ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (STAGE 1)
IN THE CITY OF TORONTO

TORONTO ZOO BIOGAS PROJECT

LOT 4, CONCESSION III
HISTORIC SCARBOROUGH TOWNSHIP, YORK COUNTY

RP-11-004
PIF P338-023-2011
FEED-IN TARIFF NUMBER FMX3YQT

REVISED REPORT
AUGUST 15, 2011

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TORONTO AND REGION Conservation
for The Living City

Executive Summary

A Stage 1 archaeological background study was triggered by the proposed construction of a biogas processing facility at the Toronto Zoo regulated under the Renewable Energy Act. The objectives of this background study are to provide "detailed documentary research providing a record of the property's archaeological and land use history and present condition" (MTC 2010). The proposed biogas plant is classified as a Class 3 Anaerobic Digester as defined in Ontario regulations 359/09 and 521/10. The plant will process manure from the zoo and vegetable waste from a grocery retailer that will be converted to fertilizer and thermal and biogas energy. The energy produced from the operation will be utilized within the plant and excess will be available for use by the zoo and will be exported to the electrical grid.

The plant will be located within the lands currently used for the Zoo's composting operation on TRCA lands east of Meadowvale Road and south of the zoo entrance road on Lot 4, Concession III in the City of Toronto. A site visit was conducted in order to document the geography, topography and condition of the study area. Inspection of the environs included the entire area currently used for the Toronto Zoo composting facility. A meeting was held with the proponent to discuss the existing conditions of the property and the proposed construction plans. The biogas facility will affect approximately half of the area currently used for composting. The site investigation has determined that the study area has little potential to contain cultural resources since it has been subjected to heavy impact due to the original construction of the composting facility. Consequently, the spatial veracity of any potential heritage resources has been severely compromised and would likely have been destroyed due to these heavy disturbances.

It is therefore recommended that the property assessed in this study requires no further archaeological assessment.

However, if there is any deviation from the agreed upon project area, additional assessment may be necessary. Furthermore, if any deeply buried deposits or human remains are encountered, all activities will cease and the TRCA Archaeology Resource Management Services as well as the proper authorities will be contacted immediately.

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

A Stage 1 archaeological background study was triggered by the proposed construction of a biogas processing facility at the Toronto Zoo regulated under the Renewable Energy Act under feed-in tariff (FIT) number **FMX3YQT**. The objectives of this background study are to provide "detailed documentary research providing a record of the property's archaeological and land use history and present condition" (MTC 2011). The following sections provide an inclusive review of latent geographic and cultural features of both the project area and its surroundings in order to evaluate the potential for cultural resources. Archival research of the nineteenth century settlement of the property provides an historical overview of the local area and documentary evidence of twentieth and twenty-first century construction, and a property inspection, provides a summary of the landscape history and use. This research was completed to determine the potential for cultural materials to be recovered from the project area, or conversely whether the study area has been subjected to extensive modifications that have damaged or removed any archaeological potential.

The proposed biogas plant is classified as a Class 3 Anaerobic Digester as defined in Ontario regulations 359/09 and 521/10 (**Image 1**). The plant will process manure from the zoo and vegetable waste from a grocery retailer that will be converted to fertilizer and thermal and biogas energy. The energy produced from the operation will be utilized within the plant and excess will be available for use by the zoo and will be exported to the electrical grid.

The plant will be located within the lands currently used for the Zoo's manure composting operation on TRCA lands east of Meadowvale Road and south of the zoo entrance road (**Maps 1 and 2**) on Lot 4, Concession III in the City of Toronto, historic Scarborough Township in the County of York (**Images 3** through **8**). The total size of the investigated area was approximately 1.6 hectares.

Permission for this assessment was granted to TRCA's Archaeology Resource Management Services by the TRCA and was conducted under the Ontario Ministry of Culture licence P338 issued to Janice Teichroeb, archaeologist at the Toronto Region Conservation Authority.

1.2 Historical Context

Archival research into historic and modern heritage documents was conducted as a component of this study and a brief historical overview of the local area is provided.

PalaeoIndian Period – 12,000 to 10,000 BP.
Twelve thousand years ago, as the glaciers retreated from southern Ontario, nomadic peoples gradually moved into areas recently vacated by the massive ice-sheets. These people lived in small family groups and it is presumed that they hunted caribou and other fauna associated with the cooler environment of this time period. It should be remembered that as the glaciers melted at the end of the last ice age, the landscape of southern Ontario was very much like the tundra of the present day eastern sub-arctic. Traditionally, the PalaeoIndian occupation of southern Ontario has been associated with glacial lake shorelines, however recent investigations in the Toronto vicinity indicate that these peoples also exploited interior locations situated inland from the glacial lakes.

Archaic Period – 10,000 to 2800 BP.
As the climate in southern Ontario warmed, Aboriginal populations adapted to these new environments and associated fauna. Thus, many new technologies and subsistence strategies were introduced and developed by the Archaic peoples of this time period. Woodworking implements such as groundstone axes, adzes and gouges began to appear, as did net-sinkers (for fishing), numerous types of spear points and items made from native copper, which was mined from the Lake Superior region. The presence of native copper on archaeological sites in southern Ontario and adjacent areas suggests that Archaic groups were involved in long range exchange and interaction. The trade networks established at this time were to persist between Aboriginal groups until European contact. To harvest the new riches of the warming climate, the Archaic bands of southern Ontario followed an annual cycle, which exploited seasonably available resources in differing geographic locales within watersheds. As the seasons changed, these bands split into smaller groups and moved inland to exploit other resources that were available during the fall and winter such as deer, rabbit, squirrel and bear, which thrived in the forested margins of these areas.

Initial Woodland Period – approximately 1000 B.C. (3000/2800 BP) to A.D. 700
Early in the Initial Woodland period, band size and subsistence activities were generally consistent with the groups of the preceding Archaic Period. Associated with the earliest components of this cultural period is the introduction of clay pots. Additionally, around two thousand years ago a revolutionary new technology, the bow and arrow, was brought into southern Ontario and radically changed the approach to hunting and warfare. These two technological innovations allowed for major changes in subsistence and settlement patterns. As populations became larger, camps and villages with more permanent structures were occupied longer and more consistently. Generally, these larger sites are associated with the gathering of macrobands. Often these larger groups would reside in favourable locations to cooperatively take advantage of readily exploitable resources. It was also during this period that elaborate burial rituals and the interment of numerous exotic grave goods with the deceased began to take place. Increased trade and interaction between southern Ontario populations and groups as far away as the Atlantic coast and the Ohio Valley was also taking place.

