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Appendix H

Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions

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Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions

Warden Avenue and Kennedy Road Municipal Class Environmental Assessment

City of Markham Regional Municipality of York, Ontario

Draft Report

Prepared for:

RJ Burnside & Associates Limited
292 Speedvale Avenue West, Unit 20
Guelph, ON N1H 1C4

Archaeological Services Inc. File: 21CH-073

January 2022 (Updated April 2022)



Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited, on behalf of the Regional Municipality of York, to conduct a Cultural Heritage Report as part of the Warden Avenue and Kennedy Road Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Studies. The Environmental Assessment involves proposed road improvements for Warden Avenue and Kennedy Road from Major Mackenzie Drive to Elgin Mills Road in the City of Markham. The Warden Avenue study area consists of the roadway right-of-way from approximately 65 metres south of Major Mackenzie Drive to Elgin Mills Road. The Kennedy Road study area consists of the roadway right-of-way from Major Mackenzie Drive to approximately 120 metres north of Elgin Mills Road. The Warden Avenue and Kennedy Road study areas are generally bounded by a mixture of residential, agricultural, and recreational properties.

The purpose of this report is to describe the existing conditions of the study areas and present an inventory of known and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. This draft submission includes the Existing Conditions component of the assessment and will be updated to include a preliminary impact assessment when preliminary designs are available for review.

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, indicate the Warden Avenue and Kennedy Road study areas both had a rural land use history dating back to the early nineteenth century. A review of federal, provincial, and municipal registers, inventories, and databases revealed that there are five previously identified features of cultural heritage value within the Warden Avenue study area. One additional feature was identified during the fieldwork. A review of federal, provincial, and municipal registers, inventories, and databases revealed that there are 16 previously identified features of cultural heritage value within the Kennedy Road study area. No additional properties were identified during background research or field review within the Kennedy Road study area.



Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Construction activities and staging should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid unintended negative impacts to identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. Avoidance measures may include, but are not limited to: erecting temporary fencing, establishing buffer zones, issuing instructions to construction crews to avoid identified cultural heritage resources, etc.
2. Once a preferred alternative or detailed designs of the proposed work are available, this report will be updated with a confirmation of impacts of the undertaking on the cultural heritage resources identified within the study area and will recommend appropriate mitigation measures. Mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to, completing a property-specific heritage impact assessment or documentation report, or employing suitable measures such as landscaping, buffering or other forms of mitigation, where appropriate. In this regard, provincial guidelines should be consulted for advice and further heritage assessment work should be undertaken as necessary.
3. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.
4. The existing conditions report should be submitted to heritage staff at the City of Markham and the Heritage Markham Committee for review and comment. Once the report is updated with the preliminary impact assessment of the preferred alternative, the report should be submitted to the City of Markham and the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries for review and comment, and any other local heritage stakeholders that may have an interest in this project. The final report should be submitted to the City of Markham for their records.



Report Accessibility Features

This report has been formatted to meet the Information and Communications Standards under the *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act, 2005* (A.O.D.A.). Features of this report which enhance accessibility include: headings, font size and colour, alternative text provided for images, and the use of periods within acronyms. Given this is a technical report, there may be instances where additional accommodation is required in order for readers to access the report's information. If additional accommodation is required, please contact Annie Veilleux, Manager of the Cultural Heritage Division at Archaeological Services Inc., by email at aveilleux@asiheritage.ca or by phone 416-966-1069 ext. 255.



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Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, Assistant Manager - Cultural Heritage Division

The Senior Project Manager for this Cultural Heritage Report is **Lindsay Graves** (M.A., Heritage Conservation), Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist and the Environmental Assessment Coordinator for the Cultural Heritage Division. She was responsible for: overall project scoping and approach; development and confirmation of technical findings and study recommendations; application of relevant standards, guidelines and regulations; and implementation of quality control procedures. Lindsay is academically trained in the fields of heritage conservation, cultural anthropology, archaeology, and collections management and has over 15 years of experience in the field of cultural heritage resource management. This work has focused on the assessment, evaluation, and protection of above ground cultural heritage resources. Lindsay has extensive experience undertaking archival research, heritage survey work, heritage evaluation and heritage impact assessment. She has also contributed to cultural heritage landscape studies and heritage conservation plans, led heritage commemoration and interpretive programs, and worked collaboratively with multidisciplinary teams to sensitively plan interventions at historic sites/places. In addition, she is a leader in the completion of heritage studies required to fulfill Class Environmental Assessment processes and has served as Project Manager for over 100 heritage assessments during her time at A.S.I. Lindsay is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals.

