

**CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT:
EXISTING CONDITIONS AND PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

**TESTON ROAD AREA TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS
MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

**CITY OF VAUGHAN
REGION OF YORK, ONTARIO**

DRAFT REPORT

Prepared for:

HDR
255 Adelaide Street West
Toronto, ON M5H 1X9

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August 2020 (Updated April and June 2022)



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by HDR, on behalf of the City of Vaughan, to conduct a Cultural Heritage Report as part of the Teston Road Area Transportation Improvements Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. The Teston Road Area Transportation Improvements Environmental Municipal Class Environmental Assessment involves the road and boulevard improvements for Teston Road, from 250 m west of Pine Valley Drive to Kleinburg Summit Way in the City of Vaughan. The project study area consists of the Teston Road right-of-way and the intersections along its route, from 250 m west of Pine Valley Drive to Kleinburg Summit Way and is generally bounded by rural and agricultural properties to the north and rural, agricultural, and residential properties to the south.

The purpose of this report is to present an inventory of known and potential built heritage resources (BHRs) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs), identify existing conditions of the project study area, provide a preliminary impact assessment, and propose appropriate mitigation measures.

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, indicate a study area with a rural land use history dating back to the early nineteenth century. A review of federal, provincial, and municipal registers, inventories, and databases revealed that there are two previously identified features of cultural heritage value within the Teston Road Area Transportation Improvements study area. An additional two features were identified during the desktop review and fieldwork.

Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Construction activities and staging should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid unintended negative impacts to identified CHLs. Avoidance measures may include, but are not limited to: erecting temporary fencing, establishing buffer zones, issuing instructions to construction crews to avoid identified CHLs, etc.
2. The proposed undertaking has the potential to result in minor, temporary impacts to CHL 2 (Humber River) where Teston Road crosses its tributaries through soil disturbance and vegetation removal in the Humber River floodplain. As this watercourse is a Canadian Heritage River and impacts are anticipated, suitable mitigation measures should be developed to limit



impacts where they are required based on project constraints. Suitable mitigation measures include planning construction and staging to avoid any unintended impacts, limiting tree and vegetation removal where feasible, and employing post-construction rehabilitation and landscaping.

3. Direct impacts to CHL 3 (5000 Teston Road) are anticipated to include property acquisition, approximately 6 m encroachment onto the southern portion of the property and grading. Direct impacts to CHL 4 (4720 Teston Road) are anticipated to include property acquisition and approximately 2.5 m encroachment onto the southern portion of the property. A cycling path is being installed to the south of both properties. While the properties will be directly impacted, encroachment and construction activities are not anticipated to have direct or indirect adverse impacts to the potential cultural heritage value or interest of the properties, or identified potential heritage attributes. As such, the proposed design and construction activities related to this project should continue to avoid adverse impacts to identified potential heritage attributes. The proposed property acquisition and encroachment should be minimized, where technically feasible. Suitable mitigation measures should include post construction rehabilitation with sympathetic plantings can be implemented. Suitable mitigation measures may also include establishing no-go zones with fencing and issuing instructions to construction crews to avoid the CHLs.
4. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.
5. The report should be submitted to the City of Vaughan and the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries for review and comment, and any other local heritage stakeholders that may have an interest in this project. The final report should be submitted to the City of Vaughan for their records.



PROJECT PERSONNEL

<i>Senior Project Manager:</i>	Annie Veilleux, MA, CAHP Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist Manager - Cultural Heritage Division
<i>Project Coordinator:</i>	Katrina Thach, Hon. BA Associate Archaeologist Project Coordinator - Environmental Assessment Division
<i>Project Manager:</i>	Johanna Kelly, MSc (2020) Cultural Heritage Analyst Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division Annie Veilleux (2022)
<i>Field Review:</i>	Kirstyn Allam, BA (Hon), Advanced Diploma in Applied Museum Studies Cultural Heritage Technician Technical Writer and Researcher - Cultural Heritage Division
<i>Report Production:</i>	Kirstyn Allam
<i>Graphics Production:</i>	Andrew Clish, BES Senior Archaeologist - Planning Assessment Division Eric Bongelli, MES Archaeologist Geomatics Specialist - Operations Division Jonas Fernandez, MSc Manager, Geomatics - Operations Division Robin Latour, MPhil, PDip Associate Archaeologist Geomatics Specialist - Operations Division
<i>Report Reviewer(s):</i>	Annie Veilleux



QUALIFIED PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT

Annie Veilleux, MA, CAHP

Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist | Manager - Cultural Heritage Division

The Senior Project Manager for this Cultural Heritage Report is Annie Veilleux (MA, C.AHP), who is a Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist and Manager of the Cultural Heritage Division. She was responsible for: overall project scoping and approach; development and confirmation of technical findings and study recommendations; application of relevant standards, guidelines and regulations; and implementation of quality control procedures. Annie is academically trained in the fields of cultural landscape theory, history, archaeology, and collections management and has over 15 years of experience in the field of cultural heritage resource management. This work has focused on the identification and evaluation of cultural heritage resources, both above and below ground. Annie has managed and conducted numerous built heritage and cultural heritage landscape assessments, heritage recordings and evaluations, and heritage impact assessments as required for Environmental Assessments and Planning projects throughout the Province of Ontario. Annie has extensive experience leading and conducting research for large-scale heritage planning studies, heritage interpretation programs, and projects requiring comprehensive public and Indigenous engagement programs. She is fully bilingual in English and French and has served as a French language liaison on behalf of Archaeological Services Inc. Annie is a member of the Ontario Archaeological Society, the National Trust for Canada, ICOMOS Canada, and IAP2 Canada. She is also a professional member in good standing of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals.

Johanna Kelly, M.S.c.,

Cultural Heritage Analyst, Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division

The Project Manager for this Cultural Heritage Report for the Existing Conditions portion in 2020 was Johanna Kelly (M.S.c.), who is a Cultural Heritage Analyst and Project Manager within the Cultural Heritage Division. She was responsible for the day-to-day management activities, including scoping of research activities and drafting of study findings and recommendations. With over ten years of experience in the field, Johanna has focused on the identification and evaluation of cultural heritage resources both above and below ground. With a background in archaeology, her current focus is the assessment, evaluation, and protection of above ground cultural heritage resources. Johanna has been involved in numerous large scale and high profile projects in various capacities, including built heritage and cultural heritage landscape assessments under the *Ontario Environmental Assessment Act* for Class Environmental Assessments and Individual Environmental Assessments, and as required for various planning studies throughout the Province of Ontario.

Kirstyn Allam, B.A. (Hon), Advanced Dipl. in Applied Museum Studies

Cultural Heritage Technician, Technical Writer and Researcher - Cultural Heritage Division

The Cultural Heritage Technician for this project is **Kirstyn Allam** (B.A. (Hon.), Advanced Diploma in Applied Museum Studies), who is a Cultural Heritage Technician and Technical Writer and Researcher within the Cultural Heritage Division. She was responsible for preparing and contributing to research and technical reporting. Kirstyn Allam's education and experience in cultural heritage, historical research,



archaeology, and collections management has provided her with a deep knowledge and strong understanding of the issues facing the cultural heritage industry and best practices in the field. Kirstyn has experience in heritage conservation principles and practices in cultural resource management, including three years' experience as a member of the Heritage Whitby Advisory Committee. Kirstyn also has experience being involved with Stage 1-4 archaeological excavations in the Province of Ontario.



GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Adjacent	“contiguous properties as well as properties that are separated from a heritage property by narrow strip of land used as a public or private road, highway, street, lane, trail, right-of-way, walkway, green space, park, and/or easement or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan” (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 2010).
Built Heritage Resource (BHR)	“...a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community. Built heritage resources are located on property that may be designated under Parts IV or V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> , or that may be included on local, provincial, federal and/or international registers” (Government of Ontario 2020:41).
Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL)	“...a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Cultural heritage landscapes may be properties that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> , or have been included on federal and/or international registers, and/or protected through official plan, zoning by-law, or other land use planning mechanisms” (Government of Ontario 2020:42).
Cultural Heritage Resource	Includes above-ground resources such as built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes, and built or natural features below-ground including archaeological resources (Government of Ontario 2020).
Known Cultural Heritage Resource	A known cultural heritage resource is a property that has recognized cultural heritage value or interest. This can include a property listed on a Municipal Heritage Register, designated under Part IV or V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> , or protected by a heritage agreement, covenant or easement, protected by the <i>Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act</i> or the <i>Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act</i> , identified as a Federal Heritage Building, or located within a UNESCO World Heritage Site (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 2016).
Impact	Includes negative and positive, direct and indirect effects to an identified cultural heritage resource. Direct impacts include destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features and/or unsympathetic or incompatible alterations to an identified resource. Indirect impacts include, but are not limited to, creation of shadows, isolation of heritage attributes, direct or indirect obstruction of significant views, change in land use, land disturbances (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2006). Indirect impacts also include potential vibration impacts

	(See Section 2.5 for complete definition and discussion of potential impacts).
Mitigation	Mitigation is the process of lessening or negating anticipated adverse impacts to cultural heritage resources and may include, but are not limited to, such actions as avoidance, monitoring, protection, relocation, remedial landscaping, and documentation of the cultural heritage landscape and/or built heritage resource if to be demolished or relocated.
Potential Cultural Heritage Resource	A potential cultural heritage resource is a property that has the potential for cultural heritage value or interest. This can include properties/project area that contain a parcel of land that is the subject of a commemorative or interpretive plaque, is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery, is in a Canadian Heritage River Watershed, or contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 2016).
Significant	With regard to cultural heritage and archaeology resources, significant means “resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the authority of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> . While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation” (Government of Ontario 2020:51).
Vibration Zone of Influence	Area within a 50 m buffer of construction-related activities in which there is potential to affect an identified cultural heritage resource. A 50 m buffer is applied in the absence of a project-specific defined vibration zone of influence based on existing secondary source literature and direction provided from the MHSTCI (Wiss 1981; Rainer 1982; Ellis 1987; Crispino and D’Apuzzo 2001; Carman et al. 2012). This buffer accommodates the additional threat from collisions with heavy machinery or subsidence (Randl 2001).



