.3.3.3 Nobleton

The historic community of Nobleton, situated northeast of the study area, was first settled in 1812. For many years, the community was known as Hambly and was named after the four brothers who settled in the area beginning in the 1830s. Nobleton was eventually renamed in honour of Joseph Noble, who operated a store on Lot 5, Concession 9. As settlers moved into the vicinity, a small hamlet began to develop. A log schoolhouse was constructed in 1820, a post office was opened in 1851, and by 1890 the hamlet had two blacksmith shops, a butcher, two inns, and a general store. An Anglican church was erected in 1889 and a Methodist Church in 1896 (Gillham, 1975, pp.44-48; Mika and Mika, 1983, p.55).

1.3.4 Land Use History of the Study Area (AD 1800s to present)

1.3.4.1 Pre-1900 Land Use – Historic Maps Review

Several documents were reviewed to gain an understanding of the study area's land use history and of its potential for the recovery of historic pre-1900 remains, namely G.R. Tremaine's 1860 *Tremaine's Map of the County of York* and Miles & Co.'s 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York* (see **Maps 3-4; Table 3**).

Table 3: Summary of Structures and Property Owners/Occupants Documented in the 1860 *Tremaine's Map* and the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas* in the Study Area

Con.	Lot	Part	Owner/Occupant		Structure(s) in the Study Area	
			1860	1878	1860	1878
9	5	NE part	Wm. B. & G.W.	J.P.	-	-
		N½	Late Thomas Noble Estate		-	

The study area encompassed land owned by Wm. B. & G.W and the Late Thomas Noble Estate in the 1860 *Tremaine's Map*. No historic structures (e.g., homesteads, stores, schools, etc.) are depicted in the study area while the village of Nobleton and a store are depicted within 300 metres. By 1878, the study area encompassed farmland of an individual identified as 'J.P.' No historic structures are depicted in the study area, and the village lots of Nobleton and a post office are depicted within 300 metres.

The study area is also located within 100 metres of present-day King Road, an early historic transportation route established during the survey of the Township of King. In Ontario, the 2011 *S&G* considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlements (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries), early historic transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations, as features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1*).

1.3.4.2 Post-1900 Land Use

To assist in establishing the post-1900s land use history of the study area, a detailed review of 1914, 1919, 1934 and 1940 topographic maps (*see Map 5*), and orthophotographs from 1954, 1970, 1978, 1988, 1999, 2002, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2014, 2015 and 2022 (*see Maps 6-8*) was undertaken.

The earliest 20th century topographic maps identify the study area as encompassing land cleared of overgrown vegetation and void of any structures. The village of Nobleton was located within 300 metres to the northeast and included numerous homesteads, a post office, a school, a telephone office, a mill or factory, and a blacksmith shop.

By 1954, Nobleton had expanded and new roadways and residences were being constructed surrounding the study area. The study area proper remained vacant with a newly constructed drainage ditch travelling through its southwest corner; the course of the feature indicates man-made construction, likely to help with potential seasonal and/or localized flooding for the new subdivision. The well 2 site and an access driveway had been constructed by 1970 and all surrounding severed residential parcels of land were built on. No significant changes occurred within or surrounding the study area until 2004 when the well site was upgraded. These upgrades also involved expansion of the on-site building and driveway/parking area. By 2007, an additional drainage route was constructed along the northwest side of the study area.

In 2014 the imagery shows improvements being made to Faris Avenue and connecting roadways. The presence of construction material within the study area indicates alterations were also likely occurring within the property. By 2015 the access driveway was paved. The study area has remained relatively unchanged to the present.

1.3.5 Present Land Use

The study area's present land use is categorized as Established Neighbourhood in the Township of King's Official Plan (Township of King, 2020).

1.4 Archaeological Context

To establish the archaeological context and further establish the archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* previously conducted a comprehensive review of the municipal archaeological management plan, designated and listed cultural heritage resources, heritage conservation districts, and pioneer churches and early cemeteries in relation to the project area; furthermore, an examination of registered archaeological sites and previous AAs within proximity to the project area limits, and a review of the physiography of the project area were performed (*Archeoworks Inc.*, 2022). The results of this background research, as it pertains to the study area, are summarized below.

1.4.1 Archaeological Management Plan

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, when available, an archaeological management plan (AMP) or other archaeological potential mapping must be reviewed. Per the Regional Municipality of York's AMP, the study area does not retain archaeological potential (The Regional Municipality of York, 2023).

1.4.2 Designated and Listed (or Non-Designated) Cultural Heritage Resources

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

The study area is located within 300 metres of two designated and two listed heritage properties (Township of King Heritage Committee, 2008; Township of King, 2023) (*see Table 4*).

Table 4: Cultural Heritage Resources Within 300 Metres of the Study Area

Address	Description	Heritage Status
6012 King Road	Hambly House	Designated Part IV
6076 King Road	Methodist, now the Nobleton United Church, ca. 1896	Listed
19 Old King Road	Nobleton Community Hall	Designated Part IV
12926 Highway 27	Colony Honey House, ca. 1936	Listed

1.4.3 Heritage Conservation Districts

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, heritage resources listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a Heritage Conservation District (OHT, 2023).

1.4.4 Commemorative Plaques or Monuments

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, commemorative markers of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian settlements and history, which may include local, provincial, or federal monuments, cairns or plaques, or heritage parks, are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. There are no commemorative plaques or monuments within 300 metres of the study area (Read the Plaque, 2023).

1.4.5 Pioneer/Historic Cemeteries

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, pioneer churches and early cemeteries are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. There are no pioneer/historic cemeteries located within 300 metres of the study area.

1.4.6 Registered Archaeological Sites

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, previously registered archaeological sites in close proximity are considered to be features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. In accordance with *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD)* maintained by the *MCM* was consulted in order

to provide a summary of registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance of the study area limits.

According to the *OASD* there are three archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the study area (MCM, 2023; **see Table 5**). None of these sites is located within 300 metres of the study area.

Table 5: Registered Archaeological Sites Within One Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
ALGv-131	Nobleton 1	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Findspot
ALGv-132	Nobleton 2	Early Woodland (Indigenous)	Findspot
ALGv-221	Hambly	-	

1.4.7 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standards 4-5* of the 2011 *S&G*, to further establish the archaeological context of the study area, a review of previous AAs carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 metres) to the study area (as documented by all available reports) was undertaken. Two (2) reports were identified (**see Table 6**).

