

**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of  
The Secondary Plan Area, Central Precinct, York University  
Part of Lots 23, 24 & 25, Concession 4 WYS  
Geographic Township of York, County of York  
Now in the City of Toronto**

**ORIGINAL REPORT**

Prepared for:

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Part of Lots 23, 24 & 25, Concession 4 WYS  
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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by The Planning Partnership of Toronto, Ontario to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Secondary Plan Area, Central Precinct, York University, Part of Lots 23, 24 & 25, Concession 4 WYS, Geographic Township of York, County of York, Now in the City of Toronto. The subject property is comprised of five parcels that total approximately 10 ha in size.

A general review of the region indicated that two of the closest mapped watercourses include a tributary of Black Creek and a tributary of the Don River. The background review of the subject property revealed that there are seven registered archaeological sites documented within a 1 km radius of the subject property. Given these factors there is the potential for encountering precontact and historic archaeological deposits within the property. A Stage 1 field review was previously completed in April 2008, to assess the general archaeological potential of the property.

The Stage 2 survey was conducted on August 2nd and 3rd, 2012. The field assessment was conducted within the portions of the subject property deemed to have archaeological potential by means of a test pit survey. No sites requiring further assessment or mitigation of impacts were identified.

It is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the property be required.



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.  
PLANNING DIVISION**

**PROJECT PERSONNEL**

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*Project Director:* Bruce Welsh, PhD, Senior Archaeologist (P047)

*Field Director:* John Dunlop, BA Hons, Staff Archaeologist (R261)

*Field Archaeologists:* Sidney Jhingran, BA  
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*Report and Graphics Preparation:* Jenna Down, BA Hons, Staff Archaeologist (R430)

*Archival Research:* Colin McFarquhar, PhD

*Report Reviewer:* Beverly Garner

## 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by The Planning Partnership of Toronto, Ontario to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Secondary Plan Area, Central Precinct, York University, Part of Lots 23, 24 & 25, Concession 4 WYS, Geographic Township of York, County of York, Now in the City of Toronto.

### 1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the project management of Ms. Beverly Garner and project direction of Dr. Bruce Welsh (MTC PIF P047-370-2012) as required by the *Ontario Planning Act* (R.S.O.1990). All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in partial fulfillment of pre-development approval requirements in accordance with the terms of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (R.S.O.1990) and the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The subject property is divided into five parcels that total approximately 10 ha in size. The five parcels are labelled and illustrated on the segment of the NTS Markham sheet 30 M/14 and NTS Bolton sheet 30 M/13 that can be found in Section 9.0 (Figure 1 and 2).

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by The Planning Partnership on July 5, 2012.

A draft Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the York University Secondary Plan was completed in 2007 to determine areas of general archaeological potential within the university campus (ASI 2008). Subsequent to the submission of the draft Stage 1 report, meetings were held with the Ministry of Tourism and Culture and the City of Toronto, Heritage Preservation Services and further refinement of the potential map was completed. The final report was submitted to the province and the city in April 2008. A letter of acceptance was prepared by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture on February 9, 2010. The following background research, including a review of previous archaeological research, physiography, and nineteenth-century land use, has been included from the Stage 1 assessment.

### 1.2 Historical Context

The 1860 *Tremaine Map* and the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York* were reviewed to determine the potential for finding historic archaeological remains within the study area. The study area is located within the former Township of York. It comprises part of Lots 23, 24 and 25, Concession 4 WYS (Figures 3 and 4).

The 1860 Tremaine Map illustrates Mr. Abraham Hoover as the property owner for Lot 23, Mr. Peter Erlin Kaiser as the property owner for Lot 24 and Mr Jacob Stong as the property owner for the east half of Lot 25. No settlement features are located within any of the five parcels that make up the subject property.

In the 1878 *Atlas*, Mr. Abraham Hoover is still illustrated as the owner for Lot 23, while Mr. Jesse Kaiser is listed as the property owner for Lot 24. Mr. Jacob Stong remained the owner of the eastern half of Lot 25. No settlement features are located within any of the five parcels that make up the subject property.



It is apparent that by the later nineteenth century, the study area was located within a relatively densely settled rural landscape. It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of these atlases.

A detailed land use history of the entire York University campus was completed for the Stage 1 archaeological assessment (ASI 2008). The following section discusses the portions of the land use history pertaining to the current subject property that include the five parcels of land within the study area. Parcel 1 is in Lots 23 and 24. Parcel 2 is in Lot 23. Parcel 3 and 4 is in Lot 24, while Parcel 5 is in Lot 25.

### **Lot 23**

According to the Abstract Index to Deed Titles, the Crown Patent for Lot 23 was granted to Thomas Hamilton in 1808. The patent was for all 200 acres (494 ha). Hamilton sold the lot to Peter Erluekeizer in 1811. Erluekeizer then sold the “front part” (100 acres or 247 ha) to John Smith in 1818 and then sold the west half (100 acres or 247 ha) to John Smith in 1819. John Smith then sold the whole lot to Christopher Hoover in 1825. Christopher Hoover then sold the east half of the lot (100 acres or 247 ha) to Abraham Hoover in 1855 (Anon. n.d. [a]).

