

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
BROADVIEW AVENUE EXTENSION
PART OF LOTS 8-15, BROKEN FRONT CONCESSION
(FORMER TOWNSHIP OF YORK)
YORK COUNTY,
CITY OF TORONTO, ONTARIO**

ORIGINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

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Archaeological Licence #P383 (Williams)
Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries PIF# P383-0194-2019
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Broadview Avenue Extension
Part of Lots 8-15, Broken Front Concession
(Former Township of York)
York County,
City of Toronto, Ontario**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by Dillon Consulting Limited to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Broadview Avenue Extension Phases 3 & 4 Environmental Assessment (Broadview EA) in the City of Toronto. This project involves the extension of Broadview Avenue from its current terminus at Sunlight Park Road/Eastern Avenue to Lake Shore Boulevard and the extension of a new east west street in the Unilever Precinct from the Don Roadway to Booth Avenue. A broad study area was assessed that included the area from Eastern Avenue south to Lake Ontario and from the Don Valley Parkway to Leslie Street. This area covers the full extents of the Port Lands and South of Eastern Area. The extension of Broadview Avenue from Eastern Avenue south to Unwin Avenue, through the Port Lands, was approved in the Port Lands and South of Eastern Transportation and Servicing Master Plan (TSMP). Based on the recommendations of the TSMP, the Broadview EA is now being done to focus on the first segment of the Broadview Extension that will occur between Eastern Avenue and Lake Shore Blvd. There will be a separate Phase 3 & 4 EA to complete plans for the second segment of the full extension of Broadview from Lake Shore to Unwin Avenue.

The Stage 1 background study determined that 10 previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area and that there are outstanding recommendations for Stage 2 from previous archaeological assessments and the Waterfront Toronto Archaeological Conservation and Management Strategy (ACMS).

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

1. The Study Area exhibits archaeological potential, these locations are shown in Figure 8. These lands require Stage 2 archaeological assessment by test pit survey at five metre intervals, where appropriate, prior to any proposed impacts to the property;
2. The remainder of the Study Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance. These lands do not require further archaeological assessment;
3. In the future, Phase 3 & 4 EA, the Broadview Extension south of Lake Shore Boulevard, the Waterfront Toronto ACMS recommended that feature LDP-2 and LDP 4, which are included in the Study Area, require archaeological monitoring (Figure 8: areas marked in green). A licensed archaeologist must be present to monitor the



removal of topsoil for all areas indicated in order to document any deeply buried archaeological resources which may be present per Section 2.1.7. Standards 2-4. The Waterfront Toronto ACMS also recommended that while LDP-6, included in the Port Lands study area, does not require further archaeological action it should be subject to interpretation and commemoration as part of the development; and,

4. Should the proposed work extend beyond the current Study Area, further Stage 1 archaeological assessment should be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands



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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by Dillon Consulting Limited to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Broadview Avenue Extension in the City of Toronto (Figure 1). This project involves the extension of Broadview Avenue from its current terminus at Sunlight Park Road/Eastern Avenue to Lake Shore Boulevard and the extension of a new eastwest street in the Unilever Precinct from the Don Roadway to Booth Avenue. This Study Area shows a broader area that includes a portion of the later phase when Broadview Avenue is extended south of Lake Shore Boulevard.

For this Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment a broad study area was assessed that included the area from Eastern Avenue south to Lake Ontario and from the Don Valley Parkway to Leslie Street. This area covers the full extents of the Port Lands and South of Eastern Area as shown in Figure 1. The extension of Broadview Avenue from Eastern Avenue south to Unwin Avenue, through the Port Lands, was approved in the Port Lands and South of Eastern Transportation and Servicing Master Plan (TSMP). Based on the recommendations of the TSMP, the Broadview EA is now being done to focus on the first segment of the Broadview Extension that will occur between Eastern Avenue and Lake Shore Blvd.

There will be a separate Phase 3 & 4 EA to complete plans for the second segment of the full extension of Broadview from Lake Shore to Unwin Avenue. It was determined that this Stage 1 assessment should include the broader area given that the southern segment of the Broadview extension south of Lake Shore Blvd will be done shortly following the Broadview EA. Knowledge of potential archaeological significance in the broader area is useful for when the Phase 3 & 4 EA for the southern segment of the extension is completed

All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990, as amended in 2018) and the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G), administered by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI 2011), formerly the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

1.1 Development Context

All work has been undertaken as required by the *Environmental Assessment Act*, RSO (Ministry of the Environment 1990 as amended 2010) and regulations made under the Act, and are therefore subject to all associated legislation. This project is being conducted in accordance with the Municipal Engineers' Association document *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment* (2000 as amended in 2007, 2011 and 2015).

The Toronto Master Plan and the Waterfront Toronto Archaeological Conservation and Management Strategy were both consulted (ASI 2007; ASI 2008a), which provides further refinement with regard to potential buffers surrounding any noted features or characteristics which affect archaeological potential.

Authorization to carry out the activities necessary for the completion of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment was granted by Dillon on January 6, 2020.

1.2 Historical Context



The purpose of this section, according to the S & G, Section 7.5.7, Standard 1, is to describe the past and present land use and the settlement history and any other relevant historical information pertaining to the Study Area. A summary is first presented of the current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the Study Area. This is then followed by a review of the historical Euro-Canadian settlement history.

1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years before present (BP) (Ferris 2013). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 BP, the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 BP, the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 BP; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 BP and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis et al. 1990; Ellis et al. 2009; Brown 1995:13).

Between 3,000-2,500 BP, populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2,500 BP and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al. 1990:136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 BP, evidence exists for macro-band camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al. 1990:155, 164). By 1,500 BP there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, and it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolithic evidence for maize in central New York State by 2,300 BP - it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found (Birch and Williamson 2013:13–15). Bands likely retreated to interior camps during the winter. It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 BP, lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (CE), the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal disintegration of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson 1990:317). By 1300-1450 CE, this episodic community disintegration was no longer practised and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al. 1990:343). From 1450-1649 CE this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch and Williamson 2013). Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed. By 1600 CE, the communities within Simcoe County had formed the Confederation of Nations encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries. In the 1640s, the



traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee¹ and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nipissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat.