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Report Purpose

ASI was contracted by HDR, on behalf of the City of Vaughan, to conduct a Cultural Heritage Report as part of the Teston Road Area Transportation Improvements Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. The purpose of this report is to present an inventory of known and potential built heritage resources (BHRs) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs), identify existing conditions of the project study area, provide a preliminary impact assessment, and propose appropriate mitigation measures.

1.2 Project Overview

The Teston Road Area Transportation Improvements Environmental Municipal Class Environmental Assessment involves the road and boulevard improvements for Teston Road, from 250 m west of Pine Valley Drive to Kleinburg Summit Way in the City of Vaughan. The project study area consists of the Teston Road right-of-way and the intersections along its route, from 250 m west of Pine Valley Drive to Kleinburg Summit Way and is generally bounded by rural and agricultural properties to the north and rural, agricultural, and residential properties to the south.

1.3 Description of Study Area

This Cultural Heritage Report will focus on the project study area (Figure 1). This project study area has been defined as inclusive of those lands that may contain BHRs or CHLs that may be subject to direct or indirect impacts as a result of the proposed undertaking. Properties within the study area are located in the City of Vaughan.



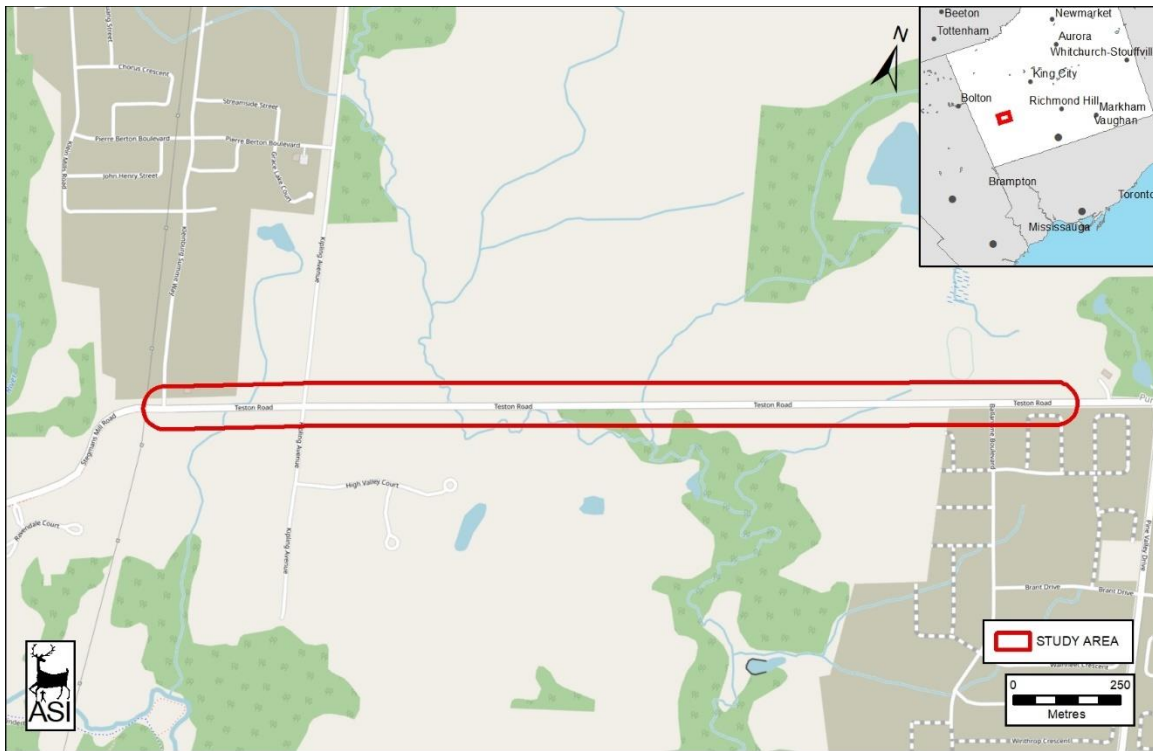


Figure 1: Location of the study area

Base Map: ©OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike License (CC-BY-SA)

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Regulatory Requirements

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA) (Ministry of Culture 1990) is the primary piece of legislation that determines policies, priorities and programs for the conservation of Ontario’s heritage. There are many other provincial acts, regulations and policies governing land use planning and resource development support heritage conservation including:

- The *Planning Act* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 1990), which states that “conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest” (cultural heritage resources) is a “matter of provincial interest”. The Provincial Policy Statement (Government of Ontario 2020), issued under the Planning Act, links heritage conservation to long-term economic prosperity and requires municipalities and the Crown to conserve significant cultural heritage resources.
- The *Environmental Assessment Act* (Ministry of the Environment 1990), which defines “environment” to include cultural conditions that influence the life of humans or a community. Cultural heritage resources, which includes archaeological resources, built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes, are important components of those cultural conditions.

The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) is charged under Section 2.0 of the OHA with the responsibility to determine policies, priorities, and programs for the conservation, protection, and preservation of the heritage of Ontario. The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (now administered by MHSTCI) published *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 2010) (hereinafter “Standards and Guidelines”). These Standards and Guidelines apply to properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI). The Standards and Guidelines provide a series of guidelines that apply to provincial heritage properties in the areas of identification and evaluation; protection; maintenance; use; and disposal. For the purpose of this report, the Standards and Guidelines provide points of reference to aid in determining potential heritage significance in identification of BHRs and CHLs. While not directly applicable for use in properties not under provincial ownership, the Standards and Guidelines are regarded as best practice for guiding heritage assessments and ensure that additional identification and mitigation measures are considered.

Similarly, the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* (Ministry of Culture 2006) provides a guide to evaluate heritage properties. To conserve a BHR or CHL, the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* states that a municipality or approval authority may require a heritage impact assessment and/or a conservation plan to guide the approval, modification, or denial of a proposed development.

2.2 Municipal/Regional Heritage Policies

The study area is located within the City of Vaughan, in the Region of York. Policies relating to cultural heritage resources were reviewed from the following sources:

- City of Vaughan *Official Plan* (City of Vaughan 2019a)
- The Regional Municipality of York’s *Official Plan* (2019)
- The Regional Municipality of York’s *Transportation Master Plan* (2016)

2.3 Identification of Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

This Cultural Heritage Report follows guidelines presented in the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* (Ministry of Culture 2006) and *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 2016). The objective of this report is to present an inventory of known and potential BHRs and CHLs, and to provide a preliminary understanding of known and potential BHRs and CHLs located within areas anticipated to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed project.

In the course of the cultural heritage assessment process, all potentially affected BHRs and CHLs are subject to identification and inventory. Generally, when conducting an identification of BHRs and CHLs within a study area, three stages of research and data collection are undertaken to appropriately establish the potential for and existence of BHRs and CHLs in a geographic area: background research and desktop data collection; field review; and identification.



Background historical research, which includes consultation of primary and secondary source research and historical mapping, is undertaken to identify early settlement patterns and broad agents or themes of change in a study area. This stage in the data collection process enables the researcher to determine the presence of sensitive heritage areas that correspond to nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement and development patterns. To augment data collected during this stage of the research process, federal, provincial, and municipal databases and/or agencies are consulted to obtain information about specific properties that have been previously identified and/or designated as having cultural heritage value. Typically, resources identified during these stages of the research process are reflective of particular architectural styles or construction methods, associated with an important person, place, or event, and contribute to the contextual facets of a particular place, neighbourhood, or intersection.

A field review is then undertaken to confirm the location and condition of previously identified BHRs and CHLs. The field review is also used to identify potential BHRs or CHLs that have not been previously identified on federal, provincial, or municipal databases or through other appropriate agency data sources.

During the cultural heritage assessment process, a property is identified as a potential BHR or CHL based on research, the MHSTCI screening tool, and professional expertise. In addition, use of a 40-year-old benchmark is a guiding principle when conducting a preliminary identification of BHRs and CHLs. While identification of a resource that is 40 years old or older does not confer outright heritage significance, this benchmark provides a means to collect information about resources that may retain heritage value. Similarly, if a resource is slightly younger than 40 years old, this does not preclude the resource from having cultural heritage value or interest.

2.4 Background Information Review

To make an identification of previously identified known or potential BHRs and CHLs within the study area, the following resources were consulted as part of this Cultural Heritage Report.

2.4.1 Review of Existing Heritage Inventories

A number of resources were consulted in order to identify previously identified BHRs and CHLs within the study area. These resources, reviewed on 29 July, 2020, include:

- *City of Vaughan Inventory of Cultural Heritage Resources* (City of Vaughan 2020);
- *The Ontario Heritage Act Register* (Ontario Heritage Trust n.d.);
- *The Places of Worship Inventory* (Ontario Heritage Trust n.d.);
- The inventory of Ontario Heritage Trust easements (Ontario Heritage Trust n.d.);
- *The Ontario Heritage Trust's An Inventory of Provincial Plaques Across Ontario: a PDF of Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques and their locations* (Ontario Heritage Trust 2018);
- Inventory of known cemeteries/burial sites in the Ontario Genealogical Society's online databases (Ontario Genealogical Society n.d.);



- Canada's Historic Places website: available online, the searchable register provides information on historic places recognized for their heritage value at the local, provincial, territorial, and national levels (Parks Canada n.d.);
- Directory of Federal Heritage Designations: a searchable on-line database that identifies National Historic Sites, National Historic Events, National Historic People, Heritage Railway Stations, Federal Heritage Buildings, and Heritage Lighthouses (Parks Canada n.d.);
- Canadian Heritage River System: a national river conservation program that promotes, protects and enhances the best examples of Canada's river heritage (Canadian Heritage Rivers Board and Technical Planning Committee n.d.); and,
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites (U.N.E.S.C.O. World Heritage Centre n.d.).

