

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

ORIGINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

The Planning Partnership
1255 Bay Street, Suite 201
Toronto, Ontario
M5R 2A9
Phone: (416) 975 1556
Fax: (416) 975-1580

Archaeological Licence P047 (Welsh)
MTCS PIF P047-377-2012
ASI File 12TS-135

12 October, 2012



Archaeological Services Inc.

528 Bathurst St.
Toronto, Ontario
Canada, M5S 2P9

T 416-966-1069
F 416-966-9723
info@iASI.to/www.iASI.to

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

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, East Precinct, York University, Part of Lots 23 and 24, Concession 4 WYS, Geographic Township of York, County of York, Now in the City of Toronto. The study area is comprised of two parcels that total approximately 7 ha.

The background review of the study area revealed that there are two registered archaeological sites documented within a 1 km radius of the study area and another five registered sites are documented within the York University Keele Campus lands. A review of the historical land use and physiography of the study area place it within an area of potential for the recovery of historical and precontact archaeological resources, given the presence of an extinct tributary of the Don River within the study area and the proximity of the historical transportation corridor of present-day Keele Street.

A Stage 1 field review was previously completed in April 2008, to assess the general archaeological potential of the study area. The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on September 12 and 13, 2012. The field assessment was conducted 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 study area be required.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ii
PROJECT PERSONNEL	iv
1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT	1
1.1 Development Context	1
1.2 Historical Context	1
1.3 Archaeological Context	3
2.0 FIELD METHODS	5
3.0 RECORD OF FINDS	6
4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION	7
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	7
6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	7
7.0 WORKS CITED	9
8.0 IMAGES	10
9.0 MAPS	13

List of Tables

Table 1: Archaeological Sites Registered Within Proximity to the Study Area	3
---	---

List of Plates / Images

Plate 1: The parking lot within the northwest portion of the North Parcel of the study area.....	10
Plate 2: Buried utilities and light standards within the wooded area in the northwest corner of the North Parcel.	10
Plate 3: The berm, tree line and utilities fronting Keele Street in the North Parcel.	10
Plate 4: The berm, tree line and utilities fronting York Boulevard in the North Parcel.	10
Plate 5: The field conditions within the interior of the North Parcel.	10
Plate 6: The channelled watercourse within the South Parcel.	10
Plate 7: The berm, tree line and utilities fronting Keele Street in the South Parcel.....	11
Plate 8: The berm, tree line and utilities fronting York Boulevard in the South Parcel.....	11
Plate 9: The disturbed portion of the South Parcel, fronting the York Busway/Service Road.	11
Plate 10: The disturbed portion of the South Parcel, fronting the York Busway/Service Road.	11
Plate 11: Test pitting the study area at five metre intervals.....	11
Plate 12: Test pit profile encountered within the North Parcel of the study area.	11
Plate 13: Test pit profile encountered within the South Parcel of the study area.....	12
Plate 14: Test pit profile encountered within proximity to the berms in both parcels of the study area.....	12

List of Figures / Maps

Figure 1: The study area illustrated on the NTS Map Markham 30 M/14, 9 th Edition, 1994 and NTS Map Bolton 30 M/13, 7 th Edition, 1994.....	13
Figure 2: The study area overlaid on the 1860 <i>Tremaine Map of the County of York</i>	14
Figure 3: The study area overlaid on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York</i>	14
Figure 4: The study area illustrated on the 1926 NTS Sheet Bolton and the 1931 NTS Sheet Markham	15
Figure 5: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the North and South Parcels, Eastern Precinct, York University, City of Toronto. 16	

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.
PLANNING DIVISION**

PROJECT PERSONNEL

<i>Project Manager:</i>	Beverly Garner, BA Hons, Assistant Manager, GTA Planning
<i>Project Director:</i>	Bruce Welsh, PhD, Senior Archaeologist (P047)
<i>Field Director:</i>	John Dunlop, BA Hons, Staff Archaeologist (R261)
<i>Field Archaeologists:</i>	Jenna Down, BA Hons, Staff Archaeologist (R430) Sidney Jhingran, BA Seth Price, BA Justin De Bonis, BA
<i>Report and Graphics Preparation:</i>	John Dunlop
<i>Archival Research:</i>	Colin McFarquhar, PhD
<i>Report Reviewer:</i>	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, East Precinct, York University, Part of Lots 23 and 24, Concession 4 WYS, Geographic Township of York, County of York, Now in the City of Toronto. The study area is divided into two parcels, the North Parcel and the South Parcel, which are separated by York Boulevard (Figure 1). The total area of the study area is approximately 7 ha.

