

**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of
Part of York University,
Portions of the West, Steeles West and Southwest Precincts,
Part of Lots 23 and 25, Concession 4 WYS
Geographic Township of York, County of York
Now in the City of Toronto**

Prepared for:

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MTC CIF P049-565-2010
ASI File 10TS-126

October 2010



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by York University Development Corporation of Toronto, Ontario to undertake a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of portions of the West, Steeles West and Southwest Precincts of York University, Part of Lots 23 and 25, Concession 4 WYS, Geographic Township of York, County of York, now in the City of Toronto. A Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the York University Secondary Plan had been previously completed to determine areas of archaeological potential within the university campus (ASI 2008). The study identified the following parcels of land within the West, Steeles West and Southwest Precincts as having archaeological potential; Parcel 1 consisting of three soccer fields and adjacent lands fronting Steeles Avenue West and Murray Ross Parkway, Parcel 2 consisting of an arena utility field fronting Ian MacDonald Boulevard, and Parcel 3 located at the southwest corner of Sentinel Road and Pond Road. The combined area of the three study area parcels is approximately five hectares.

The Stage 1 background review of the study area revealed that no sites had been registered within the three parcels; however, 15 sites had been registered within one kilometre. Two sites, the Kaiser site (AkGv-192) and AkGv-193 were registered in close proximity to Parcel 2. A review of the general physiography and the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources for the City of Toronto* (ASI 2004) revealed that Parcels 2 and 3 were within proximity to a historic watercourse that had extended along Pond Road. Overall the study area has potential for the recovery of pre-contact archaeological resources and historical archaeological resources as the area was occupied in the nineteenth-century.

The Stage 2 field assessment consisted of a test pit survey of all parcels of the study area. Where disturbed soil profiles were encountered, the test pit survey intervals increased from five m to a judgmental survey at 15 m. A substantial portion of the three parcels were deemed to have been previously subject to significant soil alteration and therefore had no remaining archaeological potential. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during this assessment.

Parcels 1-3 within the West, Steeles West and Southwest Precincts of the York University campus subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment are recommended to be considered free from any further archaeological concern, with the proviso that the appropriate authorities must be contacted if deeply buried archaeological or human remains are encountered during future development of this study area.

PROJECT PERSONNEL
Planning Division

<i>Project Manager:</i>	Beverly Garner, Hons. BA, Assistant Manager
<i>Project Director:</i>	Debbie Steiss, MA, Partner & Senior Archaeologist (P049)
<i>Field Director:</i>	Rob Wojtowicz, BSc, Staff Archaeologist, (R291)
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
PROJECT PERSONNEL	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND RESEARCH.....	2
2.1 Previous Archaeological Research	2
2.2 Physiography and Assessment of Prehistoric Potential.....	3
2.3 Nineteenth Century Land Use History and Assessment of Historical Potential	4
3.0 STAGE 2 FIELD ASSESSMENT.....	6
4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	10
5.0 REFERENCES CITED	12
6.0 PLATES	13

FIGURES

Figure 1: The location of the study area.....	1
Figure 2: The study area superimposed on the 1851 <i>Browne Map of the Township of York</i>	4
Figure 3: The study area superimposed on the 1860 <i>Tremaine Map of the County of York</i>	5
Figure 4: The study area superimposed on the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York</i>	5
Figure 5: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Portions of the West, Steeles West and Southwest Precincts of York University, City of Toronto.	8

TABLES

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Study Area	2
Table 2: Weather Conditions for the Field Survey	6

PLATES

Plate 1: Test pitting within Parcel 1.	13
Plate 2: Test pitting within Parcel 2.	13
Plate 3: Test pitting within Parcel 3.....	13
Plate 4: The graded level soccer pitches within Parcel 1.	13
Plate 5: The level soccer pitches within Parcel 1.....	13
Plate 6: Mounded area, located between Murray Ross Parkway and the soccer pitches, Parcel 1.	13
Plate 7: Drainage ditch, located between the soccer pitches.....	14
Plate 8: Light standards, located along the perimeter of all soccer pitches.	14
Plate 9: The change in grade between the study area and Murray Ross parkway.	14
Plate 10: Buried services extending along Murray Ross Parkway.	14
Plate 11: Test pit featuring an unaltered topsoil profile along Steeles Avenue West.	14
Plate 12: Test pit featuring a disturbed topsoil profile within the soccer pitches.....	14
Plate 13: Test pit featuring a disturbed topsoil profile along Murray Ross Parkway and Steeles Avenue West...	15
Plate 14: Study area Parcel 2.	15
Plate 15: The change in grade in Parcel 2.	15
Plate 16: The light standards along the perimeter of the practice field in Parcel 2.....	15
Plate 17: Manhole covers in the northeast corner of Parcel 2.....	16
Plate 18: Test pit featuring a disturbed soil profile in Parcel 2.	16
Plate 19: Study area parcel 3.	16
Plate 20: Test pit featuring a disturbed soil profile within Parcel 3.	16