Shortly after dispersal of the Wendat, Ojibwa began to expand into southern Ontario and Michigan from along the east shore of Georgian Bay, west along the north shore of Lake Huron, and along the northeast shore of Lake Superior and onto the Upper Peninsula of Michigan (Rogers 1978:760–762). This history was constructed by Rogers using both Anishinaabek oral tradition and the European documentary record, and notes that it included Chippewa, Ojibwa, Mississauga, and Saulteaux or “Southeastern Ojibwa” groups. Ojibwa, likely Odawa, were first encountered by Samuel de Champlain in 1615 along the eastern shores of Georgian Bay. Etienne Brule later encountered other groups and by 1641, Jesuits had journeyed to Sault Sainte Marie (Thwaites 1896:11:279) and opened the Mission of Saint Peter in 1648 for the occupants of Manitoulin Island and the northeast shore of Lake Huron. The Jesuits reported that these Algonquian peoples lived “solely by hunting and fishing and roam as far as the “Northern sea” to trade for “Furs and Beavers, which are found there in abundance” (Thwaites 1896-1901, 33:67), and “all of these Tribes are nomads, and have no fixed residence, except at certain seasons of the year, when fish are plentiful, and this compels them to remain on the spot” (Thwaites 1896-1901, 33:153). Algonquian-speaking groups were historically documented wintering with the Huron-Wendat, some who abandoned their country on the shores of the St. Lawrence because of attacks from the Haudenosaunee (Thwaites 1896-1901, 27:37).

Other Algonquian groups were recorded along the northern and eastern shores and islands of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay - the “Ouasouarini” [Chippewa], the “Outchougai” [Outchougai], the “Atchiligouan” [Achiligouan] near the mouth of the French River and north of Manitoulin Island the “Amikouai, or the nation of the Beaver” [Amikwa; Algonquian] and the “Oumisagai” [Mississauga; Chippewa] (Thwaites 1896-1901, 18:229, 231). At the end of the summer 1670, Father Louys André began his mission work among the Mississagué, who were located on the banks of a river that empties into Lake Huron approximately 30 leagues from the Sault (Thwaites 1896-1901, 55:133-155).

After the Huron had been dispersed, the Haudenosaunee began to exert pressure on Ojibwa within their homeland to the north. While their numbers had been reduced through warfare, starvation, and European diseases, the coalescence of various Anishinaabek groups led to enhanced social and political strength (Thwaites 1896-1901, 52:133) and Sault Sainte Marie was a focal point for people who inhabited adjacent areas both to the east and to the northwest as well as for the Saulteaux, who considered it their home (Thwaites 1896-1901, 54:129-131). The Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. From east to west, these villages consisted of Ganneious, on Napanee Bay, an arm of the Bay of Quinte; Quinte, near the isthmus of the Quinte Peninsula; Ganaraske, at the mouth of the Ganaraska River; Quintio, at the mouth of the Trent River on the north shore of Rice Lake; Ganatsekwyagon (or Ganestiquiagon), near the mouth of the Rouge River; Teyaiagon, near the mouth of the Humber River; and Quinaouatoua, on the portage between the western end of Lake Ontario and the Grand River (Konrad 1981:135). Their locations near the mouths of the Humber and Rouge Rivers, two branches of the Toronto Carrying Place, strategically linked these settlements with the upper Great Lakes through Lake Simcoe. The inhabitants of these villages were agriculturalists, growing maize, pumpkins and squash, but their central roles were that of portage starting points and trading centres for Iroquois travel to the upper Great Lakes for the annual beaver hunt (Konrad 1974; Williamson et al. 2008:50–52). Ganatsekwyagon, Teyaiagon, and Quinaouatoua were primarily

¹ The Haudenosaunee are also known as the New York Iroquois or Five Nations Iroquois and after 1722 Six Nations Iroquois. They were a confederation of five distinct but related Iroquoian-speaking groups – the Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, Oneida, and Mohawk. Each lived in individual territories in what is now known as the Finger Lakes district of Upper New York. In 1722 the Tuscarora joined the confederacy.



Seneca; Ganaraske, Quinte and Quintio were likely Cayuga, and Ganneious was Oneida, but judging from accounts of Teyaiaagon, all of the villages might have contained peoples from a number of the Iroquois constituencies (ASI 2013a).

During the 1690s, some Ojibwa began moving south into extreme southern Ontario and soon replaced, the Haudenosaunee by force. By the first decade of the eighteenth century, the Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg (Mississauga Nishnaabeg) had settled at the mouth of the Humber, near Fort Frontenac at the east end of Lake Ontario and the Niagara region and within decades were well established throughout southern Ontario. In 1736, the French estimated there were 60 men at Lake Saint Clair and 150 among small settlements at Quinte, the head of Lake Ontario, the Humber River, and Matchedash (Rogers 1978:761). This history is based almost entirely on oral tradition provided by Anishinaabek elders such as George Copway (Kahgegahbowh), a Mississauga born in 1818 near Rice Lake who followed a traditional lifestyle until his family converted to Christianity (MacLeod 1992:197; Smith 2000). According to Copway, the objectives of campaigns against the Haudenosaunee were to create a safe trade route between the French and the Ojibwa, to regain the land abandoned by the Huron-Wendat. While various editions of Copway's book have these battles occurring in the mid-seventeenth century, common to all is a statement that the battles occurred around 40 years after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat (Copway 1850:88; Copway 1851:91; Copway 1858:91). Various scholars agree with this timeline ranging from 1687, in conjunction with Denonville's attack on Seneca villages (Johnson 1986:48; Schmalz 1991:21–22) to around the mid- to late-1690s leading up to the Great Peace of 1701 (Schmalz 1977:7; Bowman 1975:20; Smith 1975:215; Tanner 1987:33; Von Gernet 2002:7–8).