### **Lot 24**

According to the Abstract Index to Deed Titles, the Crown Patent for Lot 24 was granted to Peter Kaiser in 1806. The grant was for all 200 acres (494 ha). Kaiser’s family retained possession of at least portion of this lot through most of the century. Unfortunately, the column indicating the type of instrument is blocked out for this lot, but it would appear by the dates that the subdividing of the lot did not occur until the 1870s. In 1870, Boynton acquired the southwest quarter (50 acres or 124 ha) from Jacob Kaiser. In 1874, Jesse Kaiser acquired the north half of the lot. More division occurred in the 1880s as John Hadwin, William Boynton, and Henry Whitmore were granted parts of the lot. Whitmore’s part was in the northwest corner while Boynton’s part was in the southwest corner (Anon. n.d. [a]).

### **Lot 25**

According to the Abstract Index to Deed Titles, the Crown Patent for Lot 25 was granted to Jacob Fisher in 1803. The patent was for all 200 acres (494 ha). Joseph Kelly had acquired the land by 1816 and in that year he deeded all 200 acres (494 ha) to Daniel Stong. Stong sold the east half of the lot (100 acres or 247 ha) to Edward Garrett in 1839. Edward Garrett then granted the east half (100 acres or 247 ha) to Daniel Stong in 1853. In 1854, Daniel Stong sold the east part of the east half (80 acres or 198 ha) to Jacob Stong. Daniel Stong was willed the west half in 1863 and he then granted the west half to Jacob Stong in 1876. Jacob Stong granted the west half (120 acres or 297 ha) to Daniel Stong in 1892 (Anon. n.d. [a]).

There does not appear to have been urban development within these lots until the emergence of the plans for York University in the late 1950s and early 1960s. The main campus, comprised of 475 acres (174 ha) of farm land between Jane St. and Keele St., south of Steeles Ave., was opened in the fall of 1965 (Hart



1968:275). A map of the northern portion of Metropolitan Toronto in the early 1950s shows no development in this area (Anon. 1950-54).

### 1.3 Archaeological Context

The subject property under review is located within the AkGv Borden block. In total, there are seven registered sites located within a 1 km radius of the property. All of these sites have been registered within the York University campus with the exception of the Parson site, which is located within the hydro corridor immediately south of the university limits. The remaining sites have all been registered during various pre-development assessments completed within the university property. A complete summary of the sites located within a 1 km radius is provided below in Table 1.

**Table 1: Archaeological Sites Registered Within 1 km of the Study area**

Borden No.	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation	Researcher
AkGu-72	Unnamed	Findspot	Precontact	ASI* 2009
AkGv-8	Parson	Village	Iroquoian/Woodland	ASI, 1988
AkGv-70	Boynton	Homestead	Euro-Canadian	ASI, 1988
AkGv-71	Bramalae	Findspot	Precontact	ASI, 1988
AkGv-310	Hoover Homestead	Homestead	Euro-Canadian	ASI, 2011
AkGv-311	Maloca Gardens	Homestead	Euro-Canadian	ASI, 2011
AkGv-312	Boynton II	Homestead	Euro-Canadian	ASI, 2010

ASI\* = Archaeological Services Inc.

The subject property is situated within the Peel Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984:174-176). The Peel Plain physiographic region covers a large area across the central portions of the Regional Municipalities of York, Peel and Halton, and the northern portions of Toronto. The surface of the plain is characterized by level to gently rolling topography, with a consistent, gradual slope toward Lake Ontario. The plain is made up of deep deposits of dense, limestone and shale imbued till, often covered by a shallow layer of clay sediment. While the clay soils of the plain may be imperfectly drained in inter-stream areas, the region is without large swamps or bogs. Several major rivers cut across the plain, draining southward into Lake Ontario.

Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in south central Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modelling of site location.

The MTC's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011:17-18) stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.) and secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Geographic characteristics also indicate archaeological potential and include distinct topographic features and soils.

This basic potential model has been further refined for the City of Toronto, as part of the City's Master Plan of Archaeological Resources, currently in development. This Master Plan indicates that the subject property is located within the Don River watershed. The potential buffer model for the watershed identifies all lands within 250 metres of an extant or formerly mapped river or creek, or within 250 metres



of the predevelopment shoreline of Lake Ontario, has potential for the presence of precontact Aboriginal archaeological sites. In addition, this potential is extended to any floodplain land, and to land in close proximity to the Lake Iroquois strand (i.e., land above and within 200 metres of the strand, or below and within 100 metres of the strand).

The topography of the subject property is generally level. A tributary of Black Creek flows west of the subject area. Located within Parcel 1, is Stong Pond fed by a tributary of Black Creek. Parcels 2, 3 and 4 are located anywhere from 400 m to 700 m east of Black Creek. Parcel 5 is currently 1 km from a currently mapped water source, however, illustrated on the 1926 NTS Bolton sheet the parcel is located within close proximity to a tributary of the Don River (Figure 5).

Care must be taken in urban settings as watercourses may be diverted into the municipality's storm and waste water management systems. This is significant in the area around the subject property as it has undergone significant urban development. As a result the Don River tributary once located in close proximity to Parcel 5, has been diverted into a storm water system likely due to the development of the university complex and surrounding neighbourhoods.

Therefore, given the proximity of both tributaries, and Black Creek there is potential for the identification of precontact Aboriginal archaeological remains within the subject property depending on the degree of more recent land disturbance.

The Stage 1 field review was completed by Ms. Katherine Cappella (P265) on July 23<sup>rd</sup> and Dr. Bruce Welsh (P047) on December 12<sup>th</sup>, 2007 in order to assess the archaeological potential of the property. The Stage 2 field survey of the five parcels was completed by John Dunlop (R261) on August 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2012. The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of field work. Field observations have been compiled on project mapping for the subject property (Figure 6).