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by York University Development Corporation of Toronto, Ontario to undertake a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of portions of the West, Steeles West and Southwest Precincts of York University, Part of Lots 23 and 25, Concession 4 WYS, Geographic Township of York, County of York, now in the City of Toronto. The study area consists of three parcels of land; Parcel 1 consisting of three soccer fields and adjacent lands fronting Steeles Avenue West and Murray Ross Parkway, Parcel 2 consisting of an arena utility field fronting Ian MacDonald Boulevard, and Parcel 3 located at the southwest corner of Sentinel Road and Pond Road (Figure 1). The overall area of the combined study area parcels is five hectares.

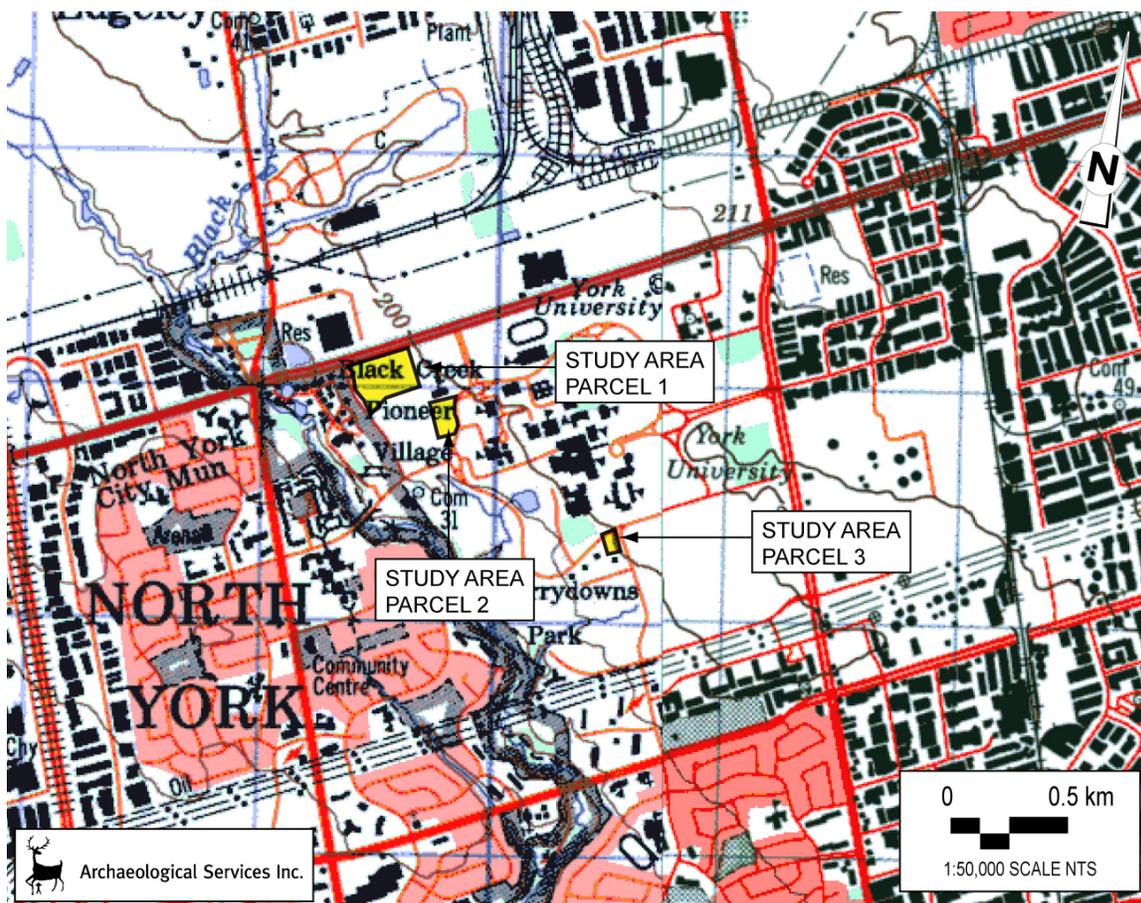


Figure 1: The location of the study area.