Robert Paudash's 1904 account of Mississauga origins also relies on oral history, in this case from his father, who died at the age of 75 in 1893 and was the last hereditary chief of the Mississauga at Rice Lake. His account in turn came from his father Cheneebesh, who died in 1869 at the age of 104 and was the last sachem or Head Chief of all the Mississaugas. He also relates a story of origin on the north shore of Lake Huron (Paudash 1905:7–8) and later, after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat, carrying out coordinated attacks against the Haudenosaunee. Francis Assikinack, an Ojibwa of Manitoulin Island born in 1824, provides similar details on battles with the Haudenosaunee (Assikinack 1858:308–309).

Peace was achieved between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinaabek Nations in August of 1701 when representatives of more than twenty Anishinaabek Nations assembled in Montreal to participate in peace negotiations (Johnston 2004:10). During these negotiations captives were exchanged and the Iroquois and Anishinaabek agreed to live together in peace. Peace between these nations was confirmed again at council held at Lake Superior when the Iroquois delivered a wampum belt to the Anishinaabek Nations.

From the beginning of the eighteenth century to the assertion of British sovereignty in 1763, there is no interruption to Anishinaabek control and use of southern Ontario. While hunting in the territory was shared, and subject to the permission of the various nations for access to their lands, its occupation was by Anishinaabek until the assertion of British sovereignty, the British thereafter negotiating treaties with them. Eventually, with British sovereignty, tribal designations changed (Smith 1975:221–222; Surtees 1985:20–21). According to Rogers (1978), by the twentieth century, the Department of Indian Affairs had divided the “Anishinaubag” into three different tribes, despite the fact that by the early eighteenth century, this large Algonquian-speaking group, who shared the same cultural background, “stretched over a thousand miles from the St. Lawrence River to the Lake of the Woods.” With British land purchases and treaties, the bands at Beausoleil Island, Cape Croker, Christian Island, Georgina and Snake Islands, Rama, Sarnia, Saugeen, the Thames, and Walpole, became known as “Chippewa” while the bands at Alderville, New Credit, Mud Lake, Rice Lake, and Scugog, became known as “Mississauga.” The northern groups



on Lakes Huron and Superior, who signed the Robinson Treaty in 1850, appeared and remained as “Ojibbewas” in historical documents.

In 1763, following the fall of Quebec, New France was transferred to British control at the Treaty of Paris. The British government began to pursue major land purchases throughout Ontario in the early nineteenth century, and entered into negotiations with various Nations for additional tracts of land as the need arose to facilitate European settlement.

The eighteenth century saw the ethnogenesis in Ontario of the Métis, when Métis people began to identify as a separate group, rather than as extensions of their typically maternal First Nations and paternal European ancestry (Métis National Council n.d.). Métis populations were predominantly located north and west of Lake Superior, however, communities were located throughout Ontario (MNC n.d.; Stone and Chaput 1978:607,608). During the early nineteenth century, many Métis families moved towards locales around southern Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, including Kincardine, Owen Sound, Penetanguishene, and Parry Sound (MNC n.d.). Recent decisions by the Supreme Court of Canada (Supreme Court of Canada 2003; Supreme Court of Canada 2016) have reaffirmed that Métis people have full rights as one of the Indigenous people of Canada under subsection 91(24) of the Constitution Act, 1867.

The Study Area is within Treaty 13a, signed on August 2, 1805 by the Mississaugas and the British Crown in Port Credit at the Government Inn. A provisional agreement was reached with the Crown on August 2, 1805, in which the Mississaugas ceded 70,784 acres of land bounded by the Toronto Purchase of 1787 in the east, the Brant Tract in the west, and a northern boundary that ran six miles back from the shoreline of Lake Ontario. The Mississaugas also reserved the sole right of fishing at the Credit River and were to retain a 1 mile strip of land on each of its banks, which became the Credit Indian Reserve. On September 5, 1806, the signing of Treaty 14 confirmed the Head of the Lake Purchase between the Mississaugas of the Credit and the Crown (Mississauga of the New Credit First Nation 2001; Mississauga of the Credit First Nation 2017).

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Land Use: Township Survey and Settlement

Historically, the Study Area is located in the Former Township of York, York County in Lots 8-15, Broken Front Concession.

The S & G stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries are considered to have archaeological potential. 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 are also considered to have archaeological potential.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (i.e., those that are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps) are likely to be located in proximity to water. The development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 m of an early settlement road are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.



The first Europeans to arrive in the area were transient merchants and traders from France and England, who followed Indigenous pathways and set up trading posts at strategic locations along the well-traveled river routes. All of these occupations occurred at sites that afforded both natural landfalls and convenient access, by means of the various waterways and overland trails, into the hinterlands. Early transportation routes followed existing Indigenous trails, both along the lakeshore and adjacent to various creeks and rivers (ASI 2006).

York Township

The land which comprises the former York Township was alienated by the British from the Mississauga Nation by provisional treaty number 13, known as the “Toronto Purchase,” dated at the Bay of Quinte on September 23, 1787. Due to certain irregularities contained in the original document, this purchase was confirmed by a second treaty dated August 1, 1805. Between 1784 and 1792, this part of southern Ontario formed a part of the judicial District of Montreal in the Province of Quebec. Augustus Jones undertook the first township survey for York in 1791, when the base line, corresponding to present day Queen Street, was established. The remainder of the Township appears to have been surveyed by Alexander Aitken in the summer of 1793, and the preliminary plans of survey had been completed by early September (Winearls 1991:591; Firth 1962:11).

The Town and Township comprised part of the East Riding of York in the Home District, which, between 1792 and 1800, was administered from Niagara. York was planned to be the unofficial capital of Upper Canada in the winter of 1796. It was not, however, until February 1798 that it was selected as the “seat of Government on mature deliberation” by the Duke of Portland. On January 1, 1800, the Home District was elevated into a separated administrative district from Niagara. Following the abolition of the Districts in 1849, the Home District was succeeded by the United Counties of York, Peel and Ontario in 1850. Ontario and Peel were elevated to separate county status in 1851-52 (Firth 1962:24; Armstrong 1985:143).