Laura Wickett, B.A. (Hon.), Dipl. Heritage Conservation

Cultural Heritage Analyst, Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division

The Project Manager for this Cultural Heritage Report is **Laura Wickett** (B.A. (Hon.), Diploma Heritage Conservation), who is a Cultural Heritage Analyst and Project Manager within the Cultural Heritage Division. She was responsible for day-to-day management activities, including scoping and conducting research



activities and drafting of study findings and recommendations. Trained in the theoretical and technical aspects of heritage conservation, Laura has five years' experience working in the field of cultural heritage resource management. She began working in A.S.I.'s Cultural Heritage Division as a Cultural Heritage Technician in 2017, providing support for a range of cultural heritage assessment reports, including Cultural Heritage Resource Assessments, Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports, Heritage Impact Assessments, and Secondary Plan assessments. She has also contributed to Heritage Conservation District studies, Cultural Heritage Landscape inventories and Heritage Register reviews.

**Kirstyn Allam, B.A. (Hon), Advanced Dipl. in Applied Museum Studies
Cultural Heritage Technician, Technical Writer and Researcher - Cultural
Heritage Division**

The Cultural Heritage Technician for this project is **Kirstyn Allam** (B.A. (Hon.), Advanced Diploma in Applied Museum Studies), who is a Cultural Heritage Technician and Technical Writer and Researcher within the Cultural Heritage Division. She was responsible for preparing and contributing to research and technical reporting. Kirstyn Allam's education and experience in cultural heritage, historical research, archaeology, and collections management has provided her with a deep knowledge and strong understanding of the issues facing the cultural heritage industry and best practices in the field. Kirstyn has experience in heritage conservation principles and practices in cultural resource management, including three years' experience as a member of the Heritage Whitby Advisory Committee. Kirstyn also has experience being involved with Stage 1-4 archaeological excavations in the Province of Ontario.



Glossary

Built Heritage Resource (B.H.R.)

Definition: "...a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property's cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community. built heritage resources are located on property that may be designated under Parts IV or V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or that may be included on local, provincial, federal and/or international registers" (Government of Ontario, 2020, p. 41).

Cultural Heritage Landscape (C.H.L.)

Definition: "...a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Cultural heritage landscapes may be properties that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or have been included on federal and/or international registers, and/or protected through official plan, zoning by-law, or other land use planning mechanisms" (Government of Ontario, 2020, p. 42).

Cultural Heritage Resource

Definition: Includes above-ground resources such as built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes, and built or natural features below-ground including archaeological resources (Government of Ontario, 2020).

Known Cultural Heritage Resource

Definition: A known cultural heritage resource is a property that has recognized cultural heritage value or interest. This can include a property listed on a Municipal Heritage Register, designated under Part IV or V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or protected by a heritage agreement, covenant or easement, protected by the *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act* or the *Heritage Lighthouse*



Protection Act, identified as a Federal Heritage Building, or located within a U.N.E.S.C.O. World Heritage Site (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 2016a).

Impact

Definition: Includes negative and positive, direct and indirect effects to an identified cultural heritage resource. Direct impacts include destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features and/or unsympathetic or incompatible alterations to an identified resource. Indirect impacts include, but are not limited to, creation of shadows, isolation of heritage attributes, direct or indirect obstruction of significant views, change in land use, land disturbances (Ministry of Tourism and Culture, 2006). Indirect impacts also include potential vibration impacts (See Section 2.5 for complete definition and discussion of potential impacts).

Mitigation

Definition: Mitigation is the process of lessening or negating anticipated adverse impacts to cultural heritage resources and may include, but are not limited to, such actions as avoidance, monitoring, protection, relocation, remedial landscaping, and documentation of the cultural heritage landscape and/or built heritage resource if to be demolished or relocated (M. H. S. T. C. I., 2006).