NTS Sheet Markham 30 M/14, Ed 9, 1994

This assessment was conducted under the project direction of Ms. Debbie Steiss, under professional archaeological license P049 (MTC CIF P049-565-2010) issued to Ms. Steiss in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1990 and 2005). The field assessment was conducted under the direction of Mr. Robert Wojtowicz. Ms. Beverly Garner was the project manager. Permission to access the study area was granted by York University Development Corporation in July, 2010.

2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

A draft Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the York University Secondary Plan was completed in 2007 to determine areas of archaeological potential within the university campus (ASI 2007). 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. Parcels 2 and 3 were added to the areas of archaeological potential within the campus. 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.

2.1 Previous Archaeological Research

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 and Culture (MTC); 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 2004).

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 and Culture. 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 AkGv.

No archaeological sites have been registered within the three parcels, however, 15 archaeological sites have been registered within one kilometre. These sites are described in Table 1.

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Study Area

Borden	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AkGu-68	Jarrett	Historic Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI* 2001
AkGv-104	Burkholder House	Undetermined Pre-contact, Historic Euro-Canadian	Undetermined, Homestead	Warrick 1991
AkGv-105		Undetermined Pre-contact		Warrick 1991
AkGv-106	Goose	Undetermined Pre-contact	Lithic scatter	Warrick 1991
AkGv-107	Bingo	Undetermined Pre-contact	Lithic scatter	Warrick 1991
AkGv-108		Undetermined Pre-contact	Isolated findspot	Warrick 1991
AkGv-109	Left Shoe	Undetermined Pre-contact	Lithic scatter	Warrick 1991
AkGv-110	Right Shoe	Undetermined Pre-contact	Lithic scatter	Warrick 1991
AkGv-111	Boot	Undetermined Pre-contact	Lithic scatter	Warrick 1991
AkGv-192	Kaiser	Historic Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2002
AkGv-193		Undetermined Pre-contact	Campsite	ASI 2002
AkGv-70	Boynton	Historic Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 1988
AkGv-71	Bramalea	Undetermined Pre-contact	Isolated findspot	ASI 1988
AkGv-8	E. A. Parson	Late Iroquoian	Village	Emerson 1949-1972 Konrad 1972 ASI 1988
AkGv-9	Supertest	Undetermined Pre-contact	Campsite	Meighan, unknown date

ASI*= Archaeological Services Inc.

Two sites listed in Table 1 are located within close proximity of Parcels 2 and 3. The Kaiser site (AkGv-192) a nineteenth century Euro-Canadian homestead was located within Lot 24, Concession 4 WYS, 200 m southwest of study area Parcel 2. Approximately 70 artifacts were collected from the site during the pedestrian survey of a ploughed field. The artifacts recovered included refined white earthenware ceramic sherds with hand painted motifs in late palette colours, several rim sherds decorated with flowing blue transferprint, as well as numerous ironstone body sherds and a semi-porcelain plate rim with an overglaze decal (ASI 2002). These wares are characteristic of ceramics used throughout the late-nineteenth century in Ontario. The scatter of material extended over a 30 m by 30 m area.

Site AkGv-193 was located within the boundaries of the Kaiser site (AkGv-192). A lithic scatter was recorded and consisted of seven pre-contact artifacts including two flakes, four fragments of shatter and one scraper. Stage 3 test excavations were conducted by ASI in 2003 (ASI 2003).

2.2 Physiography and Assessment of Prehistoric Potential

The study area is situated within the Peel Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The Peel Plain physiographic region covers a large area across the central portions of the Regional Municipalities of York, Peel and Halton. 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, including the Rouge, the Humber and the Don Rivers, cut across the plain, draining southward into Lake Ontario. The topography of the overall study area is generally level. Black Creek flows approximately 230 m west of Parcel 1. Mapping of archaeological potential for the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources for the City of Toronto* (ASI 2004) indicates that a historic watercourse flowed along present day Pond Road, which is located 190 m south of Parcel 2 and adjacent to the northern boundary of Parcel 3.

The MTC's *Draft Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2009:5) stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include: elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. Resource areas are also considered to be characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (MTC 2009:5-6).

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. The *Interim Master Plan of Archaeological Resources for the City of Toronto* (ASI 2004) lists proximity to water as one of the indicators of potential for the presence of pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological sites. According to the model in development, land 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 pre-contact 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).