Accessed from Google Earth, Figure 7 depicts a recent aerial photograph of the property. The entire subject property, composed of five parcels, consists of approximately 10 ha.

### **Parcel 1**

Parcel 1 is approximately 6 ha in size and the largest of all the parcels. It is located east of The Pond Road and west of Nelson Road. As mentioned above, Parcel 1 includes Stong pond (Plate 1). The balance of the parcel is level with slopes of approximately 20 m down to the pond edge (Plate 2). A sign erected adjacent to the pond, states that Stong pond was constructed in 1972. The pond was constructed to blend naturalized features and create a park-like landscape within the university grounds. A small area located within the northwest corner of the parcel has been planted with coniferous trees (Plate 3). Utilities were noted extending from the pond to the northern limit and along the western limit.

### **Parcel 2**

Parcel 2 is located furthest south of all the parcels and is approximately 1.3 ha in size. It is located in between Niagara Road and Scholars Walk. The majority of the parcel is comprised of a gravel parking lot (Plate 4). This parking area encompasses the southern two-thirds of the parcel. An open grassed area is located adjacent to the gravel parking lot on the west side (Plate 5). This area is triangular in shape and has utilities running north-south across the centre of the grass. The northern one-third of the property



consists of three open grassed areas divided by paved walkways (Plate 6). All walkways are lined with light standards. The grassed portion to the east is sloped down to the eastern limit where it abuts a parking lot (Plate 7). The parking lot is located adjacent to Parcel 2, however three parking spots extend into the parcel.

### **Parcel 3**

Parcel 3 is located in the northwest and is approximately 0.6 ha in size. It is located east of Ian MacDonald Boulevard. The parcel consists of an open grassed area with a tree line along the eastern and southern limits (Plate 8). Utilities extend across the northern and southern limit as well as diagonally from northwest to southeast corners. The northern and eastern limits are also sloped (Plate 9 and 10). Along the northern edge the slope descends approximately 2 m to the northern limit. Along the eastern edge the slope descends approximately 10 m to the eastern limit.

### **Parcel 4**

Parcel 4 is located central to the other parcels and is approximately 0.4 ha in size. It is located south of Thompson Road. The parcel consists of a large building encompassing the majority of the parcel (Plate 11). Paved sidewalks extend around the building. The balance of the parcel consists of a few deciduous trees located along the northern limit. A garden is located adjacent to the building and extending to the eastern limit. Various utilities were noted in this area and include sewers and hydro (Plate 12). A stone promenade extends along the southern side of the building (Plate 13).

### **Parcel 5**

Parcel 5 is located in the northeast and is approximately 1.2 ha in size. It is located south of Ian MacDonald Boulevard and north of McLaughlin Road. The parcel consists of fenced tennis courts in the southwest corner as well as a numerous paved walkways (Plate 14). The balance of the parcel is grassed with deciduous trees throughout (Plate 15). There are various utility lines extending across the property. These are located along the western limit and north from the tennis courts towards the northern limit. The eastern half of the property also has extensive utility lines which extend across the southern limit and north-south from the limits (Plate 16).

## **2.0 FIELD METHODS**

The study area consists of five parcels of land located within the Central Precinct of York University. These areas were identified as having archaeological potential during the Stage 1 field review (ASI 2008). As per section 2.1.2 Test Pit Survey of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's 2011 *Standard's and Guidelines for Consultants Archaeologist*, all standards were met. To keep the integrity of the lawns, in addition to the concern for additional buried utilities, the viable assessment strategy was to test pit the property. The test pit survey was initiated at 5 m transect intervals and increased to 10 m transect intervals when disturbance was encountered.

All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter and hand excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil. All topsoil was screened through 6 mm screen, to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill. Upon completion, all of the test pits were backfilled. A



metal detector was also employed to further assist and avoid utilities across the parcels. Test pits were placed within 1 m of all paved surfaces. The percentage of each parcel subject to test pitting is summarized in Table 2.

**Table 2: Test Pitted Percentage of Each Parcel**

Parcel	Percentage
1	50%
2	25%
3	80%
4	0%
5	65%

Combining all five parcels, approximately 46% of the entire subject property was test pitted.

During the course of the Stage 2 field assessment, areas lacking archaeological potential were noted within each parcel. As per section 2.1 Property Survey of the Standards and Guidelines, in accordance with Standard 2.b, survey is not required on lands identified as severely damaged through extensive or deep land alterations, as these areas do not exhibit archaeological potential. The percentage of each parcel determined to lack archaeological potential is summarised in Table 3.

**Table 3: Percentage of Each Parcel with no Archaeological Potential**

Parcel	Percentage
1	50%
2	75%
3	20%
4	100%
5	35%

### **Parcel 1**

Areas lacking archaeological potential in Parcel 1 include Stong Pond and the slope surrounding the pond. Test pits were placed throughout the level areas above the slope at intervals of 10 m as disturbance was noted, however, a small area approximately of 100 m by 45 m in the northwest corner was deemed undisturbed. Within the disturbed areas soil profiles consisted of five layers totalling approximately 0.9 m to 1.7 m deep (Plate 17). The first layer consisted of dark brown clay approximately 10-20 cm deep, followed by a layer of brown grey clay with gravel inclusions approximately 20-40 cm deep. The third layer consists of mottled brown and grey clay with building debris approximately 20-80 cm deep followed by a layer of pale brown and grey clay with gravel inclusions approximately 20-60 cm deep. The final layer consists of mottled light brown and dark brown clay approximately 20-40 cm deep. This layer was underlain by light brown clay subsoil.

