

Board of Governors of Exhibition Place

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

# Bandshell Park at Exhibition Place

City of Toronto, Ontario

EP Project # 16-072-67201

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# Quality Information

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# Executive Summary

AECOM was retained by the Board of Governors of Exhibition Place to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) for the Bandshell Park located on the Exhibition Place property, in the City of Toronto, Ontario. The Stage 1 AA is being done as part of due diligence prior to any construction or land alterations on the property. This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1 AA.

In order to evaluate the archaeological potential within the Bandshell Park Study Area, the archaeological and land use history of the property, including Toronto's archaeological potential mapping, *A Master Plan of Archaeological Resources for the City of Toronto (2004a)*, documentary sources, historic maps, detailed mapping and satellite imagery were analyzed. To further assess this potential and document disturbance, AECOM conducted a Stage 1 field review on January 31, 2017.

The results of the Stage 1 AA indicate that, while some of the lands within the Study Area appear to have been disturbed by past development, there are portions which still retain archaeological potential. This is based on the presence of the Fort Rouillé site (AjGu-13), the designated historic Scadding Cabin, the proximity of historical events such as the Battle of York during the War of 1812, and certain physiographic features (such as Lake Ontario) in proximity to the Study Area. Additionally, there is the potential for a cemetery related to Fort Rouillé located within the Study Area. Due to the infill episodes that have occurred within Bandshell Park, including the area between the flagpole and the monument, the archaeological potential in some portions is possibly deeply buried, and should be subject to Stage 2 prior to any future construction disturbance.

Given the results of this assessment, AECOM makes the following recommendations:

- 1) Due to the potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources beneath land alterations, test pitting will be required to within 1m of built structures, following *Section 2.1.7, Standard 2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* in areas marked in green in **Section 7: Figure 6** (MTCS 2011) if they cannot be avoided during construction activity. Should test pitting by hand not reach subsoil (i.e. the area is found to have potential but it may be deeply buried), the survey methodology outlined in *Section 2.1.7, Standard 3* for survey in deeply buried conditions must be adhered to. In areas where test pitting is not possible due to ground alterations, but deeply buried intact archaeological resources may still be present, *Standard 4* must be followed and all areas monitored during any ground altering disturbance. These areas are marked in orange in **Figure 6**.
- 2) Areas that are marked in red **Figure 6** are deeply disturbed. These areas require no further archaeological assessment.
- 3) The Stage 2 AA should follow the requirements set out in the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011).

## **Project Personnel**

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## **Acknowledgements**

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Approval Authority:	The Board of Governors of Exhibition Place

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# 1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

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## 1.1 Development Context

AECOM was retained by the Board of Governors of Exhibition Place to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) for the Bandshell Park located on the Exhibition Place property, in the City of Toronto, Ontario. The Stage 1 AA is being done as part of due diligence prior to any construction or land alterations on the property.

In order to evaluate the archaeological potential within the Bandshell Park Study Area, the archaeological and land use history of the property, including Toronto's archaeological potential mapping, *A Master Plan of Archaeological Resources for the City of Toronto (2004a)*, documentary sources, historic maps, detailed mapping and satellite imagery were analyzed. To further assess this potential and document disturbance, AECOM conducted a Stage 1 field review on January 31, 2017.

The Stage 1 AA was completed under the project direction of Charlton Carscallen [licence #088] (AECOM) and archaeological licence of Glenn Kearsley [licence #P123] (AECOM). Work was completed in accordance with the provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act (2005)* and with the Ontario's Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011)*. Permission to access the property to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork, including photo-documenting, was granted by Linda Coban (Records and Archives Manager of Exhibition Place). No limits were placed on this access. This report provides the results of the Stage 1 AA and provides recommendations.

## 1.2 Historical Context

### 1.2.1 Pre-Contact Period Overview of Southern Ontario

Although glaciers retreated from southern Ontario some 13,000 years ago, the massive weight of these ice sheets left the earth's crust compressed, lowering the area below sea level and allowing sea water to flow inland forming the Champlain Sea in what is now the Ottawa River Valley and the St. Lawrence Lowlands. Over the next 2,000 years, the Champlain Sea gradually receded as the earth's crust rebounded, eventually permitting the first inhabitants to move into the region 11,000 years ago. The barrier presented by the Champlain Sea explains why sites of Ontario's first occupants, Paleo-Indians, (ca. 11,000 – 9500 B.P.) are largely absent from the area. Instead, Paleo-Indian sites in the larger region are concentrated in central and south western Ontario. Paleo-Indians were widely scattered, nomadic groups that occupied the sub-tundra-like environment that prevailed in southern Ontario at the end of the Pleistocene. Past research indicates that these groups likely followed big game (such as Caribou) across the landscape, preferring to camp on high ground, immediately adjacent to water sources, such as glacial lakes or spillways, where smaller game and plant foods would have been harvested. Relatively large fluted projectile points are the hallmark of the Paleo-Indian toolkit. In the southern Ontario area, Lake Ontario was only a fraction of its current size. The first people in this region likely migrated north from the southern warmer climates when both Lake Erie and Lake Ontario were much smaller (Munson & Jamieson, 2013: 26).

The subsequent Archaic period (9,500 B.P. to 2,800 B.P.) is characterized by a warming climate and a temperate forest environment which was crisscrossed by streams and rivers and surrounded by large fresh water lakes that would have supported many species of fish, shorebirds and mammals. Small hunting and gathering bands (20-50 people) utilized the lake shores during the spring and summer months, then broke into smaller family groups and moved inland for the fall and winter to hunt and trap. Archaic period tool assemblages consisted of both chipped and ground/polished stone implements indicating that a wider variety of activities, such as fishing, woodworking and food preparation/grinding, were now taking place.

The Archaic period is followed by the Woodland period (ca. 2800 B.P. to 350 B.P.) which is subdivided into three phases. The Early Woodland period (ca. 2800 – 2400 B.P.) is characterized by the introduction of pottery for food storage / preparation and an increase in regional trade networks. Trading of exotic goods, such as obsidian, silver, copper and sea shells persists into the Middle Woodland period (ca. 2400 B.P. to 1100 B.P.) when horticulture was introduced to Ontario. The adoption of food production brought on a more sedentary lifestyle in seasonal villages, and more elaborate burial ceremonies – including the construction of large, earthen mounds. The Late Woodland period (ca. 1100 – 350 B.P.) is marked by the establishment of palisaded villages (often containing dozens of longhouse structures), intensified horticulture and an increase in regional warfare.