2.4.2 Review of Previous Heritage Reporting

Additional cultural heritage studies undertaken within parts of the study area were also reviewed. These include:

- *Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes Teston Road from 500 metres west of Pine Valley Drive to Weston Road Municipal Class Environmental Assessment City of Vaughan, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario (ASI 2016)*

2.4.3 Stakeholder Data Collection

The following individuals, groups, and/or organizations were contacted to gather information on known and potential BHRs and CHLs, active and inactive cemeteries, and areas of identified Indigenous interest within the study area:

- Katrina Guy, Cultural Heritage Coordinator, City of Vaughan (email communication 5 August 2020 and follow-up email communication 20 April 2022). A response confirmed the location of one previously identified heritage resource and staff expressed concerns for the rural quality of the area. Staff also expressed concerns for properties within the eastern edge of the Kleinburg-Nashville Heritage Conservation District, which is located approximately 38 m from the southern edge of the study area.¹
- The MHSTCI (email communication 5 August 2020). A response confirmed that there are no properties designated by the Minister nor any provincial heritage properties. The McMichael Art Collection property was identified as a potential heritage property of provincial significance. However, after review, it was determined not to be adjacent to the study area.
- The Ontario Heritage Trust (email communications 5 August 2020). A response indicated that there are no conservation easements or Trust-owned properties within or adjacent to the study area.

¹ Staff comments are provided in full in Appendix A.



2.5 Preliminary Impact Assessment Methodology

To assess the potential impacts of the undertaking, identified BHRs and CHLs are considered against a range of possible negative impacts, based on the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit InfoSheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2006). These include:

- Direct impacts:
 - Destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features; and
 - Alteration that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance.
- Indirect impacts
 - Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the viability of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden;
 - Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context or a significant relationship;
 - Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas within, from, or of built and natural features;
 - A change in land use such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces; and
 - Land disturbances such as a change in grade that alters soils, and drainage patterns that adversely affect an archaeological resource.

Indirect impacts from construction-related vibration have the potential to negatively affect BHRs or CHLs depending on the type of construction methods and machinery selected for the project and proximity and composition of the identified resources. Potential vibration impacts are defined as having potential to affect an identified BHRs and CHLs where work is taking place within 50 m of features on the property. A 50 m buffer is applied in the absence of a project-specific defined vibration zone of influence based on existing secondary source literature and direction provided from the MHSTCI (Wiss 1981; Rainer 1982; Ellis 1987; Crispino and D'Apuzzo 2001; Carman et al. 2012). This buffer accommodates any additional or potential threat from collisions with heavy machinery or subsidence (Randl 2001).

Several additional factors are also considered when evaluating potential impacts on identified BHRs and CHLs. These are outlined in a document set out by the Ministry of Culture and Communications (now MHSTCI) and the Ministry of the Environment entitled *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (1992) While this document has largely been superseded in some respects by more current policies and legislation, the guidance provided that continues to be of relevance to this specific project includes the following definitions:

- Magnitude: the amount of physical alteration or destruction which can be expected;
- Severity: the irreversibility or reversibility of an impact;
- Duration: the length of time an adverse impact persists;
- Frequency: the number of times an impact can be expected;
- Range: the spatial distribution, widespread or site specific, of an adverse impact; and
- Diversity: the number of different kinds of activities to affect a heritage resource.



The proposed undertaking should endeavor to avoid adversely affecting known and potential BHRs and CHLs and interventions should be managed in such a way that identified significant cultural heritage resources are conserved. When the nature of the undertaking is such that adverse impacts are unavoidable, it may be necessary to implement alternative approaches or mitigation strategies that alleviate the negative effects on identified BHRs and CHLs. Mitigation is the process of lessening or negating anticipated adverse impacts to cultural heritage resources and may include, but are not limited to, such actions as avoidance, monitoring, protection, relocation, remedial landscaping, and documentation of the BHR or CHL if to be demolished or relocated.

Various works associated with infrastructure improvements have the potential to affect BHRs and CHLs in a variety of ways, and as such, appropriate mitigation measures for the undertaking need to be considered.

3.0 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

This section provides a brief summary of historical research. A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study area, including a general description of physiography, Indigenous land use, and Euro-Canadian settlement.

3.1 Physiography

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

3.2 Summary of Early Indigenous History in Southern Ontario

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years ago, or 11,000 Before the Common Era (B.C.E.) (Ferris 2013).² During the Paleo period (c. 11,000 B.C.E. to 9,000 B.C.E.), groups tended to be small, nomadic, and non-stratified. The population relied on hunting, fishing, and gathering for sustenance, though their lives went far beyond subsistence strategies to include cultural practices including but not limited to art and astronomy. Fluted points, beaked scrapers, and gravers are among the most important artifacts to have been found at various sites throughout southern Ontario, and particularly along the shorelines of former

² While many types of information can inform the precontact settlement of Ontario, such as oral traditions and histories, this summary provides information drawn from archaeological research conducted in southern Ontario over the last century.



glacial lakes. Given the low regional population levels at this time, evidence concerning Paleo-Indian period groups is very limited (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Moving into the Archaic period (c. 9,000 B.C.E. to 1,000 B.C.E.), many of the same roles and responsibilities continued as they had for millennia, with groups generally remaining small, nomadic, and non-hierarchical. The seasons dictated the size of groups (with a general tendency to congregate in the spring/summer and disperse in the fall/winter), as well as their various sustenance activities, including fishing, foraging, trapping, and food storage and preparation. There were extensive trade networks which involved the exchange of both raw materials and finished objects such as polished or ground stone tools, beads, and notched or stemmed projectile points. Furthermore, mortuary ceremonialism was evident, meaning that there were burial practices and traditions associated with a group member's death (Ellis and Deller 1990; Ellis et al. 2009).

The Woodland period (c. 1,000 B.C.E. to 1650 C.E.) saw several trends and aspects of life remain consistent with previous generations. Among the more notable changes, however, was the introduction of pottery, the establishment of larger occupations and territorial settlements, incipient horticulture, more stratified societies, and more elaborate burials. Later in this period, settlement patterns, foods, and the socio-political system continued to change. A major shift to agriculture occurred in some regions, and the ability to grow vegetables and legumes such as corn, beans, and squash ensured long-term settlement occupation and less dependence upon hunting and fishing. This development contributed to population growth as well as the emergence of permanent villages and special purpose sites supporting those villages. Furthermore, the socio-political system shifted from one which was strongly kinship based to one that involved tribal differentiation as well as political alliances across and between regions (Ellis and Deller 1990; Williamson 1990; Dodd et al. 1990; Birch and Williamson 2013).

The arrival of European trade goods in the sixteenth century, Europeans themselves in the seventeenth century, and increasing settlement efforts in the eighteenth century all significantly impacted traditional ways of life in Southern Ontario. Over time, war and disease contributed to death, dispersion, and displacement of many Indigenous peoples across the region. The Euro-Canadian population grew in both numbers and power through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and treaties between colonial administrators and First Nations representatives began to be negotiated.

The study area is within Treaty 13a, signed on August 2, 1805 by the Mississaugas and the British Crown in Port Credit at the Government Inn. A provisional agreement was reached with the Crown on August 2, 1805, in which the Mississaugas ceded 70,784 acres of land bounded by the Toronto Purchase of 1787 in the east, the Brant Tract in the west, and a northern boundary that ran six miles back from the shoreline of Lake Ontario. The Mississaugas also reserved the sole right of fishing at the Credit River and were to retain a 1-mile strip of land on each of its banks, which became the Credit Indian Reserve. On September 5, 1806, the signing of Treaty 14 confirmed the Head of the Lake Purchase between the Mississaugas of the Credit and the Crown (Mississauga of the New Credit First Nation 2001; Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation 2017).



3.3 Historical Euro-Canadian Township Survey and Settlement

The first Europeans to arrive in the area were transient merchants and traders from France and England, who followed Indigenous pathways and set up trading posts at strategic locations along the well-traveled river routes. All of these occupations occurred at sites that afforded both natural landfalls and convenient access, by means of the various waterways and overland trails, into the hinterlands. Early transportation routes followed existing Indigenous trails that typically followed the highlands adjacent to various creeks and rivers (ASI 2006). Early European settlements occupied similar locations as Indigenous settlements as they were generally accessible by trail or water routes and would have been in locations with good soil and suitable topography to ensure adequate drainage.

Historically, the study area is located in the former Township of Vaughan, in the County of York, in Lots 25 – 26, Concession 7 – 8.

3.3.1 *The former Township of Vaughan*

The land within Vaughan Township was acquired by the British from the Mississaugas in 1784. The first township survey was undertaken in 1793, and the first legal settlers occupied their land holdings in 1796. The township was named in honour of Benjamin Vaughan, who was one of the negotiators for the Treaty of Paris which ended the American Revolutionary War in 1783. In 1805, Boulton noted that the soil in Vaughan was “much improved,” and due to its proximity to York “may be expected to form an early and flourishing settlement.” Vaughan was initially settled by Loyalists, the children of Loyalists, disbanded soldiers, and by Americans including the Pennsylvania Dutch, French Huguenots, and Quakers. By the 1840s, the township was noted for its excellent land and “well cleared and highly cultivated farms” (Boulton 1805:89; Smith 1846:199; Reaman 1971:19; Armstrong 1985:148; Rayburn 1997:355).

The Township was incorporated in 1850 as a municipal government. Construction for the Ontario Simcoe and Huron Railway began in 1852 and the line was opened through Vaughan Township in 1853 with a station in Concord. It was renamed the Northern Railway Company in 1858, and later became part of the Grand Trunk Railway and then Canadian National Railway c1920. The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway (T.G.&B.R.) was opened through the west part of the Township in 1871 (Andreae 1997).

Tremaine’s map (1860) shows a developed agricultural landscape, traversed by the Humber River and its tributaries, with small hamlets, a local road system and churches and schoolhouses. The Township continued to develop economically in the 1860s and 1870s. The Illustrated Historical Atlas (1878) shows a well-established and prosperous agricultural township dotted with farmsteads, small hamlets and villages. Although Yonge Street on the east side of the township was the principal route to the markets in York to the south, the construction of the two railways through the township greatly increased market access for the farmers and contributed to the township’s prosperity. Agriculture continued as the principal land use throughout the nineteenth century.



3.3.2 Village of Purpleville

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

3.4 Review of Historical Mapping

The 1860 *Map of the County of York* (Tremaine 1860), and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York and the Township of West Gwillimbury and Town of Bradford in the County of Simcoe Ontario* (Miles & Co. 1878), were examined to determine the presence of historical features within the study area during the nineteenth century (Figure 2 and Figure 3).