Table 6: Previous Archaeological Assessments Within Proximity to the Study Area

Company, Report Date	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Details and Recommendations
Previous AA associated with current development project			
Archeoworks Inc., 2022	1 AA	Encompasses entire study area	<p>Associated with the Nobleton Water and Wastewater Municipal Class EA project. Comprising this project area are three water system servicing components (Existing Well 2; Well Site F; Existing Well 5 and Potential Well Site H) and four wastewater servicing system components (Forcemain Route which follows an easement north from Janet Avenue Sewage Pumping Station (SPS) to King Road, then encompassing the right-of-way (ROW) of King Road west to the Nobleton Water Resource Recovery Facility (WRRF) access road, then following the access road south to the WRRF; the Nobleton WRRF; Janet Avenue SPS; and the Nobleton WRRF Outfall Route, extending approximately 500 metres westward from the Nobleton WRRF to manhole 113). Consisted of background research and a visual property inspection.</p> <p>A large portion of these specific locations was determined to have been subjected to deep and extensive disturbances (i.e., existing roadways, buried utilities, previous grading and construction activities, etc.) that have removed archaeological potential. Several areas had also been subject to previous archaeological assessments and cleared of further archaeological concern, and several areas were identified as features of no or low archaeological potential and also cleared</p>

Company, Report Date	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Details and Recommendations
			of further archaeological concern. The remaining balance of these locations was identified as retaining archaeological potential and requires further archaeological assessment. The Wesleyan Old Methodist Cemetery (Cemetery on the Hill) is also noted to be adjacent to the Forcemain Route along King Road and requires further archaeological assessment and cemetery investigations.
Previous AAs associated with other development projects			
Archeoworks Inc., 2006	Stage 1 AA	Encompasses entire study area	Associated with the water resource exploration for water supply and storage at N-B1 and a 500-metre buffer of N-B1. The northern portion of the 500-metre buffer consisted of extant subdivisions and commercial areas, while the southern portion (encompassing N-B1) consisted of undisturbed rural lands. Stage 2 AA was recommended for all undisturbed areas prior to construction activities.

1.4.8 Physical Features

1.4.8.1 Physiographic Region

The study area is located within the South Slope physiographic region of Southern Ontario. This region is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine, but also includes a strip south of the Peel Plain, and covers approximately 2,400 square kilometres from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River. The South Slope contains a variety of soils that have been conducive to agricultural use. The soils in the west are developed upon more clayey than sandy tills, and the slopes are less steep than in the east. Portions of the South Slope region that lay in the interior, away from the lakeshore, were mainly colonized by the “second wave” of largely British immigrants after the Napoleonic Wars. Early settlers practiced mixed subsistence agriculture, although grain exportation did confer a measure of prosperity across the region, as evidenced by the construction of many fine fieldstone houses, the building of railroads and the improvement of main haulage roads. The decline of wheat growing, however, resulted in the replacement with commercial mixed farming in which beef cattle, hogs, and dairy butter were the primary income sources. The western portion of the South Slope region has preserved less of its rural character compared to the eastern portion, as large areas around Toronto have become more urbanized (Chapman and Putnam, 1984, pp.172-174).

1.4.8.2 Soil Type and Topography

One native soil type is found within the study area: Monaghan clay loam. This soil is characterized as a Grey-Brown Podzolic, with imperfect drainage, smooth gently sloping with few stones (Agriculture Canada, 1977).

The topography within the study area gently slopes from north to south, with an elevation range measuring between 267 to 263 metres above sea level.

1.4.8.3 Water Sources

Hydrological features such as primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, creeks, streams) and secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps) would have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area and are indicators of archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G). The study area is located within the East Humber River subwatershed, with a tributary located within 300 metres. The main branch of the East Humber River is located to the southeast of Nobleton.

1.4.9 Current Land Conditions

The study area is situated within a residential area in the community of Nobleton, Township of King. The property consists primarily of the existing well site encompassed within a small structure, associated production and monitoring wells and watermains, and an asphalt driveway. The surrounding land consists of manicured lawn and vegetation bordering the western, northern and eastern property limits. Two drainage ditches traverse the western edge of the study area.

1.4.10 Date of Fieldwork

The Stage 2 AA of the study area was undertaken on May 31st, 2023. The weather and lighting conditions – sunny with a temperature of 21°C – permitted good visibility of all parts of the study area and were conducive to the identification and recovery of archaeological resources (per *Section 2.1, Standard 3* of the 2011 S&G).

1.4.11 Stage 2 Fieldwork Strategy

The recommended Stage 2 fieldwork strategy presented in the Stage 1 AA report (Archeoworks Inc., 2022) is detailed below. Only recommendations #2, #3 and #4 are applicable to the current study area.

1. “Lands that were subjected to previous archaeological assessments (A.M. Archaeological Associates, 2011; ASI, 2007b; Bluestone Research Inc., 2017; TRCA, 2007b) and deemed free of further archaeological concern are recommended to be exempt from further assessment.
2. All areas that were identified as having archaeological potential removed are exempt from requiring Stage 2 AA.
3. All areas that were identified as having no or low archaeological potential are exempt from requiring Stage 2 AA.
4. All areas identified as retaining archaeological potential must be subjected to a Stage 2 AA. These areas must be subjected to pedestrian or test pit survey at five-metre intervals in accordance with the standards set within *Sections 2.1.1* and *2.1.2* of the 2011 S&G.
 - a. Where at the time of fieldwork the lands within a narrow (10 metres wide or less) linear survey corridor meet the standards as laid out within *Section 2.1.1* of

the 2011 S&G for pedestrian survey land preparation, pedestrian survey must be carried out (per *Section 2.1.2, Standard 1.f*).