## 1.2.2 Post-Contact / Historical Overview

The Bandshell Park Study Area is located within the historical Township of York, in the former County of York. The illustrated historic atlas maps, the 1860 Tremaine mapping and many other documentary sources were consulted when researching the history of the Township and the Bandshell Park Study Area. A general description of the County and Township are included, followed by a more detailed history of the Study Area itself.

### **York County**

York County is described in detail in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York* of 1878 (Miles and Co. 1878). Governor Simcoe had previously organized Upper Canada into nineteen counties, one of which was named York County. The County consisted of two ridings, east and west, bounded by Durham to the east, and the River Thames on the west. York was originally comprised of what are now the municipalities of York, Peel and Halton as well as Durham Region and the City of Toronto, but by 1851 it was dramatically reduced in size as Wentworth, Halton, Ontario and Peel Counties had been separated from the County. Survey along the Lake Ontario shoreline began in 1791, with eleven Townships laid out between the River Trent and the head of the Bay of Quinte. In 1798, the County of York contained the Townships of Whitby, Pickering, Scarborough, York, Etobicoke, Markham, Vaughan, King, Whitchurch, Uxbridge, and Gwillimbury. The settlement of York began slowly, with no more than twelve houses built by 1795. In 1805, the Toronto Purchase was completed, with 250,880 acres transferred from the Mississauga First Nation for ten shillings. Many of the first settlers were United Empire and American Loyalists, who were supplied with either a Town lot or 200 acres. In 1794, a number of German families moved to York from New York City. By 1830, the population had grown significantly, to 17,025, and York was incorporated as the City of Toronto in 1834.

### **York Township**

The Township of York was first surveyed in 1791 by Augustus Jones, who managed to run boundary lines dividing the Townships. At that time the Township was referred to as “Dublin” (Adam and Mulvany 1885: 77). The name was soon changed to “York” and is referred to as such in a document from 1793. This document also suggests the Township was briefly named “Toronto” before its final change (Adam and Mulvany 1885: 78). Messrs Aitken and Jones further surveyed York in 1793, although they did not finish. The Township was not fully surveyed until 1829 when the work was completed by Wilmont (Adam and Mulvany 1885: 78).

The population for York Township in 1798 was recorded in combination with the Home District, the Town of York, Etobicoke and Scarborough, for a total population of 749 (Adam and Mulvany 1885: 79). By 1820 the Township of York's population had risen to 1,672, in 1825 it jumped to 2,412, and 5,720 inhabitants were recorded in 1842 (Adam and Mulvany 1885: 80). The 1881 census listed the population at 13,748; more than double its size of four decades earlier.

Early notable communities within York Township included Elia, Seaton Village, Parkdale, Willowdale, Newtonbrook, York Mills, Eglinton and Davisville. The first village in the Township of York to be incorporated was Yorkville in 1884, followed by North Toronto in 1889. Riverdale, Rosedale, the Annex, Seaton Village and Sunnyside followed and were annexed directly to Toronto in the 1880's.

Railway transportation greatly improved in Ontario beginning in the mid-1800s. The opening of the Grand Trunk Railway (GTR) between Montreal and Toronto in 1856 provided a link between the two cities that was more easily travelled than mid-19<sup>th</sup> century roads. The GTR was designed to enhance the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes shipping routes in response to the railroads and shipping networks in the United States. As a result it also strengthened the connection and link between the townships, and municipal and provincial economies in Ontario. The Northern Railway is located in the western portion of York Township and played an important role in its development. The Grand Trunk & Toronto & Nipissing Railway was built in the southern end of the township along the shore of Lake Ontario. This railway brought industry and employment to many of the smaller communities along its line, including Riverdale (Riverside) and Scarborough Junction (Toronto Neighbourhoods 2015).

By the 1930s, automobile usage had increased to a point at which traffic congestion was beginning to appear along several intercity highways. When construction of Lakeshore Boulevard began in 1912, landscaping was required south of the monument, contouring the area and removing traces of the original shoreline cliff (Brown 1983: 18). To level the area and build the road, material may have been use from the dredging completed at the Toronto Harbour.

### **Bandshell Park Study Area**

#### Historic Land Use

In terms of Euro-Canadian settlement, the Bandshell Park Study Area was initially occupied by French traders. Fort Toronto, renamed Fort Rouillé in 1752, was established in 1750 in the southwestern portion of the Study Area. Built to intercept Aboriginal traders before they could reach the English on the south shore of Lake Ontario, it was ultimately a successful Fort, both as a fur trade post and in securing allies for attacks against the British (Brown 1983). After the fall of Fort Niagara in 1759, the Fort Rouillé was intentionally burnt and abandoned by the French. The property where the Fort was located was purchased from the Mississauga First Nation in 1787, becoming part of the Military Reserve for Fort York, and remaining untouched by City development for many years (Brown 1983). The location of the 'French Fort' as it was known is seen on several early maps, including the 1816 *Garrison Reserve and Town of York*, Phillpotts' 1818 *Plan of York*, Bonnycastle's 1833 *Plan of the Town and Harbour of York*, and Wadsworth and Unwin's 1872 Map of the City of Toronto. The location of Fort Rouillé was marked with a monument in 1887.

Fort York was a British military installation located 1.7 km to the east of the current Study Area, occupying a defensive position along the original shoreline of Lake Ontario (Brown 1983). The Fort was built in 1793 and served to protect York (Toronto) and its harbour during a time of deteriorating relations with Americans. A year after the United States declared war on Canada, the American Army and Navy attacked York on April 27, 1813. A total of fourteen American ships landed just west of Fort York (Lafferty 2015) in what must have been close proximity to the Bandshell Park property. As the Fort was poorly defended with only 700 soldiers and some militia, the Americans (approximately 1700 men) quickly assumed control. The British general, Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe, ordered all valuables be destroyed, including their naval ship, the Sir Isaac Brock, and the grand magazine at the Fort was set on fire. The resulting explosion killed over 200 men. British losses were also high, with more than 150

killed and 290 captured (Lafferty 2015). Over the course of six days, the American troops sacked businesses and public buildings, empty homes, set fire to the Parliament, Government House and destroyed the local printing press.

