

**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
2313-2323 LAKESHORE BOULEVARD WEST
PART 1, PLAN 66R-22062
PART OF LOT 0, LAKE FRONT CONCESSION
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF ETOBICOKE, YORK COUNTY
NOW IN THE CITY OF TORONTO**

ORIGINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 2313-2323 Lakeshore Boulevard West, Part 1, Plan 66R-22062, Part of Lot 0, Lake Front Concession, Geographic Township of Etobicoke, York County, now in the City of Toronto, has been carried out as part of an application for its proposed development. The subject property is approximately 1.3 hectares in size.

The Stage 1 assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites, the original environmental setting of the property, and nineteenth and twentieth century settlement trends. This research has led to the conclusion that there is potential for the presence of pre-contact Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources based on the proximity to Lake Ontario and registered sites, in addition to the proximity to the historically important transportation corridor of present-day Lakeshore Boulevard West.

The Stage 2 assessment included a field survey conducted by means of a test pit survey employed at five metre intervals in areas deemed to have archaeological potential and a judgmental test pit survey in areas of suspected disturbance. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the survey.

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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<i>Report Reviewer:</i>	Beverly Garner



1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Osgoode Properties to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 2313-2323 Lakeshore Boulevard West, Part 1, Plan 66R-22062, Part of Lot 0, Lake Front Concession, Geographic Township of Etobicoke, York County, now in the City of Toronto (Figure 1). The subject property is approximately 1.3 hectares in size.

This assessment was conducted under the project management of Ms. Bev Garner and project direction of Dr. Bruce Welsh (MTCS PIF P047-393-2012). All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of an application for pre-development approval requirements as required by the *Ontario Planning Act*. All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. 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 subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on September 28, 2012.

1.2 Historical Context

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment involves research to describe the known and potential archaeological resources within the vicinity of a subject property. The background research for such an assessment incorporates a review of previous archaeological research, physiography, and nineteenth and twentieth-century development for the subject property. Background research was completed to identify any archaeological sites in the subject property and to assess its archaeological potential.

The MTC'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.

The subject property is located within Part of Lot 0, Lake Front Concession, Geographic Township of Etobicoke, York County, now in the City of Toronto. A review of the 1860 *Tremaine Map of the County of York*, the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York* and the 1918 *NTS Sheet Toronto* were completed in order to determine if these sources depict any nineteenth century Euro-Canadian settlement features that may represent potential historical archaeological sites on the property (Figures 2-4).

The 1860 *Tremaine Map* depicts the subject property fronting the historically important transportation corridor of present-day Lakeshore Boulevard West within the historic settlement centre of Mimico. There is no property owner illustrated at this time, nor is it clear whether or not there are any structures within the property limits.

The 1878 *Historical Atlas* now depicts the subject property east of the historic settlement centre of Mimico. There is a property owner illustrated, however the name is unclear. No settlement features are illustrated within the property limits at this time.

It should be noted that not all features of interest were mapped systematically on the Ontario series of historical maps and atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps.

Figure 4 illustrates the subject property superimposed over the 1918 *NTS Sheet Toronto*. Land features such as waterways, woodlots and elevation are clearly illustrated. While the surrounding area appears to be considerably developed at this time, it appears that the subject property consists of woodlot.

Given the proximity to the historically important transportation corridor of present-day Lakeshore Boulevard West, there is a potential of encountering nineteenth-century historical sites within the subject property, depending on the degree of recent land disturbances.

1.3 Archaeological Context

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the subject property, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, published and unpublished documentary sources, and the files of Archaeological Services Inc.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) which is maintained by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Dr. Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13 km east-west by 18.5 km north-south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property under review is located within the AjGu Borden block.

While no sites have been registered within the subject property limits, two sites have previously been registered within a one km radius (Table 1). Sites AjGu-53 and AjGu-54 represent undetermined pre-contact findspots found approximately 350 metres south of the subject property. Regional sites can be expected to relate to the cultural/temporal categories outlined in Table 2.