5. As per the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, no intrusive activity may occur within the limits of the Wesleyan Old Methodist Cemetery (Cemetery on the Hill), also designated under *Part IV* of the *Ontario Heritage Act* according to by-law 2009-109, without consent from the cemetery operator and the *Bereavement Authority of Ontario (BAO)*.
6. Lands within the 20-metre cemetery investigation area surrounding the Wesleyan Old Methodist Cemetery (Cemetery on the Hill) that were identified as having no potential for unmarked burials are considered free of further cemetery investigations.
7. Should proposed construction impacts occur within the swaths of land adjacent to the Wesleyan Old Methodist Cemetery (Cemetery on the Hill) identified as having potential for the recovery of unmarked burials, the following archaeological/cemetery investigations are required:
 - a. As there is the potential for the Wesleyan Old Methodist Cemetery (Cemetery on the Hill) to extend into a wastewater system servicing location (Forcemain Route), a Cemetery Investigation Authorization (CIA) issued by the *Bereavement Authority of Ontario (BAO)* is required and needs to be obtained prior to conducting any soil-intrusive work (e.g., Stage 2/3/4 investigations; construction monitoring).
 - b. As there is the potential to encounter both deeply buried archaeological resources and for archaeological resources to be present near the surface, per *Section 2.1.7, Standard 2* of the 2011 S&G, surface survey methods (Stage 2 test pit survey) must occur within the grassed areas adjacent to the cemetery prior to mechanical excavation.
 - c. Following the completion of the Stage 2 AA, regardless of the results, per *Section 2.2, Guideline 4* of the 2011 S&G, and in accordance with the *Registrar's Directive: Authorization for Stages 2-4 Archaeological Fieldwork (Assessments and Investigations) on Cemetery Lands* (dated February 12, 2021), further cemetery investigations are required to determine the boundaries of a cemetery where records, maps and plans of the cemetery cannot confirm the existence and exact locations of burials within that cemetery. The recommendations for further cemetery investigations are as follows:
 - i. In accordance with *Section 2.1.7, Standard 3, Section 3.3.3, Standard 2*, and *Section 4.2.3* of the 2011 S&G, a Stage 3 investigation consisting of mechanical topsoil removal (MTR) must be undertaken following the lands immediately adjacent to the current cemetery limits, where feasible, to confirm the presence or absence of deeply buried human remains. Mechanical excavation must employ a flat-edged bucket and should begin at the furthest extent from the cemetery that will be investigated and move inward towards the assumed cemetery limits.

Unless human remains are encountered, mechanical stripping of topsoil is to reach sterile subsoil depths.

- ii. Where mechanical topsoil removal is not feasible due to existing roadway infrastructure (i.e., buried utilities), these areas will require on-site monitoring by a licensed archaeologist during any construction or other soil disturbing activities per *Section 2.1.7, Standard 4* of the *2011 S&G*, to confirm the presence or absence of deeply buried human remains. Due to the sensitivity of potentially uncovering human remains, monitoring during construction must be carried out by a licenced archaeologist until no potential for human burials has been confirmed in a given area.
 - iii. Per *Section 2.1.7, Standard 4b* of the *2011 S&G*, in the event human remains and/or graves shafts are encountered during construction monitoring, all work must cease and the *BAO* be consulted regarding next steps.
8. Should construction activities associated with this project, including construction laydown areas, extend beyond the assessed limits, further archaeological investigation will be required prior to construction activities in order to minimize impacts to cultural heritage resources.”

2.0 FIELD METHODS

This field assessment was conducted in compliance with the *2011 S&G*. The results of the Stage 2 AA are provided within **Map 9**. A representative sample of photographic images documenting field conditions during the Stage 2 property assessment of the study area are presented within **Appendix C** and photographic image locations are presented within **Map 10**. The study area is approximately 0.14 hectares in size.

2.1 Previous Archaeological Assessment

The entirety of the study area was previously encompassed under a Stage 1 AA conducted by *Archeoworks Inc.* (2022). Based on the results of background research and the property inspection, several areas were exempted from requiring Stage 2 AA: areas identified as having archaeological potential removed (i.e., existing production well #2, pumphouse and treatment structure, watermain, one manhole, two monitoring wells, a chlorine contact pipe, an asphalt driveway and drainage ditching) and areas identified as having no or low archaeological potential (i.e., steep slope and permanently wet areas associated with a tributary of the East Humber River). Upon a more detailed review of aerial imagery and land conditions for the current AA, it was subsequently determined that the existing water feature in the study area is not a natural waterbody, but is in fact of man-made construction to facilitate drainage for the surrounding subdivision. It is nevertheless a feature that does not retain archaeological potential and does not require further AA.

These lands, amounting to approximately 0.09 hectares or 64.29% of the study area, having been subjected to a previous AA and cleared of further archaeological concern, required no additional archaeological investigation within the scope of this project.

2.2 Deep and Extensive Disturbances

The study area was further evaluated for deep and extensive land alterations – commonly referred to as disturbances – that have severely impacted the integrity of any archaeological resources. Per *Section 1.3.2* of the *2011 S&G*, these include, but are not limited to: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development.

Additional disturbances documented within the study area include marked buried utilities in the manicured front lawn (*see Images 1-2*).

The disturbances identified above have removed the archaeological potential within their respective portions of the study area; therefore, the systematic survey of these areas was not undertaken (per *Section 2.1, Standard 2.b* of the *2011 S&G*). Disturbances amounted to approximately 0.01 hectares or 7.14% of the study area.

2.3 Test Pit Survey

The remainder of the study area consisted of manicured lawn with no other obvious visible land alterations. Per *Section 2.1.2, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, given the presence of existing landscaping and infrastructure, ploughing was not possible or viable; as such the study area was subjected to a test pit form of survey (*see Images 3-6*).

A test pit form of survey involves the systematic walking of an area, excavating 30-centimetre diameter pits by hand, and examining their contents. The test pit survey was performed in a grid pattern. The topsoil was screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill and were test-pitted to within one metre of built structures, where encountered, or until test pits showed evidence of recent ground disturbance. All test pits were excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil and all test pits were backfilled (per *Section 2.1.2, Standards 2, 4-7 and 9* of the *2011 S&G*).

As previously mentioned, various buried and marked utilities were noted across the property and fill material was also encountered in excavated test pits (*see Images 7-8*) from previous grading, installations and extensive landscaping. When such disturbances were encountered during the test pit survey, test pit survey intervals were increased to ten metres (per *Section 2.1.2, Standard 3* of the *2011 S&G*). Fill material continued to be encountered during test pit excavation across the entire property. While this activity confirmed the entirety of these areas to have been subjected to extensive land alterations (i.e., native topsoil was removed/areas were graded), sterile subsoil levels were reached in all test pits to ensure no potential undisturbed features and/or archaeological resources that may be present were missed.

Approximately 0.04 hectares or 28.57% of the study area was subjected to shovel test pit survey at ten-metre intervals. Within these areas, approximately 5 test pits were excavated to depths of 25 to 40 centimetres in compact loamy/clay loam soil with a high percentage of gravel fill. The topsoil was slightly loamier and deeper on the east side of the study area and the area to the immediate north of the extant structure was primarily gravel fill. The subsoil encountered across the study area was clay loam.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

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

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Extensive disturbances were encountered across the study area and no archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 AA. It is therefore recommended that this property be considered cleared of further archaeological concern.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the findings outlined within this report, the following recommendation is presented:

1. The study area is considered free of archaeological concern. No further archaeological assessment is required.

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

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

7.1 Background Research

Abler, T. S. and Tooker, E. (1978). The Seneca. In B.G. Trigger, (Ed.), *Volume 15: Northeast*. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, pp.505-517.