The British Military returned to rebuild Fort York on the site of the destroyed one. This Fort was completed in time to successfully defend against another American Naval attack in August, 1814.

In 1841 a New Fort was built along the shoreline between the Bandshell Park Study Area (immediately east of what eventually would be the Canadian National Exhibition lands) and the old Fort York. This new garrison consisted of a parade ground, an officer's barracks, hospital, enlisted men's barracks, quarter master's store and a canteen, stables, magazine, armourer's shop, privies, cleaning sheds, privies, ash pits, wells, drains and a fuel yard (Historic Horizon Inc. 2003: 4). The only remaining building in 1893 was the Stanley Barracks Officer's Quarters (Brown 1983).

### CNE Land Use

The Bandshell Park Study Area was originally part of these Military Reserved Lands which largely lay unused until 1846, when the Provincial Agricultural Association and the Board of Agriculture for Canada West utilized the lands for the first of a travelling fair to display manufactured goods and decorative arts and crafts (Madden 2016). The fair returned permanently in 1879, and was renamed the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. By 1912, the name was officially changed to the Canadian National Exhibition (CNE). When the transfer was completed in 1878, much of the area was levelled and sodded (Brown 1980).

Located immediately north of the Bandshell Park Study Area was the Main Building, known as the Crystal Palace ([www.explace.on.ca](http://www.explace.on.ca) 2016). Originally built in 1851 at the northwest corner of King Street and Shaw Street, it was moved in 1878 to the Exhibition Grounds and was used as the main exhibit hall. It can be seen on the 1884 Goad's Fire Insurance Plan (**Figure 2**). It was destroyed by fire in 1906, and the current Horticulture Building is located directly on and may utilize some of the original building footprint (AMAA 2013). The existing Horticulture Building was designed by G. W. Gouinlock and completed in 1907.

In 1879, Scadding Cabin and another structure were brought to the area north of the monument to Fort Rouillé. Originally built in 1794 by John Scadding, an assistant to Upper Canada's first Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe, the cabin was found on the east bank of the Don River (York Pioneer and Historical Society 2016). The Cabin was moved by the York Pioneers after it was given to them by then owner John Smith and moved to its current location to celebrate the Toronto Industrial Exhibition inauguration fair (now the CNE). The Scadding Cabin is still found in its second location in the southwest corner of the Bandshell Park Study Area, although the other structure has since been removed.

The Transportation Building, built in 1905, was designed to show the newest modes of transportation including cars, boats and planes. This building was also known as the International Building, the Business Machines Building and lastly the Spanish Pavilion. It was destroyed by fire in 1974 (Filey 2000) and the area sat empty for several years. A Geodesic Dome was built in the area at one point, but it is currently a parking lot along the western edge of the Bandshell Park Study Area (**Figures 4 and 5**).

In 1930, the world's tallest flagpole (a 237 year old Douglas fir donated by the Timberland Lumber Co. from New Westminster, British Columbia) was installed in the central portion of the Bandshell Park Study Area. It measured a remarkable 184 feet (approx. 56 metres) in height, and was brought to Toronto via the Panama Canal (CNE Archives 1993). This flagpole was replaced by a similar sized Douglas fir in 1977. Obviously, both flagpole installations required a substantial foundation to be excavated. CNE records indicate that approximately 30.5 cubic yards were excavated to accommodate a concrete footing measuring 16 feet (4.87 metres) in diameter and the same in depth). In 2008 the second flagpole was taken down due to rot. Currently there is a small park surrounding the former foundation in this location (**Photo 14**). In 1955 landscaping of the Bandshell Park Study

Area was undertaken, consisting of fill from the Yonge Subway excavations and elsewhere to create a sloping effect from the flagpole towards the monument, with an estimated 1.5 metres of material dumped over this area (Brown 1980: 18).

It has been suggested that there is a cemetery possibly related to Fort Rouillé near the flagpole, as described by J. Ross Robertson in his 1896 book, *Landmarks of Toronto* (Robertson 1896). He states that the cemetery was located during landscaping done in 1891 for the panoramic display, and a number of skeletons were discovered, some in coffins. He suggested that these burials are located approximately 100 yards (91.5 metres) north of the present monument. As part of their research for the Fort Rouillé excavations, Brown (1979, 1983) could not find any additional information regarding the burials and could not confirm that all of them had been recovered or removed. Brown believes that these burials would be between the flagpole and approximately 60 metres north of the northeast bastion of Fort Rouillé (Brown 1983:20).

The Shriners' Peace Memorial was built in 1930 to commemorate a century of peaceful relations between Canada and the United States, and is found in the southeast portion of the Bandshell Park Study Area (Toronto Historical Board 1992). A photograph showing its construction (and associated ground disturbance) in 1930 can be found in **Archival Photos: Photo 7**. The bronze monument consists of a winged figure atop a globe of the world, which is supported by two sphinxes. In 1959 the waterfront at Exhibition Place was subject to redevelopment, which included grading of the area south of the Bandshell and along the entire lake front. The resulting landscaping produced a promenade spanning a mile in length, with benches, gardens, a lily pond and fountains. One fountain was placed at the base of the Shriners' Peace Memorial and two on either side (also resulting in extensive soil disturbance).

The Bandshell structure itself, located in the southern half of the Bandshell Park Study Area, was built in 1936 and modelled after the Hollywood Bowl, replacing a bandstand that had stood in this area since 1906. The Bandshell Café was added south of the Bandshell in 1961, and has housed a various number of restaurants. Also in 1961, the Manufacturer's Building located immediately east of the current Study Area was destroyed by fire. The construction of the Bandshell and adjoining restaurant facility resulted in extensive soil disturbances.

Dufferin Street once extended southward all the way to the original shoreline (see **Figure 2; Archival Photo 3**). It was likely removed for the construction of the Transportation Building in 1905. Some roads running east to west, north of the monument, and varying in size between 6 and 12 metres in width were built during the earliest days of the CNE, but eventually removed and sodded by 1959 (Brown 1980).

