

**Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of
“On the Park” at Leslie Street and Eglinton Avenue East
Part of Lot 1, Concession 3 EYS
Geographic Township of York, County of York
City of Toronto**

ORIGINAL REPORT

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Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport PIF# P049-0766-2014
ASI File: 14TS-183

9 December, 2014



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of “On the Park” at Leslie Street and Eglinton Avenue East, Part of Lot 1, Concession 3 EYS, Geographic Township of York, County of York, now in the City of Toronto, has been carried out prior to its proposed redevelopment. The subject property is approximately 2.5 hectares in size.

The Stage 1 background assessment included a review of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites, the original environmental setting of the property, and its nineteenth and twentieth-century development history. The findings suggest the subject property encompasses an area that exhibits potential for the presence of archaeological resources given the proximity of Wilket Creek within the Don River watershed. The historically important transportation corridors of present-day Leslie Street and the CP Railway are also located within close proximity to the subject property. A review of aerial imagery of the area, however, has determined that the entirety of the subject property has been significantly altered due to modern construction activities.

During the course of the Stage 2 field survey, it was determined that no areas within the subject property warranted test pit survey. The subject property was found to consist entirely of construction disturbance, extant paved areas, and heavily landscaped greenspace with evidence for numerous buried utilities.

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



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PLANNING DIVISION**

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Deltera Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of “On the Park” at Leslie Street and Eglinton Avenue East, Part of Lot 1, Concession 3 East of Yonge Street (EYS), Geographic Township of York, County of York, now in the City of Toronto (Figure 1). The subject property is approximately 2.5 hectares in size.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the project management of Ms. Beverly Garner and project direction of Ms. Debbie Steiss (MTCS PIF P049-0766-2014). All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in partial fulfillment of pre-development approval requirements required by the City of Toronto. 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 guided 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 proponent on November 17, 2014.

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.

The subject property is located within Part of Lot 1, Concession 3 EYS, Geographic Township of York, County of York, now in the City of Toronto. The property currently consists of demolished structures, extant roadways, parking areas and landscaping.

1.2.1 Review of Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Historical Mapping

A review of multiple mapping sources was completed in order to determine if these maps depict any nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian settlement features that may represent potential historical archaeological sites within the property.

Browne’s 1851 *Map of the Township of York* (Figure 2) illustrates the subject property within an area identified as cleared, north of present-day Eglinton Avenue East. The Don River is depicted flowing west of the subject property. Saw mills are identified along the Don River; however no structures are present within the property limits.

Tremaine’s 1860 *Map of the County of York* (Figure 3) illustrates that Lot 1, Concession 3 EYS has been divided into two parcels. The east half of the lot is owned by Francis Johnston, and the west half of the lot



is owned by William Jones. Two saw mills are again located along the Don River, outside of the subject property limits.

The 1878 *Historical Atlas* (Figure 4) once again illustrates that Lot 1, Concession 3 EYS has been divided. The property owners are now identified as St. Germaine within the west half and Alex Johnson (likely descendent of Francis Johnston) within the east half. A single structure is now depicted adjacent to the subject property limits.

The 1913 *NTS Sheet Toronto* (Figure 5) clearly illustrates land features such as waterways, woodlots and elevation. The Canadian Pacific Railway is now depicted immediately adjacent to the subject property. Additionally, the property consists of a mixed woodlot, and is situated atop of high ground overlooking the Don River.

Finally Goad’s 1924 *Toronto Fire Insurance Map* (Figure 6) illustrates the surrounding area in far less detail. The subject property is simply identified between the Don River and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

1.2.2 Land Use History

York Township Survey and Settlement

Lot 1, Concession 3 East of Yonge Street was originally retained as a Clergy Reserve lot. The earliest Patent Plan and the “Township Papers” for York indicate that this lot was leased by William Allen on December 21, 1802. Allan was granted both freehold and leasehold interests in the first range of lots on the north side of Eglinton Avenue East (from Yonge Street east to Victoria Park) between 1797 and 1803.