Potential Cultural Heritage Resource

Definition: A potential cultural heritage resource is a property that has the potential for cultural heritage value or interest. This can include properties/project area that contain a parcel of land that is the subject of a commemorative or interpretive plaque, is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery, is in a Canadian Heritage River Watershed, or contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 2016a).

Significant

Definition: With regard to cultural heritage and archaeology resources, significant means “resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest



are established by the Province under the authority of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation” (Government of Ontario, 2020, p. 51).

Vibration Zone of Influence

Definition: Area within a 50 metre buffer of construction-related activities in which there is potential to affect an identified cultural heritage resource. A 50 metre buffer is applied in the absence of a project-specific defined vibration zone of influence based on existing secondary source literature and direction provided from the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (Carman et al., 2012; Crispino & D’Apuzzo, 2001; P. Ellis, 1987; Rainer, 1982; Wiss, 1981). This buffer accommodates the additional threat from collisions with heavy machinery or subsidence (Randl, 2001).



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1.0 Introduction

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited, on behalf of the Regional Municipality of York, to conduct a Cultural Heritage Report as part of the Warden Avenue and Kennedy Road Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Studies. The purpose of this report is to describe the existing conditions of the study areas and present an inventory of known and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. This draft submission includes the Existing Conditions component of the assessment and will be updated to include a preliminary impact assessment when preliminary designs are available for review.

1.1 Project Overview

The Warden Avenue and Kennedy Road Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Studies involve the proposed road improvements for Warden Avenue and Kennedy Road from Major Mackenzie Drive to Elgin Mills Road in the City of Markham. The *Transportation Master Plan* (York Region, 2016) identified improvements to Warden Avenue and Kennedy Road which included widening both roads to four lanes and constructing the roadway to an urban arterial standard. The Warden Avenue study area consists of the roadway right-of-way from approximately 65 metres south of Major Mackenzie Drive to Elgin Mills Road. The Kennedy Road study area also consists of the roadway right-of-way from Major Mackenzie Drive to approximately 120 metres north of Elgin Mills Road. The Warden Avenue and Kennedy Road study areas are generally bounded by a mixture of residential, agricultural, and recreational properties.

1.2 Description of Study Area

Separate study areas have been defined for the Warden Avenue corridor and the Kennedy Road corridor. This Cultural Heritage Report will focus on the project study areas with an additional 50 metre buffer (Figure 1). The project study areas have been defined as inclusive of those lands that may contain built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes that may be subject to direct or indirect



impacts as a result of the proposed undertaking. Properties within the study areas are located in the City of Markham.