## 1.3 Archaeological Context

### 1.3.1 Physiography and Current Conditions of the Site Area

The Bandshell Park Study Area is located in the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of Southern Ontario. When the last glacier was receding, the lowlands bordering Lake Ontario was inundated by a vast body of water known as Lake Iroquois. As a result the old shorelines, cliffs, bars, beaches, and boulder pavements are easily identifiable. The surrounding undulating till plains stand in stark contrast to the smooth lake bottom (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 190). The Iroquois Plain extends from the Niagara River to the Trent River around the western part of Lake Ontario, for a total distance of 305 kilometers. Soil conditions in the plain vary greatly, so it is divided into a number of sub-sections (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 190). Soils in this area of the Iroquois Plain are typically made up of sand, gravel or red shale.

The Iroquois Plain region is the most densely inhabited area in Ontario due to its proximity to Lake Ontario. Various ports located along the lake facilitated transportation around the area, with colonization roads pushing people into the interior (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 195). The plain was especially attractive to early settlers due to the easy grades linking together the lakefront settlements and stimulating the growth of new centers that were dependent upon road and rail facilities. The area was once covered with Boreal coniferous forest of spruce, fir and pine trees, which would gradually be replaced by deciduous forests containing trees such as oak, maple, beech and ash. The original soil is beveled clay till which stretches from the Don River to High Park (Chapman and Putnam 1984).

### 1.3.2 Current Conditions

Overall, the majority of the Study Area consists of park and gardens, with several parking lots, the Bandshell and a restaurant. Also found on the grounds are the Fort Rouillé monument, the Carlsberg Carillon, the location of the former CNE flagpole, and the Shriners' Peace Memorial. Much of the grounds have been landscaped and altered significantly since its first occupation in 1750, including fill of as much as 1.5 metres between the flagpole and monument. The parking lots that have been built in the Study Area include the one located north of the Bandshell (Parking Lot 5A), one located on the western boundary in the location of the former transportation building (Parking Lot 5), and one on the eastern edge of the Study Area (Parking Lot 5A east). The Carlsberg Carillon, installed in 1974, is found in the northeast portion of the Study Area, and consists of an 80 foot (24m) steel tower with an open framework.

According to Archaeological Services Inc.'s 2004 archaeological potential mapping, the entire Study Area has archaeological potential (ASI 2004a). While this is still true for much of the Study Area, there are areas within Bandshell Park which have been disturbed by the installation of modern utilities, including storm sewer and irrigation systems, as well as gas, electrical, water, fibre optic and sanitary lines (**Figure 5**). It should also be noted that earlier utilities that were located during the 1980 archaeological assessment of Fort Rouillé include weeping tile drainage ditches and trenches from defunct gas and/or electric lines (Brown 1983: 18). They also noted more recent disturbance from electrical cables enclosed in concrete tiles from the 1950s and 1960s, in 3m wide trenches.

The southern portion of the Study Area consists of the Rose Garden, on which construction began in 1959. Extensive landscaping likely took place to grade the area prior to these activities from south of the Bandshell to Lakeshore Avenue. These extensive changes can be seen between the years 1957 and 1959 (**ARCHIVAL IMAGES**).

Aerial photography between 1957 and 1980 shows extensive landscaping between the Horticulture Building and the Bandshell (**AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS**) at the north end of the Study Area. The locations of pathways and roads were altered significantly, changing from rounded loops to linear straightaways. Additional pathways were added between 1959 and 1960 north of the Bandshell (**AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS**). This also includes landscaping and the introduction of pathways around Scadding Cabin.

### 1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Research

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological registered sites within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on longitude and latitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west, and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referred to by a four letter designation and sites located within the block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Study Area is situated within the *AjGu* Borden block.

Background research indicates that there are two archaeological sites within 1km of the Study Area (MTCS 2016). The Fort Rouillé site (AjGu-13) is within the Study Area, and the New Fort site (AjGu-32) is located approximately 800m to the east.

**Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within 2 km of the Study Area**

Borden	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type/ Feature	Researcher	Comments
AjGu-13	Fort Rouillé	Post-contact; Aboriginal	Fort	Brown 1980, 1982	French fort located in the southwest corner of the Exhibition Place grounds. Partial excavations were completed between 1980 and 1982 to determine the exact location. Further work required to excavate the remainder of the site.
AjGu-32	New Fort / Stanley Barracks	Euro-Canadian	Fort	ASI 2015; Historic Horizon 1995	A 3.2 hectare complex of standing structures and underground deposits constructed in 1841 to provide additional facilities for the military Garrison. Partial Stage 4 excavations were completed between 2012 and 2014.

The Fort Rouillé site (AjGu-13) was partially excavated by Donald A. Brown between 1979 and 1982. Based on these excavations, the dimensions of the Fort were roughly 40m by 46m to the outside bastions (a total of 4) (A. J. Diamond Planners Ltd. 1984). The Fort contained five buildings, constructed of wood, without a masonry foundation. These buildings formed a small square, with the backs of the buildings acting as the curtains and a small Place d'Armes created by the inward facing sides of the buildings (Brown 1983: 86). Between two and four buildings were located to the north of the Fort, possibly temporary barracks or store houses. The southern half of the Fort was destroyed during efforts to stabilize the lakeshore cliff found to the south in 1878 (Brown 1983). A small Aboriginal pre-contact component was also recovered during the excavations comprised of a projectile point, scraper and chipped stone tool fragments. There remains portions of the site, including features to the north, which will require archaeological assessment if it cannot be protected from future construction disturbance (ASI 2003). It is estimated that roughly 30% of the site remains to be excavated, although much of these portions of the Fort would be found under the sidewalks and monument platform (Brown 1983). Much of the fort, approximately 45% is suspected to have been destroyed over the years, and the remaining 25% was excavated between 1979 and 1982.

The New Fort/Stanley Barracks site (AjGu-32) was built in 1841 after the destruction / reconstruction of Fort York in 1813-14. It was known as the principal barracks for the Toronto Garrison. Several archaeological assessments have been completed at the New Fort site, including those by Historic Horizon Inc. (1995a, 1995b, 2002, 2003), and ASI (2004b, 2009). Most recently, ASI completed partial Stage 4 excavations between 2012 and 2014, although only in the area of the East Enlisted Men's Barracks and its ancillary buildings (ASI 2015).