The population of the Township increased steadily during the nineteenth century. In 1797, for instance, the total number of inhabitants “of Yonge Street” was estimated at 86 persons (ie, 52 males and 34 females.) Within the space of one decade, the Township proper contained 502 men, women, children and “servants.” At the outbreak of the War of 1812, York Township contained 756 inhabitants, and by 1823 this number had increased to 1,909 residents. In 1837, the population had reached 4,320, and by 1842 this number had increased again to 5,720. At this time, York Township contained 23 schools (Walton 1837:189; Smith 1846:225; Mosser 1984: 6, 93, 156).

The study area is located adjacent to the Don River. The Don River drains an area of approximately 37,037 ha. The watershed consists of two main branches: the east and west Don Rivers. These branches intersect the old Lake Iroquois beach and transit the Peel plain and South Slope physiographic regions intersecting the old Lake Iroquois beach and meeting their confluence approximately at the intersection of Don Mills Road and the Don Valley Parkway, in the City of Toronto (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 103-104). The Lower Don River meets its confluence with Lake Ontario at the site of the Port Lands.

The location of the Port Lands was historically the deltaic freshwater lagoon of the Don River. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the marsh around Ashbridge’s Bay was perceived to be an unhealthy environment, as the source of pestilence and disease. The boundary between Toronto Harbour and Ashbridge’s Bay was a narrow sandbar that extended south from the foot of Cherry Street, broken only by the mouth of the Don River. The isthmus was formed over many centuries by sands eroded from the Scarborough Bluffs which were carried westward to meet silt deposited by the Don River. The Don River



had as many as five mouths in the area and the isthmus was bisected by two of them. Since at least the 1830s, a carriage path crossed the Ashbridge's Bay bar, to meet the headland and continued to Gibraltar Point at the western tip of the peninsula. A bridge was constructed across the Don River to enable people from the City to reach Lake Shore Avenue. Until 1852, this headland was a continuous land mass. However, a number of severe storms between 1852 and 1858 eroded the peninsula. This necessitated frequent repair to the small gaps that developed until a storm completely separated the peninsula from the mainland in 1858. This latest gap was not repaired. The new entrance into Toronto Harbour became known as the Eastern Gap and separates the Port Lands from the Island today (ASI 2008:10-12).

1.2.3 Historical Map Review

The 1860 *Tremaine's Map of the County of York* and 1879 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York* were examined to determine the presence of historic features within the Study Area during the nineteenth century (Table 1; Figures 2-3) (Tremaine 1860; Miles & Co. 1878).

It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

In addition, the use of historical map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally proceeds by using common reference points between the various sources. These sources are then geo-referenced in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on historic mapping sources. The results of such exercises are often imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process, including the vagaries of map production (both past and present), the need to resolve differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources. To a large degree, the significance of such margins of error is dependent on the size of the feature one is attempting to plot, the constancy of reference points, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both they and the target feature are depicted on the period mapping.

Table 1: Nineteenth-century property owners and historical features within or adjacent to the Study Area

		1860		1879	
Con #	Lot #	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)
Broken Front	8	Samuel Hill, Levie Ashbridge, Samuel Ashbridge, John Ashbridge, George Ashbridge, Jesse Ashbridge		NA	
Broken Front	9	Jesse Ashbridge, Captain Neville		NA	
Broken Front	10	NA	Dense residential area	NA	Dense residential area
Broken Front	11	Geo. Leslie G. G. Small Frankie Howard	Toronto Nursery	Leslie & Son's	

		1860		1879	
Con #	Lot #	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)
Broken Front	12	Geo. Leslie, G. G. Small, Frankie Howard		Howard Estate	
Broken Front	13	Frankie Howard, Wm. Gorie	Marsh, Sandbar	Howard Estate, G. D. Morse	Marsh, Sandbar
Broken Front	14	H Blong, J. Clark	Marsh, Sandbar	Mrs. Clark, E Blong	Marsh, Sandbar
Broken Front	15	NA	Marsh, Sandbar, Don River, Railroad	NA	Marsh, Sandbar, Don River, Railroad

*Please note property owners are approximate as the lots are not well delineated in these maps

According to the maps, the Study Area was owned by the Hill, Ashbridge, Neville, Leslie, Small, Howard Gorie, Blong and Clark families. No structures are noted. “Toronto Nursery” on Lot 11. Ashbridges Bay, a large marsh, a sand bar and an area known as Fisherman’s Island Peninsula are also illustrated. The sand bar and Fisherman’s Island Peninsula are further discussed in Section 1.3.3 as part of the 2008 *Waterfront Toronto Archaeological Conservation and Management Strategy* report.

1.2.4 Twentieth-Century Mapping Review

The 1941 National Topographic System (NTS) Toronto Sheet was examined to determine the extent and nature of development and land uses within the Study Area (Figure 4) (Department of National Defence 1941). The map shows the infilling of the marsh and the sand bar and the land used for industry with gas works and various industrial buildings depicted. The area also has a “ship channel” and a turning basin showing the usage of naval transportation of oil and gas.

The 1947 aerial photograph (City of Toronto 2018) was also examined. It shows the infilling and industrial development of the area.

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the Study Area, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology and topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions. Three sources of information were consulted to provide information about previous archaeological research: the site record forms for registered sites available online from the MHSTCI through “Ontario’s Past Portal”; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of ASI.

1.3.1 Current Land Use and Field Conditions

A review of available Google satellite imagery since 2002 shows that the Study Area has continued with its industrial land use with the construction of commercial projects throughout the Study Area such as



the construction of a self storage building at the southeast corner of Eastern Avenue and Booth Avenue in 2018 or the develop of the parcel at Strada Lane and Leslie which began in 2009. The park near Coxwell Avenue has undergone some construction activity in 2018 when a sports field was constructed and the area along Eastern Avenue has a path, seemingly for construction equipment to access the construction site. The impact on this area is limited and the sports field itself was in an area that was noted as having no archaeological potential (ASI 2013b).