Therefore, based on the proximity of Black Creek, the historic watercourse, and the 12 pre-contact archaeological sites listed in Table 1, the study area has potential for the recovery of pre-contact archaeological resources, depending upon the degree of more recent land alterations.

2.3 Nineteenth Century Land Use History and Assessment of Historical Potential

A detailed land use history of the entire York University campus was completed for the Stage 1 archaeological assessment (ASI 2008). The following section presents the portions of the land use history pertaining to the current study area of Parcels 1-3, which extend through part of Lots 23 and 25, Concession 4 WYS, Geographic Township of York, County of York.

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. Hamilton sold the lot to Peter Erluekeizer in 1811. Erluekeizer then sold the “front part” (100 acres) to John Smith in 1818 and then sold the west half (100 acres) 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) to Abraham Hoover in 1855 [AO, Abstract Index to Deed Titles, York Township, reel GSU 179767].

The 1851 *Browne Map of York Township* does not illustrate any structures within Parcel 3 (Figure 2). The 1860 *Tremaine Map of the County of York* shows Abraham Hoover as the resident of this lot, and his dwelling was well outside of Parcel 3, on the east side of Black Creek. The 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York* also shows Abraham Hoover for Lot 23, and again shows the dwelling to the east of Black Creek.

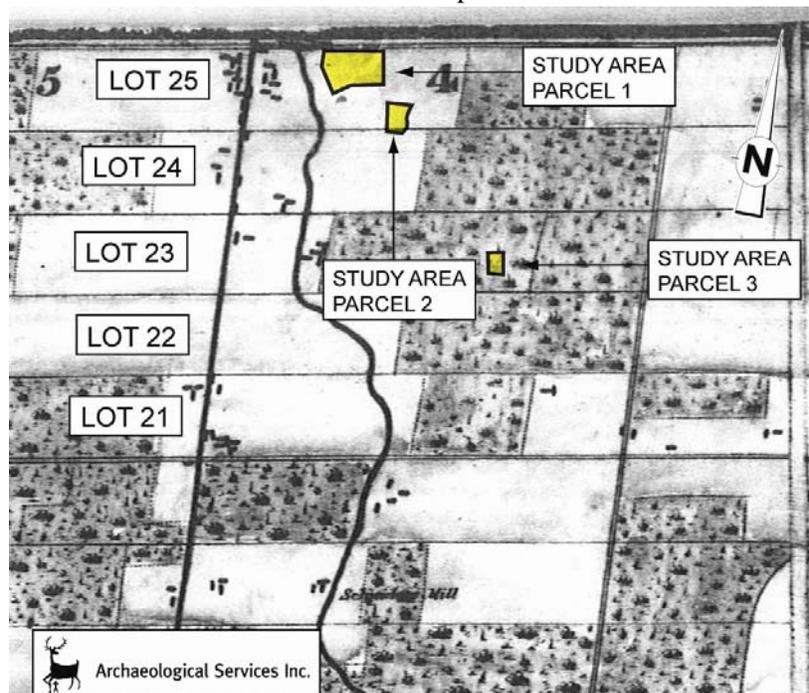


Figure 2: The study area superimposed on the 1851 *Browne Map of the Township of York*.

According to Hart (1968:216),

Christopher Hoover, a Mennonite, built a log cabin east of the Black Creek in 1826. One of the family homes stands today on the York University grounds, and is known as the Hoover Homestead. This house, referred to as the Abraham Hoover house, is listed in the Inventory of Architecturally and/or Historically Significant Properties in the City of North York, now the City of Toronto. It is referred to as a building constructed in 1848 with later additions.

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. Joseph Kelly had acquired the land by 1816 and in that year he deeded all 200 acres to Daniel Stong. Stong sold the east half of the lot (100 acres) to Edward Garrett in 1839. Edward Garrett then granted the east half (100 acres) to Daniel Stong in 1853. In 1854, Daniel Stong sold the east part of the east half (80 acres) 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) to Daniel Stong in 1892 [AO, Abstract Index to Deed Titles, York Township, reel GSU 179767].