By the late 1820’s Allen assigned his lease to tenants, and a number of individuals submitted applications to purchase this lot from the Clergy Corporation between 1828 and 1831.¹ The lot was ultimately leased to William Dallimore in October 1831. In December 1845, William Hill offered to purchase this land from Dallimore and the Clergy Corporation at 30 shillings per acre. After payment of £7.10.0, the leasehold interest of Dallimore was assigned to Hill in January 1846 (*York Township Papers* 377-387).

Lot 1, Concession 3 was neatly bisected when the Don Mills Road was constructed around 1825. Due to the steep terrain along this stretch of the Don, the Leslie Street road allowance remained unopened between Eglinton and Lawrence Avenues. This difficulty was surmounted with the construction of Don Mills Road in 1846, which neatly bisected the lot. The land was later traversed by the rights-of-way granted to the Ontario and Quebec Railway (now part of the CPR) in August 1883. Further rights-of-way were granted to the Ontario and Quebec Railway in December 1913 and the Canadian Northern Railway in 1917.

The westerly 40 acres of the lot were patented by William Hill Jr. on March 16, 1846 (North York Abstract Index vol. 33). The east half of the lot was patented by George Taylor slightly later in 1851 (Miles 1878:12). Ownership of this part of the lot passed to William Jones in February 1853 for £500 (Old York deed 47477). In 1860, the *Tremaine Map* indicated the existence of a sawmill near the southwest corner of this lot. Naturalist Charles Sauriol described the Don River as having a “wide horseshoe turn to the east,” which formed a pool “flanked on the east side by a thirty foot clay buff. Hereabouts are to be seen indentations in the soil that reveal a mill site—that of Wm. Jones’ saw mill

¹ Prospective purchasers were John Taylor (November 1828), Hugh Megill (September 1829) and John Pedlingham (November 1831) *York “Township Papers.”*



(Sauriol 1995:335)”. The 1878 *Historical Atlas* depicted that a house had been constructed by a Mr. St. Germaine near the river approximately at the half-way point in depth on the lot.

Subsequent owners of this property included Charles Lynes (December 1855), Benjamin Jones (October 1856), Alfred H. St. Germaine (April 1877), John Dundas (October 1882), Mark Samuel (May 1886) Jacob Samuel (July 1889) and Eliza Jane Dundas (1897).² In 1899, title to the land was tied up in litigation in the High Court of Justice, and 25 acres was ordered to be foreclosed in favour of Norman Allen, plaintiff in the suit (York deed 46946). In March 1902, Allen entered into an agreement of purchase and sale for this land with Francis J. Duffy, and a deed for the “Duffy Farm” was registered on title on April 7, 1909 (North York deed 61771). In early 1917, this land passed through his estate to Mary and Mabel Duffy and Annie E. Hare (North York deed 100576).

Mid-twentieth Century Transformation

The farm on the subject property remained in the ownership of the Duffy family until February 1949, when it was sold to Famous Players Canada Corporation Ltd. for \$34,500; however no development occurred under their ownership. Until this time the land had long retained its agrarian character, and was known as the “Duffy Farm.” The closest buildings in the area stood to the northeast, close to the CPR line, while the lands immediately to the west of the Don were occupied by the Leaside Aerodrome (1918 *Imperial Munitions Board*).

In December 1961, a sixteen acre parcel was sold as “partnership property” to a group of investors headed up by Kothomas Investment Limited. Part of this land was then sold to Murray Goldman Real Estate Ltd. in August 1962. A parcel slightly over 15 acres in extent was then sold to Doncreed Ltd. and “Suburban Motels” in December 1966 (North York deed 502776). In September 1984, the Four Seasons chain transferred title to this land to Leslie Park Ridge Inc (Deed TB197075).

Inn on the Park

The Inn on the Park was one of the first of Isadore (Issy) Sharp’s hotels in the Four Seasons chain, and it remained a flagship property until its sale in 1996 to the Holiday Inn. In 2005, the property was again sold, and the hotel closed its doors for good.

This lot was selected for the hotel construction for a number of reasons. Not only was this perceived to become an intersection of future importance, but the structure would be afforded a dramatic backdrop at this location with a vista provided for visitors by hundreds of acres of nearby greenbelt property and the adjacent Don River valley.