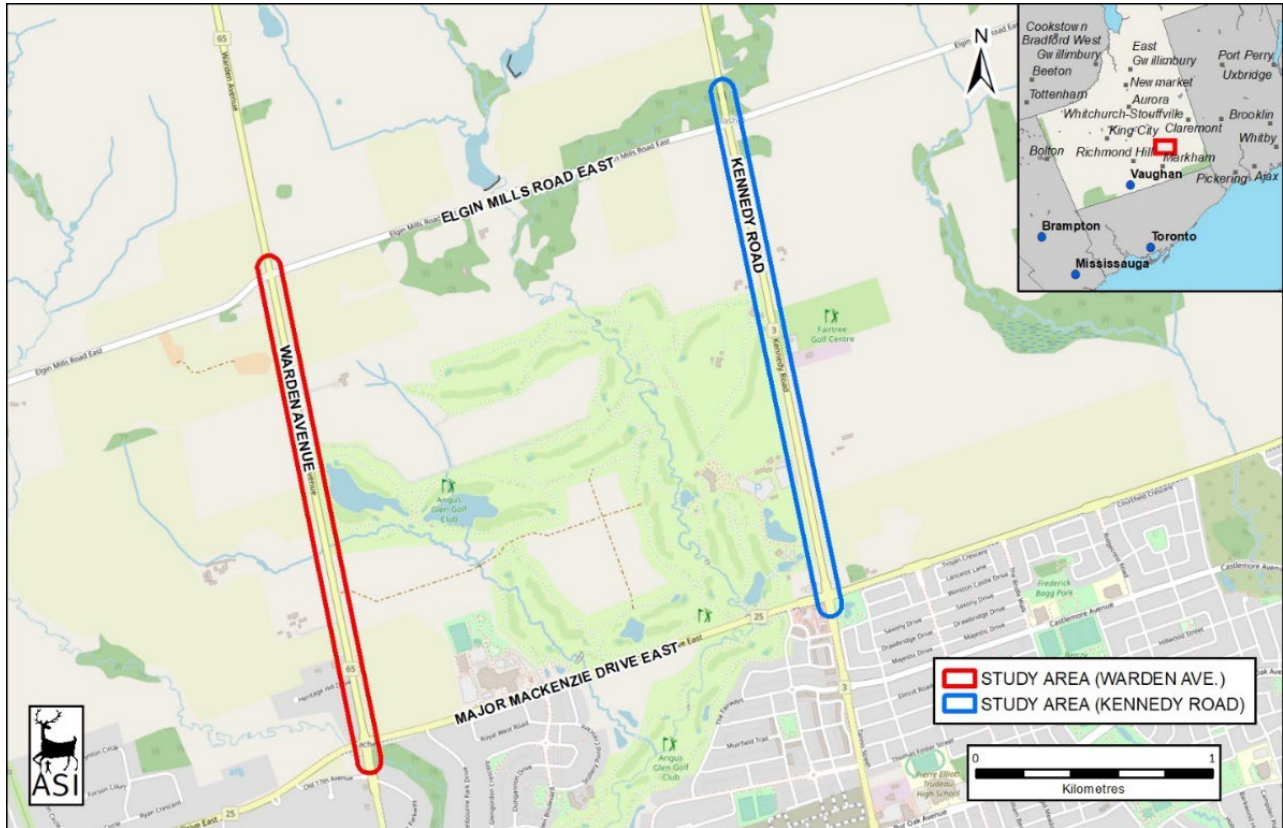


Figure 1: Location of the study areas (Base Map: ©OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike License (C.C.-By-S.A.))

2.0 Methodology

The following sections provide a summary of regulatory requirements and municipal and regional heritage policies that guide this cultural heritage assessment. In addition, an overview of the process undertaken to identify known and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes is provided, along with a description of how the preliminary impact assessment will be undertaken.

2.1 Regulatory Requirements

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (O.H.A.) (Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. c. O.18, 1990 [as Amended in 2021], 1990) is the primary piece of legislation that determines policies, priorities and programs for the conservation of Ontario’s heritage. There are many other provincial acts, regulations and policies governing land use planning and resource development that support heritage conservation, including:

- The *Planning Act* (Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13, 1990), which states that “conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest” (cultural heritage resources) is a “matter of provincial interest”. The *Provincial Policy Statement* (Government of Ontario, 2020), issued under the *Planning Act*, links heritage conservation to long-term economic prosperity and requires municipalities and the Crown to conserve significant cultural heritage resources.
- The *Environmental Assessment Act* (Environmental Assessment Act, R.S.O., 1990), which defines “environment” to include cultural conditions that influence the life of humans or a community. Cultural heritage resources, which includes archaeological resources, built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes, are important components of those cultural conditions.



The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (herein after “The Ministry”) is charged under Section 2.0 of the O.H.A. with the responsibility to determine policies, priorities, and programs for the conservation, protection, and preservation of the heritage of Ontario. The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (now administered by M.H.S.T.C.I.) published *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 2010) (hereinafter “*Standards and Guidelines*”). These *Standards and Guidelines* apply to properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have “cultural heritage value or interest” (C.H.V.I.). The *Standards and Guidelines* provide a series of guidelines that apply to provincial heritage properties in the areas of identification and evaluation; protection; maintenance; use; and disposal. For the purpose of this report, the *Standards and Guidelines* provide points of reference to aid in determining potential heritage significance in identification of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. While not directly applicable for use in properties not under provincial ownership, the *Standards and Guidelines* are regarded as best practice for guiding heritage assessments and ensure that additional identification and mitigation measures are considered.