The 1851 *Browne Map of York Township* (Figure 2) shows the activity for this lot being located in the western part, fronting present day Jane Street. The 1860 *Tremaine Map of the County of York* shows that by the time of the *Map* the lot had been divided into two (Figure 3). Jacob Stong possessed the eastern half, and a dwelling was located in the northeastern corner of the Lot. Daniel Stong is illustrated in the western part of the lot. An Evangelical Church was located in the northern most part of the lot, and is located west of Parcel 1. The 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York* (Figure 4) again shows Jacob Stong as residing on the east part of the lot and Daniel Stong on the west part. Although no longer labeled as a church, a structure is illustrated in the same location as the church on the *Tremaine Map*, to the west of Parcel 1. According to Hart (1968:226), a blacksmith shop was located on Stong's property. The assessments appear to confirm this as a blacksmith was consistently listed for this lot in the 1880s and 1890s.

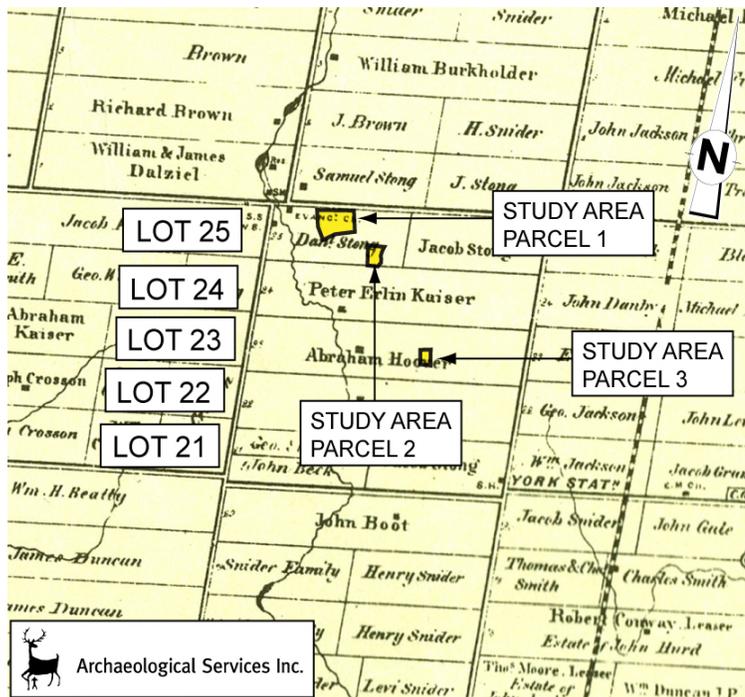


Figure 4: The study area superimposed on the 1860 *Tremaine Map of the County of York*.

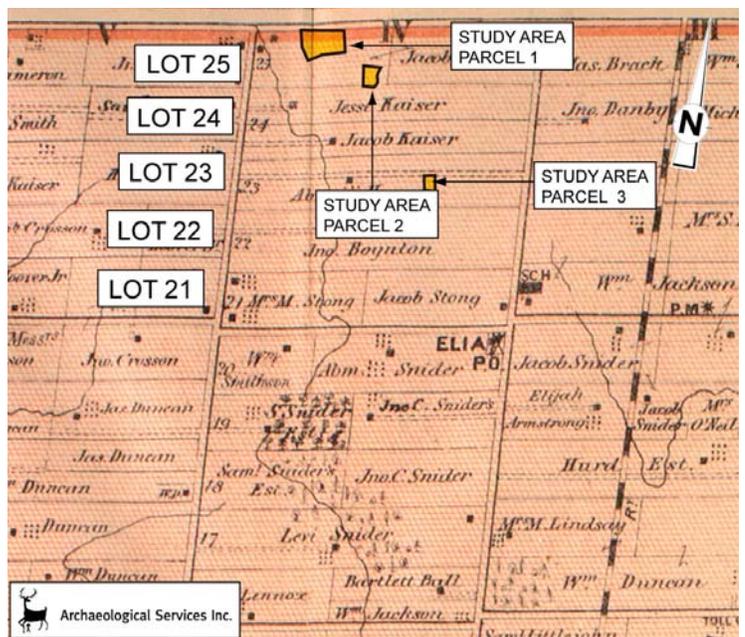


Figure 3: The study area superimposed on the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York*.

There does not appear to have been urban development on 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 of farm land between Jane and Keele, south of Steeles, 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 [North York Public Library, Canadian Department, North York Township Portion of Map of Toronto Metropolitan Area, Map 3141, dated 1950-54].

The MTC's *Draft Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2009:6) stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian 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.

Although there are no features indicated within the Parcels 1-3 on any of the historical mapping, it should be noted that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that some of the mapping was 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 the historical mapping.