Agriculture Canada (1977). *Soil Map of York County (Regional Municipality of York) Ontario – Soil Survey Report No. 19*. Cartography Section, Soil Research Institute, Research Branch, Agriculture Canada.

Archeoworks Inc. (2006). *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) for: Water Resource Exploration for Water Supply and Storage in the Town of Nobleton Regional Municipality of York Ontario Class EA (P029-291-2006)*.

Archeoworks Inc. (2022). *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Nobleton Water and Wastewater Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Within Part of Lots 1-8, Concession 7; Lots 1-10, Concessions 8-9; Lots 1-6, Concession 10; Lots 1-4, Concession 11; And Road Allowances In Between In the Geographic Township of King (South) Former County of York Now in the Township of King and City of Vaughan Regional Municipality of York Ontario REVISED REPORT (P439-0088-2020)*.

Birch, J. (2015). Current Research on the Historical Development of Northern Iroquoian Societies. *Journal of Archaeological Research*, (23), pp.263-323.

Boileau, J. (2020). *Johnson-Butler Purchase*. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/johnson-butler-purchase> [Accessed 31 May 2023].

Boileau, J. (2021). *Toronto Purchase (Treaty 13)*. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/toronto-purchase-treaty-13> [Accessed 31 May 2023].

Chapman, L. J. and Putnam, D. F. (1984). *Physiography of Southern Ontario. 3rd ed. Ontario Geological Survey, Special Volume 2*. Toronto: Ministry of Natural Resources.

Curtis, J. (2014). Migration and Cultural Change: The Northern Iroquoian Case in South-Centre Ontario. *Journal of World Prehistory*, 27(2), pp.145-195.

Dawson, K. C. A. (1983). *Prehistory of Northern Ontario*. Thunder Bay, Ontario: Thunder Bay Historical Museum Society.

Department of Indian Affairs (1891). *Indian Treaties and Surrenders from 1680 to 1890*. Ottawa: Browns Chamberlin Printers.

Dodd, C. F., Poulton, D. R., Lennox, P. A., Smith, D. G. and Warrick, G. A. (1990). The Middle Ontario Iroquoian Stage. In C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris, (Eds.), *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. London, Ontario: Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS, pp.321-359.

Ellis, C. J. and Deller, D. B. (1990). Paleo-Indians. In C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris, (Eds.), *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. London, Ontario: Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS, pp.37-64.

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

Ellis, C. J. (2013). Before Pottery: Paleoindian and Archaic Hunter-Gathers. In M.K. Munson and S.M. Jamieson, (Eds.), *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province*. Montreal & Kingston, Ontario: McGill Queen's University Press.

Ferris, N. (2013). Seeing Ontario's Past Archaeologically. In M.K. Munson and S.M. Jamieson, (Eds.), *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province*. Montreal & Kingston, Ontario: McGill Queen's University Press, pp.3-20.

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

Fox, W. A. (1990). The Middle Woodland to Late Woodland Transition. In C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris, (Eds.), *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. London, Ontario: Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS, pp.171-188.

Fox, W. A. and Garrad, C. (2004). Hurons in an Algonquian land. *Ontario Archaeology*, 77(78), pp.121-134.

Gagné, M. (2015). *Woodland Culture*. [Online]. Available at: <https://thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/article/woodland-culture> [Accessed 31 May 2023].

Gibson, M. M. (2006). *In the Footsteps of the Mississaugas*. Mississauga, Ontario: Mississauga Heritage Foundation.

Gillham, E. M. (1975). *Early Settlements of King Township, Ontario*. [Online]. Available at: <https://digitalcollections.ucalgary.ca/archive/Early-settlements-of-King-Township--Ontario-2R3BF1FJ11ASO.html> [Accessed 31 May 2023].

Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, J. (2015). *Michi Saagiig Historical/Background Context*. Unpublished manuscript courtesy of Gitiga Migizi and Dr. J. Kapyrka of Curve Lake First Nation.

Government of Ontario (1990). *Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18, amended 2022*. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90o18> [Accessed 25 May 2023].

Government of Ontario (2014). *First Nations and Treaties Map*. [Online]. Available at: <https://files.ontario.ca/firstnationsandtreaties.pdf> [Accessed 31 May 2023].

Government of Ontario (2021). *Map of Ontario Treaties and Reserves*. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves> [Accessed 31 May 2023].

Hall, A. J. (2019a). *Royal Proclamation of 1763*. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/article/royal-proclamation-of-1763> [Accessed 31 May 2023].

Hall, R. (2019b). *Upper Canada*. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/upper-canada> [Accessed 31 May 2023].

Hathaway, E. the Late (1930). The River Credit and the Mississaugas. *Ontario Historical Society Papers and Records Vol. xxvi*. Toronto: Ontario Historical Society.

Heidenreich, C. E. (1978). Huron. In B.G. Trigger, (Ed.), *Volume 15: Northeast*. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, pp.368-388.

Hessel, P. (1993) *The Algonkin Nation – The Algonkins of the Ottawa Valley: An Historical Outline*. Arnprior, Ontario: Kichesippi Books.

Jaenen, C. J. (2013). *Treaty of Paris 1763*. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/treaty-of-paris-1763> [Accessed 31 May 2023].

Jaenen, C. J. (2014). *Treaty of Paris 1783*. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/treaty-of-paris-1783> [Accessed 31 May 2023].

Johnston, D. (2004). *Connecting People to Place: Great Lakes Aboriginal History in Cultural Context*. [Online]. Available at: http://www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/inquiries/ipperwash/transcripts/pdf/P1_Tab_1.pdf [Accessed 31 May 2023].

McMillan, A. D. and Yellowhorn, E. (2004). *First People in Canada*. Vancouver, B.C.: Douglas & McIntyre.

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

Miles & Co. (1878). *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York and the Township of West Gwillimbury & Town of Bradford in the County of Simcoe, Ontario*. Toronto.

Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN) (2017). *Treaty Lands & Territory*. [Online]. Available at: <https://mncfn.ca/treaty-lands-territory/> [Accessed 31 May 2023].

Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN) (2020). *The Toronto Purchase Treaty, No.13 (1805)*. [Online]. Available at: <https://mncfn.ca/the-toronto-purchase-treaty-no-13-1805/> [Accessed 31 May 2023].

Mulvany, C. P. and Adam, G. M. (1885). *History of Toronto and County of York, Ontario: containing an outline of the history of the Dominion of Canada, a history of the city of Toronto and the county of York, with the townships, towns, villages, churches, schools; general and local statistics; biographical sketches, etc., etc. Volume I*. [Online]. Available at: <https://archive.org/details/historyyork01unknuoft/page/n6> [Accessed 31 May 2023].

Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT) (2023). *Heritage Conservation Districts in Ontario*. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/pages/tools/conservation-districts/heritage-conservation-districts-in-ontario> [Accessed 29 May 2023].

Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) (2011). *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Toronto: Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism.

Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) (2023). *Sites within a One Kilometre Radius of the Study Area* provided from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD), 10 May 2023.

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

Read the Plaque (2023). *Plaque Map*. [Online]. Available at: <https://readtheplaque.com/map> [Accessed 29 May 2023].

Robinson, P. J. (1965). *Toronto during the French Regime: 1615-1793*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Schmalz, P. S. (1991). *The Ojibwa of Southern Ontario*. Toronto, Canada: University of Toronto Press.

- Smith, D. B. (2013). *Sacred Feathers: The Reverend Peter Jones (Kahkewaquonaby) and the Mississauga Indians*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.
- Smith, D. G. (2002). Their Century and a Half on the Credit: The Mississaugas in Mississauga. *Mississauga: The First 10,000 Years*. Toronto, Ontario: The Mississauga Heritage Foundation Inc., pp.123-138.
- Smith, W. H. (1846). *Smith's Canadian Gazetteer: Comprising statistical and general information respecting all parts of the upper province, or Canada West*. [Online]. Available at: <https://archive.org/details/smithscanadianga00smi> [Accessed 31 May 2023].
- Spence, M. W., Pihl, R. H. and Murphy, C. R. (1990). Cultural Complexes of the Early and Middle Woodland Periods. In C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris, (Eds.), *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. London, Ontario: Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS, pp.125-169.
- Surtees, R. J. (1986). *Treaty Research Report: The Williams Treaties*. [Online]. Available at http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/DAM/DAM-INTER-HQ/STAGING/texte-text/traw_1100100029001_eng.pdf [Accessed 31 May 2023].
- Surtees, R. J. (1994). Land Cessions, 1763-1830. In E.S. Rogers and D.B. Smith, (Eds.), *Aboriginal Ontario: Historical Perspectives on the First Nations*. Toronto, Ontario: Dundurn Press Limited, pp.92-121.
- Sutherland, S. R. J. (2014). *Jay's Treaty*. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/jays-treaty> [Accessed 31 May 2023].
- Tooker, E. (1978). The League of the Iroquois: Its History, Politics, and Ritual. In B.G. Trigger, (Ed.), *Volume 15: Northeast*. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, pp.418-441.
- Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) (2007). *Rouge River State of the Watershed Report*. [Online]. Available at: <http://www.trca.on.ca/dotAsset/37769.pdf> [Accessed 31 May 2023].
- Township of King (2016). *History & Heritage*. [Online]. Available at: <https://web.archive.org/web/20160405041340/http://www.king.ca/Visitors/HistoryandHeritage/Pages/default.aspx> [Accessed 31 May 2023].
- Township of King (2020). *Township of King Official Plan: Schedule 'D2': Village of Nobleton Land Use Designation*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.king.ca/sites/default/files/docs/development-growth/planning-land-use/ReducedSize_PDF_KingOPR_2020_01_02.pdf [Accessed 31 May 2023].

Township of King (2023). *Heritage Properties*. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.king.ca/recreation-living/heritage-and-culture/heritage-properties> [Accessed 29 May 2023].

Township of King Heritage Committee (2008). *King Township Heritage Map*. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.king.ca/recreation-living/heritage-and-culture/heritage-properties> [Accessed 29 May 2023].

The Regional Municipality of York (YorkMaps) – Land Information Interactive Map (2023). *Archaeological Potential Layer*. [Online]. Available at: <https://maps.york.ca/Html5ViewerPublic/Index.html?viewer=LandInformation.YorkMaps> [Accessed 26 May 2023].

Trigger, B. G. (1994). The Original Iroquoians: Huron, Petun and Neutral. In E.S. Rogers and D.B. Smith, (Eds.), *Aboriginal Ontario: Historical Perspectives on the First Nations*. Toronto, Ontario: Dundurn Press Limited, pp.41-63.

Warrick, G. A. (2000). The Precontact Iroquoian Occupation of Southern Ontario. *Journal of World Prehistory*, 14(4), pp.415-466.

Warrick, G. (2008). *A Population History of the Huron-Petun, A.D. 500-1650*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

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

Williamson, R. F. (2013). The Woodland Period, 900 BCE to 1700 CE. In M.K. Munson and S.M. Jamieson, (Eds.), *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province*. Montreal & Kingston, Ontario: McGill Queen's University Press.

Wright, J. V. (1994). Before European Contact. In E.S. Rogers and D.B. Smith, (Eds.), *Aboriginal Ontario: Historical Perspectives on the First Nations*. Toronto, Ontario: Dundurn Press Limited, pp.21-40.

Wright, J. V. (1999). *A History of the Native People of Canada: Volume II (1,000B.C. – A.D. 500)*. Hull, Quebec: Museum of Civilization.

7.2 Map Imagery

Canadian County Atlas Digital Project, Rare Books and Special Collections, McGill University Library, Montreal (McGill University Library, 2001)

- Miles & Co. (1878). *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York and the Township of West Gwillimbury & Town of Bradford in the County of Simcoe, Ont.* Toronto. [Online]. Available at: <https://digital.library.mcgill.ca/countyatlas/searchmapframes.php> [Accessed 17 May 2023].

Natural Resources Canada - Toporama

- Natural Resources Canada (2021). *Atlas of Canada – Toporama: Topographic Map 1:30,000, Bolton 030M13.* [Online]. Available at: <http://atlas.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html> [Accessed 17 May 2023].

Ontario Council of University Libraries (OCUL), Historical Topographic Map Digitization Project (2023)

- Department of Militia and Defence (1914). *Topographic Map, Ontario, 1:63,360. Bolton Sheet No.59: surveyed in 1909.* [Online]. Available at: https://ocul.on.ca/topomaps/map-images/HTDP63360K030M13_1914TIFF.jpg [Accessed 17 May 2023].
- Department of Militia and Defence (1919). *Topographic Map, Ontario, 1:63,360. Bolton Sheet No.59: surveyed in 1909, reprinted with corrections 1919.* [Online]. Available at: https://ocul.on.ca/topomaps/map-images/HTDP63360K030M13_1919TIFF.jpg [Accessed 17 May 2023].
- Department of National Defence (1934). *Topographic Map, Ontario, 1:63,360. Bolton Sheet No. 30 M/13: surveyed in 1909, revised 1934.* [Online]. Available at: https://ocul.on.ca/topomaps/map-images/HTDP63360K030M13_1934TIFF.jpg [Accessed 17 May 2023].
- Department of National Defence (1940). *Topographic Map, Ontario, 1:63,360. Bolton Sheet No. 30 M/13: surveyed in 1909, reprinted 1940.* [Online]. Available at: https://ocul.on.ca/topomaps/map-images/HTDP63360K030M13_1940_UTMTIFF.jpg [Accessed 17 May 2023].