Late Woodland Period – A.D. 700 to 1650
Around A.D. 700, maize was introduced into southern Ontario from the south. With the development of horticulture as the predominant subsistence base, the Late Woodland Period gave rise to a tremendous population increase and the establishment of permanent villages. These villages consisted of longhouses measuring six metres wide and high and extending anywhere from three to 15 metres in length. Quite often these villages, some of which are one to four hectares in size, were surrounded by multiple rows of palisades suggesting that defence was a community concern. Aside from villages, Late Woodland peoples also inhabited hamlets and special purpose cabins and campsites that are thought to have been associated with larger settlements. Social changes were also taking place, as reflected in the fluorescence of smoking pipes; certain burial rituals; increased settlement size; and distinct clustering of both longhouses within villages (clan development) and villages within a region (tribal development). One interesting socio-cultural phenomenon that occurred during this period as a result of the shift in emphasis from hunting to horticulture was a movement away from the traditional patrilineal and patrilocal societies of the preceding band-oriented groups to a matrilineal orientation. According to oral traditions, Anishinabe peoples migrated from the Eastern coast into the Great Lakes region around 1400. Living on the Canadian Shield, these groups remained largely nomadic well into the Historic or EuroCanadian Period. The Late Woodland groups that inhabited the Toronto area eventually moved their villages northward toward Georgian Bay. It was these and other groups in southwest Ontario that eventually evolved into the Aboriginal nations who interacted with and were described by French missionaries and explorers during the early seventeenth century.

PostContact Period – A.D. 1650 to 1783

Also called the Early Historic Period, these years are characterized by the arrival of a small number of Europeans interested in exploration, trade, and establishing missions, coupled with a gradual adoption of European materials by First Nations peoples. In terms of material culture, it is often difficult to distinguish between *Haudenosaunee*, *Anishinaabe*, *Métis* and colonial settler campsites during these early years. This is due to the interaction and adoption of each others' material goods and subsistence strategies which blur cultural boundaries. Such interaction was essential to early explorers and missionaries who relied on local people for survival strategies and knowledge of the local landscape. These permeable boundaries continued until the Crown established segregated reserves in the 18th and early nineteenth centuries for the *Haudenosaunee* and *Anishinaabe* communities who remained here while granting properties to European settlers.

EuroCanadian Period – A.D. 1783 to Present

York County

Following the American Revolutionary War, the British government decided to reopen the overland trade route from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron, known as the "*Passage de Taronto.*" Consequently, in 1783 the British bought from the native Mississauga a tract of land stretching from Cataraqui (Bay of Quinte) to the Etobicoke Creek at the west end of Toronto. Due to irregularities in the treaty and in order to establish the actual lands negotiated, on September 23, 1787 the Crown further purchased lands from the Mississauga; which is known as the "Toronto Purchase." Additional negotiations in 1805 led to clarification and the lands were finally settled in 1923 by the Williams Commission.

Since 1788 the land north of Lake Ontario formed part of the District of Nassau in the Province of Quebec. Following the creation of the Province of Upper Canada in 1791 Colonel John Graves Simcoe, the first lieutenant-governor, in 1792 renamed it the Home District and formed York County along with eighteen other counties. York County originally included modern day York Region, Peel Region, Halton Region, Toronto, parts of Durham Region and the City of Hamilton. It was divided into two ridings, East and West York and the former included Markham Township. Incidentally, Markham Township was named after William Markham, Archbishop of York and a friend of the Simcoe's.

Ten other townships formed York County and these included, East Gwillimbury, East York, Etobicoke, Georgina, King, North Gwillimbury, North York, Scarborough, Vaughan, Whitchurch and York (Reaman, 20:1971). "Simcoe made every effort to give English names to countries, towns, townships and rivers, in order to impress on the Loyalists that there was a continuing British presence north of the lost American Colonies" (Rayburn 1996). Early land patents were rewards to soldiers in the British fight against the American Colonies. Townships that were further inland, were not a desirable location by the Loyalists and were therefore of secondary importance to the settlement policies of Simcoe. As a result, the prime waterfront townships were quickly occupied by the Loyalists, while other townships were left for the children of Loyalists, "late-Loyalists" and settlers from Europe and the United States to clear.

The townships were partially surveyed in 1793 and 1794 by Abraham Iredell. The first complete survey was begun in 1801 and finished in 1802 by Johann Stegman, an officer in the Hessian Regiment during the American Revolution. The townships were laid out in ten concessions one and a quarter miles apart, running north and south from Yonge Street east to the Pickering Town Line and were divided by six sideroads also one and a quarter miles apart running east and west. Each concession was divided into 200 acre lots, with five concessions between every sideroad. Thus, a lot and concession referred to a 200 acre parcel of land defined by the concession road on its western boundary.

The Constitutional Act of 1791 provided for a reserve of land in each township for the support of the Crown and the Protestant clergy. These reserves were to equal one seventh of the lands granted in each township. The Surveyor-General, D.W. Smith, evolved the Chequered Plan for the location of these

Clergy and Crown Reserves. No doubt, Abraham Iredell's 1793 survey was based on the Chequered Plan. Simcoe wished to maintain Yonge Street as a military road to the north and therefore decided the reserve plan should not include concessions bordering the street. These reserves hindered road improvement as each settler was only responsible for clearing the road fronting his own lot. Access to streams was also blocked. Settlers could lease the reserve lots for a period of 21 years and if the duties of building the house and clearing the road were performed he could then sell his lease and be compensated for his work. In 1828 the Crown Reserves were turned over to King's College (later to become the University of Toronto) and then sold off. Interestingly, the Clergy Reserves were a contributing factor to the Upper Canada Rebellion of 1837.

Settlers arrived in York as early as 1794 and in some cases were squatters who obtained squatters rights at the time of the first survey. Many of the earliest settlers in both townships arrived from the United States, including United Empire Loyalists and Hessian soldiers. Others were attracted by the offer of 200 acre land grants. These grants were on condition that the settler clear five acres, build a house, and open the road fronting the lot. Townships were quickly settled by Scottish, Irish and English immigrants and French *émigré* families from the French Revolution. Many were also from Pennsylvania. These included the Pennsylvania Dutch (more correctly Pennsylvania Deutsch or German), Quakers, Mennonites and Brethren in Christ – known as "Dunkards" or "Tunkers." Many Pennsylvania Dutch family names continue to be prominent throughout the area. Censuses and other records throughout the nineteenth century reveal how extensively these families intermarried, the frequency of land transactions among themselves and how it was common for them as kin to be adjacent landowners over the generations. In 1802 Eli Player noted passage through York of three wagons of "Pennsylvanians" on their way to Markham. Also, Timothy Rogers, a Quaker from Vermont, led a settlement of forty Quaker families into Whitchurch from Vermont, New York and Pennsylvania.

Settlement usually sprung up around waterways, fertile land and timber resources such as the the Oak Ridges Moraine influencing these settlement patterns. To the north and south of this land ridge could be found hamlets and villages. Stretching from Orangeville to Rice Lake, the Oak Ridges Moraine, an extensive area of sandy and gravely hills, forms the watershed between Lake Ontario and Lake Simcoe. The sources of the tributaries of the Humber, Don and Rouge Rivers to the south and the Holland River to the north are found here. These rivers were instrumental in the early development of townships as small communities began either at intersections of main roads or proximal to a stream or river providing a source of power for a mill. Mills will frequently constructed along riversides and facilitaies including blacksmiths, general stores, churches, schools, post offices and taverns were built nearby to serve them.