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 P047-377-2012) as required by the *Ontario Heritage Act* (R.S.O.1990) and the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. 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 Planning Act* (R.S.O.1990). All work carried out for this assessment is also defined by the *Interim Master Plan of Archaeological Resources for the City of Toronto* (ASI 2007), which provides further refinement with regards to potential buffers surrounding any noted features or characteristics which affect archaeological potential.

Permission to access the study area and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by The Planning Partnership on August 27, 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 Keele Campus lands (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

In order to properly place the study area within a proper historical land use context, a review of several historical mapping sources, namely the 1860 *Tremaine Map* and the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York*, were reviewed (Figures 2 and 3). A detailed land use history of the entire York University campus was also completed for the Stage 1 archaeological assessment (ASI 2008). The study area is located within the former Township of York, County of York. It comprises part of Lots 23 and 24, Concession 4 WYS.

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]). Both the 1860 *Tremaine Map* and the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas* illustrate Mr. Abraham Hoover as the property owner for Lot 23. There are no features illustrated within either parcel of the study area, however the study area does front present-day Keele Street.

Lot 24

According to the Abstract Index to Deed Titles, the Crown Patent for Lot 24 was granted to Peter Kaizer 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. The 1860 *Tremaine Map* identifies the land owner for Lot 24 as Mr. Peter Erlin Kaiser. The 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas* indicates that by the time of its printing the lot had been subdivided into a north half and a south half. Unfortunately, the column within the Land Title Deed Abstracts indicating how and when this division occurred is blocked out. Nevertheless, 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. The 1878 *Atlas* lists the owner of the north half of the lot as Mr. Jesse Kaiser, and the southern half of the lot as owned by Mr. Jacob Kaiser. 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]). There are no features illustrated within either parcel of the study area, however the study area does front present-day Keele Street.

There does not appear to have been any urban development within these lots despite their location within a wider metropolitan Toronto area, 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 Street and Keele Street, south of Steeles Avenue, was opened in the fall of 1965 (Hart 1968:275).

The MTCS’s *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011:18) stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military pioneer settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential.

Therefore, given the proximity of historical transportation corridor of present-day Keele Street to the study area there is the potential for the identification of historical archaeological resources, depending on the degree of more recent land alterations.



1.3 Archaeological Context

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the study area, three sources of information were consulted: site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS); published and unpublished documentary sources, and the files of Archaeological Services Inc. including the interim report of the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources for the City of Toronto* (ASI 2007).

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (O.A.S.D.), a database maintained by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 kilometres east to west, and approximately 18.5 kilometres north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area is located in Borden Block AkGu.

In total, two sites have been registered within one kilometre of the study area, however an additional five sites have been registered within York University Keele Campus lands. All eight sites are described in Table 1.

Table 1: Archaeological Sites Registered Within Proximity to the Study Area

Borden No.	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation	Researcher
Sites Registered within 1 km				
AkGu-72	Unnamed	Findspot	Precontact	ASI* 2009
AkGu-70	Maxwell	Homestead	Euro-Canadian	ASI, 2006
Sites registered within York University Keele Campus				
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.

1.3.1 Study Area Physiography

The study area 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 MTCS'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 (ASI 2007). This Master Plan indicates that the study area 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).