### 1.3.4 Archaeological Assessments Completed in or within 50m of the Study Area

There have been a number of assessments completed within 50 m of the Study Area, or in the Study Area itself. Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Services Inc. completed a *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Installation of New Vehicular Directional Signs/ Phase 1 at Exhibition Place, City of Toronto* in 2016 (ASI 2016). They recommended that the locations of the proposed signs are found in areas that have been previously deeply

disturbed and no archaeological potential remains. None of these locations are found within the Bandshell Park Study Area.

In 2013, A. M. Archaeological Associates completed their *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for Landscape Changes to the South Side of 15 Saskatchewan Road, Horticulture Building, Exhibition Place, City of Toronto* (AMAA 2013). This report documents the area immediately north of the Bandshell Park Study Area. The majority of their study area was determined to have no potential as it was deeply disturbed. The only portion which retained potential was found to the west of the Horticulture Building.

Between 1979 and 1982, Donald A. Brown completed excavations within the Bandshell Park Study Area for the Fort Rouillé site (AjGu-13). As noted above, their excavations exposed approximately 25% of the site, but approximately 30% may still potentially remain and require further archaeological assessment prior to any construction disturbance.

### 1.3.5 Determination of Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Criteria commonly used by the MTCS (2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential include:

- Proximity to previously identified archaeological sites;
- Distance to various types of water sources;
- Soil texture and drainage;
- Glacial geomorphology, elevated topography and the general topographic variability of the area;
- Resource areas including food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials and early Euro-Canadian industry;
- Areas of early Euro- Canadian settlement and early transportation routes;
- Properties listed on municipal register of properties designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*;
- Properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities or occupants; and
- Historic landmarks or sites.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important element for past human settlement patterns and when considered alone may result in a determination of archaeological potential. In addition any combination of two or more of the criteria listed above, such as well drained soils or topographic variability, may indicate archaeological potential.

Certain features indicate that archaeological potential has been removed, such as land that has been subject to extensive and intensive deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This includes landscaping that involves grading below the topsoil level, building footprints, quarrying and sewage and infrastructure development (MTCS 2011).

The evaluation of archaeological potential has determined that there is the potential for pre-contact and contact period Aboriginal archaeological resources, based on topography, soil conditions and proximity to potable water. The potential for Euro-Canadian archaeological resources is also judged to be moderate to high.

## 2. STAGE 1 ASSESSMENT

### 2.1 Stage 1 Assessment

In order to evaluate the archaeological potential found within the Bandshell Park Study Area, the Stage 1 AA consisted of the analysis of Toronto's archaeological potential mapping, *A Master Plan of Archaeological Resources for the City of Toronto (2004a)*, documentary sources, historic maps, detailed mapping and satellite imagery. Much of this information was provided by Linda Coban (Records and Archives Manager of Exhibition Place). In order to gain first-hand knowledge, to evaluate if modern disturbance may have occurred and to confirm whether or not features of archaeological potential, perhaps not visible on mapping, were present within the Study Area, AECOM conducted a Stage 1 field review of the Bandshell Park at Exhibition Place Study Area on January 31, 2017 under the field direction of Rebecca Gray [R452]. The field review was carried out as outlined in *Section 1.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011)*. The property was photo-documented which is illustrated in **Section 8**, as well as **Figure 6 in Section 7**. Weather conditions during this time were sunny with some clouds and an unseasonably mild average temperature of -2.3 degrees Celsius. There was no snow cover at the time of the field review and ground visibility was excellent.

As noted, the Study Area consists of a combination of park and garden areas, along with the historic Scadding Cabin, Bandshell and restaurant. Much of the current shoreline is artificial fill and the original shoreline would be located just south of the Study Area limits. Despite the disturbances present in the Study Area from utilities, landscaping and building and parking lot construction, there are several areas of archaeological potential which will require further Stage 2 assessment. These conditions and disturbances were photo-documented and are illustrated in **Section 8**, as well as on **Figure 6 in Section 7**. **Table 2** depicts the results of the Stage 1 Field Review.

**Table 2: Results of the Stage 1 Field Review**

Survey Method	Hectares	%
<b>Classification</b>	Area (ha)	%
<b>Area Requiring Monitoring if Deeply Disturbed During Future Construction</b>	1.16	29.14%
<b>Deeply Disturbed, No Further Work Required</b>	0.29	3.26%
<b>Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Required</b>	2.54	63.76%

See Figure 6: *Results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Bandshell Park at Exhibition Place Study Area, with Photo Locations.*

**Table 3: Inventory of the Documentary Record**

Photographs	Maps	Field Notes
47	1	1 page of Field notes, 1 page of photo log

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## 3. ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

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AECOM was retained by the Board of Governors of Exhibition Place to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) for the Bandshell Park in Exhibition Place, City of Toronto, Ontario. The objective of this AA is to identify the potential for archaeological resources to be present within the Study Area.

Despite the limited disturbance documented within the Bandshell Park Study Area from landscaping, building construction, and episodes of infill over the years, there are still areas which have the potential for archaeological resources of both pre-contact and Euro-Canadian origin. As noted above, there remain portions of the Fort Rouillé site (AjGu-13), an Archaeologically Sensitive Area (ASA), which have not been excavated and would require archaeological assessment if they cannot be avoided by future disturbance.

As well, the potential burials located near the flagpole in the Study Area may represent some of the earliest European burials in the region (ASI 2003:27). There have been no systematic archaeological excavations completed to determine their presence, and it has been suggested that remote sensing will be impossible due to the presence of fill and the construction of the Geodesic Dome in the 1970s (Brown 1983). This cemetery, noted by Robertson (1896) and discussed by Brown in his reports on the excavation of Fort Rouillé should be considered an important archaeological resource. While Robertson suggested that the burials were removed during their discovery in 1891, Brown states that it should not be assumed that all the remains were uncovered or removed (Brown 1983:20). Therefore, any future construction disturbance should be preceded by Stage 2 excavations.

It is also important to note that the War of 1812 attack on York in 1813 was known to have started just west of the Fort York when the American troops made their way onto Canadian soil. The Archaeological Management Plan (ASI 2004a) suggests that the area between the line of defense established by the British near the ruins of Fort Rouillé and their rallying point at the Western Battery of Fort York contains archaeological potential. Therefore, while there is no direct archaeological evidence in the Study Area as of yet, should any construction disturbance occur in areas where disturbance is not evident, Stage 2 should be completed to ensure any potential archaeological resources are located.