University of Toronto Libraries, Ontario Historical County Maps Project (OHCMP, 2019)

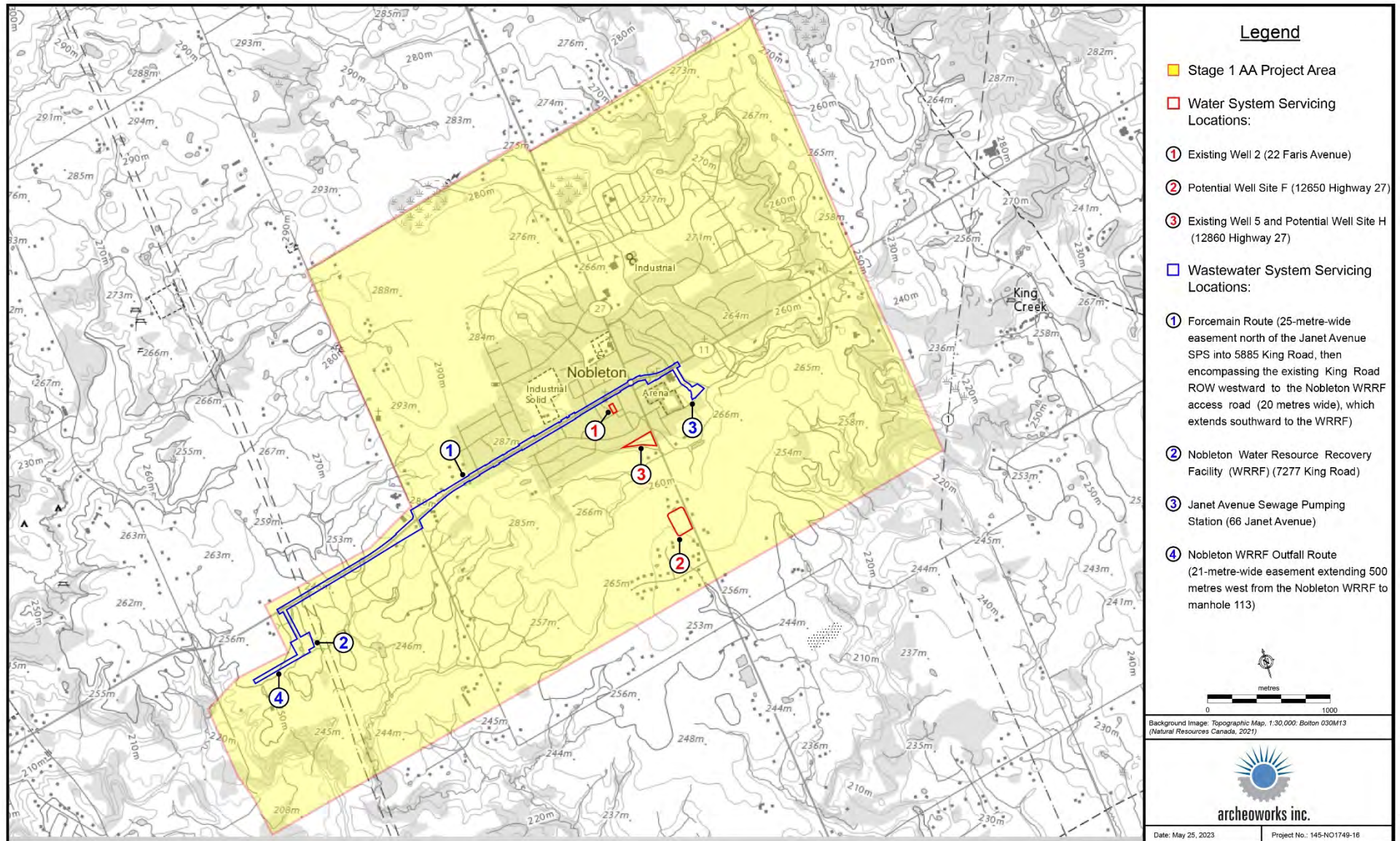
- Tremaine, G. R. (1860). *Tremaine's Map of the County of York, Upper Canada.* Toronto: George C. Tremaine. [Online]. Available at: <http://maps.library.utoronto.ca/hgis/countymaps/york/index.html> [Accessed 17 May 2023].

The Regional Municipality of York (YorkMaps) – Land Information Map (2023)

- 1954, 1970, 1978, 1988, 1999, 2002, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2014, 2015 and 2022 *Orthophotographs.* [Online]. Available at: <https://maps.york.ca/Html5ViewerPublic/Index.html?viewer=GeneralInteractiveMap.York> Maps [Accessed 17 May 2023].