York County was blessed with an abundance of hardwood forests of maple mixed with beech, cherry, oak basswood, hemlock and pine were in the fertile soils of the highlands while stands of white and red pine were found in the lighter sandy soil. The wet and moist areas supported cedar, black ash, elm, soft maple and spruce. The earliest settlers needed to clear these trees to cultivate their lands and make their homes. The many tributaries of the Rouge and Holland Rivers, including Bruce's Creek, were home to many small sawmills throughout the townships, supplying lumber for local use, the mast and spar industry for the Royal Navy and planks for the roadways. These were soon followed by larger sawmills, grist mills for flour, woollen mills and distilleries.

Agricultural censuses of the mid nineteenth century indicate the wide variety of crops grown by the farmers in the area. These included to a large extent wheat and oats followed by peas, potatoes, carrots and hay. Some families produced maple sugar, cider and also kept bees. Most farms housed livestock that included beef and dairy cattle, horses and pigs. Sheep were not as common. This livestock resulted in high butter production and less cheese, while beef and pork production was much lower. The lots of the time were mostly 100 acres in size thus the census show predominately farmers, later joined by

servants and labourers in the latter part of the century. Their homes were mainly one and a half story frame or log structures. More expensive stone and brick homes followed later in the century.

Scarborough Township

The lands that became Scarborough Township are believed to have been acquired by the British from the native Mississaugas in 1787 negotiations outside of the larger Toronto Purchase. Scarborough was incorporated as a township in 1850, then a borough of Metropolitan Toronto in 1967, a city in 1983 and finally in 1998 it was amalgamated with other municipalities as the City of Toronto. Originally called Glasgow, the township was later named in honour of the Duke of York and the Yorkshire town of Scarborough. The white lakeside cliffs reminded Simcoe's wife Elizabeth of the gray cliffs of the English town.

The township was surveyed by the Surveyor Generals office in 1793-1794 by Abraham Iredell then completed in 1833 by John Galbraith. Scarborough was laid out in nine concessions, four of which are interrupted by the shore of Lake Ontario. These four are labelled A to D while the remaining five are numbered. Each concession is 1 ¼ miles (2 km) apart, running west of the boundary with Pickering Township and the angled lakefront. They were divided by sideroads ½ mile (0.8 km) apart running south and north. Other than the gore lots along the lakefront, and those smaller lots along the east and north boundaries, each concession was divided into 200 acre (81 ha) lots, two between every sideroad, numbered east to west. Thus, a Lot and Concession referred to a 200 acre parcel of land defined by the Lot west of the boundary with Pickering and by the Concession road on its northern side.

By 1796 the first land patents in Scarborough were to British army officers and residents of nearby York. Soon afterwards land grants were made to settlers from the British Isles as well as the United States; some of whom were United Empire Loyalists, and others attracted by the offer of 200 acre land grants. Many of these were Quaker families from Pennsylvania who settled in the subject area and to the north in Markham Township. These grants were on condition that the settler clear five acres, build a house, and open the road fronting the lot.

Lot 4 Concession III

The patent map for the Township of Scarborough indicates this 200 acre lot was patented to John Robert Small. The 1860 Tremaine Map of York County illustrates the lot divided into two 100 acre parcels of land (**Map 3**). The north was in ownership to G. Pierce (Pearce) and the south to J. Taber. No structures are depicted on either property. The 1878 Miles & Co. Atlas of York County illustrates the northern half owned by James Pearce and the southern half owned by Jonathan Tabor (**Map 4**). The property in Pearce's name shows the land along the northern margin as a woodlot, along with two structures and an orchard in the southwest corner of his property. The Little Rouge River runs almost entirely through his half in a north-south direction. The northern portion of Tabor's lot is also shown as a woodlot with the Rouge River running in an east-west direction just south of it. Two structures are also illustrated on Tabor's property, one with an orchard on the north side of the river and another closer to the south-western corner of his land. There are no nineteenth century structures depicted within the current project area.

The 1904 topographic map of Ontario illustrates a wooden structure approximately 180 meters to the east of the current project area (**Map 5**). This same structure can be seen on the 1932 topographic map entitled *The Pleistocene of the Toronto Region* (**Map 6**). This structure is no longer standing in the 1948 topographic map (**Map 7**). An additional structure to the west of the project area approximately 50 meters away is illustrated on the 1932 and 1948 topographic maps, but is not visible on the 1947 aerial photograph (**Map 8**) of the property. There is no record of any twentieth century structures within the current project area.

During the 1980's a manure composting facility was constructed for use by the Toronto Zoo at the location of the current project area. At that time surface soil was removed to construct the berms that surround the site. A clay liner was placed and compacted to prevent ground water infiltration and a gravel surface was added in high traffic areas.

A historic home was relocated to the northern edge of the southern half of Lot 4 Concession 3 from the north half of the same lot. This house belonged to the Pearce family and was built in 1893. It was relocated to this new location, northeast of the current project area, in 1994 to serve as the Rouge Valley Conservation Centre.

1.3 Archaeological Context

The general geography and geology, previous archaeological sites registered in the vicinity and site predictive models (Burgar 2003, Toronto 2011) were reviewed to provide archaeological context for the current study area. In addition a property inspection was conducted on June 27, 2011.

The project area is situated within the footprint of an existing composting facility east of Meadowvale Road on a point of land between the Rouge River to the west and the Little Rouge River to the east. The Rouge River Watershed consists of 336 km^2 of the south-central portion of the Greater Toronto Area. The headwaters of the Rouge River originate in the Towns of Richmond Hill, Markham and Whitchurch-Stouffville, and flow through Markham, Scarborough and Toronto emptying into Lake Ontario.

People have resided within the boundaries of the watershed since the end of the last ice age. In addition, the eastern arm of the overland route known as the Toronto Carrying Place Trail, which linked Lake Ontario to the Upper Great Lakes, was located in this region. The area surrounding the Rouge River have sustained nomadic groups and later on permanent settlements long before the urbanization of the 20th century altered the landscape. A variety of rich ecosystems have existed across the study area for the past 8,000 years. The Rouge River supports a variety of plant species including six that are nationally rare and 92 that are regionally rare. Located within the Carolinian biotic zone, the deciduous forests provide habitats for more species than any other zone in Canada.

The project area is smooth to gently sloping, though steep slopes to the valley lands are located within 200 metres both east and west of the area (**Map 9**) and is situated on Brighton Sandy Loam, a grey-brown podzolic with good drainage.