It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases. For instance, they were often financed by subscription limiting the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases. The use of historical map sources to reconstruct or predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally begins by using common reference points between the various sources. The historical maps are geo-referenced to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on a modern map. The results of this exercise can often be imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process, including differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources.

Historically, the study area is located in the former Township of Vaughan, in the County of York, in Lots 25 – 26, Concession 7 – 8. Details of historical property owners and historical features in the study area are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Nineteenth-century property owner(s) and historical features(s)

Con #	Lot #	1860 Map of the County of York		1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York	
		Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)
7	25	J. Beaton	Residence Teston Road	Peter Witherspoon	Teston Road
		Mrs. Cameron	Steam Saw Mill Teston Road Kipling Avenue	Robert Cameron	Teston Road Kipling Avenue Tributary of East Humber River



Con #	Lot #	1860 Map of the County of York		1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York	
		Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)
			Tributary of East Humber River		
7	26	James Morrow James Adams	Residence Teston Road Teston Road Kipling Avenue Tributary of East Humber River	Archibald Morrow James Adams	Residence Orchard Teston Road Residence Teston Road Kipling Avenue Tributary of East Humber River
8	25	Mrs. Slagman	Teston Road Kipling Avenue Slegmans Road	George Cooper	Residence Teston Road Kipling Avenue Slegmans Road
8	26	Mrs. Slagman	Teston Road Kipling Avenue	Kenneth Beaton	Teston Road Kipling Avenue

Nineteenth-century mapping shows that Teston Road and Kipling Avenue are historically surveyed roadways (Figure 2 and Figure 3). The roads are illustrated in their present alignment as early as 1860. A tributary of the Humber River is depicted intersecting with the study area through Lots 25 – 26, Concession 7, approximately following the same river system that exists today. A residence is illustrated north of the study area in the eastern part of Lot 26 and a steam saw mill south of the study area in the western part of Lot 25 in 1860. The steam saw mill appears to no longer be operating by 1878 however a residence is illustrated further to the south. An additional house is depicted north of the study area in the western portion of Lot 26 and an orchard is shown beside the previous residence in the eastern part of Lot 26. The community of Purpleville is labelled to the east of the study area at the intersection of Teston Road and Pine Valley Drive.

In addition to nineteenth-century mapping, historical topographic mapping and aerial photographs from the twentieth century were examined. This report presents maps and aerial photographs from 1914, 1954, 1973, and 1994 (Figure 4 to Figure 7).

These twentieth century maps suggest that the study area retained a rural agricultural context throughout the twentieth century. The 1914 topographic mapping (Figure 4) demonstrates little development within the study area at the turn of the century. Teston Road and Kipling Avenue are illustrated as unmetalled roadways. A wooden house is depicted in a similar location to the earlier structure north of the eastern part of the study area. Three bridges of unknown construction material are illustrated along Teston Road over two tributaries of the East Branch of the Humber River, the third bridge (the furthest to the east) is not shown to be over an illustrated waterway on the map but likely carries the road over a seasonal waterway in low lying land.

Aerial photography from 1954 shows the agricultural context of the study area, agricultural fields and tree lines are clearly visible (Figure 5). Two tributaries of the East Branch of the Humber River are



present through the western portion of the study area with visible vegetation alongside the waterways. Purpleville is labelled on the aerial photograph and remains a small crossroads community. The 1973 topographic mapping illustrate little development in the vicinity of the study area in the latter half of the twentieth century (Figure 6). Teston Road and Kipling Avenue are both illustrated as loose or stabilized surface, all weather roads less than two lanes. A third tributary of the East Branch of the Humber River is now illustrated on the map in the eastern portion of the study area. The 1994 topographic map (Figure 7) depicts some development within the study area. South of the study area, High Valley Court and Green Valley Court have been constructed off of Kipling, and residences are illustrated lining these streets. A horse track is depicted north of the eastern part of the study area.

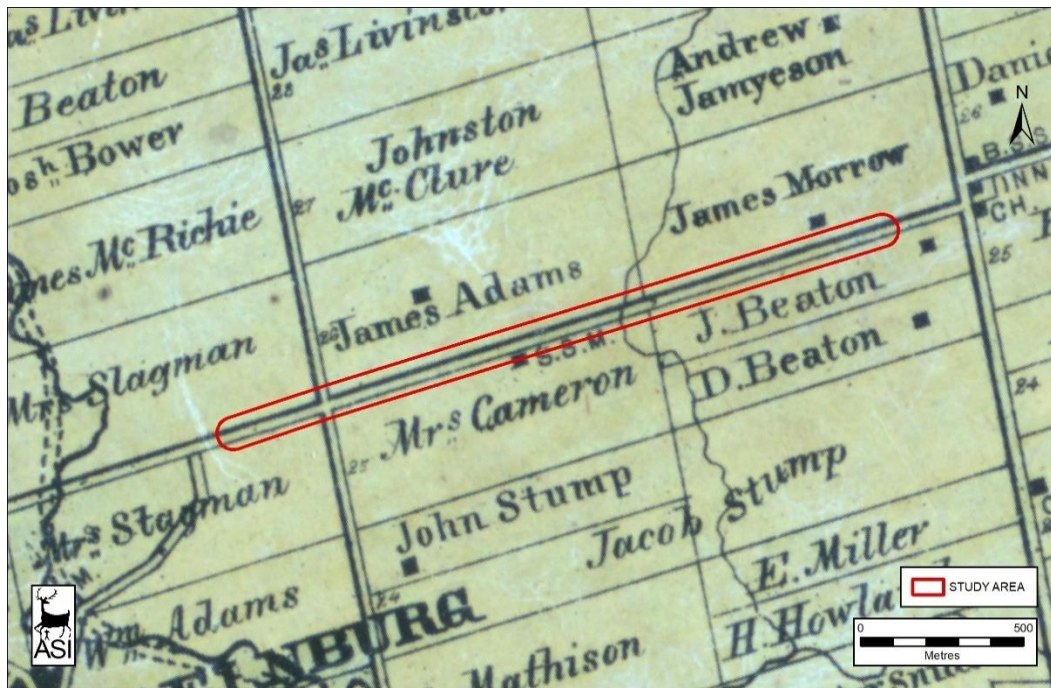


Figure 2: The study area overlaid on the 1860 Tremaine's Map of the County of York
Base Map: (Tremaine 1860)

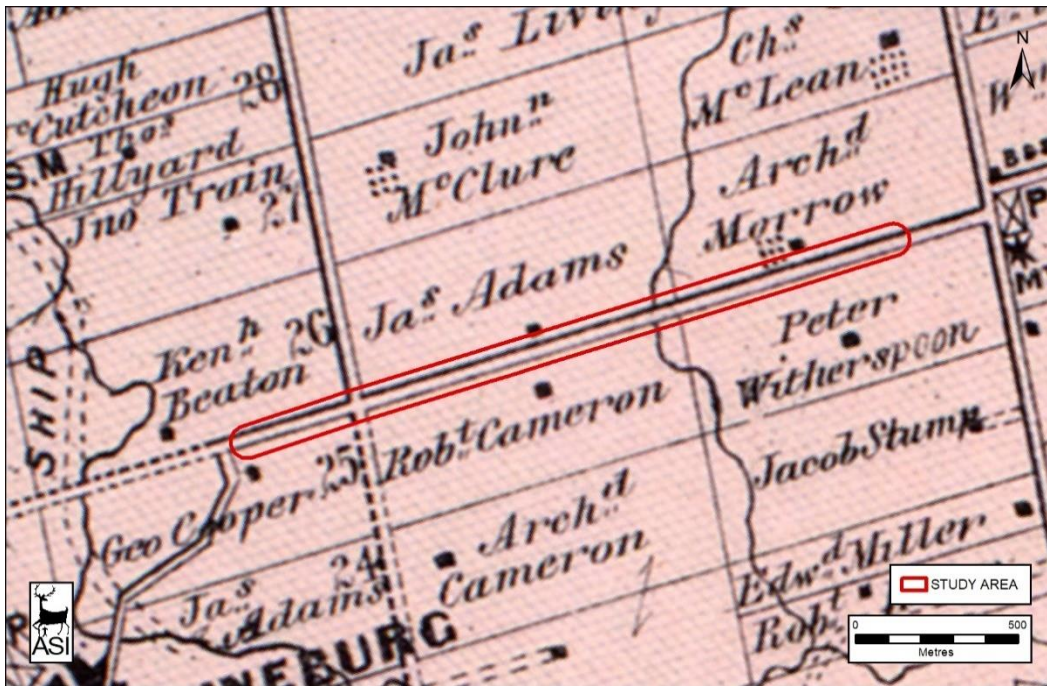


Figure 3: The study area overlaid on the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York
Base Map: (Miles & Co. 1878)

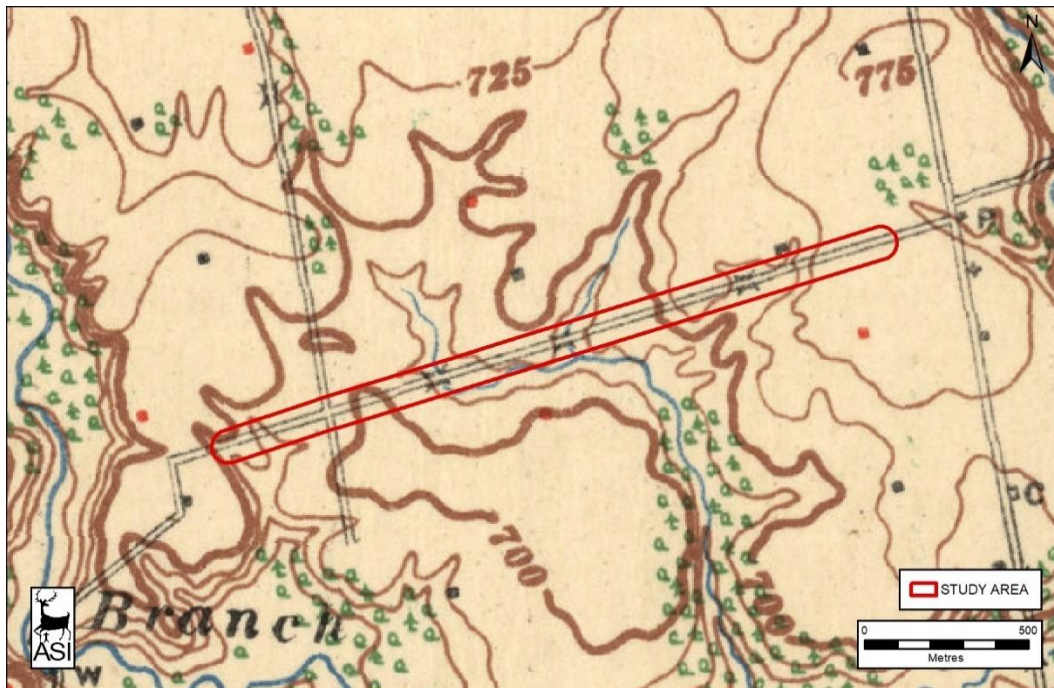


Figure 4: The study area overlaid on the 1914 Bolton topographic maps
Base Map: Bolton Sheet 30M/13 and Markham Sheet 30M/14
(Department of Militia and Defence 1914)