1.2.3 Review of Historical Archeological 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

² Old York title deeds for this property are 27176 (1846), 42665 (1851), 42712 (1852), 47477 (1853), 60847 (1856), 64423 (1856), 7941 (1877), 8132 (1877), 14286 (1882), 20104 (1886), 31918 (1889), 45461 (1897), 46761 and 46946 (1899).



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.

In order to further assess the development history of the subject property, aerial photography from the 1960s and Google Earth imagery from 2005 and 2008 was reviewed (Plates 1-3; Figure 7). In 1962, it appears the Inn on the Park is in the process of construction, and by 1962-65, the structures which make up the development have been completed and a large parking lot has been added to the north. The 2005 image illustrates a portion of Inn on the Park within the subject property – multiple structures and parking areas occupy the property limits. The 2008 image appears to illustrate the subject property under a stage of demolition, or re-development. Structures within the northern limits of the property correspond to those on the 2005 image; however, the structures within the southern limits of the property have been removed.

Therefore, as the subject property is adjacent to the historically important transportation corridors of present-day Leslie Street and the Canadian Pacific Railway, it is considered to have historical archaeological potential. However, given the development and re-development which has occurred within the property limits during the twentieth century, the potential for the recovery of historical material in a primary context is unlikely.

1.3 Archaeological Context

Background research was completed to identify any archaeological sites in the subject property and to assess its archaeological potential.

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

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 AkGu Borden block.

No registered archaeological sites have been reported with a one km radius of the subject property. The paucity of documented sites could be attributable to the fact that much of this area was subject to development prior to archaeological assessments being conducted under the terms of the Planning and Environmental Assessment Acts. It is not a reflection of the intensity of First Nation settlement or land



use prior to Euro-Canadian colonization. Table 1 below provides a general outline of Southern Ontario prehistory.

Table 1: 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	
	Euro/Canadian	AD 1800-present	European settlement

1.3.2 Physiography

The subject property is situated within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of Southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190-196), which is the former bed of glacial Lake Iroquois. 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 (Gravenor 1957). 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 watercourses, including the Humber River and the Don River, cut across the plain, draining southward into Lake Ontario.

1.3.3 Review of Pre-contact Archaeological Potential

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. The *Interim Master Plan of Archaeological Resources for the City of Toronto* (ASI 2007) indicates that the subject property is located within the Don River watershed. 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, 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).

Wilket Creek, a tributary of the West Don River, currently flows approximately 200 metres west and 450 metres north of the subject property. The Lake Iroquois strand is situated immediately north of the current subject property, while the current shore of Lake Ontario is located approximately eight km to the south.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate pre-contact 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, and distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, for aboriginal populations such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use by aboriginal peoples, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including; food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie), and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert) are also considered characteristics that indicate pre-contact archaeological potential (MTC 2011:18).

Therefore, as the subject property is located approximately 200 metres from Wilket Creek and immediately adjacent to the Lake Iroquois strand, it falls within the potential buffer model. However, the entirety of the subject property has been heavily modified. As such, the potential for the recovery of Aboriginal material in a primary context is unlikely. Sites dating to the pre-contact and early contact periods will not have survived the development and re-development activities that have removed or heavily altered all elements of the original topography.

1.3.4 Subject Property Description

The Stage 2 field assessment was carried out on November 28, 2014 in order to inventory, identify and describe any archaeological resources extant within the subject property. All field work was conducted under the field direction of Ms. Jenna Down (R430). The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of field work. Field observations have been compiled on project mapping for the subject property (Figure 8).

The subject property is approximately 2.5 hectares in size, and comprises in part of the lands formerly associated with the Inn on the Park. The property currently consists of demolished structures, extant roadways, parking areas and landscaping.

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

Upon arrival to the subject property, and after conducting a thorough visual view, it was determined that the entirety of the subject property was heavily disturbed and therefore lacked any remaining archaeological potential.