Test pits were placed at 5 metre intervals in the northwest corner. Test pit profiles in this area of approximately 100 m by 45 m, consisted of 30-40 cm of dark brown clay loam underlain by light brown clay subsoil (Plate 18).

### **Parcel 2**

Areas lacking archaeological potential in Parcel 2 include the gravel parking lot, paved walkways and slope. The test pits were placed at 10 m intervals as disturbance was noted in the profiles. The area



subject to test pit survey includes three grassed areas in the north half of the parcel and a triangular grassed area west of the parking lot. Test pit profiles across the parcel consisted of four layers totalling approximately 90 cm in depth (Plate 19). The first layer is dark brown loamy clay approximately 15 cm deep followed by a layer of dark brown clay mottled with light brown clay and gravel inclusions approximately 15 cm deep. The third layer consists of very dark brown clay with building debris and gravel approximately 40 cm deep followed by a layer of grey brown clay with gravel inclusions approximately 20 cm deep. These layers were underlain by light brown clay subsoil.

### **Parcel 3**

Areas lacking archaeological potential in Parcel 3 include the slope along the northern and eastern limits. The area was subject to test pit survey at 10 m intervals as it was determined that the area was disturbed. Test pits across the parcel consisted of two layers totalling approximately 70 cm deep (Plate 20). The first layer consists of dark brown silty clay approximately 40 cm deep followed by a second layer of dark brown silty clay with gravel inclusions approximately 30 cm deep. These layers were underlain by light brown clay subsoil.

### **Parcel 4**

All of Parcel 4 lacks archaeological potential. These areas include the large building, sidewalks, promenade and landscaped garden. There was no test pitting within this parcel.

### **Parcel 5**

Areas lacking archaeological potential in Parcel 5 include the tennis courts and paved walkways. The area was subject to test pit survey at 10 m intervals as it was determined that this final parcel was disturbed. Test pit profiles across the parcel consist of two layers totalling approximately 35 cm deep (Plate 21). The first layer consists of dark brown loamy clay approximately 20 cm deep. The second layer consists of dark brown clay mottled with light brown clay approximately 15 cm deep. Building debris and gravel inclusions were also noted within this layer. These layers were underlain by light brown clay subsoil.

## **3.0 RECORD OF FINDS**

Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were found during the course of the Stage 2 field assessment. Written field notes, annotated field maps, GPS logs and other archaeological data related to the subject property are located at Archaeological Services Inc.

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture, and any other legitimate interest groups.



#### **4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION**

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by The Planning Partnership of Toronto, Ontario to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Secondary Plan Area, Central Precinct, York University, Part of Lots 23, 24 & 25, Concession 4 WYS, Geographic Township of York, County of York, Now in the City of Toronto. The subject property is comprised of five parcels that total approximately 10 ha in size.

The Stage 1 background assessment determined that seven archaeological sites had been registered within a 1 km radius of the subject property. A review of the general physiography of the subject property and historic mapping suggested that the subject property encompasses an area that exhibits potential for the presence of precontact Aboriginal archaeological resources and historical resources due to the proximity of a two tributaries and Black Creek, as well as the presence of known registered archaeological sites.

A Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by means of test pit survey at 5 metre and 10 metre intervals within the portions of the subject property deemed to have archaeological potential. Disturbed areas were documented. During the course of the survey, no archaeological resources were found.

#### **5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

In light of these considerations, the following recommendation is made:

1. No further archaeological assessment of the subject property be required.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, Archaeological Services Inc. notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Tourism Culture should be immediately notified.

#### **6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION**

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 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 field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- 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 field work 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.

- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O 1990 c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002. c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must immediately notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Consumer Services.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

The documentation related to this archaeological assessment will be curated by Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, and any other legitimate interest groups.



## 7.0 WORKS CITED

### Anonymous

- n.d. [a] Abstract Index of Deed Titles, York Township, Reel GSU 179767, Archives of Ontario
- 1950-54 North York Township Portion of Map of Toronto Metropolitan Area, Map 3141, North York Public Library, Canadian Department.

### (ASI) Archaeological Services Inc.

- 2007 A Master Plan of Archaeological Resources for the City of Toronto, Interim Report. Toronto: ASI.
- 2008 *Final Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the York University Secondary Plan, Part of Lots 21 to 25, Concession 4, Former Township of York, County of York, Now in the City of Toronto*. License Report, on file with the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Toronto.

### Chapman, L.J., and D.F. Putnam

- 1984 *Physiography of Southern Ontario*. Third Edition. Toronto: Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Toronto.

### Department of Natural Resources

- 1994 *NTS Sheet Markham 30 M/14*, 9<sup>th</sup> Edition.
- 1994 *NTS Sheet Bolton 30 M/13*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition
- 1926 *NTS Sheet Bolton 30 M/13*

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- 2011 *York University, Central Precincts, Markham, Ontario, Canada*. Google Earth 4.2. Accessed September 4, 2012.

### Hart, Patricia

- 1968 *Pioneering in North York*. General Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto

### *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York*

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### (MTCS) Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

- 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists*. Toronto: Cultural Programs Branch, Archaeology and Planning Unit.