3.0 STAGE 2 FIELD ASSESSMENT

The Stage 2 field assessment was carried out in order to inventory, identify, and describe any archaeological resources extant on the study area at this time. All field work was conducted under the field direction of Mr. Robert Wojtowicz (R291). The weather conditions for the field days are summarized in Table 2. Field observations have been compiled on project mapping for the study area (Figure 5).

Table 2: Weather Conditions for the Field Survey

Date	Weather Conditions
August 11, 2010	Clear and Warm
August 12, 2010	Overcast and Warm
August 13, 2010	Overcast and Warm
August 17, 2010	Overcast and Warm
August 18, 2010	Overcast and Warm
August 19, 2010	Clear and Warm
August 20, 2010	Clear and Warm

The study area consists of three parcels of land located in the West, Steeles West, and Southwest Precincts of York University. These areas were identified as having archaeological potential during the Stage 1 field review (ASI 2008). Parcel 1 is located in the northwest corner of York University and consists of three soccer pitches and surrounding lands, at the southeast corner of Steeles Avenue West and Murray Ross Parkway. Parcel 2 consists of an arena utility field and is located southeast of study area Parcel 1, fronting Ian Macdonald Boulevard and Parcel 3 consists of open lands on the southwest corner

of Pond Road and Sentinel Road. The survey was initiated in all three parcels by means of a test pit survey at five metre transect intervals. The excavation of the test pits began with the removal of sod over a 30 cm diameter. The test pits were excavated by shovel into subsoil and soils were hand screened through a six millimetre mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The hand screens were placed over tarps to catch all loose soil to reduce the visible disturbance of this activity and to maintain the grounds. All test pits were backfilled with the soil that had been screened onto tarps, and the sod was replaced and leveled onto the top of the pit (Plates 1-3).

Parcel 1

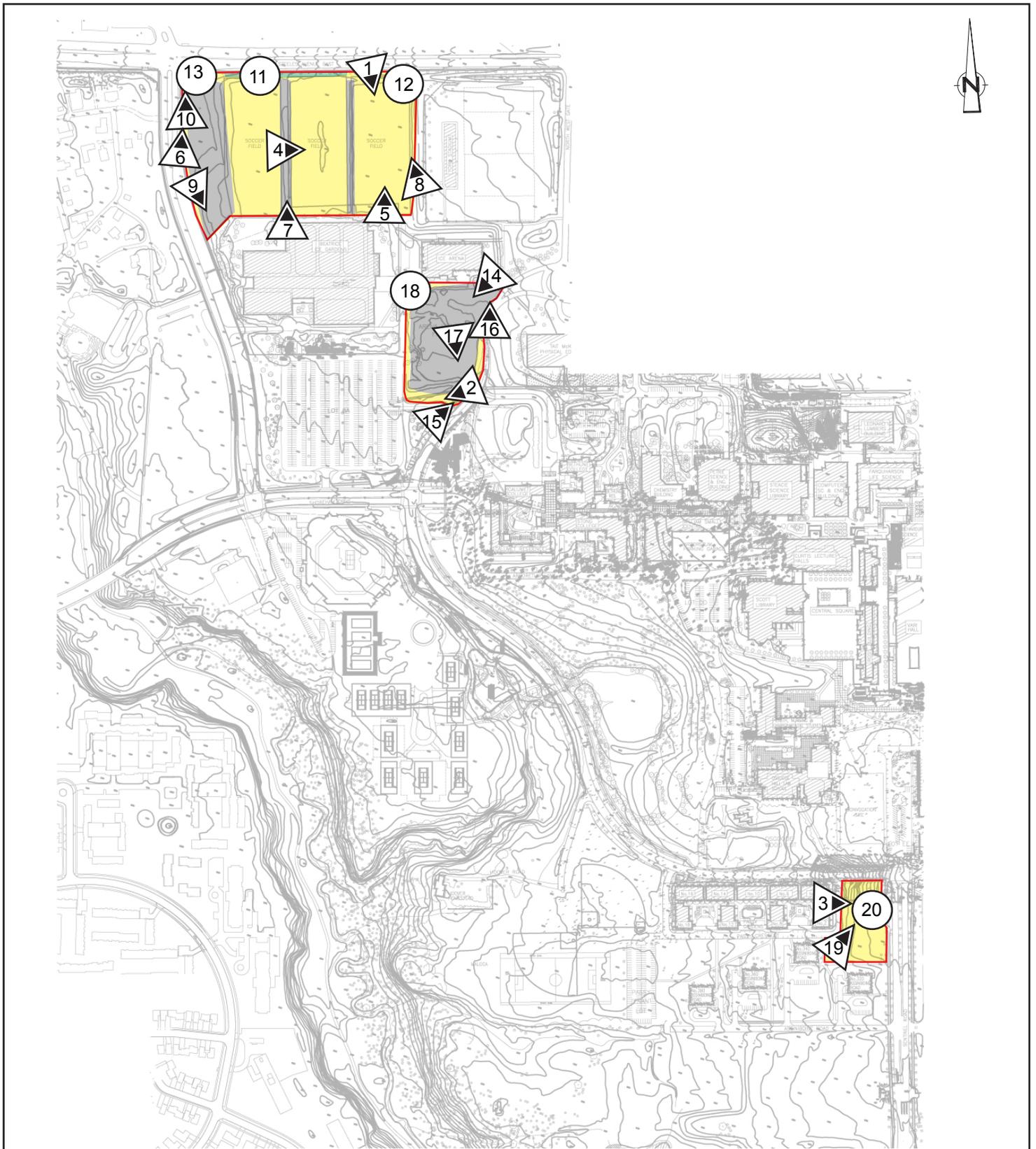
Parcel 1 consists of three soccer pitches and a section of land separating the fields from Murray Ross Parkway (Plates 4-6). A visual review of the soccer pitches indicated that all appeared to have been subject to soil alteration, however, this could not be confirmed. The portions of study area where the pitches were separated from each other by deep drainage ditches, each with a depth of approximately 1.5 m below the grade of the pitch surface (Plate 7) were clearly disturbed and considered to not have archaeological potential. Portions of the pitches where they were lined with lighting, indicating extensive buried utilities, were also considered disturbed (Plate 8).