The majority of the subject property was found to consist of building debris and rubble from demolished structures (Plates 4-5), in addition to paved roadways and parking areas. The balance of the subject property identified in the City of Toronto Master Plan mapping as having archaeological potential was found to consist of landscaped greenspace adjacent to the roadways and parking areas along the western limit (Plate 6). Each of these areas was further disturbed by heavy amounts of utilities, as observed by multiple light standards, utility boxes, and a fire hydrant. In addition, the area just beyond the western-most limits of the subject property feature a significant slope down to Leslie Street (Plate 7). The steep slope at this location would have been modified to accommodate drainage and the placement of services within the subject property during the twentieth century. According to 2.1 Property Survey, Standard 2b of the 2011 *Standard's and Guidelines for Consultants Archaeologists*, these disturbances are considered too deep and extensive to warrant further survey.

These disturbances account for approximately 100% of the subject property. Therefore, based on these observations, no Stage 2 archaeological assessment was warranted within the subject property.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Despite careful inspection, no areas of archaeological potential were documented within the limits of the subject property. 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 Deltera Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of “On the Park” at Leslie Street and Eglinton Avenue East, Part of Lot 1, Concession 3 EYS, Geographic Township of York, County of York, now in the City of Toronto. The subject property is approximately 2.5 hectares in size.

The Stage 1 background assessment included a review of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites, the original environmental setting of the property, and its nineteenth and twentieth-century development history. The findings suggest the subject property encompasses an area that exhibits potential for the presence of archaeological resources given the proximity of Wilket Creek within the Don River watershed. The historically important transportation corridors of present-day Leslie Street and the CP Railway are also located within close proximity to the subject property. A review of aerial imagery of the area, however, has determined that the entirety of the subject property has been significantly altered due to modern construction activities.



During the course of the Stage 2 field survey, it was determined that no areas within the subject property warranted test pit survey. The subject property was found to consist entirely of construction disturbance, extant paved areas, and heavily landscaped greenspace with evidence for numerous buried utilities.

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 Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.



- 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.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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8.0 PLATES



Plate 1: 1962 aerial photograph showing the construction of Inn on the Park. City of Toronto Archives.



Plate 2: View west at Inn on the Park, Untitled aerial views 1963-65. Northway Gestalt Collection, Archives Ontario.



Plate 3: View east at Inn on the Park, Untitled aerial views 1963-65. Northway Gestalt Collection, Archives Ontario.



Plate 4: View of demolition area.





Plate 5: View of demolition area.



Plate 6: Landscaped greenspace with numerous buried utilities.