A Stage 1 property inspection was conducted on January 15, 2020. The Study Area is bounded to the north by Eastern Avenue, to the west by the Don Roadway, to the east by Coxwell Avenue and Leslie Street and to the south by Lake Ontario. The Study Area contains primarily commercial and industrial buildings with a pocket of residential buildings south of Eastern Avenue between Booth Avenue and Carlaw Avenue. Some of the commercial buildings include Toronto Municipal Waste Deposit facility, a Lafarge concrete plant, the decommissioned Richard L. Hearn Generating Station and large piles of salt covered in tarps as part of the Cargill Deicing Technology.

The Study Area is a mix of urban property types: residential and commercial occupations of various scales, institutional uses, green spaces, parking lots and vacant lands. There are no landforms or visible features that may serve as indicators of archaeological potential. It is an entirely artificial/altered landscape and has been evaluated on that basis.

1.3.2 Geography

In addition to the known archaeological sites, the state of the natural environment is a helpful indicator of archaeological potential. Accordingly, a description of the physiography and soils are briefly discussed for the Study Area.

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

Water has been identified as the major determinant of site selection and the presence of potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in Ontario since 5,000 BP (Karrow and Warner 1990:Figure 2.16), proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include: elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource



areas, including; food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas) are also considered characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (S & G, Section 1.3.1).

The Study Area is located within Sand Plains of the Iroquois Plain of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The Iroquois Plain physiographic region of Southern Ontario is a lowland region bordering Lake Ontario. This region is characteristically flat, and formed by lacustrine deposits laid down by the inundation of Lake Iroquois, a body of water that existed during the late Pleistocene. This region extends from the Trent River, around the western part of Lake Ontario, to the Niagara River, spanning a distance of 300 km (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The old shorelines of Lake Iroquois include cliffs, bars, beaches and boulder pavements. The old sandbars in this region are good aquifers that supply water to farms and villages. The gravel bars are quarried for road and building material, while the clays of the old lake bed have been used for the manufacture of bricks (Chapman and Putnam 1984).

Figure 6 depicts surficial geology for the Study Area. The surficial geology mapping demonstrates that the Study Area is underlain by coarse-textured lacustrine, coarse-textured glaciolacustrine deposits, and modern alluvial deposits (Ontario Geological Survey 2010). Soils in the Study Area consist of sand and the drainage is not mapped (Figure 7).

The Study Area is in close proximity to the Don River and Lake Ontario. The Don River is part of the Don River watershed.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Research

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

According to the OASD, 10 previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area, none are within 50 m of the Study Area (MHSTCI 2018). A summary of the sites is provided below.

Table 2: List of previously registered sites within one kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AjGt-1	Ashbridge	Pre-Contact Indigenous, Euro-	Unknown; homestead	Latta 1987
AjGt-2	Leslieville Public	Canadian		Hamalainen
AjGu-16	School	Euro-Canadian	market; school	1985
	Thornton	Post-Contact Indigenous and	Camp; homestead;	
	Blackburn	Euro-Canadian	school	Smardz 1987
	J.G. Worts			
AjGu-35	Residence	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	MTCS 1996
	St. Paul's Catholic	Post-Contact Indigenous and		Historic Horizon
AjGu-39	Cemetery	Euro-Canadian		1998



Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AjGu-46	Toronto Lime Kiln Works	Euro-Canadian	Mill	Infrastructure Ontario 2003
AjGu-61		Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Archeoworks Inc. 2008
AjGu-65	Bright-Barber	Euro-Canadian	Residential	Steiss 2010
AjGu-66	The Alverthorpe Site	Euro-Canadian		ASI 2010
AjGu-77		Euro-Canadian	House; inn	URS 2011

According to the background research, nine previous reports detail fieldwork within 50 m of the Study Area.

ASI (ASI 2008, PIF P393-0034-2013) prepared the *Waterfront Toronto Archaeological Conservation and Management Strategy (ACMS)* for Waterfront Toronto in order to better inform the planning and development review process especially pertaining to the preservation and documentation of archaeological resources, to develop a framework for the evaluation of significant archaeological resources, to identify best practices for the preservation, interpretation, commemoration and exhibition of archaeological resources within a holistic framework, and to explore opportunities for new archaeological interpretive concepts. Pertinent to the present assessment, this document inventoried three archaeological resource features: the Government Breakwater (Lower Don and Port Land Archaeological Inventory number: LDP-2), the Sand Bar and Fisherman's Island Peninsula (LDP-4) and the Fisherman's Island Peninsula's associated cottages, boat houses etc. (LDP-6). Only two of these features (LDP-2; LDP-4) were recommended to be subject to archaeological monitoring during construction. LDP-6 was recommended to not require further archaeological action due to its ephemeral nature, however it should be subject to commemorative or interpretive initiatives as part of new development to the satisfaction of the Manager of Heritage Preservation Services at the City of Toronto.

ASI (ASI 2010) conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the Hearn Switching Station Expansion project in the City of Toronto under the project direction of Katie Bryant (PIF P264-111-2010). The Stage 1 determined that the study area did not retain archaeological potential on account of previous ground disturbances and was recommended free of further archaeological concern.

ASI (ASI 2010a) conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment as part of the Gardiner Expressway and Lake Shore Boulevard Reconfiguration under the project direction of Rob Pihl (PIF P057-587-2010). In addition to repeating the Master Plan of Archaeological Resources for the City of Toronto and the findings of the *ACMS* the report discussed the South Riverdale Inventory. The inventory mentioned three features but none of the features were within the Study Area.

ASI (ASI 2010b) conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the Light Rail Vehicle Fleet Maintenance and Storage Facility project in the City of Toronto under the project direction of Rob Pihl (PIF P057-558-2009). The Stage 1 determined that the Study Area did not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land alterations and was recommended to be considered free of further archaeological concern.