The database of recorded archaeological sites, held by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC), was examined to identify registered archaeological sites in the vicinity. While no archaeological sites had been previously reported within the study area, one site was located within a one kilometre radius of the study area (**Table 1**).

Table 1 Registered Archaeological Sites within a One Kilometre Radius of the Study Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Site Type	Affiliation	Researcher
AkGt-45	Kirkham's	Residential/Industrial	EuroCanadian	Poulton 1987

Lastly, the TRCA's Archaeological Site Predictive Model (Burgar 2003) (**Map 10**) indicates that the project area would normally be classified as a High Potential Area, and the City of Toronto Predictive Model (Toronto 2011) (**Map 11**) indicates that the project area has archaeological potential. This is mainly due to its close proximity to the Rouge River. Within the Greater Toronto Area's watersheds,

nearly 80% of all Aboriginal archaeological sites have been found within 300 metres of water. However, the study area is situated in an area that demonstrates long term impacts from construction for the existing composting operation. Consequently, it is unlikely that evidence of any previous settlements would remain intact and the project area can be considered as having low archaeological potential.

2.0 PROPERTY INSPECTION

A site visit was conducted on June 27, 2011, in order to document the geography, topography and condition of the study area. Inspection of the project area environs included the entire area currently used for the Toronto Zoo composting facility (**Map 12**).

A meeting with the proponent was held at the site to discuss the existing conditions of the property and to discuss the construction plans. The proposed biogas facility will affect approximately half of the area currently used for composting. Noted during the site visit were the constructed berms surrounding the facility consisting of soil that was removed from within the interior of the facility (**Images 7 and 8**). A hard packed limestone surface was observed throughout (**Images 3 and 8**). In addition is a constructed pond in the northeast corner of the facility, within the confines of the berms, that retains liquid runoff and waste from the composting piles of manure (**Images 5 and 6**).

The local environment and condition of the study area was fully documented (**Images 3 to 8**). All field conditions were recorded photographically with an Olympus Stylus 790 SW 7.1 megapixel digital camera. All field records and photographs are on file with TRCA's Archaeology Resource Management Services. The documentation relating to this project will be permanently curated by TRCA's Archaeological Resource Management Services.

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

TRCA's Archaeology Resource Management Services has completed a Stage 1 archaeological background study to determine the historic context and archaeological potential of the study area for the proposed Biogas facility at the Toronto Zoo.

The objectives of this archaeological assessment have been met in that the geographic and cultural features of both the project area and its surroundings have been fully evaluated. Archival research and a property inspection of the study area has also been completed. These investigations have determined that the study area has little potential to contain buried cultural resources.

The following are the results of this archaeological assessment:

- There is no documented evidence of historic structures within the project area.
- The study area has been subjected to heavy impact due to the original construction of the composting facility. Consequently, the spatial veracity of any potential heritage resources has been severely compromised and would likely have been destroyed due to these heavy disturbances. These disturbances date to the 1980's.
- The study area to be impacted by the Toronto Zoo Biogas Project has low to no archaeological potential.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is therefore recommended that the property assessed in this study (**Map 12**) requires no further archaeological assessment.

Advice on Compliance with Legislation

a) This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and 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 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 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 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 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 Archaeology 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*.

TRCA Archaeology Resource Management Services: (416) 661-6600 ext 5323
City of Toronto Heritage Preservation Services: (416) 392-1975
Programs and Services Branch of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture: (416) 314-7144

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.

Toronto Police: (416) 808-2222)
Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services: (416) 326-8392

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

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Maps

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Appendix A: Images

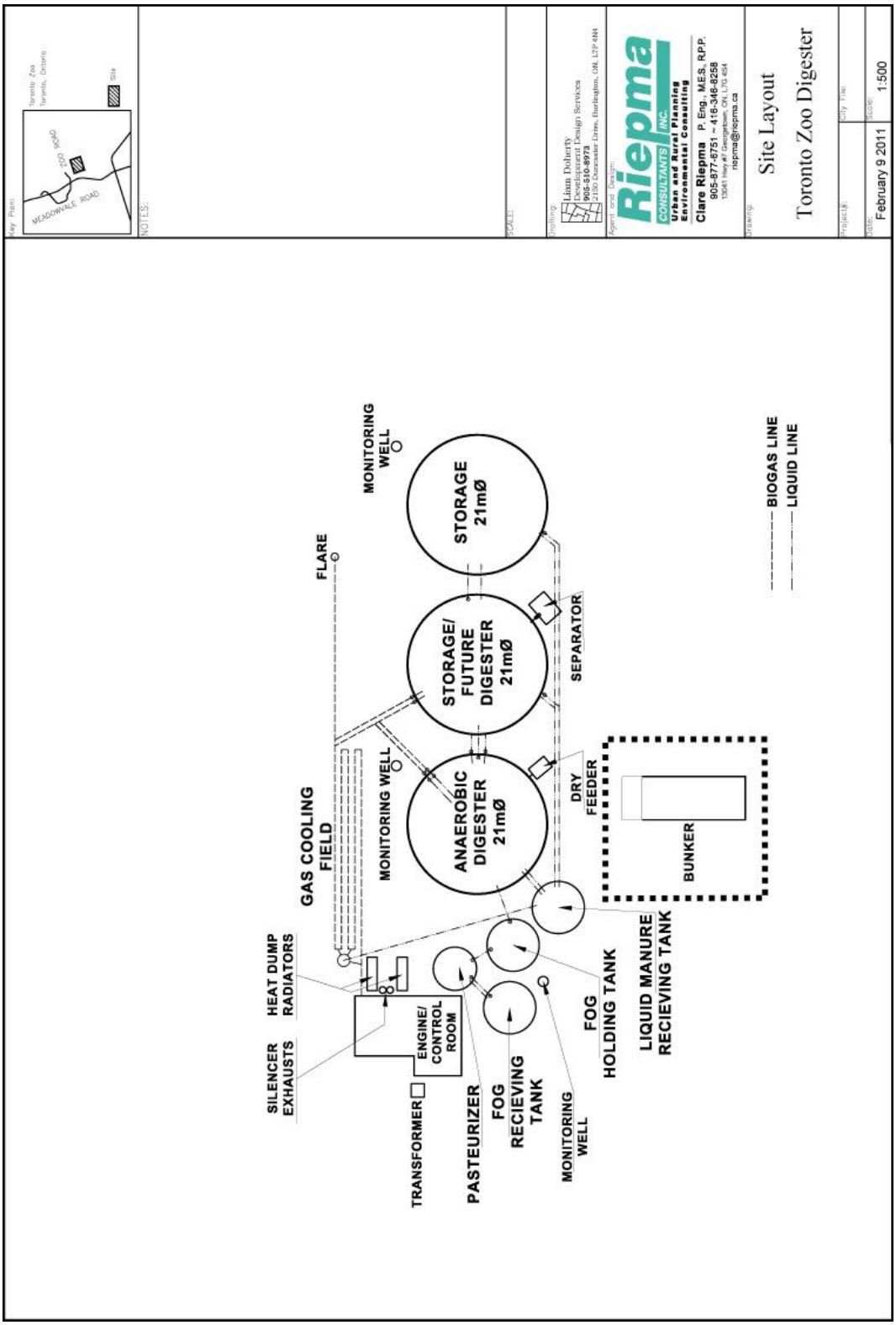


Image 1 Development Plan, note that the "Bunker" has been removed from the final plan