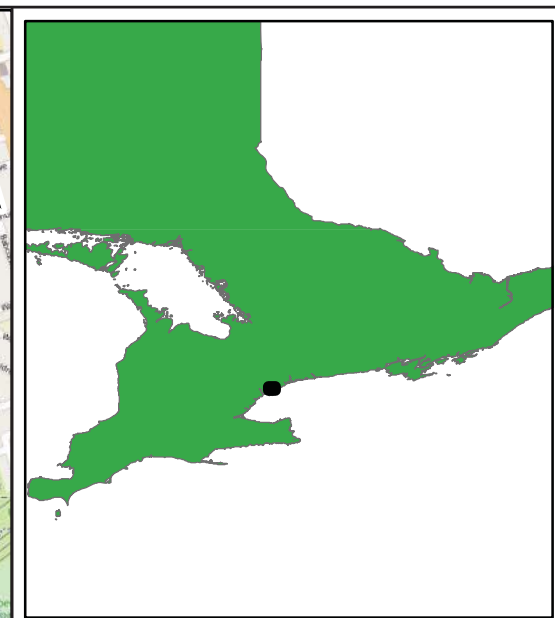
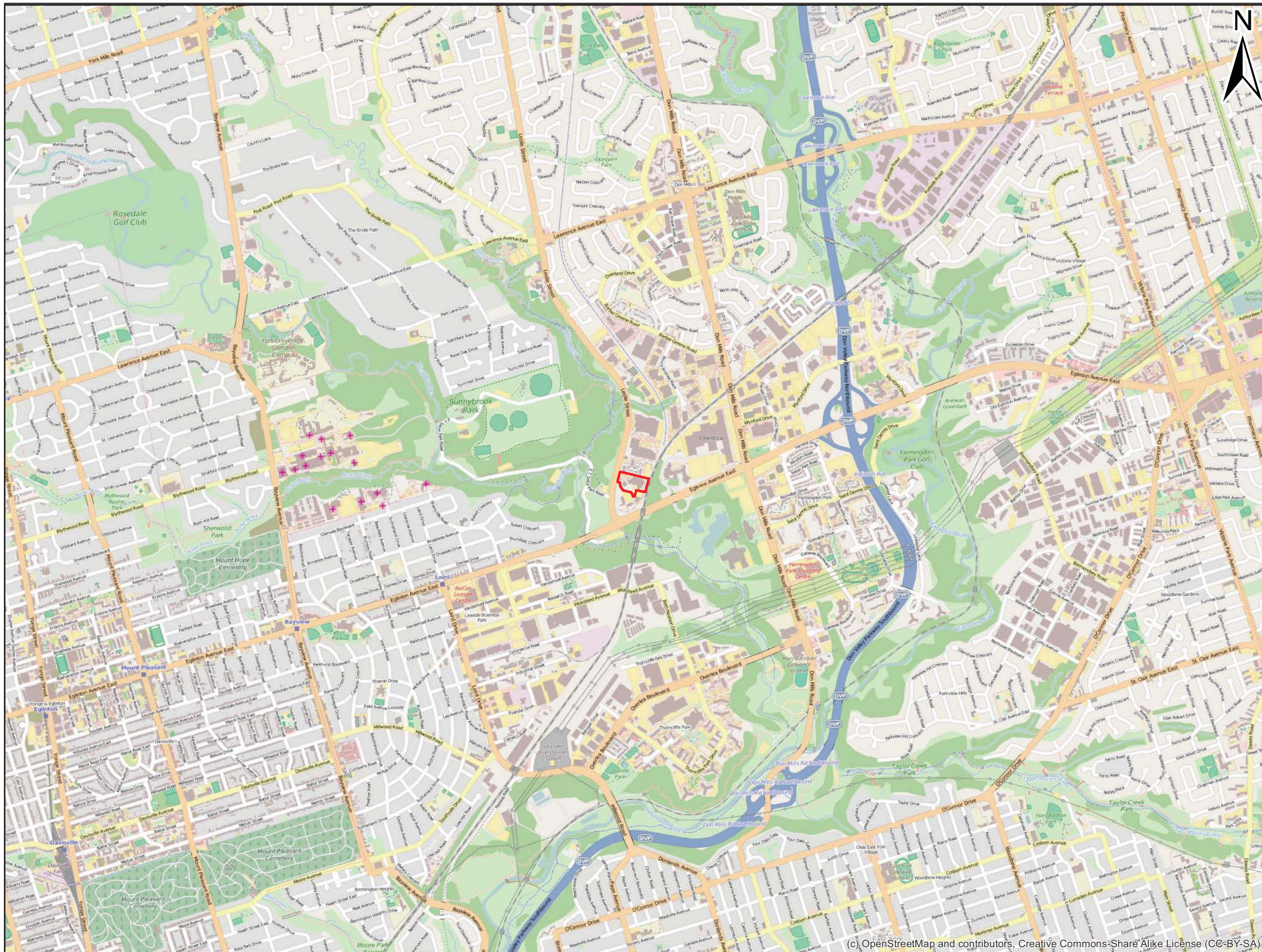


Plate 7: View of slope adjacent to subject property.

9.0 MAPS

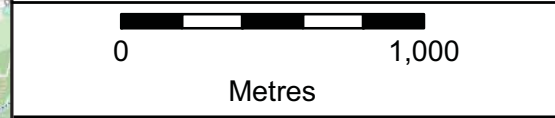
See the following pages for detailed assessment maps and figures.