### Tremaine, George C.

- 1860 *Tremaine Map of the County of York, Canada West*, Toronto.



**8.0 IMAGES**



Plate 1: Stong Pond located within Parcel 1.



Plate 2: Slope adjacent to Stong Pond in Parcel 1.



Plate 3: Treed area located within Parcel 1.



Plate 4: Gravel parking lot located within Parcel 2.



Plate 5: Grassed area within Parcel 2.



Plate 6: Walkways located within Parcel 2.





Plate 7: Slope leading to parking lot in Parcel 2.



Plate 8: Test pitting grassed area in Parcel 3.



Plate 9: Treed slope located within Parcel 3.



Plate 10: Slope located within Parcel 3.



Plate 11: Building located within Parcel 4.

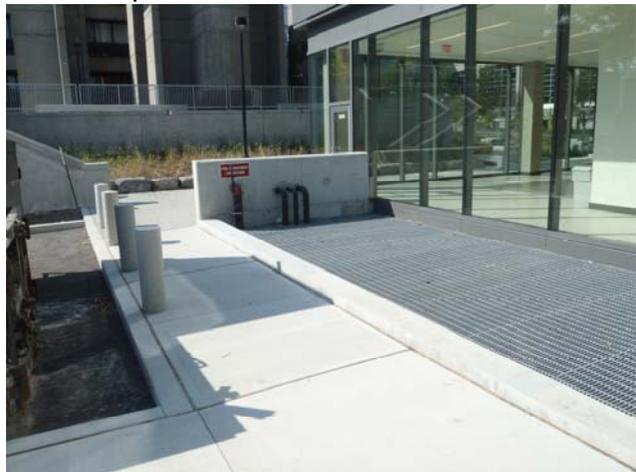


Plate 12: Utilities located within Parcel 4.



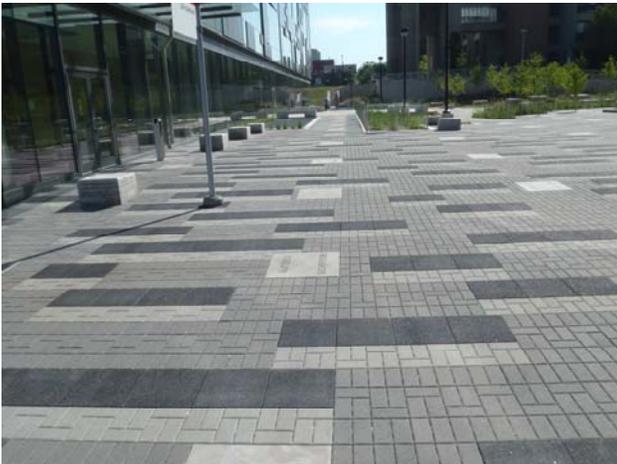


Plate 13: Stone promenade located within Parcel 4.



Plate 14: Tennis courts located within Parcel 5.



Plate 15: Test pitting within Parcel 5.



Plate 16: Utilities located within Parcel 5.



Plate 17: Test pit profile of disturbed area in Parcel 1.



Plate 18: Test pit profile of undisturbed area in Parcel 1.





Plate 19: Disturbed test pit profile across Parcel 2.



Plate 20: Disturbed test pit profile across Parcel 3.



Plate 21: Disturbed test pit profile across Parcel 5.