APPENDICES

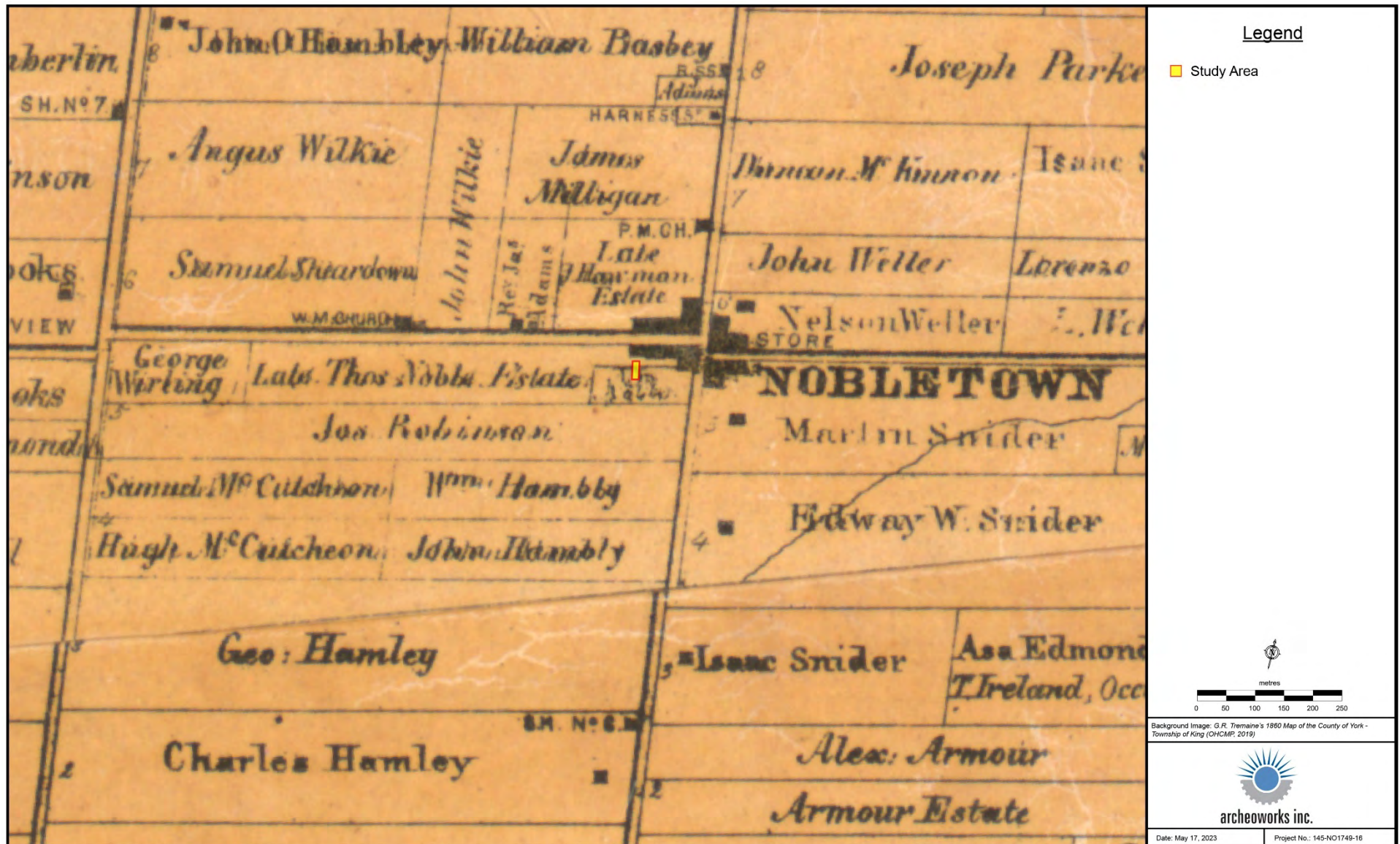
APPENDIX A: MAPS



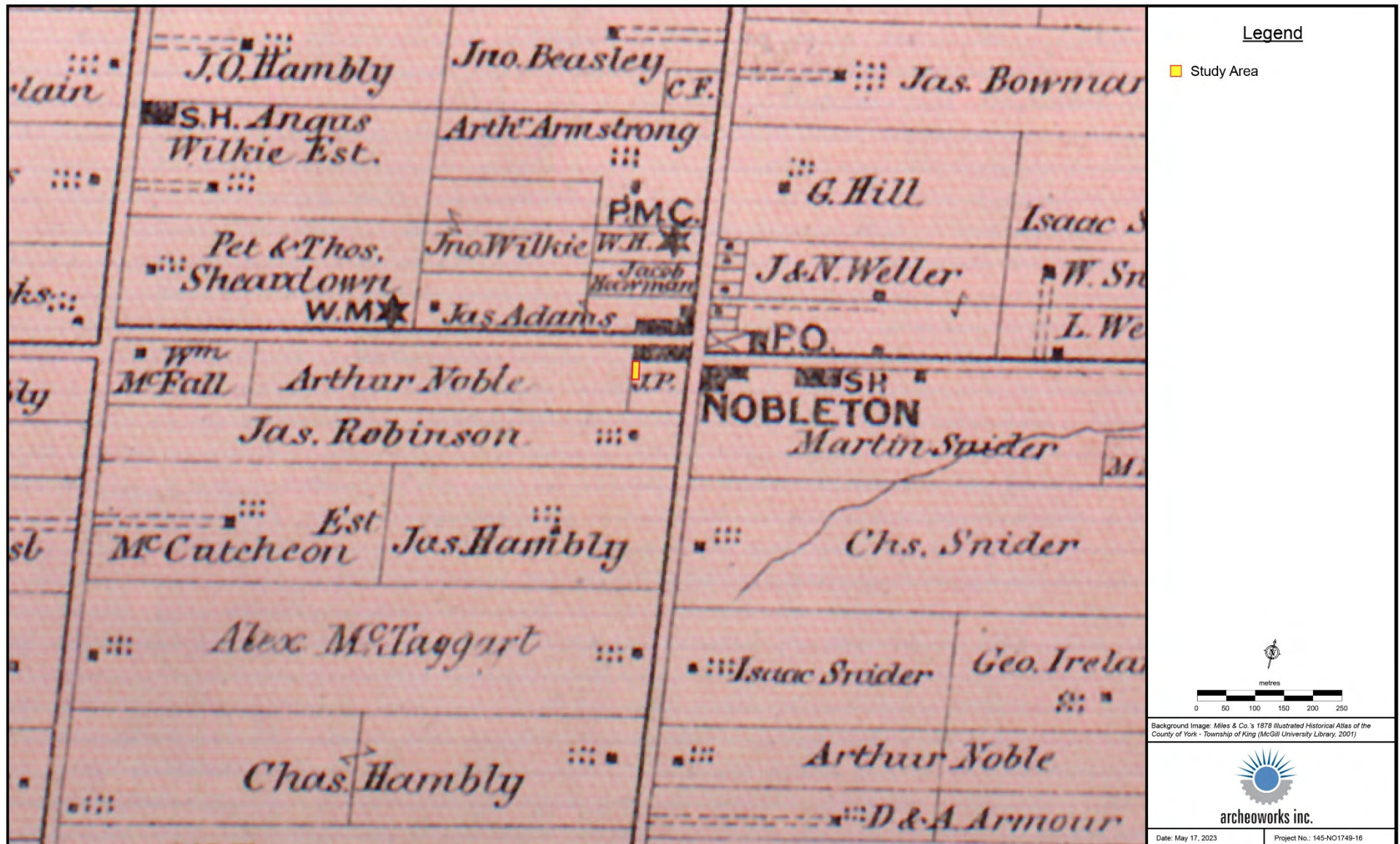
Map 1: National Topographic Map, 1:30,000, identifying the previous Stage 1 AA project area and water and wastewater system servicing locations.