Overall, the archaeological potential mapping found in *A Master Plan of Archaeological Resources for the City of Toronto (ASI 2004a)*, suggests that the entire Study Area contains the potential to retain archaeological resources. There are some portions of the Study Area, such as south of the flagpole towards the monument, which are known to have up to 1.5 metres of fill. It is therefore recommended that the Study Area be subject to Stage 2 prior to any future construction disturbance, except in those areas where disturbance is clearly deep and extensive (**Figure 6**).

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## 4. RECOMMENDATIONS

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Given the results of this assessment, AECOM makes the following recommendations:

- 1) Due to the potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources beneath land alterations, test pitting will be required to within 1m of built structures, following *Section 2.1.7, Standard 2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* in areas marked in green in **Section 7: Figure 6** (MTCS 2011) if they cannot be avoided during construction activity. Should test pitting by hand not reach subsoil (i.e. the area is found to have potential but it may be deeply buried), the survey methodology outlined in *Section 2.1.7, Standard 3* for survey in deeply buried conditions must be adhered to. In areas where test pitting is not possible due to ground alterations, but deeply buried intact archaeological resources may still be present, *Standard 4* must be followed and all areas monitored during any ground altering disturbance. These areas are marked in light brown in **Figure 6**.
- 2) Areas that are marked in red in **Figure 6** are deeply disturbed. These areas require no further archaeological assessment.
- 3) The Stage 2 AA should follow the requirements set out in the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011).

*The above recommendation is subject to Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport approval, and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without MTCS concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of an archaeological site are permitted until notice of Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport approval has been received.*

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## 5. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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a) This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licencing in accordance with Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 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 fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation 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.

b) 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 a time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork 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 Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

c) 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 Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

d) 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 notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

e) 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.

*Documentation related to the archaeological assessment of this project will be curated by AECOM 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, the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, or any other legitimate interest groups.*

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# 7. FIGURES

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Figure 1: Study Area Location Map

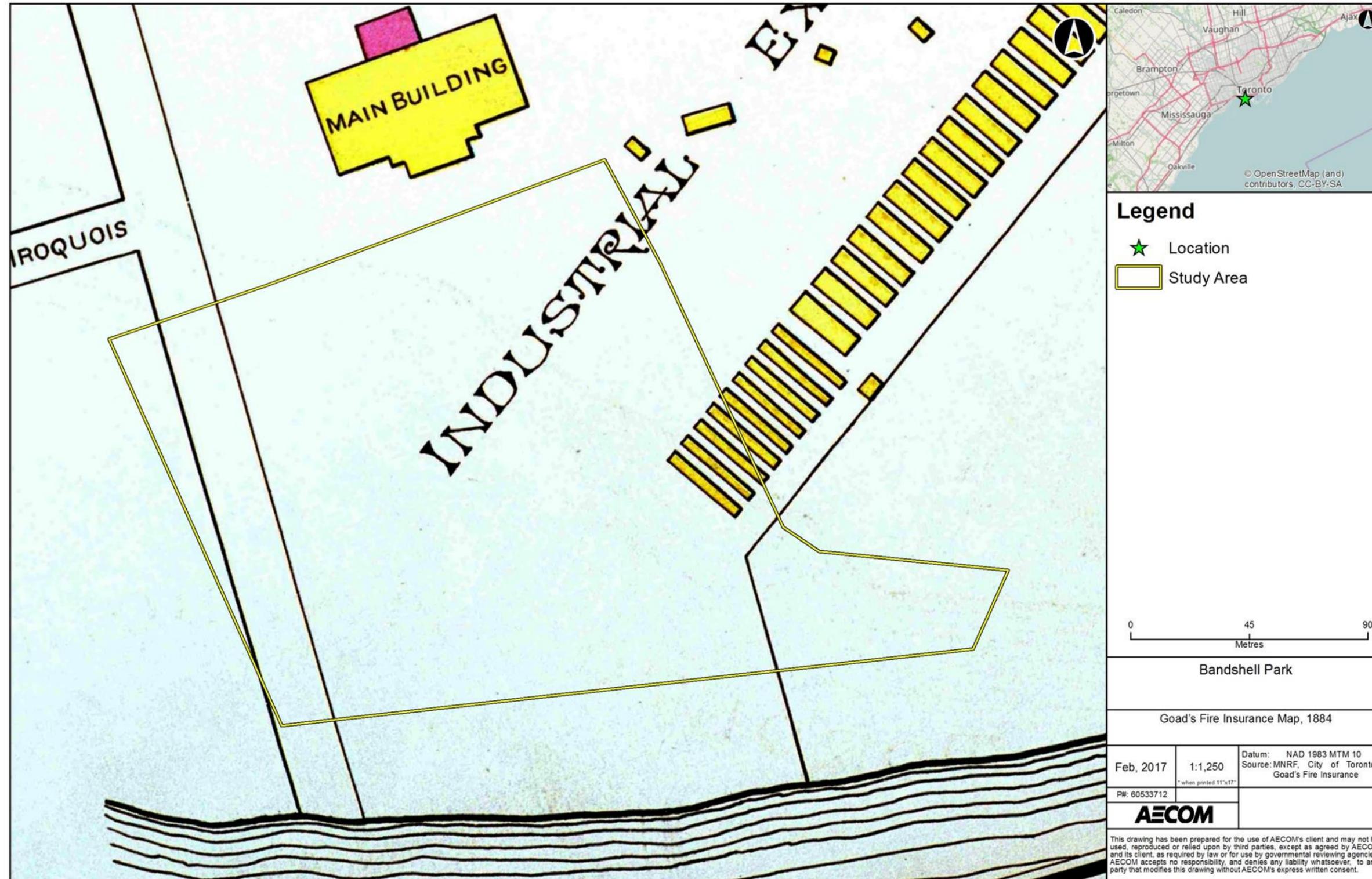


Figure 2: Bandshell Park at Exhibition Place Study Area in Relation to the 1884 Toronto Fire Plans