Image 2 Location and direction of photos

Property Inspection

Image 3 Compacted gravel surface

Image 4 Compost piles, facing south from top of berm

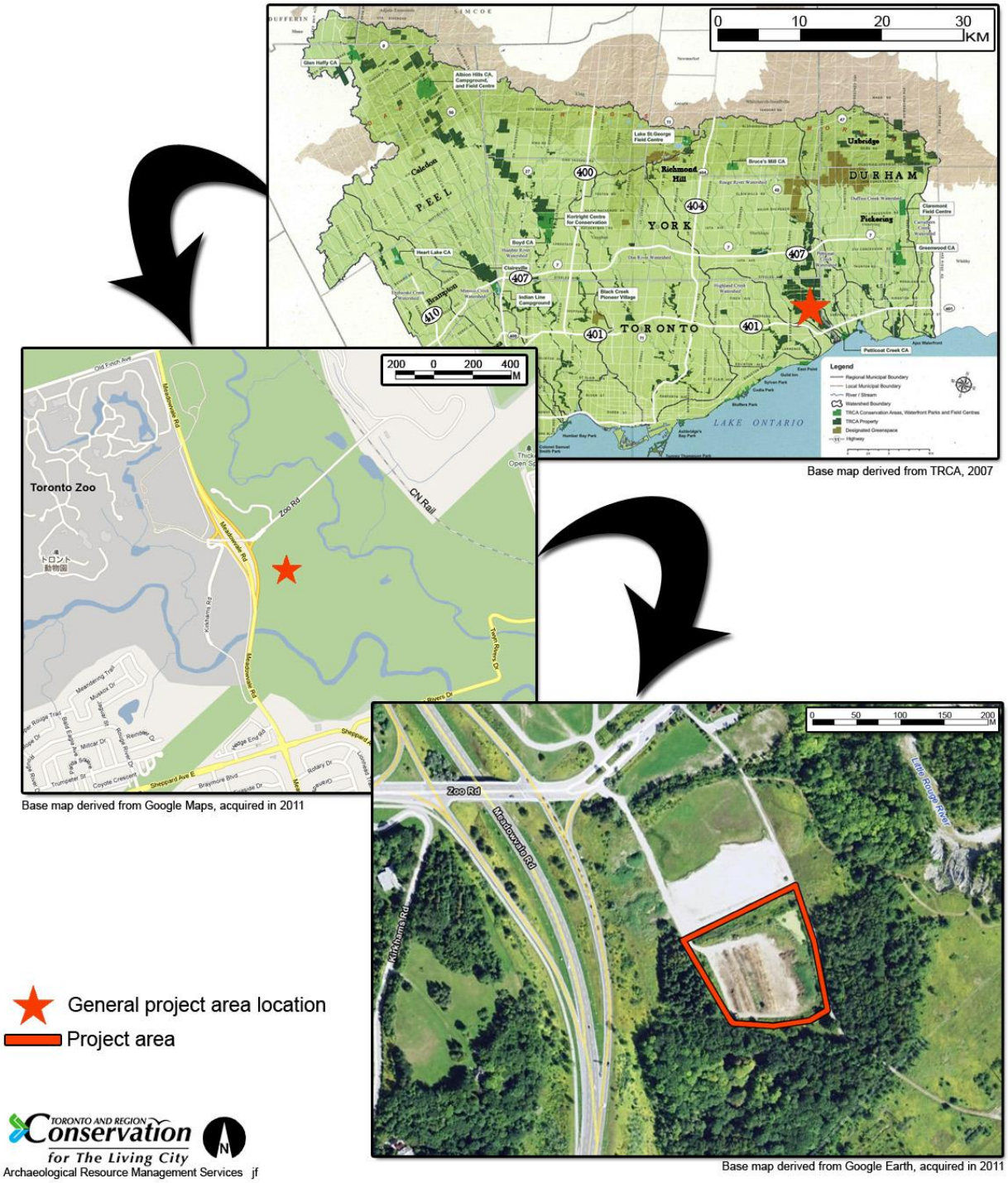
Image 5 Liquid runoff from compost

Image 6 Liquid runoff containment pond

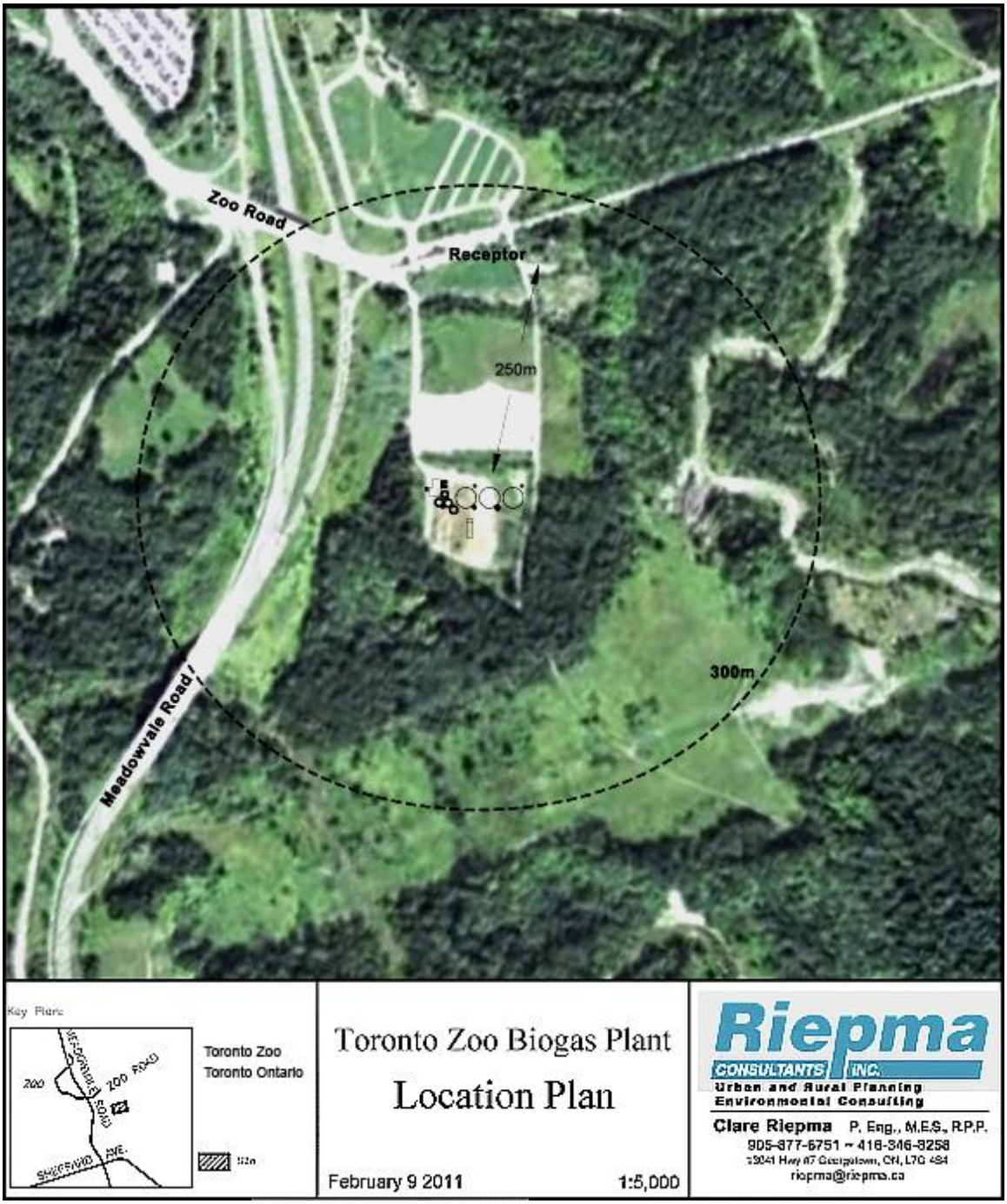
Image 7 Environs - east margin, note berm on left