The portion of Parcel 1 separating the pitches and Murray Ross Parkway consisted of a mounded landscaped and grassed area. This section had a grade approximately one metre higher than the soccer pitches, and sloped down approximately four metres to Murray Ross Parkway (Plate 9). Buried services were noted extending along the roadway (Plate 10). This area was considered disturbed.

Although the soccer pitches appear to have been subjected to soil alteration, they were subject to test pit survey to confirm the suspected disturbance. The test pit survey was initiated at five m intervals which quickly expanded to judgmental test pit survey at 15 m intervals as no intact soil profiles were observed and the degree of disturbance was significant. The test pits excavated in each of the soccer pitches revealed three distinct layers of hard packed clay and gravel fills, with a total depth of approximately 30 cm, overlying a layer of light fill clay and gravel, with a depth of 10 cm. The subsoil was light grayish brown clay (Plate 11).

A small east-west narrow section extending 20 m in width along Steeles Avenue West at the north end of two of the soccer pitches was test pitted at five metre intervals as unaltered natural topsoil profiles were encountered. This area featured dark loamy clay topsoil with a depth of approximately 30 cm over light grayish brown subsoil (Plate 12).

Test pits excavated at the east end of the 20 metre strip along Steeles Avenue West and Murray Ross Parkway revealed disturbed soil profiles, consisting of 20 cm of mottled dark and light clay mixed with gravel. The test pit interval along this portion was therefore expanded to fifteen m intervals. The subsoil was light grayish brown clay (Plate 13).



LEGEND



STUDY AREA BOUNDARY



DISTURBED AREA,
NOT SUBJECT TO ANY SURVEY



AREA TEST PITTED AT
FIVE METRE INTERVALS



AREA JUDGEMENTALLY TEST PITTED AT
FIFTEEN METRE INTERVALS



LOCATION AND
DIRECTION OF
PHOTOGRAPHS



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BASE:

BASE MAPPING PROVIDED BY YORK UNIVERSITY
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION,
JUNE, 2010

0 300m



SCALE

ASI PROJECT NO.: 10TS-126
DATE: Oct/2010

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FILE: Figure 5.ai

Figure 5: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Portions of the West and Southwest Precincts of York University, City of Toronto

Parcel 2

Parcel 2 consists of a section of York University campus designated as the arena utility field, and is located immediately south and east of the arenas, and fronting Ian MacDonald Boulevard. This area currently functions as a football practice field (Plate 14).

This study area parcel featured a level, graded practice field, with a higher grade of approximately 1.5 m above the surrounding area (Plate 15). Light standards extend along all sides of the practice field, and manhole covers were noted in the northeast corner of the study area parcel (Plates 16 and 17). These sections of the study area parcel are considered disturbed, and were not subject to further survey.