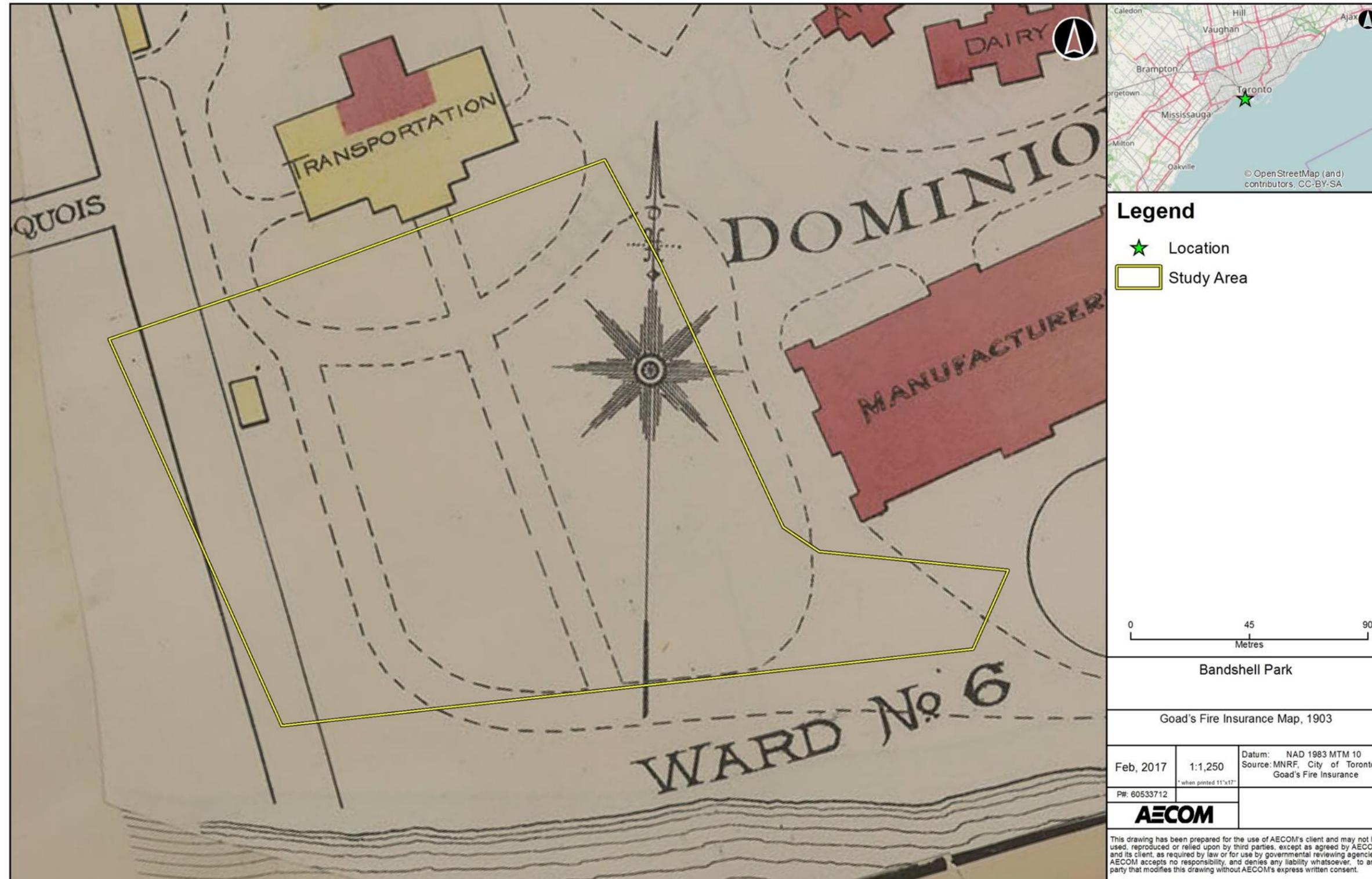


Figure 3: Bandshell Park at Exhibition Place Study Area in Relation to the 1903 Toronto Fire Plans