ASI (ASI 2012) conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the Eastern Beaches Basement Flooding Class Environmental Assessment Study in the Former Township of York, York County in the



City of Toronto under the project direction of Lisa Merritt (PIF P094-166-2012). The project assessed the alignments of a series of proposed sewers. This assessment did not identify areas of archaeological potential within the present Study Area. Areas identified as not having archaeological potential were recommended to be considered free of further archaeological concern.

ASI (ASI 2013) conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the Ashbridges Bay Treatment Plant Class EA study in Concession 1 from the Bay, Former Township of York, County of York in the City of Toronto under the project direction of Rob Pihl (MTCS PIF P057-718-2012). The Stage 1 determined that parts of the Study Area possess archaeological potential and require archaeological monitoring during construction for deeply buried deposits to document any archaeological resources that may be present. The remainder of the study area was determined to not retain archaeological potential was recommended to be considered free of further archaeological concern.

Golder & Associates (Golder Associates Ltd. 2013) conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of 629, 633 and 675 Eastern Avenue (Part of Lots 11 and 12 and Part of Water Lots in Front of Said Lots 11 and 12, Broken Front Concession, Geographic Township of York, and Part of Lot 5, Registered Plan D-81) in the City of Toronto under the project direction of Dr. Peter Popkin (P362-0055-2013). The Stage 1 determined that the Study Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbances and recommended that it be considered free of further archaeological concern.

ASI (ASI 2014) conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment on the Port Lands and South of Eastern Avenue Transportation and Service Master Plan under the project direction of Paul Ritchie (PIF P392-0034-2013). This Study Area is very similar to the current Study Area; the only differences between the projects is the old Study Area did not include the Don Valley ramp to the north and the park to the east next to Coxwell Avenue. The report noted the entire south of the Eastern Avenue Study Area did not have archaeological potential and it echoed the *ACMS* with monitoring on the Government Break Water (LDP-2) and the Sand Bar and Fisherman's Island Peninsula (LDP-4) and the Fisherman's Island Cottages etc (LDP-6) does not require further archaeological action. It should be noted that the Sand Bar (LDP-4) is the underlying feature with a larger footprint than the Cottages (LDP-6) so this does not reduce the size of the area requiring archaeological monitoring.

ASI (ASI 2018) conducted a Stage 2 archaeological assessment on the west side of the Ashbridges Bay Treatment Plant. No archaeological resources were found and the area can be considered free of further archaeological concern.

2.0 FIELD METHODS: PROPERTY INSPECTION

A Stage 1 property inspection must adhere to the S & G, Section 1.2, Standards 1-6, which are discussed below. The entire property and its periphery must be inspected. The inspection may be either systematic or random. Coverage must be sufficient to identify the presence or absence of any features of archaeological potential. The inspection must be conducted when weather conditions permit good visibility of land features. Natural landforms and watercourses are to be confirmed if previously identified. Additional features such as elevated topography, relic water channels, glacial shorelines, well-drained soils within heavy soils and slightly elevated areas within low and wet areas should be identified and documented, if present. Features affecting assessment strategies should be identified and documented such as woodlots, bogs or other permanently wet areas, areas of steeper grade than indicated on topographic mapping, areas of overgrown vegetation, areas of heavy soil, and recent land disturbance such as grading, fill deposits and vegetation clearing. The inspection should also identify and document



structures and built features that will affect assessment strategies, such as heritage structures or landscapes, cairns, monuments or plaques, and cemeteries.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment property inspection was conducted under the field direction of Blake Williams (P383) of ASI, on January 15, 2020, in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current conditions and to evaluate and map archaeological potential of the Study Area. It was a visual inspection only and did not include excavation or collection of archaeological resources. Fieldwork was only conducted when weather conditions were deemed suitable and seasonally appropriate, per S & G Section 1.2., Standard 2. Previously identified features of archaeological potential were examined; additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping were identified and documented as well as any features that will affect assessment strategies. Field observations are compiled onto the existing conditions of the Study Area in Section 7.0 (Figure 8) and associated photographic plates are presented in Section 8.0 (Plates 1-14).

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The historical and archaeological contexts have been analyzed to help determine the archaeological potential of the Study Area. These data are presented below in Section 3.1. Results of the analysis of the Study Area property inspection are presented in Section 3.2.

3.1 Analysis of Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1, lists criteria that are indicative of archaeological potential. The Study Area meets the following criteria indicative of archaeological potential:

- Water sources: primary, secondary, or past water source (Don River, Lake Ontario);
- Early historic transportation routes (Eastern Avenue);
- Proximity to early settlements (York, City of Toronto).

According to the S & G, Section 1.4 Standard 1e, no areas within a property containing locations listed or designated by a municipality can be recommended for exemption from further assessment unless the area can be documented as disturbed. The Municipal Heritage Register was consulted and five properties within the Study Area are Listed under the Ontario Heritage Act. These properties are 440 Unwin Avenue, 470 Unwin Avenue, 29 Basin Street, 400 Commissioners Street and 1091 Eastern Avenue. All of these properties, bar 1091 Eastern Avenue, have archaeological potential due to deeply buried archaeological deposits. 1091 Eastern Avenue was previously assessed by ASI in 2013 and 2018 and one area of archaeological potential will require a test pit survey following the Stage 1 recommendations from ASI 2013.

These criteria are indicative of potential for the identification of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources, depending on soil conditions and the degree to which soils have been subject to deep disturbance.

3.2 Analysis of Property Inspection Results



The property inspection determined that the Study Area exhibits archaeological potential (Plates 1-2; Figure 8: areas highlighted in green). Remnants of the Government Breakwater and the Sand Bar and Fisherman's Island deposits, noted in the Waterfront Toronto ACMS and ASI 2013, and may have survived the infilling and these resources represent deeply buried deposits of archaeological potential that should be documented. These lands require monitoring by a licensed archaeologist on site during construction to document any archaeological resources that may be present. This portion of the project will occur at a later phase after the expansion of Broadview Avenue reaches Lake Shore Boulevard.