9.0 MAPS

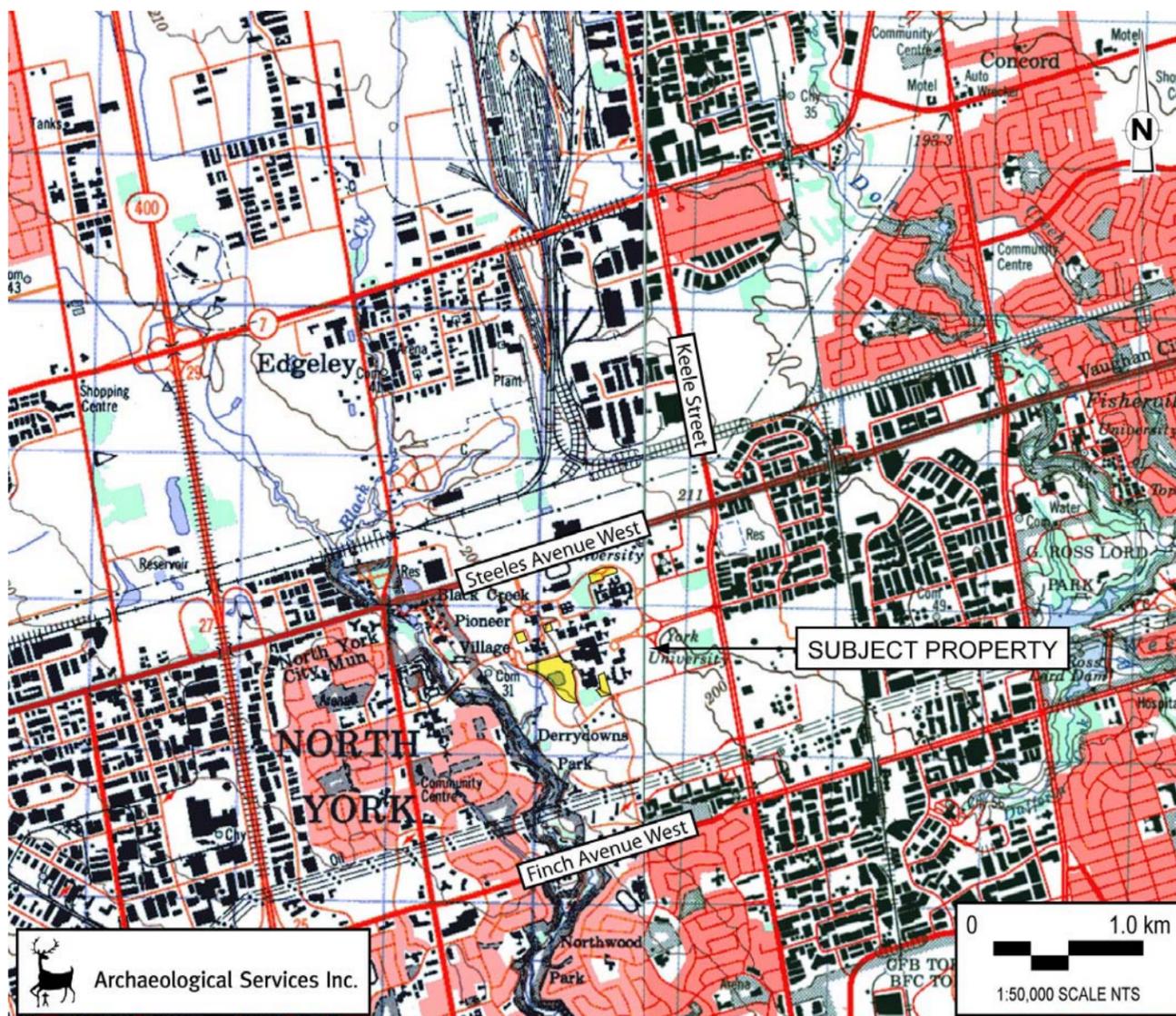


Figure 1: The subject property illustrated on the NTS Map Markham 30 M/14, 9<sup>th</sup> Edition, 1994 and NTS Map Bolton 30 M/13, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition, 1994.

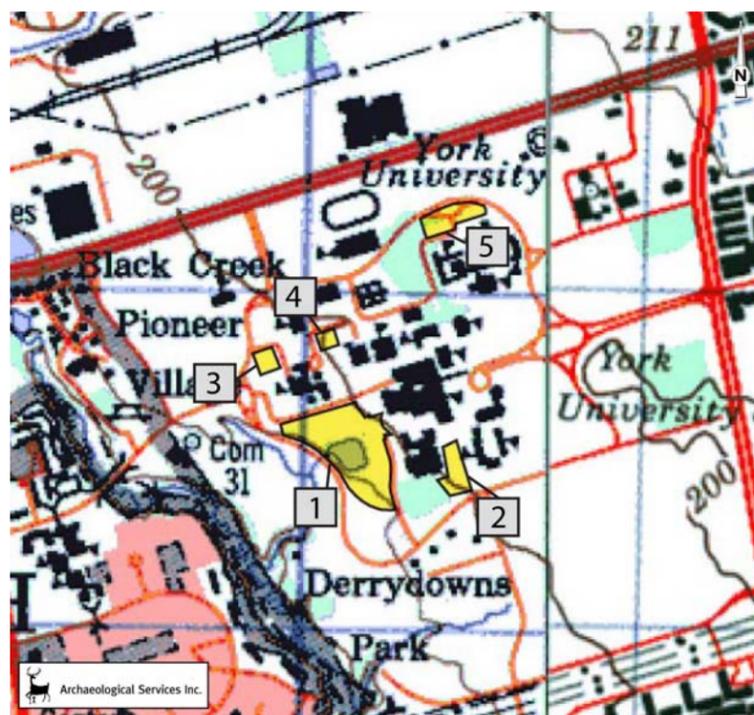


Figure 2: The numbered parcels located within the subject property.  
Parcels illustrated on the NTS Map Markham 30 M/14, 9<sup>th</sup> Edition, 1994



Figure 3: The subject property overlaid on the 1860 *Tremaine Map of the County of York*.

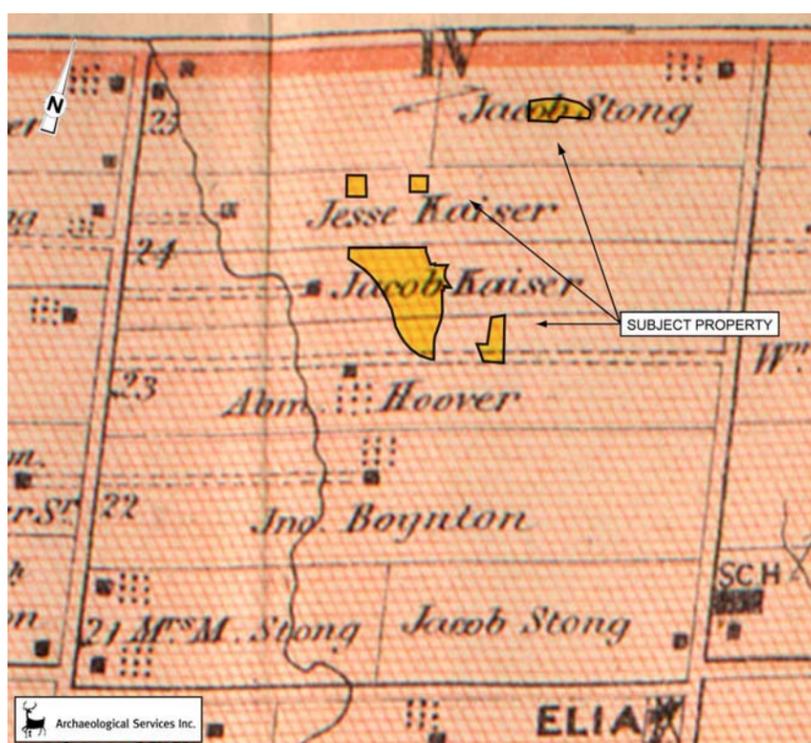


Figure 4: The subject property overlaid on the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York*.