Figure 5: The study area overlaid on the 1954 aerial photograph of Vaughan
Base Map: Plates 437.793(Hunting Survey Corporation Limited 1954)

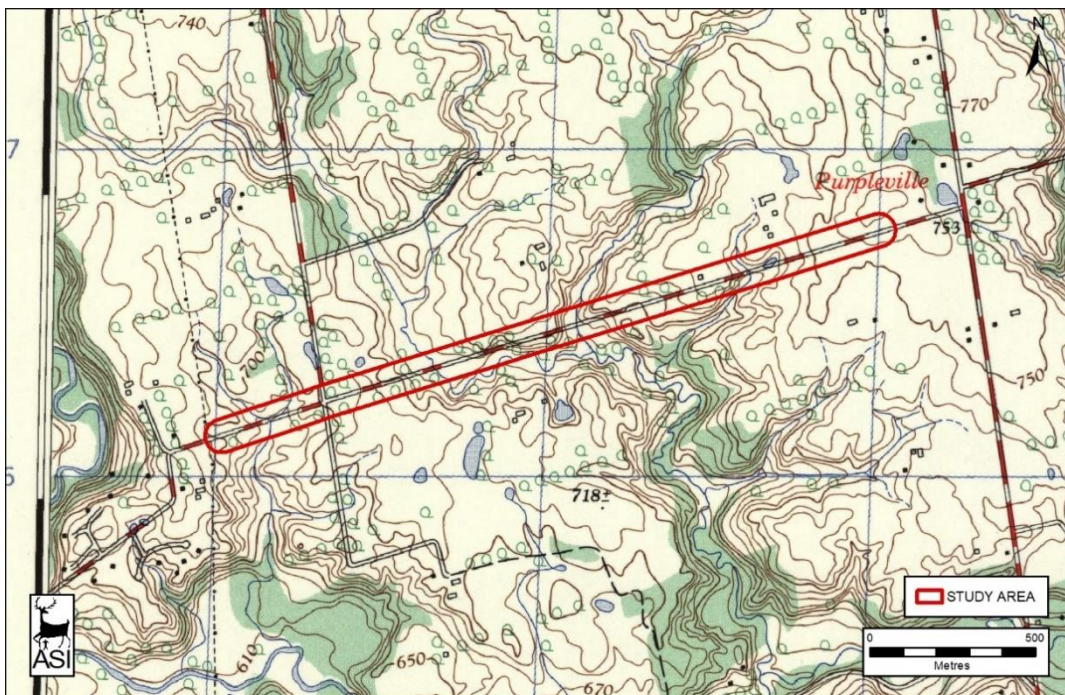


Figure 6: The study area overlaid on the 1973 Woodbridge topographic map
Base Map: Woodbridge Sheet 30M13a (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1973)

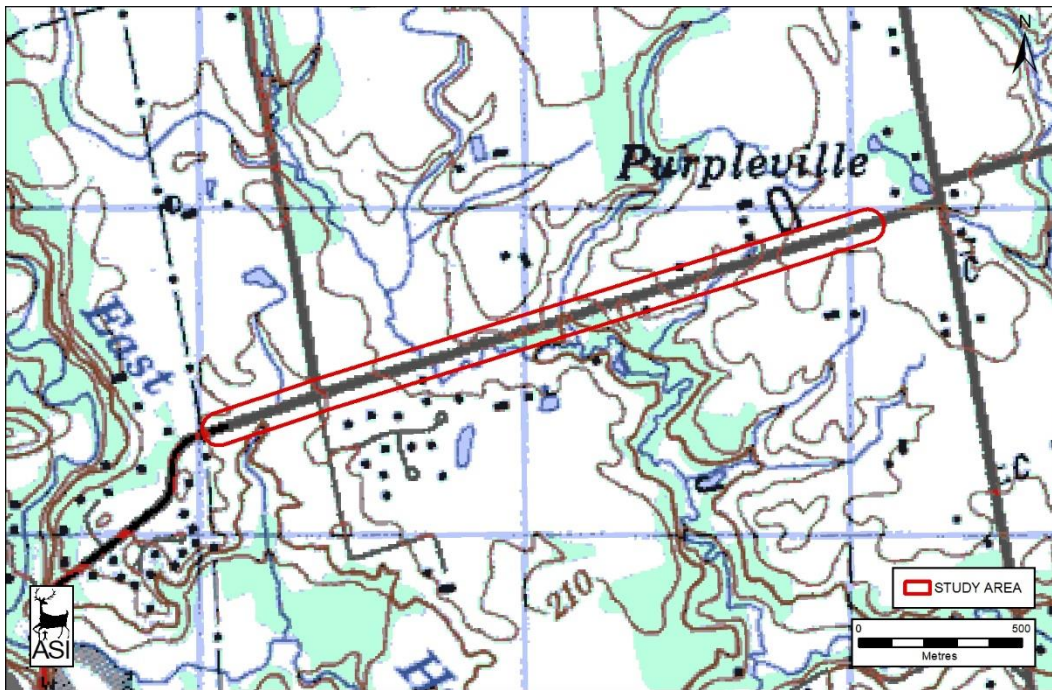


Figure 7: The study area overlaid on the 1994 Bolton topographic map
Base Map: Bolton Sheet 30M/13 (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1994)

4.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

4.1 Description of Field Review

A field review of the study area was undertaken by Kirstyn Allam of ASI, on 31 July 2020 to document the existing conditions of the study area from existing rights-of-way. The existing conditions of the study area are described below and captured in Plate 1 to Plate 6.

The study area is in the City of Vaughan and is centered on road and boulevard improvements for Teston Road, from 250 m west of Pine Valley Drive to Kleinburg Summit Way. The study area is generally located in a rural agricultural context. Tributaries of the East Branch of the Humber River intersect with the study area, and the creeks and valley lands associated with the waterways create an undulating topography.

The study area is centered on Teston Road and is approximately 2.0 km in length beginning west of the intersection of Teston Road and Kipling Avenue in the west and terminating 250 m west of Pine Valley Drive in the east. Teston Road is oriented in a general west-east alignment and features one lane of westbound and one lane of eastbound vehicular traffic. The study area is bounded by rural agricultural properties with the exception of residential neighbourhoods at the east and west ends. A small residential neighbourhood is located south of the study area at the western end and a large residential subdivision was under construction south of the study area at the eastern end at the time of field review. Teston Road features narrow gravel shoulders on both the north and south sides and lacks curbs with shallow ditches along the roadway.



Plate 1: View of the study area with the narrow shoulder, looking east-northeast from west of Teston Road and Kipling Avenue.



Plate 2: View of agricultural property north of Teston Road, looking northeast.



Plate 3: View of study area, looking east towards the undulating landscape and one of the tributaries of the East Branch of the Humber River.

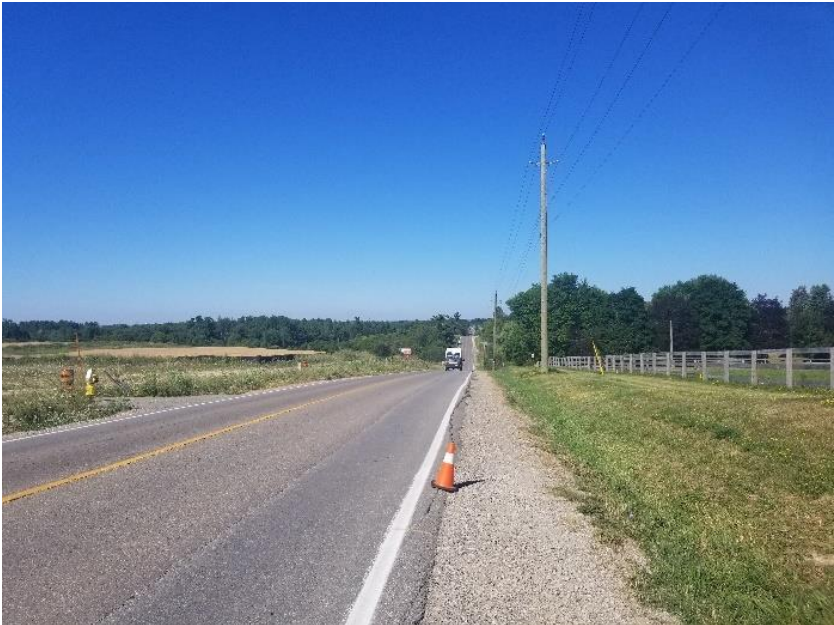


Plate 4: Teston Road, looking west, note the narrow shoulders and shallow ditch.



Plate 5: Large residential subdivision under construction south of the study area, looking south.



Plate 6: Eastern portion of the study area, looking west-southwest.



4.2 Identification of Known and Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Based on the results of the background research and field review, two known and two potential CHLs were identified within the study area. These include one property listed in the *City of Vaughan Inventory of Cultural Heritage Resources* (City of Vaughan 2020) and one Canadian Heritage River System. Two



additional CHLs were identified during background research and field review. A detailed inventory of known and potential CHLs within the study area is presented in Table 2. See Figure 8 - Figure 9 for mapping showing the location of identified CHLs.