 Subject Property

BASE: OpenStreetMap (OSM)
OpenStreetMap and contributors,
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2013



ASI PROJECT NO.: 14TS-183
DATE: 04 Dec 2014

DRAWN BY: BW
FILE: 14TS183_Fig1



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

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Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property

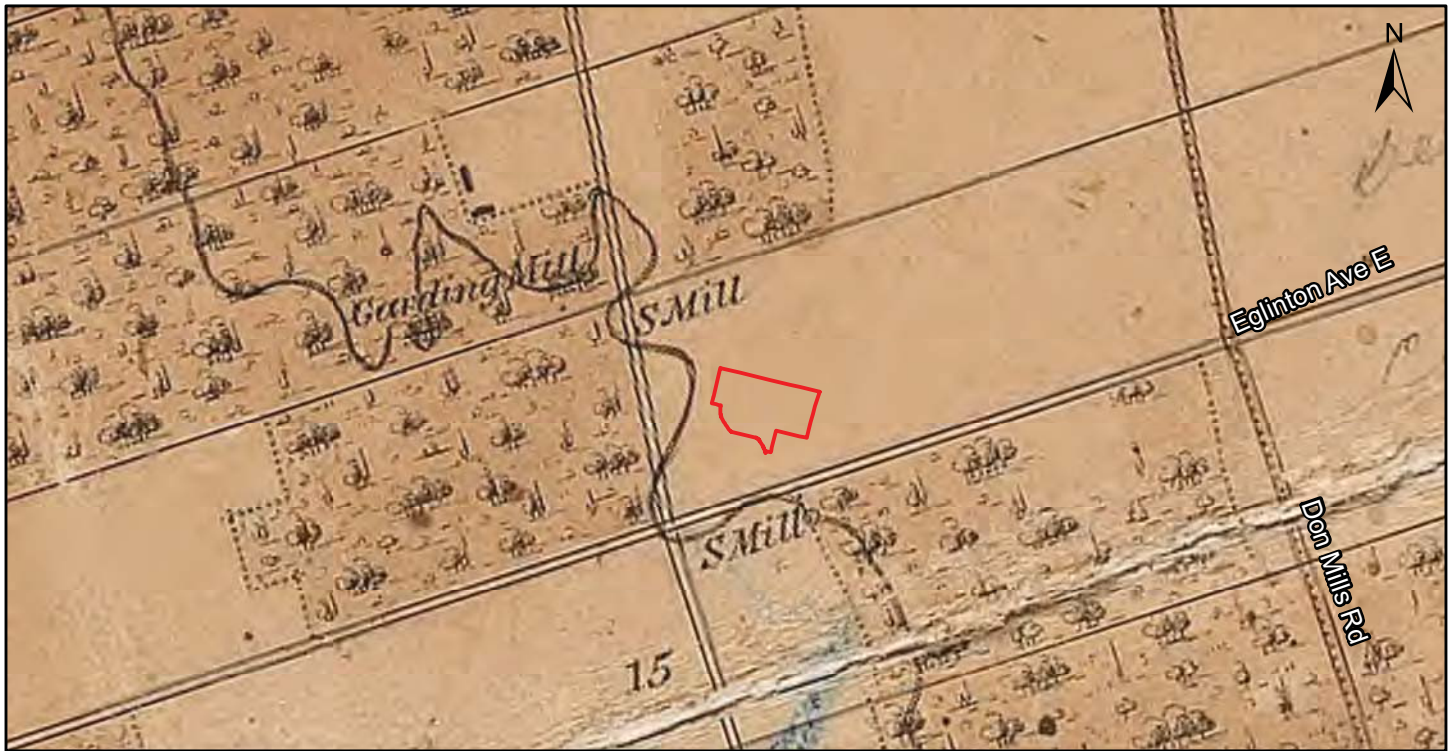


Figure 2: Subject Property located on Browne's 1851 Map of the Township of York.



Figure 3: Subject Property located on the 1860 Tremaine Map of the County of York.



 <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</p>	 Subject Property	<p>Base: York County North York portion 1878</p>	<p>0 500 Metres</p>
		<p>Toronto Sheet NTS 1913</p>	<p>ASI PROJECT NO.: 14TS-183 DATE: 12/5/2014 DRAWN BY: JF FILE: 14TS183_fig2_3</p>



Figure 4: Subject Property located on the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York.