Similarly, the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* (Ministry of Culture, 2006) provides a guide to evaluate heritage properties. To conserve a built heritage resource or cultural heritage landscape, the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* states that a municipality or approval authority may require a heritage impact assessment and/or a conservation plan to guide the approval, modification, or denial of a proposed development.

2.2 Municipal/Regional Heritage Policies

The study area is located within the City of Markham, in the Regional Municipality of York. Policies relating to cultural heritage resources were reviewed from the following sources:

- *City of Markham Official Plan* (City of Markham, 2014a)



- *North Markham Urban Design Guidelines* (The Planning Partnership, 2018)
- *Future Urban Area Conceptual Master Plan – Volume 1: Community Structure Plan and Key Policy Direction* (City of Markham, 2017)
- The Regional Municipality of York's *Official Plan* (2019)
- The Regional Municipality of York's *Transportation Master Plan* (2016)

2.3 Identification of Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

This Cultural Heritage Report follows guidelines presented in the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* (Ministry of Culture, 2006) and *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 2016a). The objective of this report is to present an inventory of known and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes, and to provide a preliminary understanding of known and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes located within areas anticipated to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed project.

In the course of the cultural heritage assessment process, all potentially affected built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes are subject to identification and inventory. Generally, when conducting an identification of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within a study area, three stages of research and data collection are undertaken to appropriately establish the potential for and existence of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes in a geographic area: background research and desktop data collection; field review; and identification.

Background historical research, which includes consultation of primary and secondary source research and historical mapping, is undertaken to identify early settlement patterns and broad agents or themes of change in a study area. This stage in the data collection process enables the researcher to determine the presence of sensitive heritage areas that correspond to nineteenth- and



twentieth-century settlement and development patterns. To augment data collected during this stage of the research process, federal, provincial, and municipal databases and/or agencies are consulted to obtain information about specific properties that have been previously identified and/or designated as having cultural heritage value. Typically, resources identified during these stages of the research process are reflective of particular architectural styles or construction methods, associated with an important person, place, or event, and contribute to the contextual facets of a particular place, neighbourhood, or intersection.

A field review is then undertaken to confirm the location and condition of previously identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. The field review is also used to identify potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes that have not been previously identified on federal, provincial, or municipal databases or through other appropriate agency data sources.

During the cultural heritage assessment process, a property is identified as a potential built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscape based on research, the Ministry screening tool, and professional expertise and best practice. In addition, use of a 40-year-old benchmark is a guiding principle when conducting a preliminary identification of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. While identification of a resource that is 40 years old or older does not confer outright heritage significance, this benchmark provides a means to collect information about resources that may retain heritage value. Similarly, if a resource is slightly younger than 40 years old, this does not preclude the resource from having cultural heritage value or interest.

2.4 Background Information Review

To make an identification of previously identified known or potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within the study area, the



following sections present the resources were consulted as part of this Cultural Heritage Report.

2.4.1 Review of Existing Heritage Inventories

A number of resources were consulted in order to identify previously identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within the study area. These resources, reviewed on 14, 21, and 22 December 2021, include:

- The City of Markham's *Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (n.d.b);
- The *Ontario Heritage Act Register* (Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.b);
- The *Places of Worship Inventory* (Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.c);
- The inventory of Ontario Heritage Trust easements (Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.a);
- The Ontario Heritage Trust's *An Inventory of Provincial Plaques Across Ontario*: a PDF of Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques and their locations (Ontario Heritage Trust, 2018);
- Inventory of known cemeteries/burial sites in the Ontario Genealogical Society's online databases (Ontario Genealogical Society, n.d.);
- Canada's Historic Places website: available online, the searchable register provides information on historic places recognized for their heritage value at the local, provincial, territorial, and national levels (Parks Canada, n.d.a);
- Directory of Federal Heritage Designations: a searchable on-line database that identifies National Historic Sites, National Historic Events, National Historic People, Heritage Railway Stations, Federal Heritage Buildings, and Heritage Lighthouses (Parks Canada, n.d.b);
- Canadian Heritage River System: a national river conservation program that promotes, protects and enhances the best examples of Canada's river heritage (Canadian Heritage Rivers Board and Technical Planning Committee, n.d.); and,

- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (U.N.E.S.C.O.) World Heritage Sites (UNESCO World Heritage Centre, n.d.).