Table 1: Registered Sites within a 1 km Radius of the Subject Property

Borden No.	Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AjGu-52	Unnamed	Undetermined Pre-contact	Findspot	TCRA, 2006
AjGu-53	Unnamed	Undetermined Pre-contact	Findspot	TCRA, 2006

TCRA = Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

Table 2: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistory

Period	Archaeological/ Material Culture	Date Range	Lifeways/ Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000-8500 BC	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, lanceolate	8500-7500 BC	Small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BC	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanly, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000-2000 BC	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500-500 BC	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood	800-400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	400 BC-AD 800	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 800-1300	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1300-1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1400-1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
HISTORIC			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	AD 1600-1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa	AD 1650-1800's	European settlement
	Euro/Canadian	AD 1800-present	

The study area lies within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984), which is the former bed of glacial Lake Iroquois. In the Toronto area, the Lake Iroquois strand is situated approximately 4.5 kilometres inland from the current Lake Ontario shore. Below the strand, the quaternary sediments are dominated by outwash sands typical of near shore deposits. The balance of the plain, towards the modern lake shore, is dominated by fine sediments of silt and clay, typical of off-shore deposits, overlying till (Chapman and Putnam 1984; Gravenor 1957).

Glacial Lake Iroquois came into existence by about 12,000 B.P., as the Ontario lobe of the Wisconsin glacier retreated from the Lake Ontario. Isostatic uplift of its outlet, combined with blockage of subsequent lower outlets by glacial ice, produced a water plain substantially higher than modern Lake Ontario. Beginning around 12,000 B.P., water levels dropped stepwise during the next few centuries in response to sill elevations at the changing outlet. By about 11,500 B.P., when the St. Lawrence River outlet became established, the initial phase of Lake Ontario began, and this low water phase appears to have lasted until at least 10,500 B.P. At this time the waters stood as much as 100 metres below current levels. However, isostatic uplift was already raising the outlet at Kingston so that by 10,000 B.P., the water level had risen to about 80 metres below present. Uplift since then has continued to tilt Lake Ontario upward to the northeast, propagating a gradual transgressive expansion throughout the basin. The flooded mouths of creeks and rivers that rim the basin—such as are preserved at Grenadier Pond and the mouth of the Humber, provide visible reminders of this process (Anderson and Lewis 1985; Karrow 1967:49; Karrow and Warner 1990).

In the vicinity of the study area, it has been estimated that the earliest Lake Ontario shoreline (circa 10,400 B.P.) was about five km south of its present location. Over the following millennia, the shoreline gradually moved northward. Even by about 5,000 B.P., however, it is still unlikely that Toronto Harbour, protected by the submerged bank of sediment associated with the emergent Toronto spit, had yet begun to fill. Between about 5,000 and 4,000 B.P., the Nipissing Flood phase increased water levels to near or slightly above nineteenth century levels (Anderson and Lewis 1985; Weninger and McAndrews 1989). Levels subsided by three to four metres again between about 4,000 and 3,500 years ago, and by circa

3,000 B.P., the shoreline was established more or less in the location at which it stood at the time of the founding of York in the 1790s.

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 modeling of site location. The subject property is located along the shore of Lake Ontario.

The MTC's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011:17) stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps), 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), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

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 (ASI 2007). The potential buffer model in development for the watershed, lists 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, as having 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, given the proximity to Lake Ontario and registered archaeological sites, there is the potential for the identification of pre-contact archaeological remains, depending on the degree of later developments or soil alterations.

The Stage 2 field assessment was completed on October 19, 2012 in order to inventory, identify and describe any archaeological resources extant on the subject property prior to development. All field work was conducted under the field direction of Dr. Bruce Welsh (P047). The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of field work. Field observations have been compiled on project mapping for the subject property (Figure 5).