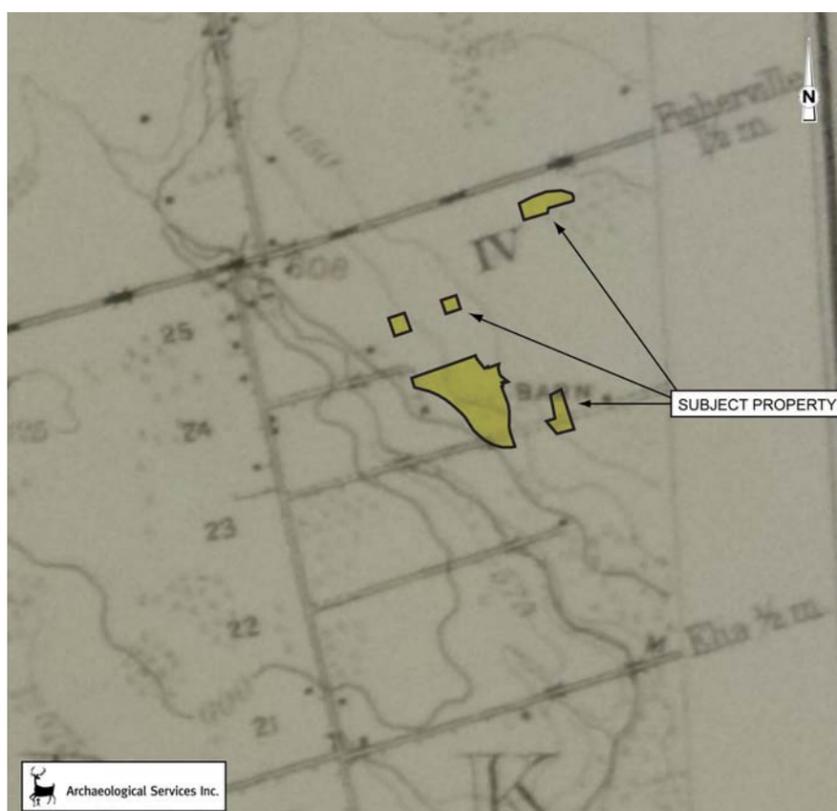


Figure 5: The subject property illustrated on the NTS Map Bolton 30 M/13, 1926

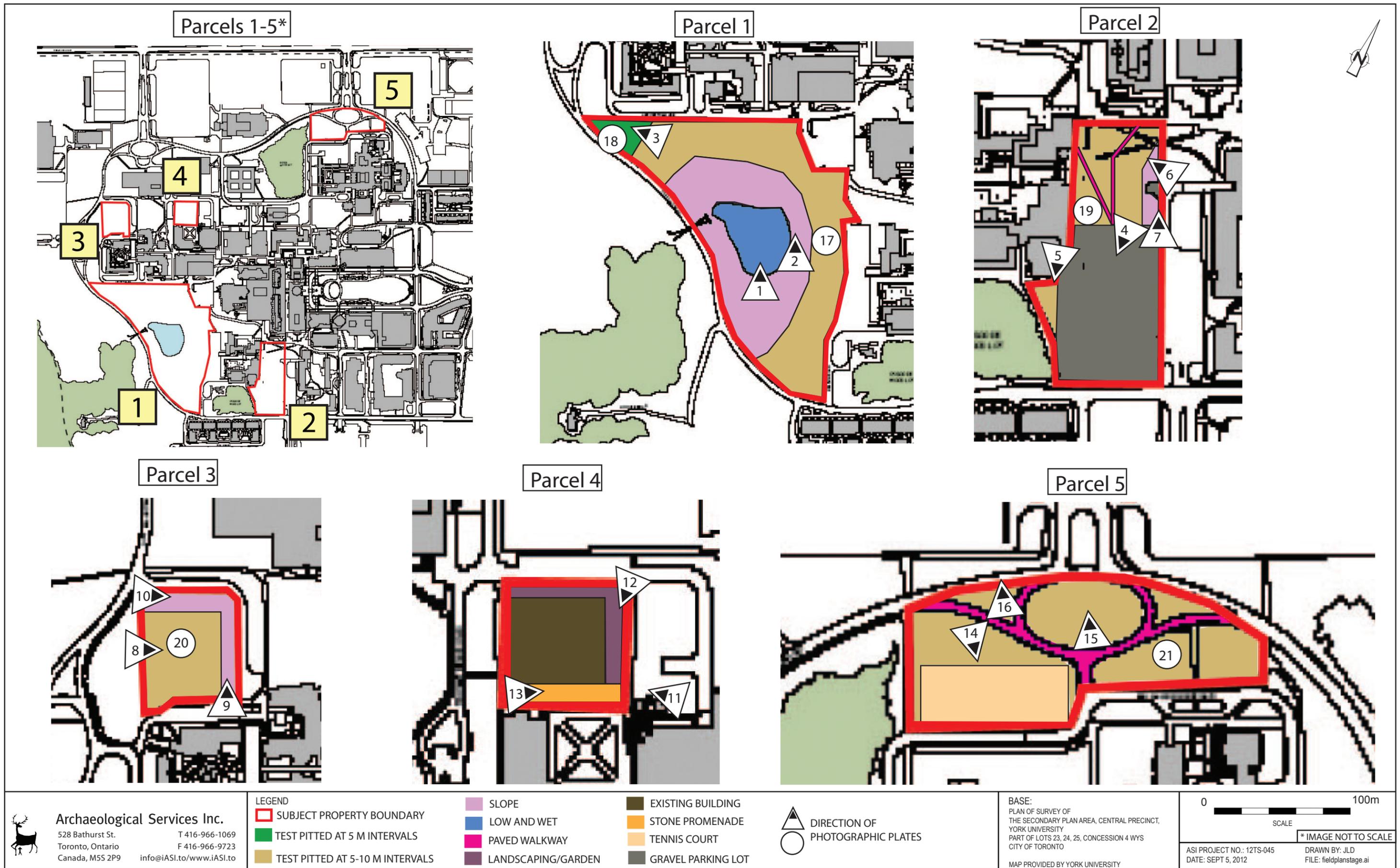


Figure 6: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Central