The remainder of the Study Area has been visually disturbed or previously assessed and noted as being subjected to deep soil disturbance events and according to the S & G Section 1.3.2 do not retain archaeological potential (Plates 3-14; Figure 8: areas highlighted in red and yellow). These areas do not require further survey.

3.3 Conclusions

The Stage 1 background study determined that 10 previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area and that there are outstanding recommendations for Stage 2 from previous archaeological assessments and the Waterfront Toronto Archaeological Conservation and Management Strategy (ACMS).

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. The Study Area exhibits archaeological potential, these locations are shown in Figure 8.. These lands require Stage 2 archaeological assessment by test pit survey at five metre intervals, where appropriate, prior to any proposed impacts to the property;
2. The remainder of the Study Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance. These lands do not require further archaeological assessment;
3. In the future, Phase 3 & 4 EA, the Broadview Extension south of Lake Shore Boulevard, the Waterfront Toronto ACMS recommended that feature LDP-2 and LDP 4, which are included in the Study Area, require archaeological monitoring (Figure 8: areas marked in green). A licensed archaeologist must be present to monitor the removal of topsoil for all areas indicated in order to document any deeply buried archaeological resources which may be present per Section 2. 1. 7. Standards 2-4. The Waterfront Toronto ACMS also recommended that while LDP-6, included in the Port Lands study area, does not require further archaeological action it should be subject to interpretation and commemoration as part of the development; and,



4. Should the proposed work extend beyond the current Study Area, further Stage 1 archaeological assessment should be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI 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 Archaeology Programs Unit of the MHSTCI should be immediately notified.



5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

ASI also advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.



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7.0 MAPS



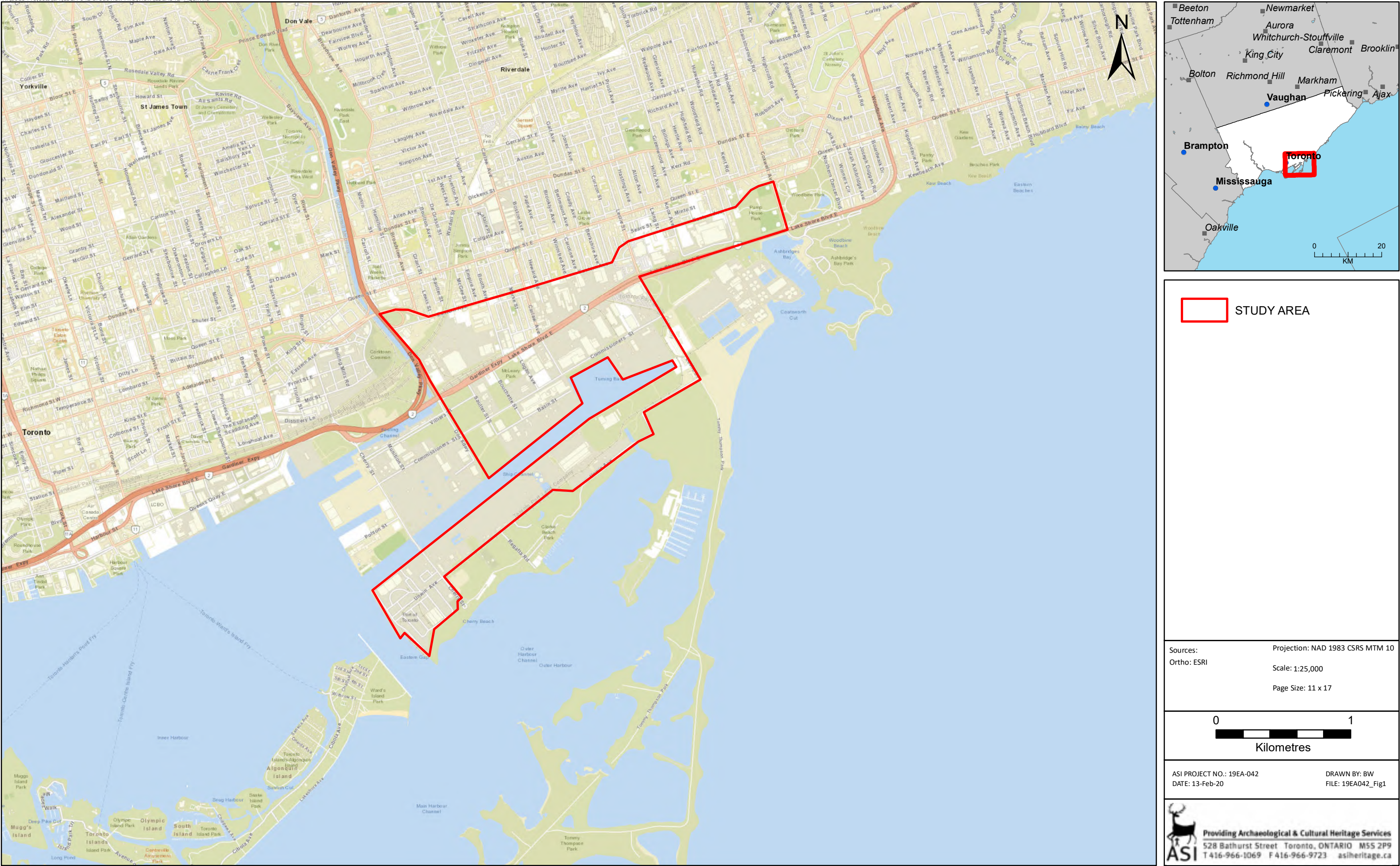


Figure 1: Location of Broadview Avenue Study Area



Figure 2: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1860 Tremaine Map of the County of York