There have been significant land alterations throughout York University Keele Campus lands during the initial construction and continued development of the campus over the past 50 years. As such, care must be taken in such urban settings as watercourses may have been diverted into the municipality's storm and waste water management systems. In order to determine the pre-development topography of the study area, the 1926 *NTS Sheet Bolton* and the 1930 *NTS Sheet Markham* were reviewed (Figure 4). This early twentieth century mapping illustrates a tributary of the Don River flowing through the South Parcel of the study area. This now extinct watercourse has since been incorporated into the municipal water system. It should also be noted that the Danby woodlot, located north of the study area, and the Boynton woodlot, located south of the study area, are illustrated as woodlots on the early twentieth century mapping.

Therefore, given the mapped location of the extinct tributary of the Don River within the study area there is potential for the identification of precontact Aboriginal archaeological resources, depending on the degree of more recent land disturbance.

1.3.2 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Archaeological Services Inc. has carried out several archaeological assessments within the study area prior to this assessment. In 2007, ASI carried out a comprehensive Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the Secondary Plan of the York University Keele Campus under PIF P265-024-2007 (ASI 2008). This assessment identified 17 parcels of land throughout the campus lands which had archaeological potential. A recommendation was made that all parcels featuring archaeological potential undergo a Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to any development activities. This report and its recommendations were accepted by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport as of February, 2010 under MTCS RIMs 20SC007.



Study Area Description

The Stage 2 field survey of the north and south parcels was completed by John Dunlop (R261) on September 12th and 13th, 2012. The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of field work. Field observations have been compiled on project mapping for the study area (Figure 5).

The North Parcel consists of lands bordered by York Boulevard to the south, the York Boulevard Parking Lot and Harry Sherman Crowe Co-op housing complex to the west, Danby Woods and Chimneystack Road to the north and Keele Street to the east. A section of the north parcel, located adjacent to the Harry Sherman Crowe Co-op and the York Boulevard Parking Lot consists of asphalt paved parking lot (Plate 1). Light standards are located throughout the parking lot. A small treed area extends along the northern side of this parking lot. Buried utilities and light standards are noted throughout this portion of the North Parcel (Plate 2).

The balance of the North Parcel of the study extends between Danby Woods, York Boulevard, York Boulevard Parking Lot and Keele Street. The eastern, southern and western borders of this portion of the study area feature grassed berms and tree lines. Buried utilities were also noted throughout all of these portions of the North Parcel (Plates 3 and 4). The interior portion of the North Parcel consists of an area covered with dense scrub vegetation and mature trees (Plate 5).

The South Parcel of the study area is bounded by York Boulevard to the north, York University Busway/Service Road to the west, Boynton Woods and Pond Road to the south, and Keele Street to the east. A channelled watercourse, most likely a portion tributary of the Don River noted on Figure 4, extends north-south through the South Parcel, draining into Boynton Woods (Plate 6). Like the North Parcel, the borders of York Boulevard and Keele Street feature berms, treelines and buried utilities (Plates 7 and 8).

The portion of the South Parcel adjacent to the York University Busway/Service Road features significant buried utilities including stormwater management lines, sewer lines and gas lines. This portion of the South Parcel also features several berms, concrete pads for utilities and shallow surface drainage channels (Plates 9 and 10).

The balance of the South Parcel, located on each side of the channelled watercourse and south of York Boulevard, is covered in dense scrub vegetation and mature trees.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The study area consists of two parcels of land located within the East 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 campus lands, in addition to the concern for additional buried utilities and the general inaccessibility of these areas, the viable assessment strategy was to test pit the study area. Approximately 50% of the overall study area was subject to test pitting.



The Stage 2 assessment was conducted by means of a test pit survey employed at five metre transect intervals (Plate 11). Test pits were hand excavated at least five cm into subsoil and all topsoil was screened through six millimetre mesh 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. All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter.

The test pit profiles encountered in the North Parcel featured a topsoil layer consisting of dark loamy clay with a depth of 40 cm, over pale grey-brown clay subsoil (Plate 12). Test pit profiles within the South Parcel consisted of a similar profile with a topsoil layer; dark loamy clay with a depth of 40 cm over pale brown-grey clay subsoil (Plate 13). Test pits on both parcels of the study area which were excavated within three metres of the berm-treeline-utilities area bordering York Boulevard and Keele Street featured a shallow test pit profile which featured a topsoil layer of dark brown clay mixed with gravel with a depth of 5 to 10 cm, over a pale brown-grey clay subsoil (Plate 14). This test pit profile is suggestive of a grading or stripping occurrence within these portions of the study area.