Table 2: Inventory of Known and Potential Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the Study Area

Feature ID	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential CHVI	Photographs/ Digital Image
CHL 1	Farmscape	5011 Teston Road	Known CHL - Listed on the City of Vaughan's <i>Heritage Inventory</i>	<p>Property Description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nineteenth-century mapping indicates the property was owned by the Cameron family (Mrs. Cameron 1860 and Robt. Cameron in 1878) (Figure 2 and Figure 3). - A residence is illustrated in the vicinity of the extant house on the 1878 mapping (Figure 3). - Known as the Flora Cameron House, the residence is Georgian in style and was constructed in 1858 (City of Vaughan 2020). - The structure was not visible from the public right-of-way. - Aerial imagery shows that the property features a residence with a rectangular footprint and two southern additions. The property also features a barn and several outbuildings, a long driveway and circulation routes. The property is heavily treed. - Located on the south side of Teston Road, an early transportation route. - Reflects nineteenth-century settlement along Teston Road in the City of Vaughan. <p>Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and associated heritage attributes³ The property has the potential to retain historical and contextual value as a late nineteenth century farmscape in the City of Vaughan.</p> <p>The following is a list of potential heritage attributes of the property:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Georgian style residence constructed in 1858 - The barn and outbuildings - The long driveway - The association of the property with Flora Cameron 	 <p>Plate 7: Looking south towards the farmstead.</p>  <p>Plate 8: Aerial view of the farmscape (Google Earth 2018).</p>

³ For resources identified as having potential cultural heritage value or interest, an evaluation of the property against criteria outlined in O. Reg 9/06 is required to identify any formal cultural heritage value or interest or attributes associated with the potential cultural heritage resource.

Feature ID	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential CHVI	Photographs/ Digital Image
CHL 2	Waterway	Humber River	Known CHL - Canadian Heritage River System	<p>Property Description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nineteenth-century mapping indicates that the river was illustrated following its present alignment in both the 1860 and 1878 mapping (Figure 2 and Figure 3). - The Humber River is 100 km and passes through the Oak Ridges Moraine, the Niagara Escarpment, Humber Marshes, and the City of Toronto being draining into Lake Ontario (Canadian Heritage Rivers System). - Archaeological evidence indicates that the Humber River has been settled by people for almost 10,000 years and Indigenous peoples developed the Carrying Place Trail, connecting Lake Ontario to the upper Great Lakes (Canadian Heritage Rivers System). - The tributaries of the East Branch of the Humber River intersect with Teston Road, an early transportation route. <p>Known Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and associated heritage attributes</p> <p>The tributaries of the Humber River have historical and contextual value as a significant waterway. See designation information in Appendix B for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and description of attributes.</p> <p>The following list of known heritage attributes are a summary of the designation information (Canadian Heritage Rivers System) for the river:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The long-standing human settlement along the river for almost 10,000 years - The association with the Carrying Place Trail developed by Indigenous peoples along the river - The association with the European peoples settling along the river - The watershed provides an oasis for recreation within Canada’s most urban area 	 <p>Plate 9: View of one of the tributaries of the East Branch of the Humber River, looking north.</p>  <p>Plate 10: Aerial view of the tributaries intersecting with the study area (Google Earth 2017).</p>

Feature ID	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential CHVI	Photographs/ Digital Image
CHL 3	Farmscape	5000 Teston Road	Potential CHL - Identified during background research and field review	<p>Property Description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nineteenth-century mapping indicates the property was owned by the Adams family (James Adams in 1860 and Jas. Adams in 1878) (Figure 2 and Figure 3). - A residence is depicted within the study area on the 1878 mapping (Figure 3), however, no structure is extant in that location at the time of field review. A wooden house is illustrated on the property in the vicinity of extant structures on the 1914 NTS mapping (Figure 4). - Structures were obscured from the public right-of-way. - Aerial imagery shows that the property features a demolished structure, several barns and outbuildings, a long driveway, and active agricultural fields. - Located on the north side of Teston Road, an early transportation route. - Reflects early twentieth-century agricultural practices along Teston Road in the City of Vaughan. <p>Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and associated heritage attributes</p> <p>The property has the potential to retain historical and contextual value as a twentieth-century farmscape in the City of Vaughan.</p> <p>The following is a list of potential heritage attributes of the property:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The barns and outbuildings - The long driveway from Teston Road - The agricultural fields 	 <p>Plate 11: Looking northeast towards the barns of the farmscape.</p>  <p>Plate 12: Aerial view of the farmscape (Google Earth 2017).</p>

Feature ID	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential CHVI	Photographs/ Digital Image
CHL 4	Farmscape	4720 Teston Road	Potential CHL - Identified during background research and field review	<p>Property Description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nineteenth-century mapping indicates the property was owned by the Morrow family (James Morrow in 1860 and Archd. Morrow in 1878) (Figure 2 and Figure 3). - A residence is illustrated in the vicinity of the extant structure on the 1860 mapping (Figure 2). - Currently is the Steve Owens Racing Stables, and the residence was partially obscured from the public right-of-way by vegetation. - Aerial imagery shows that the residence has a rectangular-shaped footprint with a gable roof and a southern single storey addition. A tree-lined driveway leads from Teston Road to the residence. The driveway also continues passed the house to other buildings on the property. The property also features active agricultural fields and horse paddocks. - A long driveway, circulation routes, and agricultural fields are consistent with nineteenth-century agricultural practices. - Located on the north side of Teston Road, an early transportation route, set back from the road. - Reflects nineteenth-century settlement along Teston Road in the City of Vaughan. <p>Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and associated heritage attributes</p> <p>The property has the potential to retain historical and contextual value as a mid-nineteenth century farmscape in the City of Vaughan.</p> <p>The following is a list of potential heritage attributes of the property:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The residence - The barns and stables - The horse paddocks - The long tree-lined driveway - The agricultural fields 	 <p>Plate 13: Looking north towards the farmscape at 4720 Teston Road.</p>  <p>Plate 14: Aerial view of the property at 4720 Teston Road (Google Earth 2017).</p>

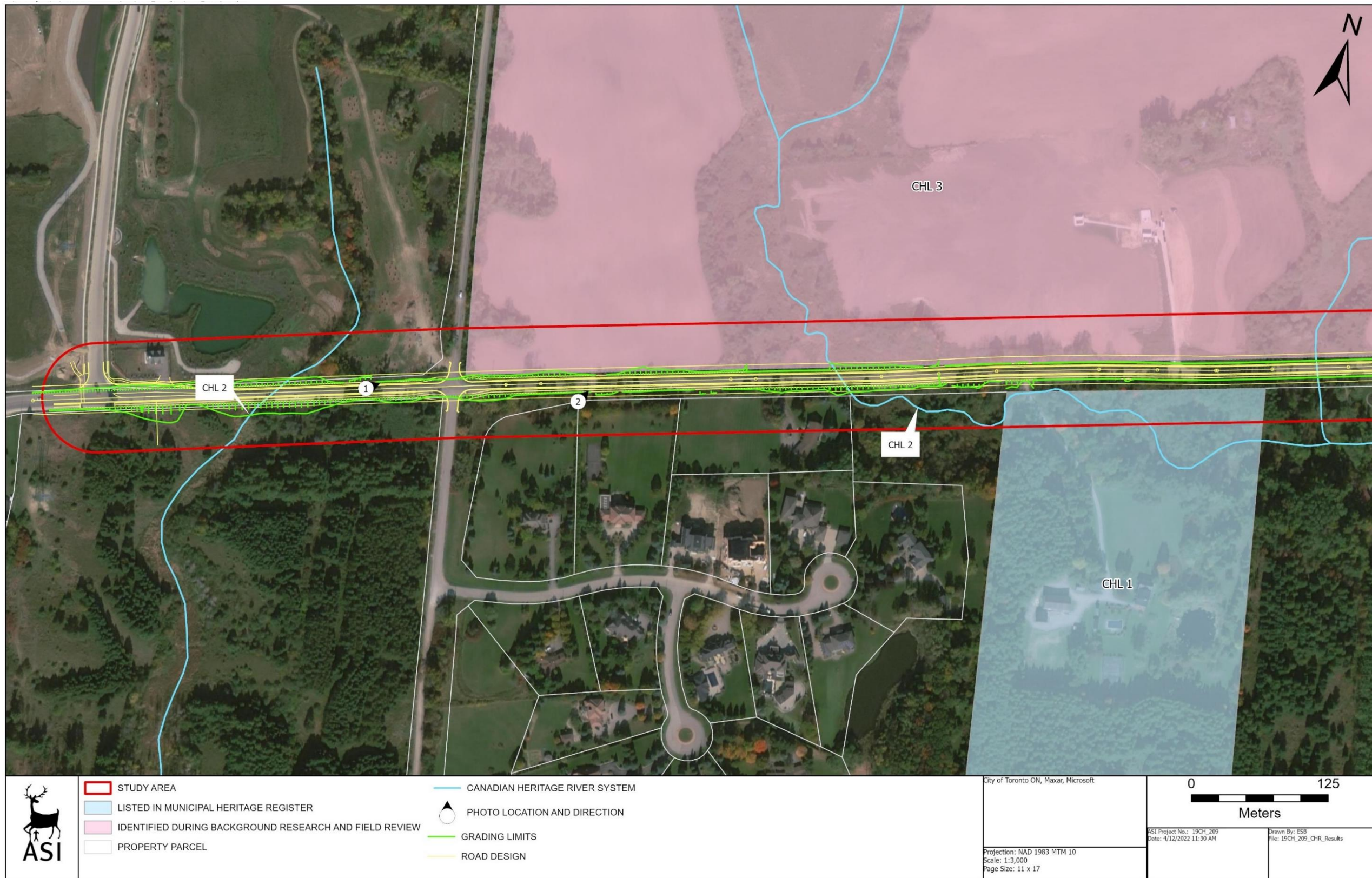


Figure 8: Location of Identified Cultural Heritage Landscapes in the Study Area (Sheet 1)