The subject property is approximately 1.3 hectares in size, and is bounded by Lakeshore Boulevard West to the west, Lake Ontario to the east and large residential complexes to the north and south (Figure 6). The majority of the property currently consists of two separate 10-storey residential apartment complexes located at 2313 and 2323 Lakeshore Boulevard West and associated paved parking areas. The remainder of the property consists of three separate level grassed areas. The largest of which consists of an elevated landscaped courtyard located between the two apartment buildings, which is likely situated above an underground parking garage.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

2.1 Areas of No Potential

The assessment was initiated by conducting a visual review of the property which resulted in a large portion of the property being deemed as disturbed and therefore having no archaeological potential. These areas consisted of the two residential complexes and associated paved parking areas (Plate 1). In addition to this, multiple buried utilities were noted fronting Lakeshore Boulevard West (Plate 2). These disturbances account for approximately 60% of the subject property. According to 2.1 Property Survey, Standard 2b of the 2011 *Standard's and Guidelines*, these disturbances are considered too deep and extensive to warrant further survey.

2.2 Test Pit Survey

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted on all lands deemed to have archaeological potential by means of a test pit survey. Test pits were hand excavated at least five cm into subsoil and all topsoil was screened through six mm mesh onto tarps to facilitate artifact recovery and maintain the grounds as neatly as possible. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill. All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated within one metre of all built structures. Upon completion, all of the test pits were backfilled.

Due to the elevated and landscaped nature of the courtyard lands, judgmental test pit survey was employed at approximately 10-15 metre intervals in order to confirm topsoil disturbance (Plate 3). In total, approximately 20% of the property was subject to judgmental test pit survey. Test pits throughout the courtyard consisted entirely of 35 cm of heavy clay (Plate 4). Additionally, many areas were found to contain considerable amounts of water (Plates 5). No subsoil was observed.

All remaining areas deemed to have archaeological potential, consisting of two small grassed areas found to the east, were subject to test pit survey at five metre transect intervals (Plates 6-7). Test pits featured approximately 20-30 cm of brown sand topsoil over pale brown sand subsoil (Plate 8). In total, approximately 20% of the property was subject to test pit survey at five metre intervals.

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, Culture and Sport, and any other legitimate interest groups.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Osgoode Properties to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 2313-2323 Lakeshore Boulevard West, Part 1, Plan 66R-22062, Part of Lot 0, Lake Front Concession, Geographic Township of Etobicoke, York County, now in the City of Toronto (Figure 1). The subject property is approximately 1.3 hectares in size.

The Stage 1 background assessment determined that two registered archaeological sites have been reported within a one 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 pre-contact Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources due to the proximity of Lake Ontario and registered pre-contact sites AjGu-53 and AjGu-54, in addition to the proximity of the historically important transportation corridor of present-day Lakeshore Boulevard West.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted by means of a test pit survey employed at five metre intervals in areas deemed to have archaeological potential and a judgmental test pit survey in areas of suspected disturbance. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the survey.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

1. It is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the 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 group

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8.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: 2313 and 2323 Lakeshore Blvd West.



Plate 2: Buried utilities parallel to Lakeshore Blvd West.



Plate 3: Judgmental test pit survey.



Plate 4: Disturbed test pit.



Plate 5: Poor drainage in courtyard.



Plate 6: Test pit survey at five metre intervals.





Plate 7: Test pit survey at five metre intervals.



Plate 8: Undisturbed test pit profile.