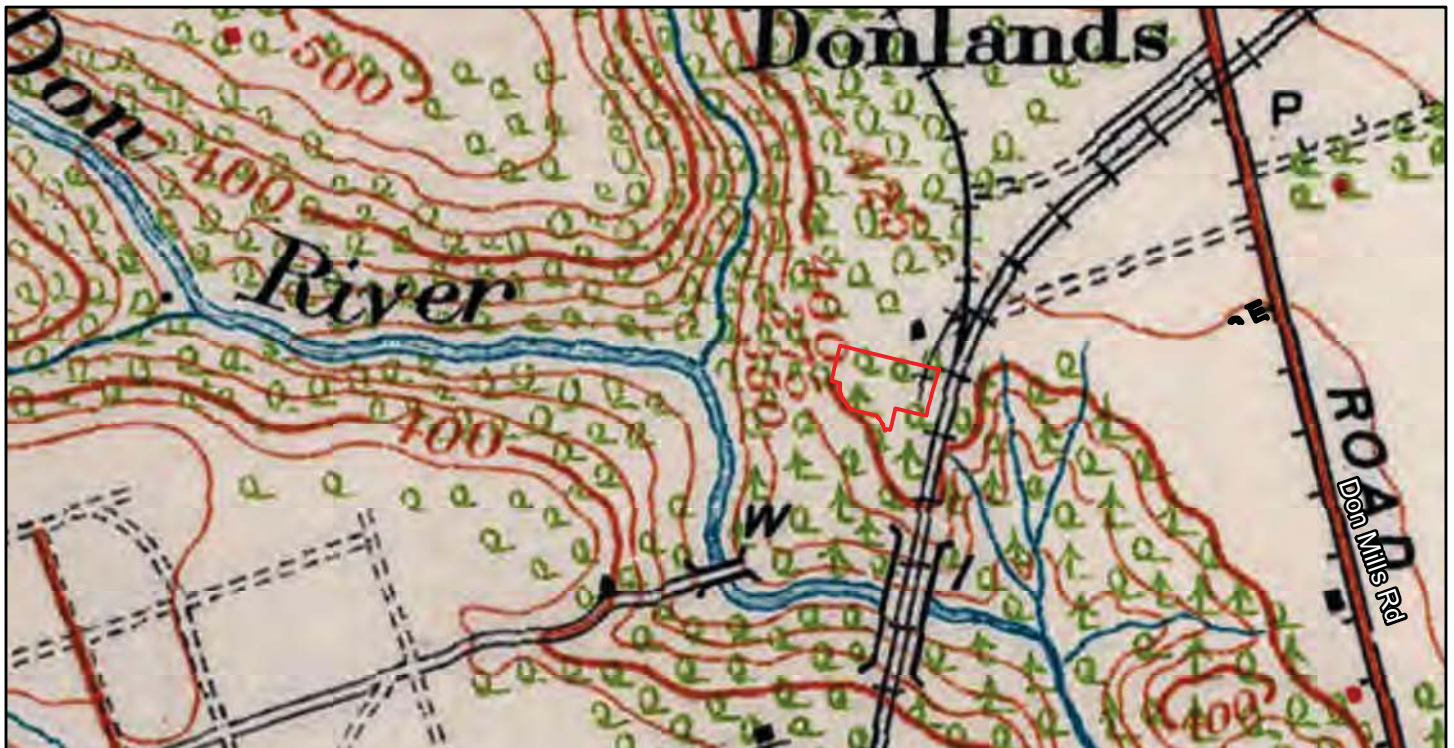


Figure 5: Subject Property located on the 1913 NTS Toronto Sheet.








 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	 Subject Property	Base: York Township Block 9 Browne1851	0  500 Metres
		York County Block7.JP2 Tremaine 860	ASI PROJECT NO.: 14TS-183 DATE: 12/5/2014 DRAWN BY: JF FILE: 14TS183_fig4_5




Figure 6: Subject Property located on Goad's 1924 Toronto Fire Insurance Map.

 <p>Archaeological Services Inc. 528 Bathurst St. Toronto, Ontario Canada, M5S 2P9</p>	 Subject Property	Plate 102 Goad 1924	0  500 Metres
			ASI PROJECT NO.: 14TS-183 DATE: 12/5/2014




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

 Subject Property

BASE:
 2005 and 2008 Ortho
 Google Earth
 Captured Nov 26 2014



 0 Metres 200
 ASI PROJECT NO.: 14TS-183 DRAWN BY: BW
 DATE: 04 Dec 2014 FILE: 14TS183_HistOrtho

Figure 7: Subject Property located on 2005 and 2007 Google Mapping.