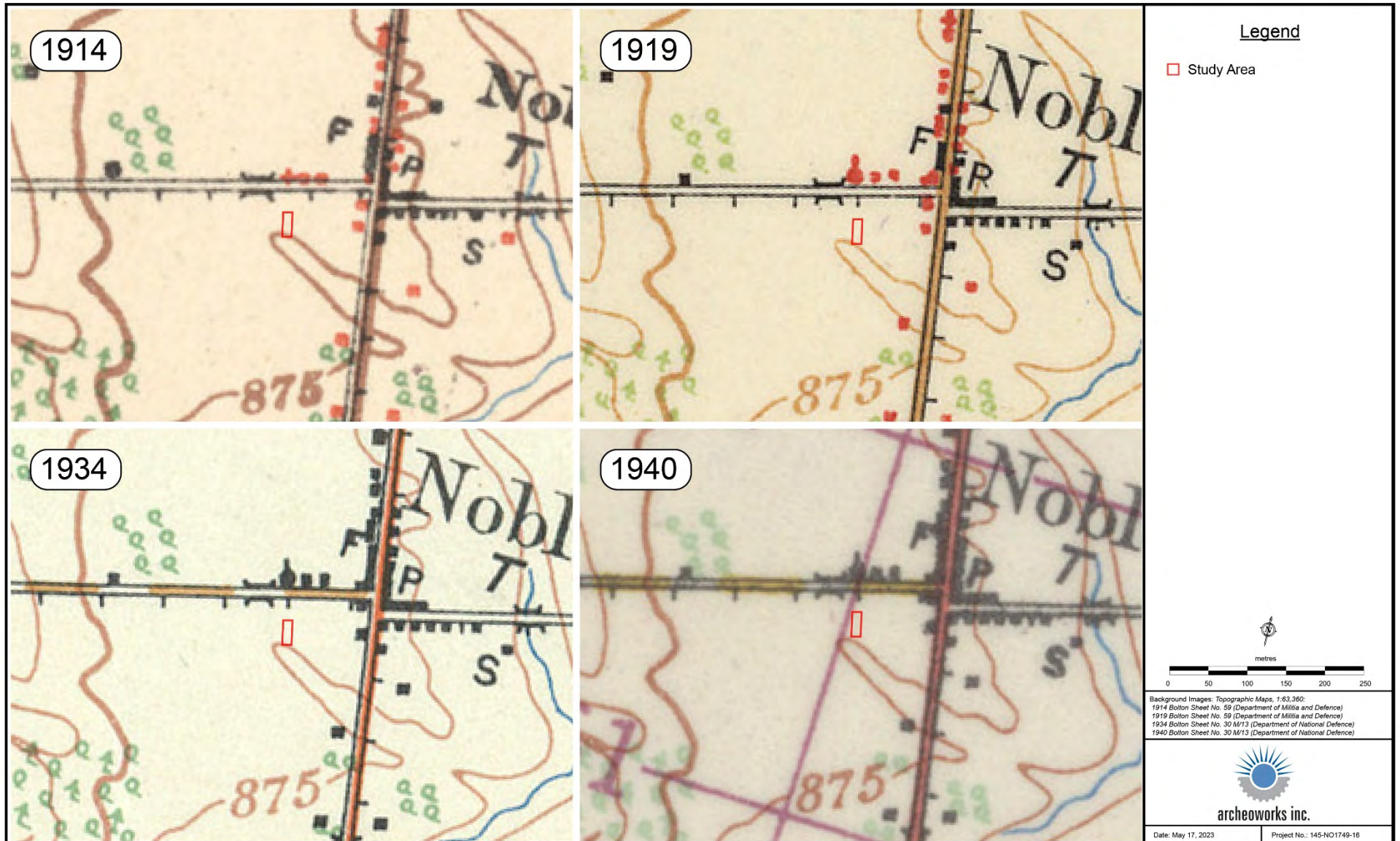
Map 2: National Topographic Map, 1:30,000, identifying the Stage 2 AA study area.



Map 3: Stage 2 AA study area within the 1860 Tremaine's Map of the County of York – Township of King.



Map 4: Stage 2 AA study area within the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York – Township of King*.



Map 5: Stage 2 AA study area within 1914, 1919, 1934 and 1940 topographic maps.

STAGE 2 AA FOR NOBLETON WELL 2 FACILITY UPGRADES AT 22 FARIS AVENUE
TOWNSHIP OF KING, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO



Map 6: Stage 2 AA study area within 1954, 1970, 1978 and 1988 orthophotographs.

STAGE 2 AA FOR NOBLETON WELL 2 FACILITY UPGRADES AT 22 FARIS AVENUE
TOWNSHIP OF KING, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO



Map 7: Stage 2 AA study area within 1999, 2002, 2005 and 2007 orthophotographs.

STAGE 2 AA FOR NOBLETON WELL 2 FACILITY UPGRADES AT 22 FARIS AVENUE
TOWNSHIP OF KING, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO



Map 8: Stage 2 AA study area within 2009, 2014, 2015 and 2022 orthophotographs.

STAGE 2 AA FOR NOBLETON WELL 2 FACILITY UPGRADES AT 22 FARIS AVENUE
TOWNSHIP OF KING, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO



Map 9: Stage 2 AA results.

STAGE 2 AA FOR NOBLETON WELL 2 FACILITY UPGRADES AT 22 FARIS AVENUE
TOWNSHIP OF KING, R.M. OF YORK, ONTARIO



Map 10: Stage 2 AA results with photo locations.

APPENDIX B: HURON-WENDAT NATION HISTORY

ANNEX

History of the Nation Huronne-Wendat

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX C: IMAGES



Image 1: Disturbances associated with marked buried utilities in manicured lawn.



Image 2: Disturbances associated with marked buried utilities in manicured lawn.



Image 3: Area subjected to test pit survey.



Image 4: Area subjected to test pit survey.



Image 5: Test pit survey conducted at ten-metre intervals to confirm disturbance.



Image 6: Test pit survey to within one-metre of built structures.



Image 7: View of fill material encountered in excavated test pits.



Image 8: View of typical test pit stratigraphy.

APPENDIX D: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:				
Project Number:		145-NO1749-16		
Licensee:		Kassandra Aldridge (P439)		
MCM PIF:		P439-0158-2023		
Document/ Material		Details	Location	
1.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: /2016/145-NO1749-16 - Nobleton Water + Wastewater EA/Stage 2	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
2.	Written Field Notes/ Annotated Field Maps	Field Notes/Maps: five (5) pages	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
3.	Fieldwork Photographs	Digital Images: 63 digital photos	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers

Under Section 14 of the Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences issued under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, "the licensee shall hold in safekeeping all artifacts and records of archaeological fieldwork carried out under this licence, except where those artifacts and records are transferred by the licensee to His Majesty the King in right of Ontario or the licensee is directed to deposit them in a public institution in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the Act." The collections are being stored at *Archeoworks Inc.* on the licensee's behalf.