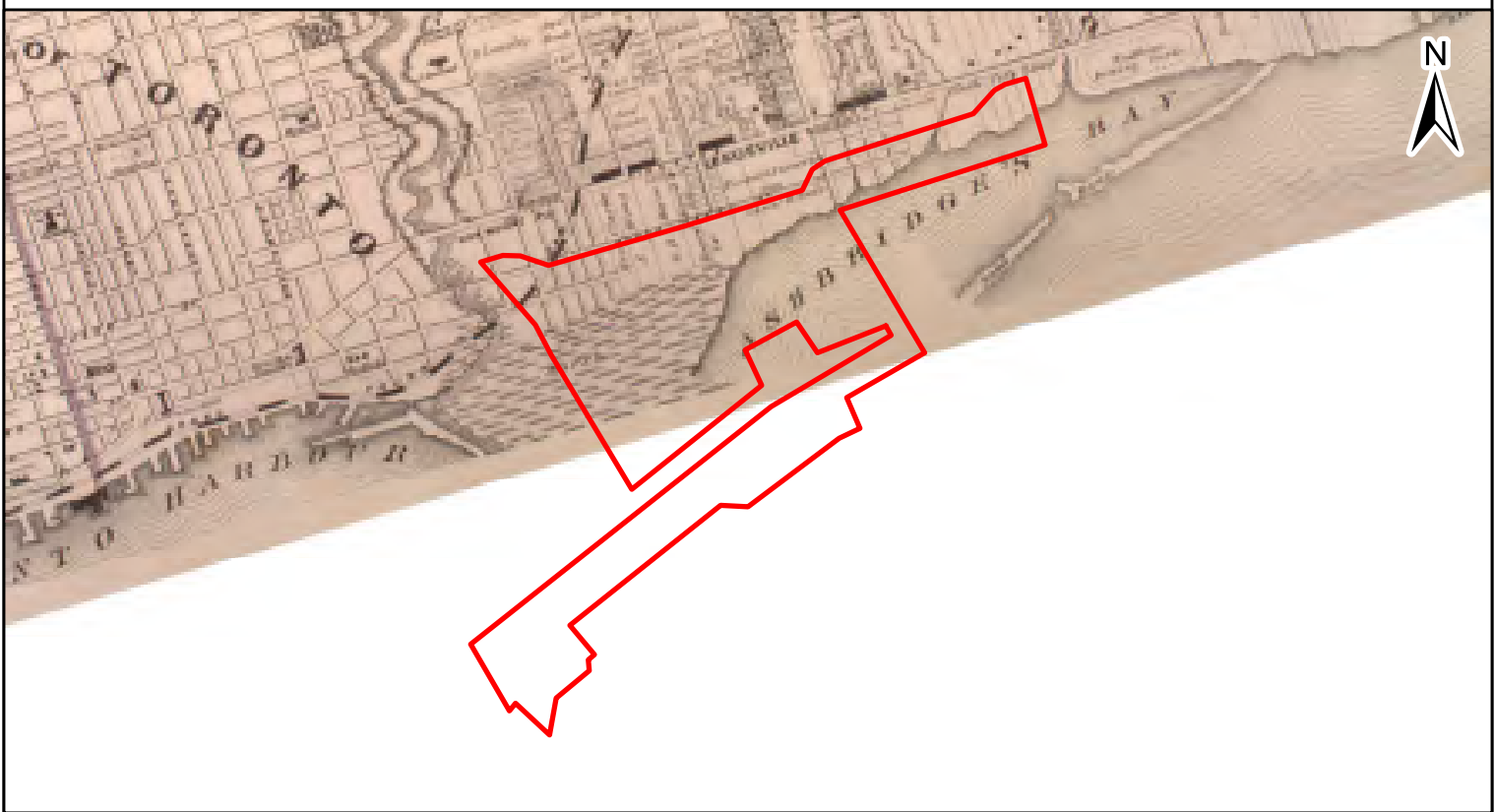


Figure 3: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1879 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York



Figure 4: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1941 National Topographic System Toronto Sheet



Figure 5: Study Area Overlaid on the 1947 Aerial Photographs of Toronto



Figure 6: Study Area - Surficial Geology



Figure 7: Study Area - Soil Drainage



STUDY AREA

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin,
Intermap, increment P Corp.,
GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN,
GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL,

Projection: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 10
Scale: 35,000
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

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Kilometers

ASI PROJECT NO.: 19EA_042 DRAWN BY: ESB
DATE: 2020-01-20 FILE: 19EA_042_Geology

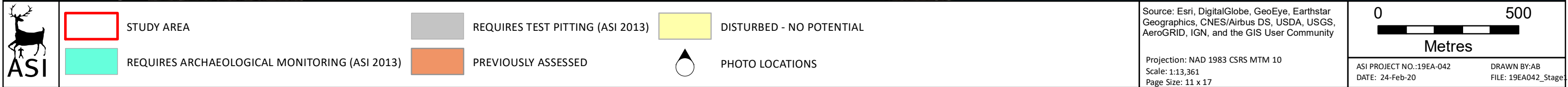


Figure 8: Broadview Ave Extension Stage 1 Results

8.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: (NE) Hearn Generating Station; archaeological potential and requires monitoring during construction for Sand Bar and Fisherman's Island.



Plate 2: (NW) Cherry Street; archaeological potential and requires monitoring during construction for Governmental Breakwater and Sand Bar and Fisherman's Island.



Plate 3: (W) Active construction site; disturbed, no potential



Plate 4: (W) Lake Shore Boulevard roadway; disturbed, no potential



Plate 5: (W) Commissioners Street; disturbed, no potential



Plate 6: (W) Commissioners Street; buried pipeline; disturbed, no potential



Plate 7: (E) Commissioners Street; disturbed, no potential



Plate 8: (SE) Main Sewage Treatment Playground; landscaped sports field, no potential



Plate 9: (W) Eastern Avenue, area partially previously assessed and part still requires test pitting



Plate 10: (E) Eastern Avenue; disturbed with buried utilities, no potential



Plate 11: (S) McGee Street disturbed roadway, no potential



Plate 12: (NE) Don Valley Parkway ramp; disturbed, no potential



Plate 13: (NE) Industrial building; disturbed, no potential



Plate 14: (N) Don Roadway; disturbed, no potential