

THE STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR A
NEW EAST-WEST STREET EXTENSION,
KENASTON GARDENS TO REAN DRIVE,
CITY OF TORONTO
(PART LOTS 1 AND 2, CON. 3,
GEO. TWP. YORK, NORTH, COUNTY OF YORK)

Prepared for

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Original Licence Report
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report discusses the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment for a new east-west street connection between Kenaston Gardens and Rean Drive, City of Toronto (Part Lot 15, Concession 2, east, Geographic Township of York, North). The study area was assessed for archaeological potential as part of an *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment* that will evaluate alternative solutions for a new public street in the Bayview Village area under the *Environmental Assessment Act*. Additionally, this assessment includes lands determined to have archaeological potential by the *Toronto Archaeological Master Plan* as required by the Heritage Preservation Services group within the Urban Design Group of the City of Toronto City Planning Division under the *Planning Act*.

The Stage 1 archaeological study area extends from Highway 401 in the south to Sheppard Avenue East in the north, and from Bayview Avenue in the west to approximately 100 metres east of Rean Drive to the east approximately 15.3 hectares (Map 1). The focus study area for the east-west street connection extends from Kenaston Gardens 250 metres eastward to Rean Drive with a maximum width of approximately 21 metres (Map 2).

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

This report discusses the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment for a new east-west street connection between Kenaston Gardens and Rean Drive, City of Toronto (Part Lot 15, Concession 2, east, Geographic Township of York, North). The study area was assessed for archaeological potential as part of an Municipal Class Environmental Assessment that will evaluate alternative solutions for a new public street in the Bayview Village area under the *Environmental Assessment Act*. Additionally, this assessment includes lands determined to have archaeological potential by the *Toronto Archaeological Master Plan* as required by the Heritage Preservation Services group within the Urban Design Group of the City of Toronto City Planning Division under the *Planning Act*.

All archaeological assessment activities were performed according to the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011). All work was done under the archaeological consulting license, P158, issued to Jackie Dolling of A. M. Archaeological Associates under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. All records pertaining to this project will be curated at the offices of A. M. Archaeological Associates.

The Stage 1 archaeological study area extends from Highway 401 in the south to Sheppard Avenue East in the north, and from Bayview Avenue in the west to approximately 100 metres east of Rean Drive to the east approximately 15.3 hectares (Map 1). The focus study area for the east-west street connection extends from Kenaston Gardens 250 metres eastward to Rean Drive with a maximum width of approximately 21 metres (Map 2).

1.2 Historic Context

1.2.1 General Area

This area of central Ontario was originally named the District of Nassau in 1788 and was renamed the Home District in 1792. The district stretched from the Trent River west to Long Point on Lake Erie and north to the Severn River. In the 1840's, the Home District was subdivided and renamed the County of York (Guillet 1946). The County of York was the earliest to be surveyed because of the importance that John Graves Simcoe placed on the establishment of Yonge Street as an overland route north. Although the Don River was occasionally used as part of the important

portage trail network that linked Lake Ontario to Lake Simcoe, the Humber River was the preferred water route and Yonge Street was the main overland route.

The study area is just southeast of the small village of Willowdale that grew along Yonge Street with a population of 150 by 1857 (Tremaine 1860; Hart 1968). The earliest settlers were the Cummer, Johnson, Wilson, Stillwell and McBride families who had mostly come to York from Pennsylvania after the Revolutionary War (Hart 1968).

The lands to the north of the original town developed slowly due to the poor road conditions of Yonge Street, and the area is not depicted on the earliest maps of the Toronto area (Philpott 1823; Chewett 1827; Cane 1842; Boulton 1858). However, the study area is depicted as vacant but cleared on the 1851 Browne map (Map 3).

1.2.2 Property History

The land grant for Lot 15, Concession 2 was awarded to Joseph Provost in 1802 (Mulvany and Adam 1885) (Map 2). However, land petitions indicate Joseph Provost was in Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake) in 1797 and he does not appear in a list of York County inhabitants from 1793-1823 (Library and Archives Canada 1797; Mosser 1984). In 1804, Provost sells the land to Richard Graham (Kennedy 2013). In 1832, John Harp acquires the land and sells it to Joseph Stiffens (Kennedy 2013). Stiffens holds the land until 1839 when he sells it to Robert Padgett (Kennedy 2013).

Thomas Clark bought the 200 acre Lot 15 on Concession 2 in 1841 from Robert Padgett (Robinson 1885; Kennedy 2013). The high purchase price, £900, indicates that the land had been partially cleared and Clark immediately builds a log house (Kennedy 2013). Clark lived and farmed this land with first wife Eleanor who died in February, 1844, leaving three sons and four daughters (Robinson 1885). In 1847, he married Nancy Miller by whom he had two sons and four daughters. He continued to reside on his farm until 1884 (Robinson 1885). This house shown near Sheppard Avenue and Bayview Avenue is still standing at 9 Barberry Place and was added to the heritage listings by the North York City Council on June 22, 1994 with a date of construction of 1855 (City of Toronto Heritage Inventory Database) (Images 1 and 2). A building on Lot 15, Concession 2 is depicted 175 metres east of the eastern subject property boundary along Sheppard Avenue on the 1860 Tremaine map (Map 4). This building is labelled “S. H. No. 11” for the brick schoolhouse that was built in 1848 to replace the Oriole school near Leslie Street and Sheppard

Avenue (Hart 1968). The Township York North map in the Historical Atlas of the County of York of 1878 shows the same location for the Thomas Clark house and a much larger school house in a similar location east of the subject property (Map 5). A new red brick school was built in 1874 (Hart 1968).