Image 8 Environs - south margin, note berm on right

Appendix B: Maps



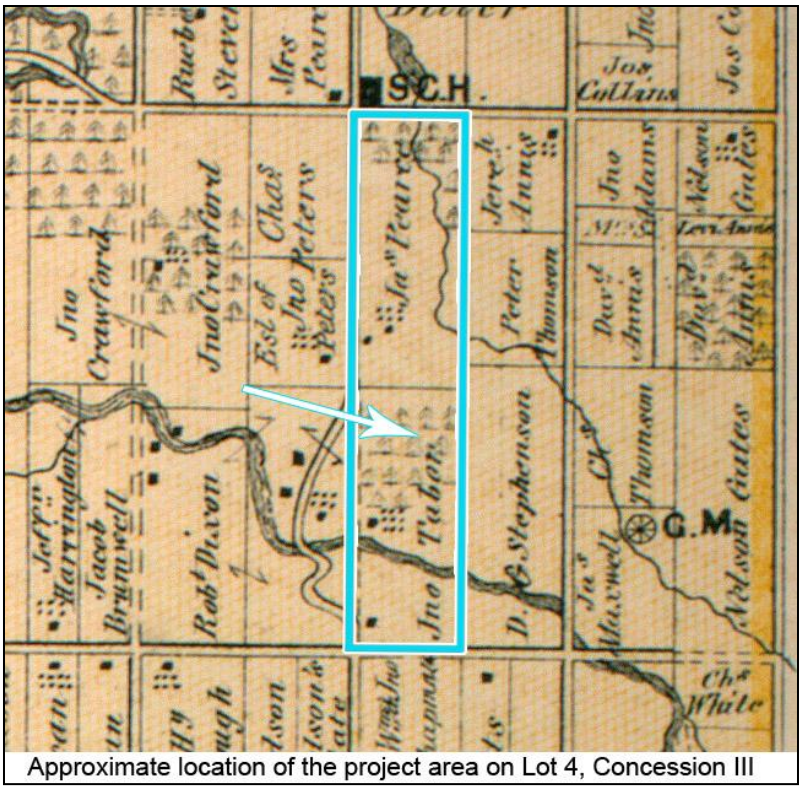
Map 1 Project Area



Map 2 Location of Toronto Zoo Biogas Plant

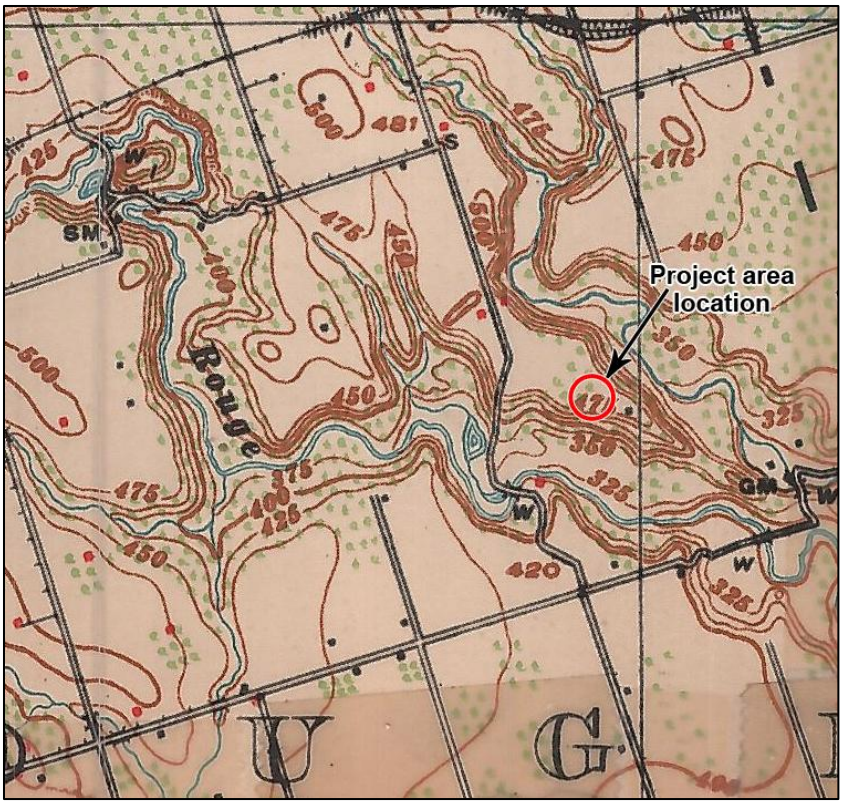
Approximate location of the project area on Lot 4, Concession III