All areas of the study area that feature buried utilities are considered disturbed, likewise, the parking lot located in the northwest corner of the North Parcel of the study area is considered disturbed. Overall, approximately 40% of the study area is considered disturbed and was not subject to test pitting.

Low, wet area, such as the channelled watercourse and shallow, channelled drainage areas within the South Parcel are considered free from archaeological concern and are not subject to test pitting. Overall, approximately 10% of the study area is considered low and wet.

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, East Precinct, York University, Part of Lots 23 and 24, Concession 4 WYS, Geographic Township of York, County of York, Now in the City of Toronto. The study area is comprised of two parcels that total approximately 7 ha.

The background research determined that two archaeological sites had been registered within a one kilometre radius of the study area and another five registered sites had been documented within the York University Keele Campus lands. A review of the general physiography of the study area and historical land use suggested that the study area encompasses an area that exhibits potential for the presence of precontact Aboriginal archaeological resources and historical resources due to the presence of an extinct tributary of the Don River within the study area, as well as the proximity of the historical transportation corridor of present-day Keele Street.

A Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by means of test pit survey at 5 metre intervals within the portions of the study area deemed to have archaeological potential. Disturbed and/or low and wet 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 study area be required.

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 the Militia

1926 *NTS Sheet Bolton*

1930 *NTS Sheet Markham*

Department of Natural Resources

1994 *NTS Sheet Markham 30 M/14*, 9th Edition.

1994 *NTS Sheet Bolton 30 M/13*, 7th Edition

Hart, Patricia

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

Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York

1878 Walker & Miles, Toronto.

(MTCS) Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

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

Revised Statutes of Ontario (R.S.O.)

1990- Planning Act:

http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/statutes/english/elaws_statutes_90p13_e.htm

1990 Heritage Act:

http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/statutes/english/elaws_statutes_90o18_e.htm

Tremaine, George C.

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



8.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: The parking lot within the northwest portion of the North Parcel of the study area.

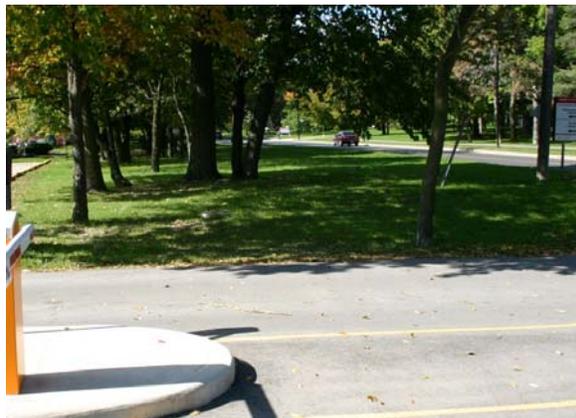


Plate 2: Buried utilities and light standards within the wooded area in the northwest corner of the North Parcel.



Plate 3: The berm, tree line and utilities fronting Keele Street in the North Parcel.



Plate 4: The berm, tree line and utilities fronting York Boulevard in the North Parcel.



Plate 5: The field conditions within the interior of the North Parcel.



Plate 6: The channelled watercourse within the South Parcel.





Plate 7: The berm, tree line and utilities fronting Keele Street in the South Parcel.



Plate 8: The berm, tree line and utilities fronting York Boulevard in the South Parcel.



Plate 9: The disturbed portion of the South Parcel, fronting the York Busway/Service Road.



Plate 10: The disturbed portion of the South Parcel, fronting the York Busway/Service Road.



Plate 11: Test pitting the study area at five metre intervals.



Plate 12: Test pit profile encountered within the North Parcel of the study area.





Plate 13: Test pit profile encountered within the South Parcel of the study area.



Plate 14: Test pit profile encountered within proximity to the berms in both parcels of the study area.