The Barberry Place farm was sold to Samuel William Armstrong in 1887 and the Clark family moved to Lot 16, Concession 2. Armstrong is still shown as the owner in 1924 with G. H. Lockyer residing as tenant (Map 7). The subject property remained agricultural until the 1950's when the period of residential development began as illustrated through aerial photographs (Maps 8 - 24).

The first of this new development began with new houses joining the Barberry Place farm along Sheppard Avenue West around 1947 (Map 10). There appears to be active landscaping of the land around the 9 Barberry Place house in 1947 (Map 10). Rean Drive was built by 1950 and by 1953 at least 18 structures can be seen on aerial photography on Rean Drive and a crescent to the south (Maps 11 and 12). There are also new houses along Bayview Avenue and Sheppard Avenue East by 1950. Bayview Avenue is shown as the terminus of Highway 401 from the west in 1953 (Map 12). Barberry Place and Kenaston Gardens have been added by 1956 (Map 13). A gas station has been added at the southeast corner of the Bayview/ Sheppard intersection by 1957 (Map 14). The last year that the natural drainage of Deerlick Creek can be seen in the southeast corner of the study area is 1959 with major landscaping associated with the construction of a multi-storey residential building visible in 1961 (Maps 15 and 16). The open section of the creek west of Rean Drive and south of Sheppard Avenue East was replaced by housing in 1966 (Map 17). There is redevelopment of the houses and gas station along Bayview Avenue in the same year. A southern extension of Kenaston Gardens began in 1970 and by 1971 a cul-de-sac is surrounded by new houses (Maps 18 and 19). Aerial photography indicates that development was relatively static between 1983 and 1999 (Maps 20 - 22). There were houses in the north end of Rean Park until 1999 and However, by 2002 major redevelopment as begun with changes to the route of Rean Drive eliminating the former crescent to the south and the construction of multi-storey residential units (Map 23). The redevelopment continues with new buildings in the northeast corner of the study area in 2009 (Map 25). Some of the buildings on the west side of Rean Drive and north of the design limit were demolished around 2009 but new construction did not begin until 2012 (Maps 25 and 26).

1.3 Archaeological Context

The Stage 1 archaeological study area extends from Highway 401 in the south to Sheppard Avenue East in the north, and from Bayview Avenue in the west to approximately 100 metres east of Rean Drive to the east approximately 15.3 hectares (Map 1). The focus study area for the east-west street connection extends from Kenaston Gardens 250 metres eastward to Rean Drive with a maximum width of approximately 21 metres (Map 2).

1.3.1 Environmental Setting

The property is located in the South Slope physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The South Slope is described as the southern slope of the interlobate Oak Ridges Moraine and contains a variety of soils (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The soil type shown on the 1955 Soil Survey of York County is poorly drained Chinguacousy Clay (Hoffman and Richards 1955).

Deerlick Creek once flowed southward across the eastern section of the study area through a ravine in the eastern part of the study area but the creek buried into a large storm drain around 1961 (Cook 2007). The ravine was graded and partially restored as part of the large scale redevelopment that occurred in the early 2000s (City of Toronto 2000).

1.3.2 Registered Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's archaeological sites database revealed one archaeological site within a one kilometre radius of the study area (MTCS 2016). The Milner-Hill site, AkGu-45, was researched by Mima Kapches from the Royal Ontario Museum in 1989-1990. The site is located further south on the Deerlick Creek drainage and included components of the Middle Archaic, Early Woodland and Late Woodland. The site is not within 300 metres of the study area.

1.3.3 Past Projects

A search of the PastPort site report titles using keywords "Kenaston", "Barberry", "Rean", and Lot 15, Concession 2 failed to retrieve the titles of any project reports within 50 metres. The Toronto Archaeological Master Plan (AMP) has mapped archaeological potential for the entire

City of Toronto and the extent of this potential is shown in Map 27 (ASI 2015). Only 765m² in the southeast corner has been determined to have archaeological potential by the AMP.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 GIS Methods

The existing survey plan was overlaid with nineteenth and twentieth century mapping using the best available landmarks. The maps were rotated and stretched in both east-west and north-south direction to provide the best fit.

2.2 Property Visit

A site visit was made to the property on August 12, 2016, under clear conditions and temperatures around +30°C. The current property conditions were visually assessed and photo documented from directly within the study area (Images 1 - 18). Photograph locations were logged by GPS (Map 27).