9.0 MAPS

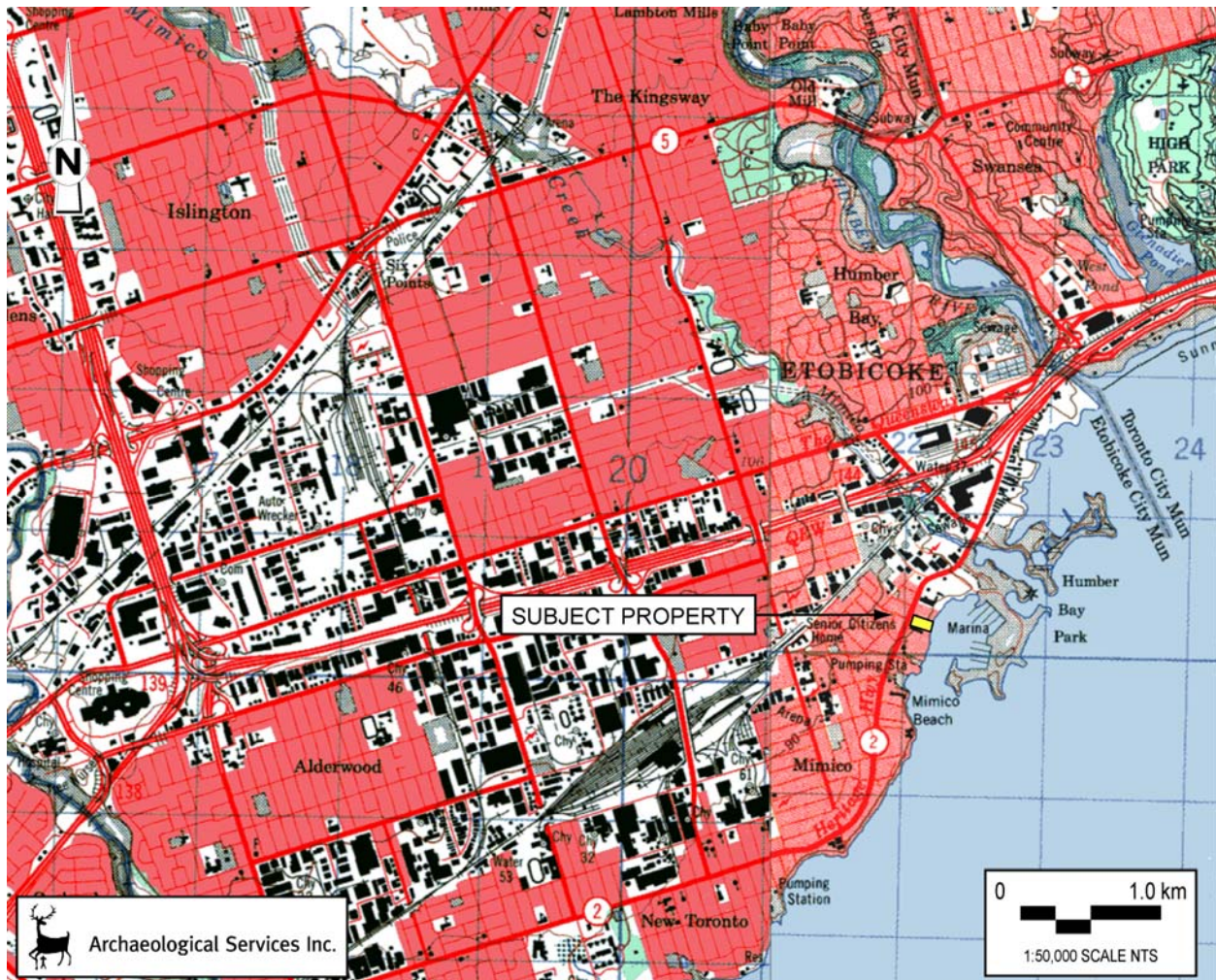


Figure 1: Subject property illustrated on the NTS Sheets Toronto 30 M/11, 7th Edition, 1985 and Brampton 30 M/12, 7th Edition, 1994.



Figure 2: Subject property located on the 1860 *Tremaine Map of the County of York*.



Figure 3: Subject property located on the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York*.



Figure 4: Subject property illustrated on the 1918 *NTS Sheet Toronto*.



Figure 6: Subject property illustrated on Google Earth. Imagery date August 2009.