Map 3 Detail of 1860 Tremaine Map - York County

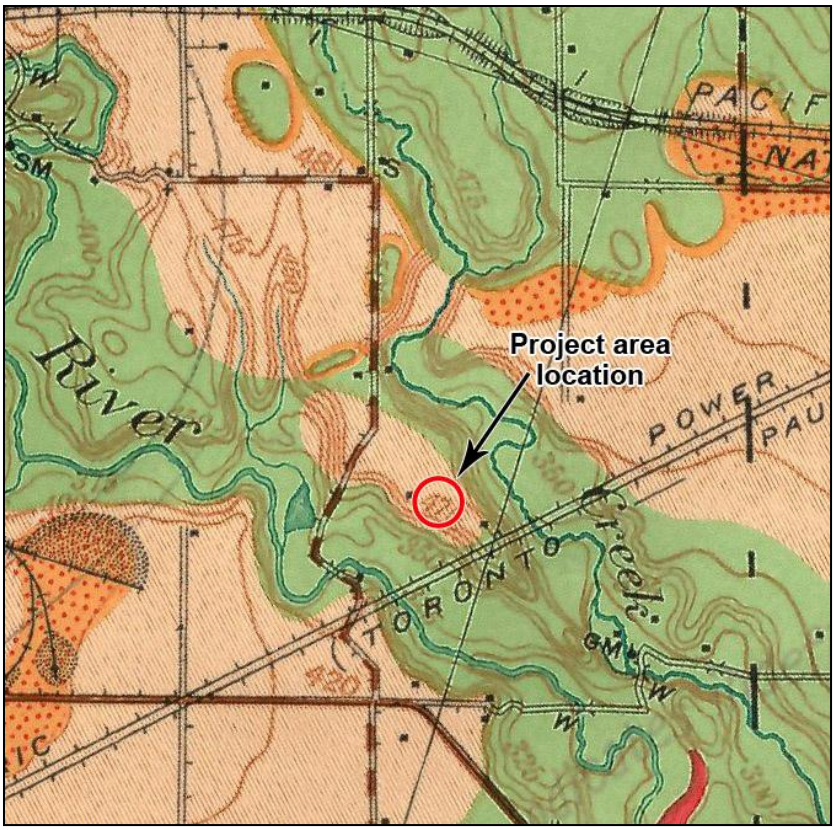


Approximate location of the project area on Lot 4, Concession III

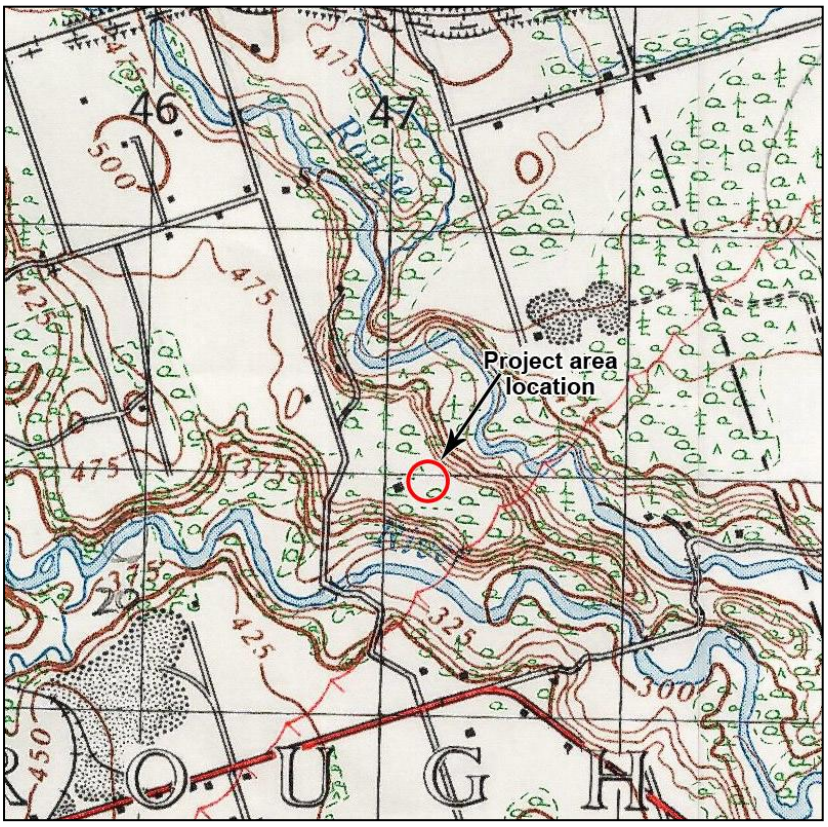
Map 4 Detail of 1878 Miles & Co. Map - York County