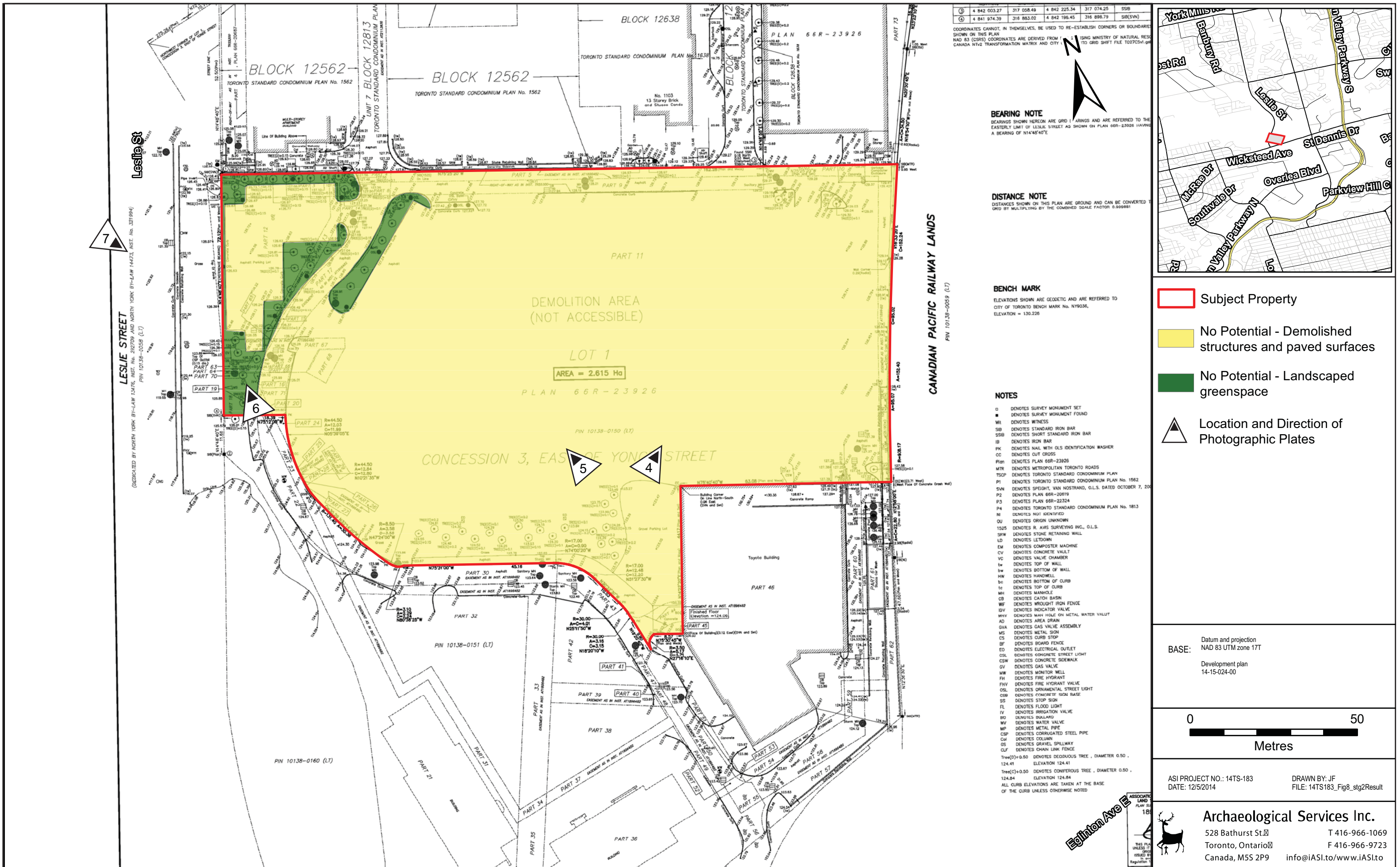


Figure 8: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results.