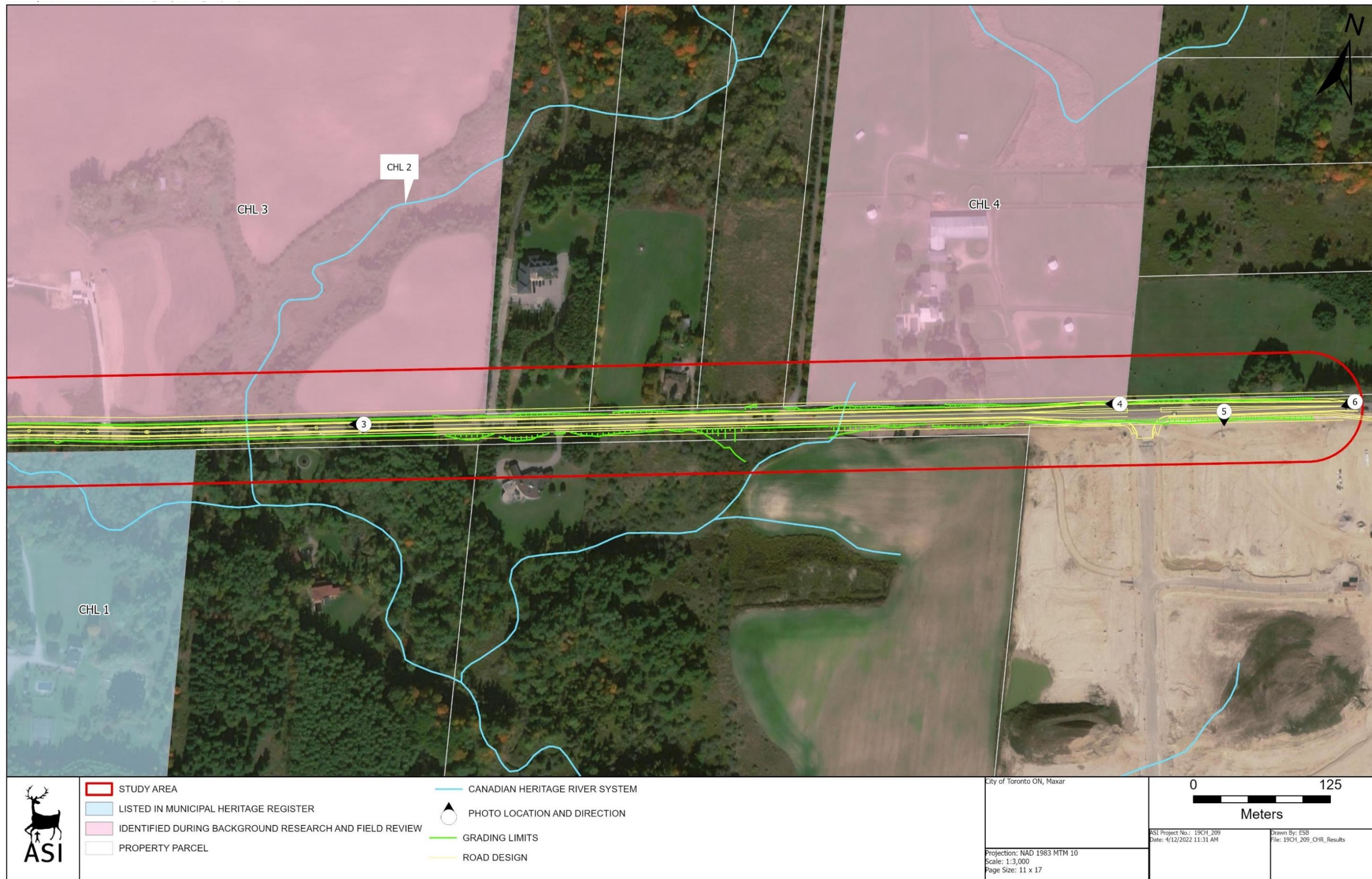


Figure 9: Location of Identified Cultural Heritage Landscapes in the Study Area (Sheet 2)

5.0 PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 Description of Proposed Undertaking

The proposed undertaking for the Teston Road Area Transportation Improvements study area consists of road and boulevard improvements for Teston Road, from 250 m west of Pine Valley Drive to Kleinburg Summit Way. The road improvements will be mainly in terms of user safety, including, but not limited to visibility and stopping sight distances, speed control, street lighting, physically separated pedestrian and cycling facilities and improvements, pavement conditions, signing, delineation and pavement markings and conditions, and traffic control devices visibility. Cycling paths will be constructed along the north and south sides of Teston Road and a multi-use path will be constructed along the south side of Teston Road.

The improvements to Teston Road are guided by the Region's *Transportation Master Plan* (York Region 2016), the City's *Transportation Master Plan, A New Path* (City of Vaughan 2012), the City's *Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plan* (CIMA+ 2020), and the *North Vaughan and New Communities Transportation Master Plan* (City of Vaughan 2019b). The proposed undertaking is also impacted by the GTA West Transportation Corridor Route Planning and Environmental Assessment, the Block 40/47 Pine Heights Community, Development Block 55 East, and the Vaughan Super Trail.

5.2 Analysis of Potential Impacts

Table 3 outlines the potential impacts on all identified CHLs within the study area.

Table 3: Preliminary Impact Assessment and Recommended Mitigation Measures

Feature ID	Location/Name	Heritage Status and Recognition	Type and Description of Potential/Anticipated Impact	Mitigation Strategies
CHL 1	5011 Teston Road	Known CHL - Listed on the City of Vaughan's <i>Heritage Inventory</i>	<p>It is understood that the limits of the proposed alignment will be confined to the Teston Road right-of-way. A cycling path and a multi-use path are being installed to the north of the property. No direct or indirect adverse impacts to this property are anticipated.</p> <p>As the proposed work is located more than 50 m from the structures on the property, no vibration-related impacts are anticipated.</p>	No further work required.
CHL 2	Humber River	Known CHL - Canadian Heritage River System	<p>Direct impacts are anticipated as the proposed work is occurring along Teston Road which is carried over the cultural heritage landscape.</p> <p>Impacts are anticipated to be temporary in duration and are not anticipated to negatively impact the cultural heritage value of the watercourse if suitable mitigation measures are employed.</p>	<p>Where feasible, the plans for the proposed work should be designed in a manner that avoids all impacts to CHL 2.</p> <p>Given the known cultural heritage value of the Humber River and the anticipated impacts within the watercourse, suitable mitigation measures should be developed to limit impacts where they are required based on project constraints.</p> <p>Suitable mitigation measures include planning construction and staging to avoid any unintended impacts, limiting tree and vegetation removal where feasible, and employing post-construction rehabilitation and landscaping.</p> <p>If vegetation removal is required, post-construction rehabilitation with tree and vegetative replanting should be implemented to return the impacted areas to their pre-construction condition.</p>
CHL 3	5000 Teston Road	Potential CHL - Identified during background research and field review	<p>Direct impacts to CHL 3 are anticipated to include property acquisition, approximately 6 m encroachment onto the southern portion of the property, and grading. A cycling path is being installed to the south of the property.</p> <p>While the property will be directly impacted, encroachment and construction activities are not anticipated to have direct or indirect adverse impacts to the potential CHVI of the property, or identified potential heritage attributes.</p> <p>As the proposed work is located more than 50 m from the structures on the property, no vibration-related impacts are anticipated.</p>	<p>The proposed design and construction activities related to this project should continue to avoid adverse impacts to identified potential heritage attributes. The proposed property acquisition and encroachment should be minimized, where technically feasible. Suitable mitigation measures including post construction rehabilitation with sympathetic plantings can be implemented.</p> <p>Suitable mitigation measures may also include establishing no-go zones with fencing, issuing instructions to construction crews to avoid the CHL.</p>
CHL 4	4720 Teston Road	Potential CHL - Identified during background research and field review	<p>Direct impacts to CHL 4 are anticipated to include property acquisition and approximately 2.5 m encroachment onto the southern portion of the property. A cycling path is being installed to the south of the property.</p> <p>While the property will be directly impacted, encroachment and construction activities are not anticipated to have direct or indirect adverse impacts to the potential CHVI of the property, or identified potential heritage attributes.</p> <p>As the proposed work is located more than 50 m from the structures on the property, no vibration-related impacts are anticipated.</p>	<p>The proposed design and construction activities related to this project should continue to avoid adverse impacts to identified potential heritage attributes. The proposed property acquisition and encroachment should be minimized, where technically feasible. Suitable mitigation measures including post construction rehabilitation with sympathetic plantings can be implemented.</p> <p>Suitable mitigation measures may also include establishing no-go zones with fencing, issuing instructions to construction crews to avoid the CHL.</p>

5.3 Summary of Potential Impacts

Where feasible, the proposed alignment should be designed to avoid indirect impacts to the identified CHLs. Suitable mitigation measures could include the establishment of no-go zones with fencing and issuing instructions to construction crews to avoid the CHLs.

The Humber River (CHL 2) is a Canadian Heritage River, and any impacts to it should be avoided where feasible. Based on available documentation, no significant direct negative impacts are anticipated for the watercourse. While land disturbances along Humber River are anticipated in the locations of where Teston Road crosses its tributaries, these impacts are anticipated to be temporary in duration and are not anticipated to negatively impact the cultural heritage value of the watercourse if mitigation measures are employed. Suitable mitigation measures include planning construction and staging to avoid any unintended impacts, limiting tree and vegetation removals, and employing post-construction landscaping. If vegetation removal is required, post-construction rehabilitation with tree and vegetative replanting should be implemented to return the impacted areas to their pre-construction condition. A qualified arborist with relevant local knowledge should be contacted regarding the most appropriate plant species for this replanting program.

Direct impacts to CHL 3 (5000 Teston Road) anticipated to include property acquisition, approximately 6 m encroachment onto the southern portion of the property and grading. Direct impacts to CHL 4 (4720 Teston Road) are anticipated to include property acquisition and approximately 2.5 m encroachment onto the southern portion of the property. A cycling path is being installed to the south of both properties. While the properties will be directly impacted, encroachment and construction activities are not anticipated to have direct or indirect adverse impacts to the potential cultural heritage value or interest of the properties, or identified potential heritage attributes. As such, the proposed design and construction activities related to this project should continue to avoid adverse impacts to identified potential heritage attributes. The proposed property acquisition and encroachment should be minimized, where technically feasible. Suitable mitigation measures should include post construction rehabilitation with sympathetic plantings can be implemented. Suitable mitigation measures may also include establishing no-go zones with fencing and issuing instructions to construction crews to avoid the CHLs.