The walking visual assessment was focussed on the zone of archaeological potential indicated in the Toronto Archaeological Master Plan and the limit of the current proposed design of the east-west street extension but also covered all public streets within the overall study area. The proposed east-west extension is currently a combination of an active construction redevelopment site at Kenaston Gardens, suburban residential properties at Barberry Place, and paved laneways at Barberry Place and Rean Drive (Images 3 - 7). The north end of Rean Park in the southeast corner of overall study area had been heavily landscaped with the pathways and playground facilities that replaced the former houses in the early 2000s (Images 8, 9 and 10). There is a landscaped bowl in the centre of the park that is evidence of the landscaping that took place around 1961 (Images 11 and 12). There is further landscaping in the south end of the park from the combination of the grading that has occurred in the 1960s and early 2000s (Images 13, 14 and 15). The remaining area within the overall study limit has been heavily developed with a mix of single family dwellings, townhouses and multi-storey structures (Images 16, 17 and 18).

2.3 Inventory of the Documentary Record

The documentary record of the project consists of one GPS track and 43 geo-tagged digital photographs and this report. The documentary record will be stored at the office of A. M.

Archaeological Associates until they can be deposited at a long-term storage facility with the approval of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport.

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

3.1 Archaeological Potential

The proximity the former location of Deerlick Creek indicated the eastern portion of the study area would have had archaeological potential prior to development. The nearest feature of nineteenth century development is heritage building at 9 Barberry Place which is within 100 metres of the proposed east-west street extension but the *Toronto Archaeological Master Plan* did not define this area as having archaeological potential. Disturbance from adjacent residential development appears to have

Approximately 765m² within the limits of the Stage 1 assessment was determined to have archaeological potential by the *Toronto Archaeological Master Plan*. However, the documentary research and site visit have determined that there is no potential within this section of the study area. All of this area has been extensively and intensively disturbed through two phases of urban development that has removed any trace of the original Deerlick Creek ravine landscape.

3.2 Conclusions

The detailed documentary research and site visit indicates that archaeological potential has been removed by intensive and extensive disturbance for all of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment study area for the proposed east-west street extension from Kenaston Gardens to Rean Drive including the specific design limit (Map 27). No further archaeological assessment is required.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the above information, we recommend the following:

1. All of the Kenaston Gardens and Read Drive study area including the design limit has been determined through background research and visual inspection to have been intensively and extensively disturbed and no longer has potential for archaeological remains. No assessment of these areas as mapped in Map 27 is required proposed to any future development.
2. In the event that deeply buried archaeological remains are encountered on the property during construction activities, the Archaeology Programs Unit, Programs and Services Branch Unit of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport should be notified immediately at 416-212-8886 as well as the City of Toronto, Heritage Preservation Services Unit (416) 338-1096.
3. In the event that human remains are encountered during construction, the proponent should immediately contact both the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of Cemeteries at the Cemeteries Regulation Unit, Ministry of Government Services, (416) 326-8404 or (416) 326-8514.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. Advice on compliance with legislation is not part of the archaeological record. However, for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process, the report must include the following standard statements:
 - a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure 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 and Culture, 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 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 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 sec. 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) requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

Contacts: Heritage and Operations Unit, Ministry of Tourism and Culture: (416) 314-7148
Registrar of Cemeteries, Cemeteries Regulation Unit: Michael D'Mello (416) 326-8404 or (416)-326-8393 or Corina Burnell, Deputy Registrar (Acting), 416-326-8514

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7.0 IMAGES



Image 1: East view of front of historic 9 Barberry Place.



Image 2: East view of back of historic 9 Barberry Place.



Image 3: East view of construction in progress at west end of proposed extension from Kenaston Gardens.



Image 4: West view of house along proposed extension from Barberry Place.



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Image 7: West view of lane along proposed extension from Rean Drive.



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Image 13: South view of landscaping towards south end of Rean Park.



Image 14: South view of landscaping towards south end of Rean Park.



Image 15: North view of landscaping towards south end of Rean Park.

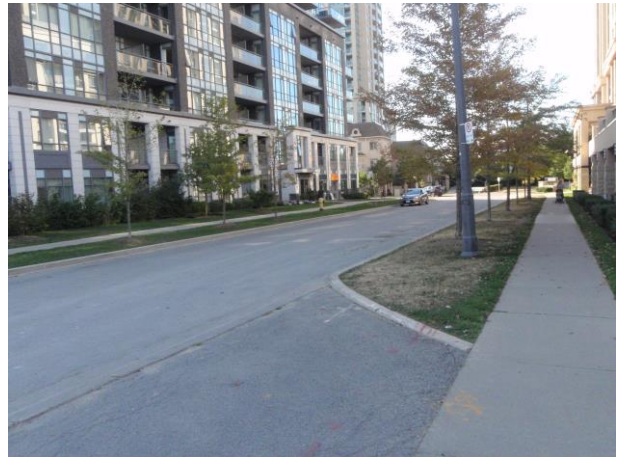


Image 16: Kenaston Gardens streetscape just south of proposed east-west extension.



Image 17: Barberry Place streetscape just south of proposed east-west extension.



Image 18: Rean Drive streetscape just south of proposed east-west extension.