A small section of the perimeter of the football practice field appeared to be undisturbed, and was subject to test pit survey. The test pit survey was initiated at a five m interval which quickly expanded to a judgmental interval of 15 m as no intact soil profiles were observed. Soil profiles within this portion the study area noted a densely packed clay and gravel fill, with a depth of 15 cm, over a mottled layer of dark and light brown clay fills, with a depth of 20 cm. This layer superseded light grayish brown clay subsoil (Plate 18).

Parcel 3

Parcel 3 consists of an open level gassed area on the southeast corner of Pond Road and Sentinel Road (Plate 19). The area appeared undisturbed and was therefore subject to test pit survey initiated at a five m interval. The test pits within this study area parcel quickly revealed highly altered soil profiles, consisting of a top layer of hard dense very dark brown clay, with a depth of 10 cm, over a mottled dark and light brown clay fill, with a depth of 15 cm, over a layer of clay and gravel, with a depth of 10 cm. The subsoil consisted of light grayish brown clay (Plate 20). Test pit intervals were judgmentally expanded to 15 m across the study area as no intact topsoils were noted. The entire area within Parcel 3 was found to be disturbed.



4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by York University Development Corporation of Toronto, Ontario to undertake a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of portions of the West, Steeles West and Southwest Precincts of York University, Part of Lots 23 and 25, Concession 4 WYS, Geographic Township of York, County of York, now in the City of Toronto. The study area consists of three parcels of land; Parcel 1 consisting of three soccer fields and adjacent lands fronting Steeles Avenue West and Murray Ross parkway, Parcel 2 consisting of an arena utility field fronting Ian MacDonald Parkway, and Parcel 3 located at the southwest corner of Sentinel Road and Pond Road. The combined area of the three study area parcels is approximately five hectares.

The background review of the study area was completed during the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the York University Secondary Plan (ASI 2008). It revealed that no sites had been registered within the study area, however 15 sites had been registered within one kilometre of the study area, with two sites; the Kaiser site (AkGv-192) and AkGv-193 being the closest registered sites within 200 m of Parcel 2. A review of the general physiography and the Master Plan of Archaeological Resources for the City of Toronto (ASI 2004) revealed that Parcels 2 and 3 were within close proximity to a historic watercourse previously extending along Pond Road. Overall the study area has potential for the recovery of pre-contact archaeological resources and historical archaeological resources as the area was occupied in the nineteenth century.

The Stage 2 field assessment consisted of a test pit survey of all parcels of the study area. Substantial portions of the three parcels were deemed to have been previously subjected to significant soil alteration and therefore had no remaining archaeological potential. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during this assessment.

Given the above considerations, the following recommendations are made:

1. The entire study area may be considered free of archaeological concern.

The following conditions also apply:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture 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 the licensed consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological licence, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario.
- 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 requires that any person discovering human remains must immediately notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Consumer Services.
- The documentation and artifacts 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 and Culture, and any other legitimate interest groups.



5.0 REFERENCES CITED

ASI (Archaeological Services Inc.)

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6.0 PLATES



Plate 1: Test pitting within Parcel 1.



Plate 2: Test pitting within Parcel 2.



Plate 3: Test pitting within Parcel 3.



Plate 4: The graded level soccer pitches within Parcel 1.



Plate 5: The level soccer pitches within Parcel 1.



Plate 6: Mounded area, located between Murray Ross Parkway and the soccer pitches, Parcel 1.



Plate 7: Drainage ditch, located between the soccer pitches.



Plate 8: Light standards, located along the perimeter of all soccer pitches.



Plate 9: The change in grade between the study area and Murray Ross parkway.



Plate 10: Buried services extending along Murray Ross Parkway.



Plate 11: Test pit featuring an unaltered topsoil profile along Steeles Avenue West.



Plate 12: Test pit featuring a disturbed topsoil profile within the soccer pitches.



Plate 13: Test pit featuring a disturbed topsoil profile along Murray Ross Parkway and Steeles Avenue West.



Plate 14: Study area Parcel 2.



Plate 15: The change in grade in Parcel 2.



Plate 16: The light standards along the perimeter of the practice field in Parcel 2.



Plate 17: Manhole covers in the northeast corner of Parcel 2.



Plate 18: Test pit featuring a disturbed soil profile in Parcel 2.



Plate 19: Study area parcel 3.



Plate 20: Test pit featuring a disturbed soil profile within Parcel 3.