9.0 MAPS

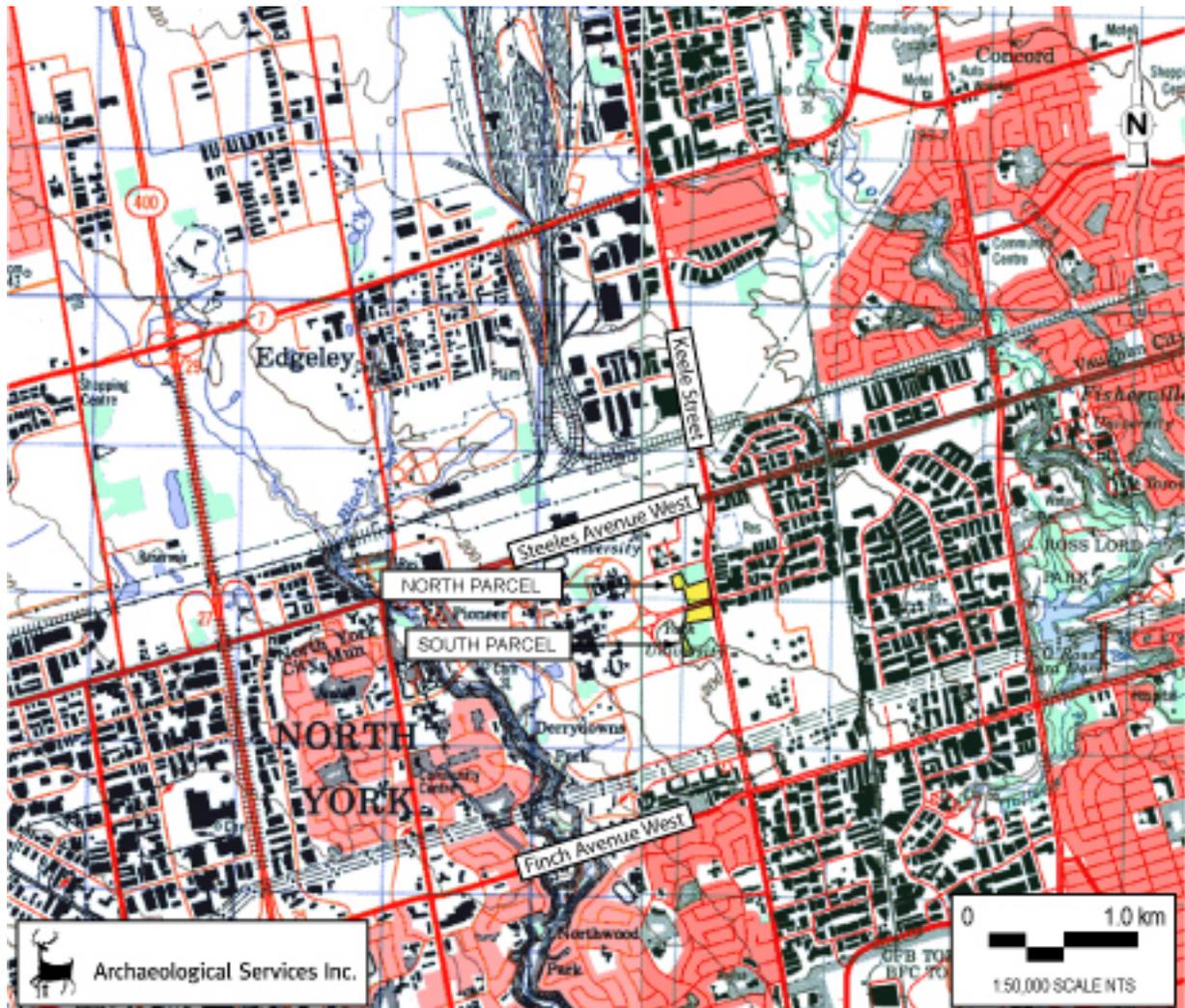


Figure 1: The study area illustrated on the NTS Map Markham 30 M/14, 9th Edition, 1994 and NTS Map Bolton 30 M/13, 7th Edition, 1994.