Map 5 Detail of 1904 Topographic Map of Ontario

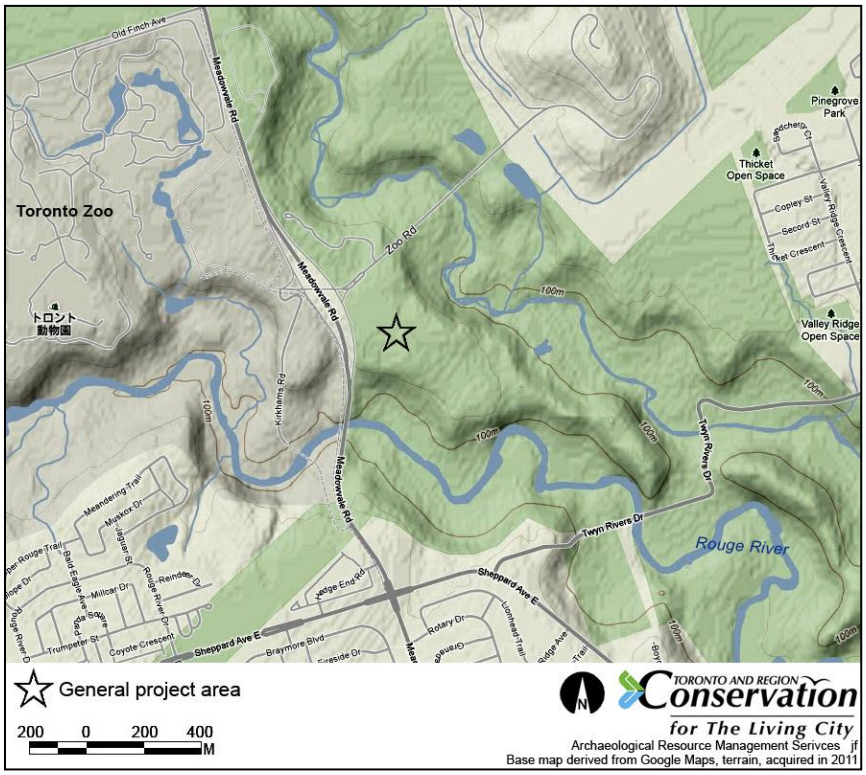


Map 6 Detail of 1932 Topographic Map of Ontario

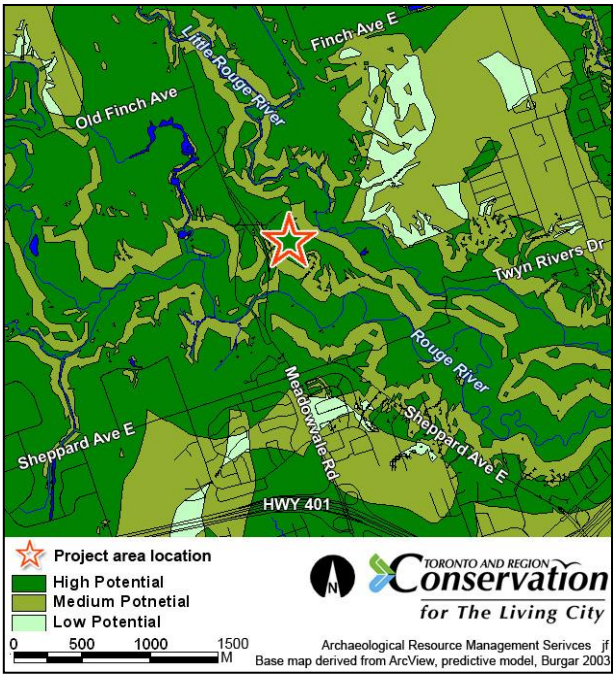


Map 7 Detail of 1948 Topographic Map

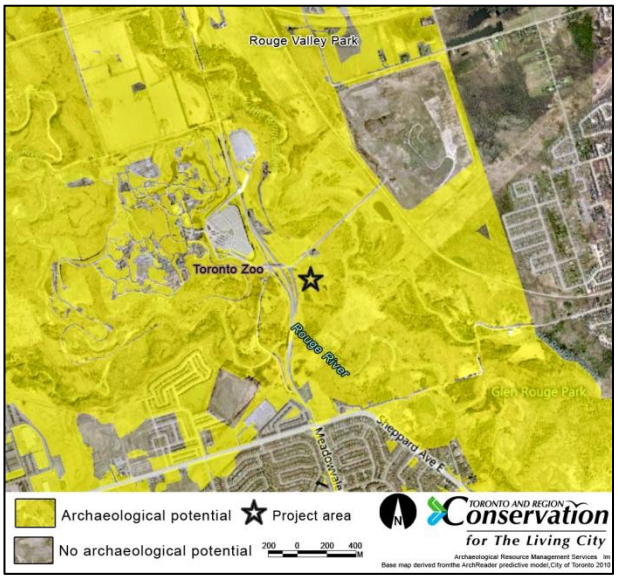
Map 8 Detail of 1947 Aerial Photo of Scarborough



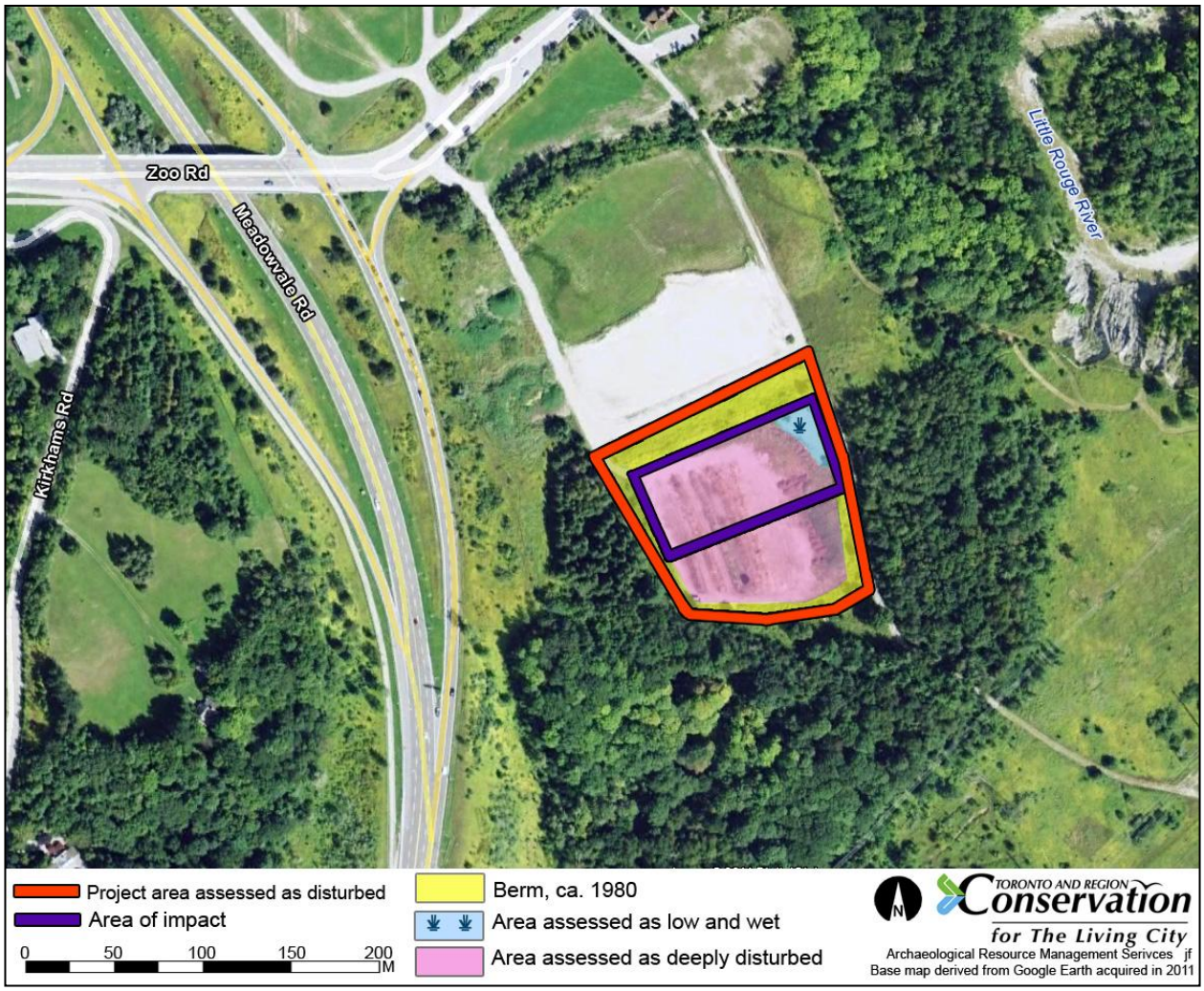
Map 9 Local Topography



Map 10 Archaeological Potential Model (Burgar 2003)



Map 11 Archaeological Potential Model (Toronto 2011)



Map 12 Results of Property Inspection

Appendix C: Document Inventory

Photo Log:

Date	Photo Number	Description
June 27/2011	P4181461	hard packed gravel surface, facing south
	P4181462	compost piles, facing east
	P4181463	project area, facing south from top of berm
	P4181464	project area, facing south from top of berm
	P4181465	project area, facing southeast towards compost & berm
	P4181466	liquid runoff from compost
	P4181467	containment pond with liquid from compost
	P4181468	berm on east side of project area
	P4181469	project area facing east
	P4181470	project area facing north

Field Notes:

Date	Page(s)	Description
June 27/2011	3.120 - 3.121	Property Inspection (P338-023-2011)

Field Maps:

Date	Location	Description
June 27/2011	3.120	Photo Locations