6.0 RESULTS AND MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, indicate a study area with a rural land use history dating back to the early nineteenth century. A review of federal, provincial, and municipal registers, inventories, and databases revealed that there are two previously identified features of cultural heritage value within the Teston Road Area Transportation Improvements study area. An additional two features were identified during the desktop review and fieldwork.



6.1 Key Findings

- A total of two known and two potential CHLs were identified within the study area.
- Of the four identified CHLs, one property is listed in the City of Vaughan's Heritage Inventory (CHL 1) and one river is identified as a Canadian Heritage River System (CHL 2). Two farm properties were identified during background research and field review (CHL 3 – CHL 4).
- Identified CHLs are historically, architecturally, and/or contextually associated with land use patterns in the City of Vaughan.

6.2 Results of Preliminary Impact Assessment

- No direct or indirect adverse impacts are anticipated to CHL 1 (5011 Teston Road).
- The proposed alignment is anticipated to result in impacts to CHL 2 (Humber River). These impacts are anticipated to be minor in scale and temporary in duration if suitable mitigation measures are employed.
- Suitable mitigation measures include planning construction and staging to avoid any unintended impacts, limiting tree and vegetation removal where feasible, and employing post-construction rehabilitation and landscaping.
- The proposed alignment is anticipated to result in direct impacts to two potential CHLs (CHL 3 and CHL 4) due to property acquisition, encroachment, and grading; however, no adverse impacts to the potential cultural heritage value or interest of the properties or identified potential heritage attributes is anticipated.

6.3 Recommendations

Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Construction activities and staging should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid unintended negative impacts to identified CHLs. Avoidance measures may include, but are not limited to: erecting temporary fencing, establishing buffer zones, issuing instructions to construction crews to avoid identified CHLs, etc.
2. The proposed undertaking has the potential to result in minor, temporary impacts to CHL 2 (Humber River) where Teston Road crosses its tributaries through soil disturbance and vegetation removal in the Humber River floodplain. As this watercourse is a Canadian Heritage River and impacts are anticipated, suitable mitigation measures should be developed to limit impacts where they are required based on project constraints. Suitable mitigation measures include planning construction and staging to avoid any unintended



impacts, limiting tree and vegetation removal where feasible, and employing post-construction rehabilitation and landscaping.

3. Direct impacts to CHL 3 (5000 Teston Road) are anticipated to include property acquisition, approximately 6 m encroachment onto the southern portion of the property and grading. Direct impacts to CHL 4 (4720 Teston Road) are anticipated to include property acquisition and approximately 2.5 m encroachment onto the southern portion of the property. A cycling path is being installed to the south of both properties. While the properties will be directly impacted, encroachment and construction activities are not anticipated to have direct or indirect adverse impacts to the potential cultural heritage value or interest of the properties, or identified potential heritage attributes. As such, the proposed design and construction activities related to this project should continue to avoid adverse impacts to identified potential heritage attributes. The proposed property acquisition and encroachment should be minimized, where technically feasible. Suitable mitigation measures should include post construction rehabilitation with sympathetic plantings can be implemented. Suitable mitigation measures may also include establishing no-go zones with fencing and issuing instructions to construction crews to avoid the CHLs.
4. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.
5. The report should be submitted to the City of Vaughan and the MHSTCI for review and comment, and any other local heritage stakeholders that may have an interest in this project. The final report should be submitted to the City of Vaughan for their records.



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APPENDIX A: COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM CITY STAFF



Kirstyn Allam

From: Katrina Guy <Katrina.Guy@vaughan.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, April 20, 2022 4:45 PM
To: Kirstyn Allam
Subject: RE: [External] RE: Teston Road CHRA

Hi Kirstyn,

Yes, I can confirm that 5011 Teston is the only Listed property in the study area. Besides the archaeology of the area (which I think ASI is also doing), I do have concerns regarding possible CHLs. It's a lovely and rural road but I also know it's not going to stay that way forever.

Also, even though the EA stops just outside of Kleinburg Nashville HCD, I do wonder if the project could potentially impact the eastern properties of the HCD.

Thank you,
Katrina

Katrina Guy, B. A. (She/Her)
Cultural Heritage Coordinator
905-832-8585 ext. 8115 | katrina.guy@vaughan.ca

City of Vaughan | Development Planning
2141 Major Mackenzie Dr., Vaughan, ON L6A 1T1
vaughan.ca



***Please note, I will be working from home for the time being due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. I have access to voicemail and emails from home however I will not be able to answer any phone calls from my phone extension 8115**

From: Kirstyn Allam <kallam@asiheritage.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, April 20, 2022 3:11 PM
To: Katrina Guy <Katrina.Guy@vaughan.ca>
Subject: [External] RE: Teston Road CHRA

Good afternoon Katrina,

We are in the process of updating this Cultural Heritage Report with a preliminary impact assessment and wanted to follow-up with you regarding the previously identified cultural heritage resources within the study area.

I would like to confirm that the only resource is located at 5011 Teston Rd and is a listed property.

Does the City have any listing report or research report on the property?

Also, does the City have any additional heritage concerns within the study area?

Thanks,
Kirstyn

Kirstyn Allam, BA (Hon) (She/Her)

Cultural Heritage Technician | Technical Writer and Researcher • Cultural Heritage Division



ASI • Providing Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services

KAllam@asiheritage.ca • 416 966 1069 x 252 • Fax: 416 966 9723

528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2P9 • asiheritage.ca

From: Kirstyn Allam

Sent: Wednesday, August 5, 2020 11:26 AM

To: Katrina.Guy@vaughan.ca

Cc: Johanna Kelly <jkelly@asiheritage.ca>; Veronica.Restrepo@hdrinc.com

Subject: Teston Road CHRA

Good Morning Katrina,

ASI has been retained to complete a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment for the Teston Road Transportation Improvements Environmental Assessment in Vaughan (please see the attached JPG). After reviewing the City of Vaughan's Heritage Register, I wanted to confirm that 5011 Teston Road is the only previously identified cultural heritage resource within/adjacent to the study area.

Does the City have any additional concerns about any cultural heritage resources within and/or adjacent to the study area?

Thanks very much,
Kirstyn

Kirstyn Allam, BA (Hon)

Cultural Heritage Assistant • Cultural Heritage Division



ASI • Providing Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services

KAllam@asiheritage.ca • 416 966 1069 • Fax: 416 966 9723

528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2P9 • asiheritage.ca

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APPENDIX B: HERITAGE DESIGNATION DOCUMENTATION




[Canadian Heritage Rivers System](#)[The Riv...](#)[Humber Ri...](#)

[Click to see all images](#)

NATURAL HERITAGE

The Humber River's natural heritage, though not a part of its designation, is certainly unique. The river is an important corridor for monarch butterflies and migratory songbirds. It passes through the [Oak Ridges Moraine](#), the [Niagara Escarpment](#), the [Humber Marshes](#), and the City of Toronto before entering Lake Ontario. Approximately 45 percent of the watershed is urban and a large portion of the remaining rural land is under agricultural use.

High Park, in Toronto, shelters one of Ontario's last remaining Black Oak  EN ▾ Savannah habitats as well as a remnant prairie habitat. The Humber watershed is home to the nationally vulnerable red-shouldered hawk and more than 50 species of fish, and provides high-quality wetland habitat for birds.

CULTURAL HERITAGE

Extensive archeological evidence indicates the Humber River has experienced human settlement for almost 10,000 years. First Nations peoples developed the Carrying Place Trail, which connects Lake Ontario to the upper Great Lakes. This trade route made the area attractive to European traders and explorers upon their arrival in the 17th century and led to its designation as a national historic site.

Toronto's first European settlers were French traders and missionaries, who remained in the area until 1793 when British settlement began. However, it wasn't until after the War of 1812 that major settlement of the watershed began.

RECREATIONAL HERITAGE

The Humber watershed is an oasis for recreation within Canada's most urban area. Approximately 11 percent of the watershed is public land, and includes many trail systems, such as the Humber Valley Heritage Trail and the Shared Path, which includes interpretive panels that tell the stories of the First Nations, fur trade, settlement and industrial development of the area.

Opportunities for camping, fishing, canoeing, picnicking, hiking, swimming, cross-country skiing, nature appreciation, and environmental education are all easily accessed within the watershed.

FUN FACT

Crossing the Humber: [the Humber Heritage Bridge Inventory](#), completed by the Humber Watershed Alliance, provides detailed information on the 33 bridges that cross the Humber River.

RIVER MANAGERS

The [Toronto Region Conservation Authority](#) is responsible for the management of this watershed and Canadian Heritage River, and the Humber Watershed Alliance, a voluntary organization, is responsible for implementing the watershed's action plan at a community level.

DISCOVER MORE

Designation

DESIGNATION

As a result of its outstanding cultural and recreational values, the Humber River was designated to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System in 1999. It flows through a rich mosaic of Carolinian forests, meadows, farms and abandoned mills and finally through the largest urban area in Canada – metropolitan Toronto. A system of greenways along the river's shores maintains the spirit of the historic Toronto Carrying Place Trail and provides an urban oasis in this city of 5 million people.

PLAQUE TEXT

The Canadian Heritage River plaques offer a brief glimpse into why a river has been designated to the System. They are often located nearby one of its historically significant locations, and highlight some of the most important natural, cultural and recreational values of the river.

HUMBER RIVER PLAQUE TEXT

The Humber River - The Humber River watershed, the largest river system in the Toronto region, covers 908 square kilometres. From its source on the Oak Ridges Moraine and Niagara Escarpment, the Humber flows through outstanding natural habitats in rural and urban landscapes, to Lake Ontario. At least 12,000 years ago, the watershed was home to Aboriginal Peoples. They established an overland route along the river corridor to the Canadian interior.

Later, European explorers and settlers used this route they called the Toronto Carrying-Place trail. Today, the Humber provides recreational and educational opportunities and a spiritual retreat for thousands of people of many different cultures. This plaque commemorates the designation of the Humber River as a Canadian Heritage River and honours those people – past, present and future who work to protect and enhance the Humber’s heritage and recreational resources.