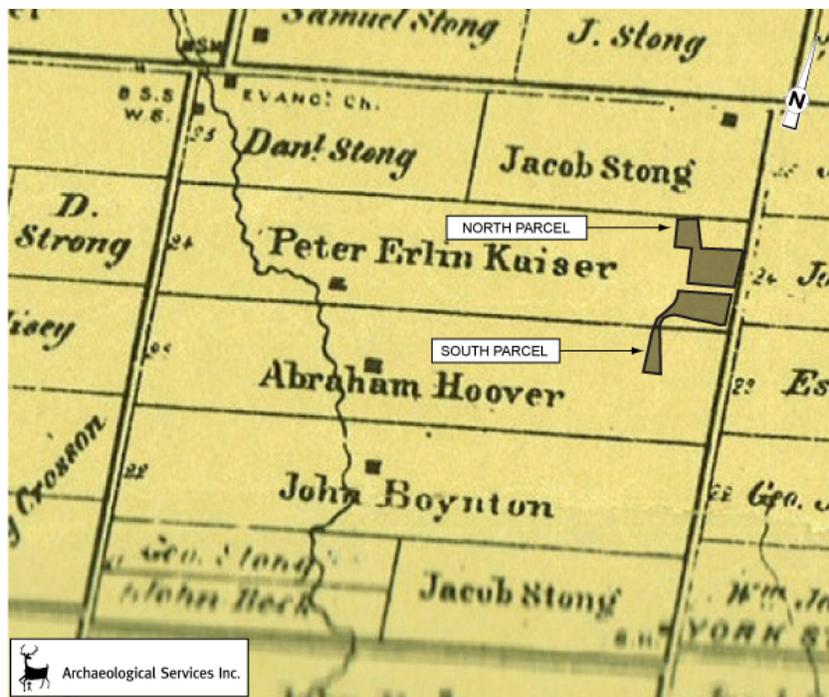


Figure 2: The study area overlaid on the 1860 *Tremaine Map of the County of York*.

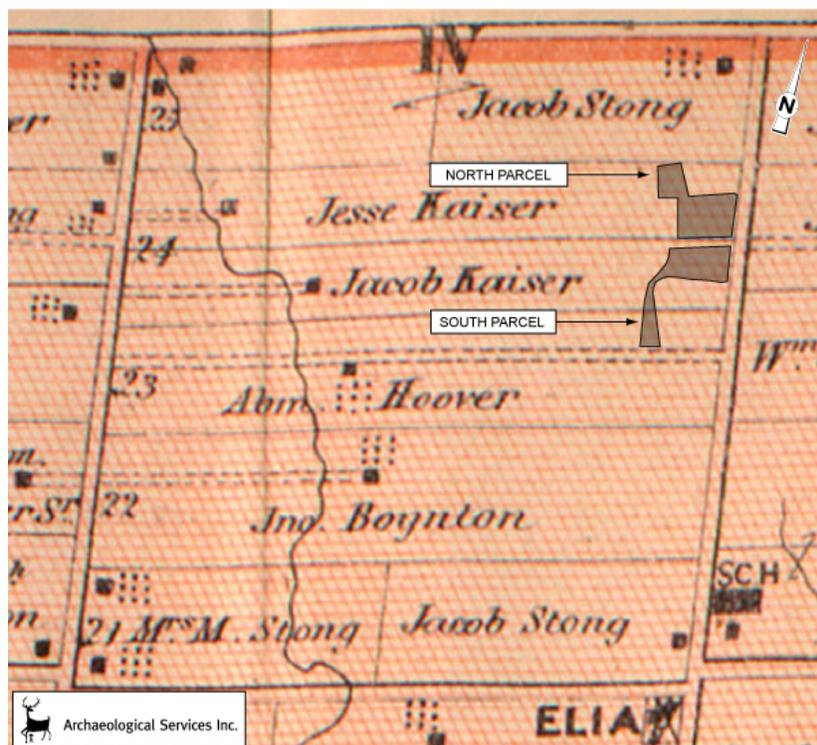


Figure 3: The study area overlaid on the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York*.