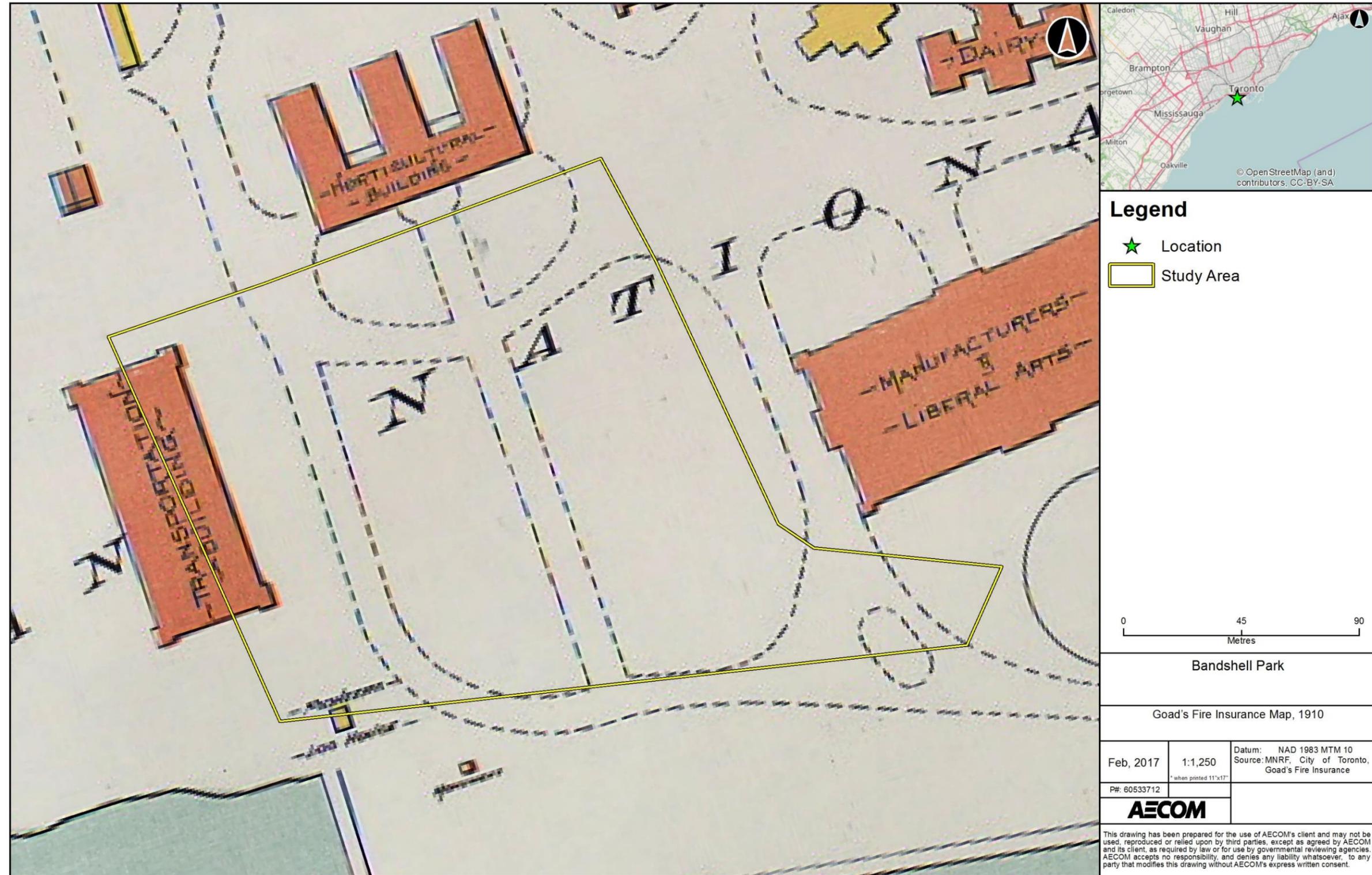


Figure 4: Bandshell Park at Exhibition Place Study Area in Relation to the 1910 Toronto Fire Plans

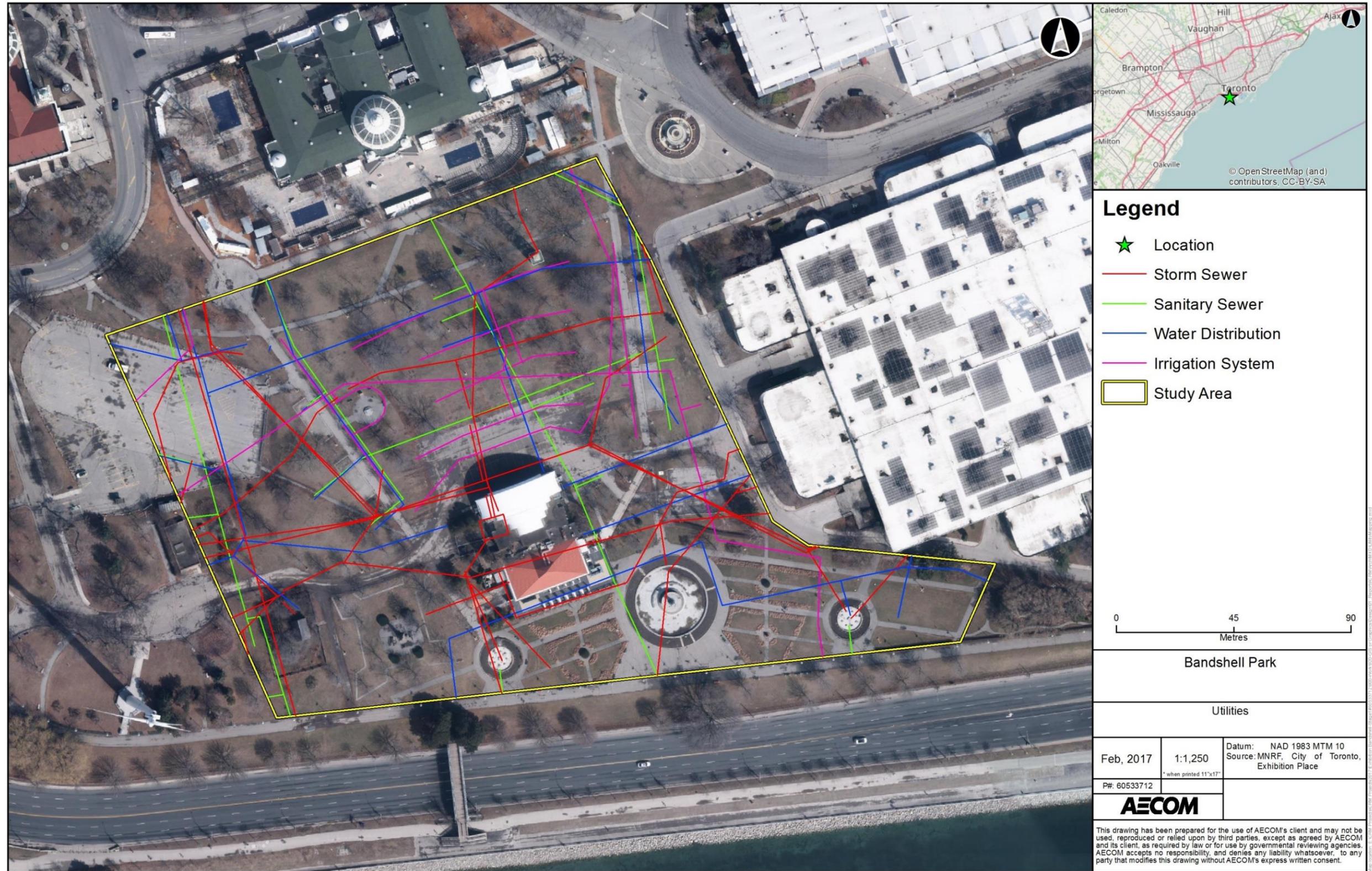


Figure 5: Bandshell Park at Exhibition Place Study Area in Relation to Underground Utility Locations



**Legend**

- ★ Location
- △ Photo Location
- Historical Shoreline (date not available)
- Study Area
- Area Requiring Monitoring if Deeply Disturbed During Future Construction
- Deeply Disturbed, No Further Work Required
- Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Required

0 45 90  
Metres

<b>Bandshell Park</b>		
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment		
Mar, 2017	1:1,250 <small>* when printed 11"x17"</small>	Datum: NAD 1983 MTM 10 Source: MNR, City of Toronto
P#: 60533712		<b>AECOM</b>
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Figure 6: Results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Bandshell Park at Exhibition Place Study Area, with Photo Locations.