Precinct, York University, City of Toronto.

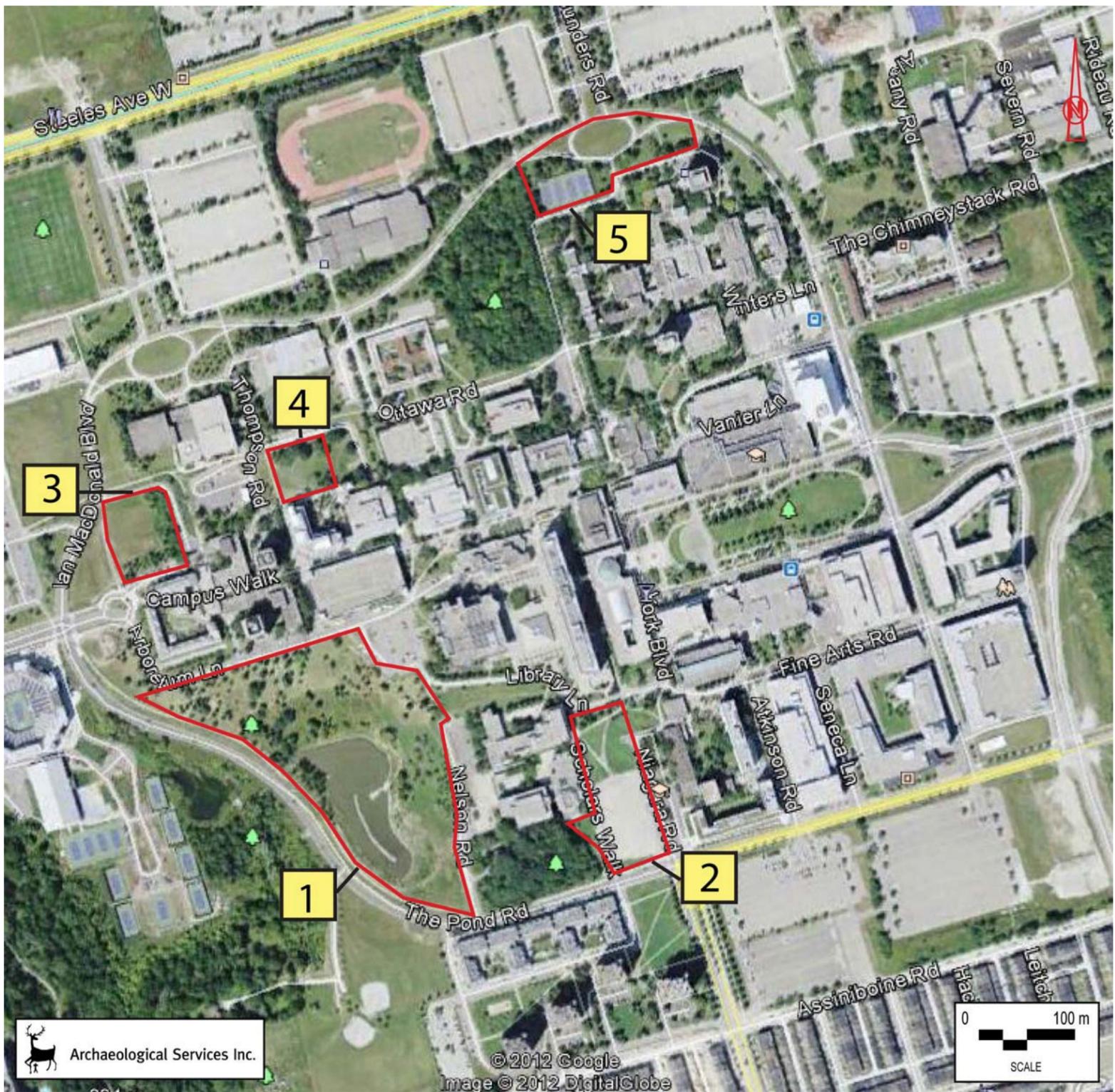


Figure 7: Subject property illustrated on Google Earth 2011. Image Captured October 2010.