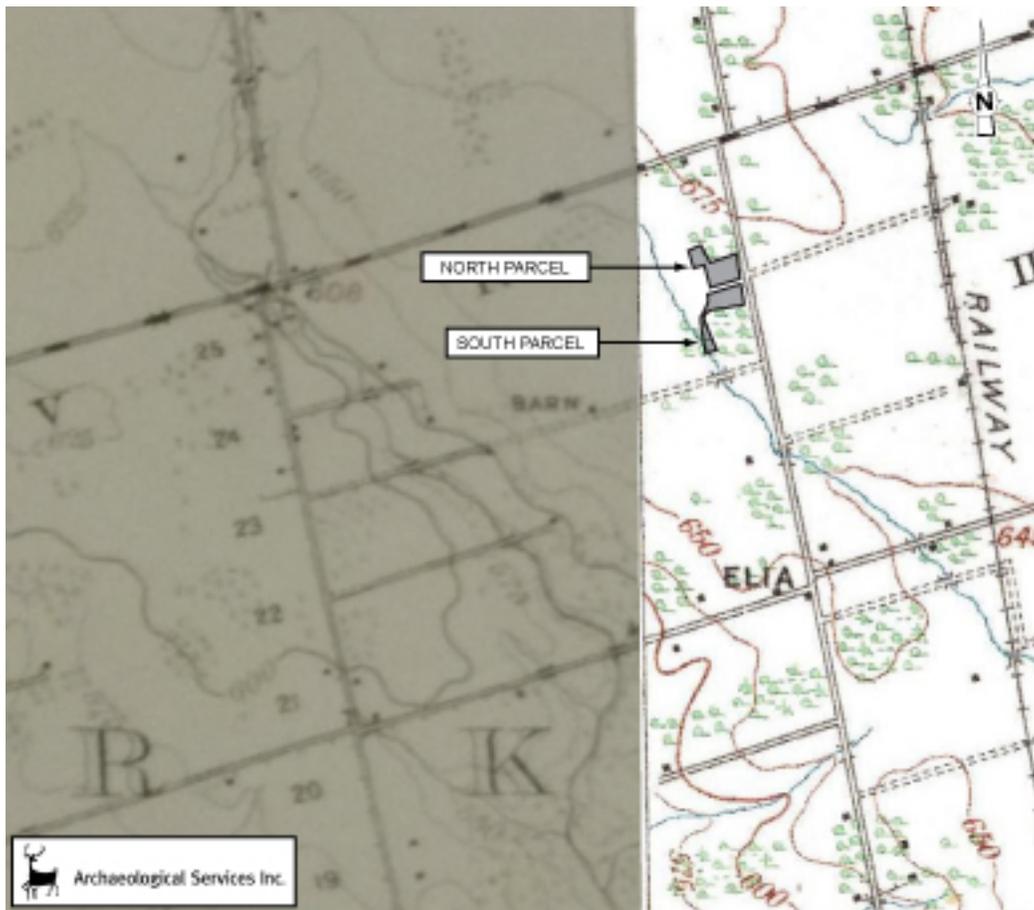
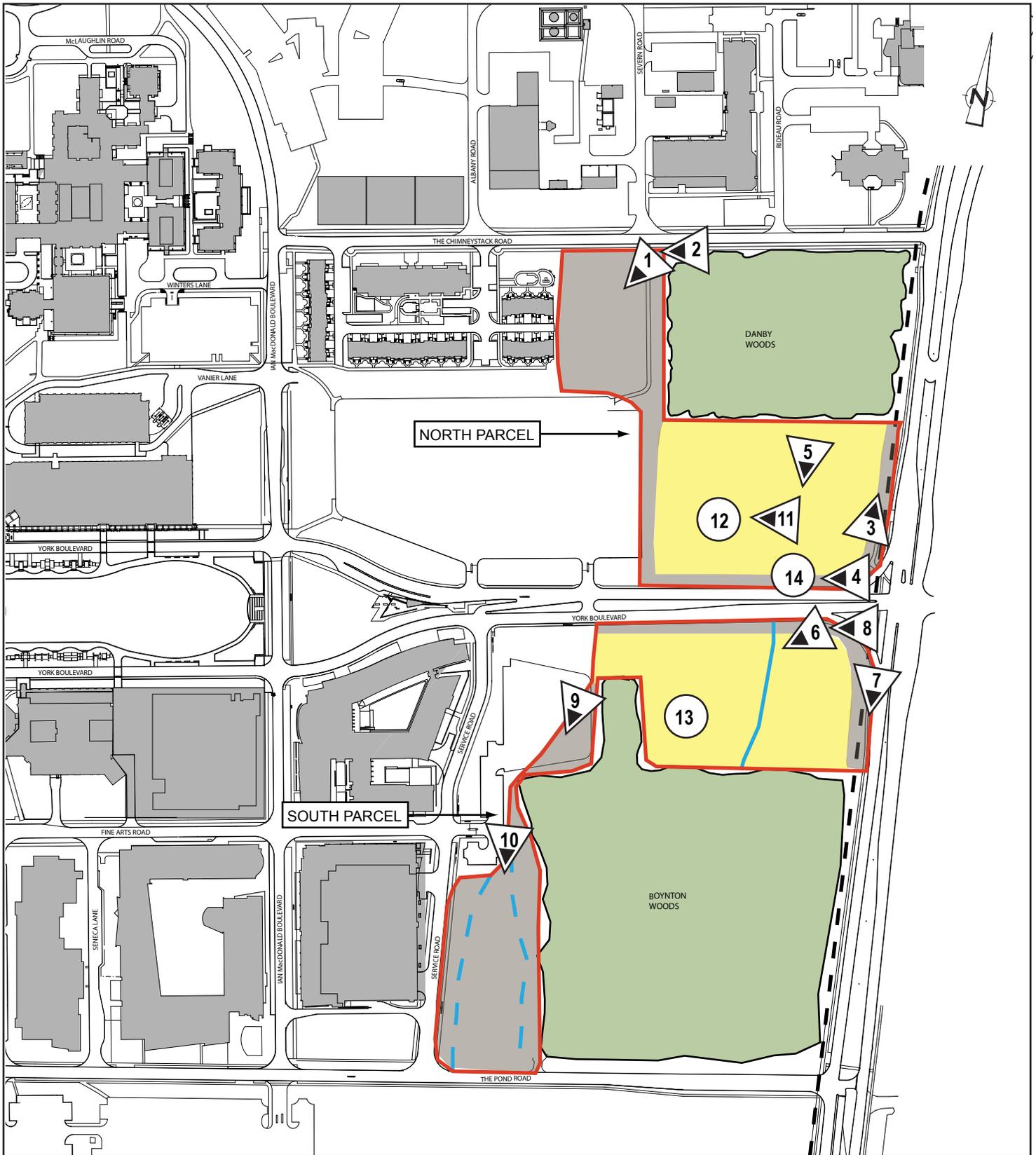


Figure 4: The study area illustrated on the 1926 NTS Sheet Bolton and the 1931 NTS Sheet Markham



<p>LEGEND</p> <p> STUDY AREA BOUNDARIES</p> <p> AREA TEST PITTED AT FIVE METRE INTERVALS</p>	<p> DISTURBED AREA NOT SUBJECT TO TEST PITTING</p> <p> CHANNELLED WATERCOURSE</p> <p> CHANNELLED SHALLOW DRAINAGE AREAS</p> <p> LOCATION AND DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS</p>
---	---

Archaeological Services Inc.
 528 Bathurst St. Toronto, Ontario Canada, M5S 2P9
 T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723
 info@IASI.to/www.IASI.to

BASE: THE SECONDARY PLAN AREA, CENTRAL PRECINCT, YORK UNIVERSITY PART OF LOTS 23, 24, 25, CONCESSION 4 WYS CITY OF TORONTO
 MAP PROVIDED BY YORK UNIVERSITY

0 200m
 SCALE

ASI PROJECT NO.:12TS-135 DRAWN BY:JED
 DATE:OCT. 2012 FILE:12TS-135_fieldmapping.ai

Figure 5: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the North and South Parcels, East Precinct, York University, City of Toronto