2.4.2 Review of Previous Heritage Reporting

Additional cultural heritage studies undertaken within parts of the study area were also reviewed. These include:

- *Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes – Existing Conditions Report – Elgin Mills Road Corridor Improvements Municipal Class Environmental Assessment City of Markham, Region of York, Ontario* (ASI, 2020)
- *Memorandum to Heritage Markham Committee - Heritage Building Evaluations North Markham Planning District (Future Urban Area) Heritage Building Evaluations* (City of Markham, 2018a)
- *Memorandum to Heritage Markham Committee - Heritage Building Evaluations Part 2 North Markham Planning District (Future Urban Area) Heritage Building Evaluations* (City of Markham, 2018b)
- *Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Report for 4638 Major Mackenzie Drive East, Markham, Ontario* (This Land Archaeology Inc., 2019)

2.4.3 Stakeholder Data Collection

The following individuals, groups, and/or organizations were contacted to gather information on known and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes, active and inactive cemeteries, and areas of identified Indigenous interest within the study area:

- Peter Wokral, Senior Heritage Planner, City of Markham (email communication 14 December 2021). Email correspondence confirmed the location of previously identified cultural heritage resources and provided additional cultural heritage resources for consideration.



- The Ministry (email communication 14 and 29 December 2021). Email correspondence confirmed that there are no additional previously identified heritage resources or concerns regarding the study area.
- The Ontario Heritage Trust (email communication 14 December 2021 and follow-up on 12 January 2022). A response indicated that there are no conservation easements or Trust-owned properties are located within either study area.

2.5 Preliminary Impact Assessment Methodology

To assess the potential impacts of the undertaking, identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes are considered against a range of possible negative impacts, based on the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit InfoSheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* (Ministry of Tourism and Culture, 2006). These include:

Direct impacts:

- Destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features; and
- Alteration that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance.

Indirect impacts:

- Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the viability of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden;
- Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context or a significant relationship;
- Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas within, from, or of built and natural features;



- A change in land use such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces; and
- Land disturbances such as a change in grade that alters soils, and drainage patterns that adversely affect an archaeological resource.

Indirect impacts from construction-related vibration have the potential to negatively affect built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes depending on the type of construction methods and machinery selected for the project and proximity and composition of the identified resources. Potential vibration impacts are defined as having potential to affect an identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes where work is taking place within 50 metre of features on the property. A 50 metre buffer is applied in the absence of a project-specific defined vibration zone of influence based on existing secondary source literature and direction provided from the M.H.S.T.C.I. (Carman et al., 2012; Crispino & D'Apuzzo, 2001; P. Ellis, 1987; Rainer, 1982; Wiss, 1981). This buffer accommodates any additional or potential threat from collisions with heavy machinery or subsidence (Randl, 2001).

Several additional factors are also considered when evaluating potential impacts on identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. These are outlined in a document set out by the Ministry of Culture and Communications (now Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries) and the Ministry of the Environment (now Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks) entitled *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (1992) and include:

- Magnitude: the amount of physical alteration or destruction which can be expected;
- Severity: the irreversibility or reversibility of an impact;
- Duration: the length of time an adverse impact persists;
- Frequency: the number of times an impact can be expected;



- Range: the spatial distribution, widespread or site specific, of an adverse impact; and
- Diversity: the number of different kinds of activities to affect a heritage resource.

The proposed undertaking should endeavor to avoid adversely affecting known and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes and interventions should be managed in such a way that identified significant cultural heritage resources are conserved. When the nature of the undertaking is such that adverse impacts are unavoidable, it may be necessary to implement alternative approaches or mitigation strategies that alleviate the negative effects on identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. Mitigation is the process of lessening or negating anticipated adverse impacts to cultural heritage resources and may include, but are not limited to, such actions as avoidance, monitoring, protection, relocation, remedial landscaping, and documentation of the built heritage resource or cultural heritage landscape if to be demolished or relocated.

Various works associated with infrastructure improvements have the potential to affect built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes in a variety of ways, and as such, appropriate mitigation measures for the undertaking need to be considered.

3.0 Summary of Historical Development Within the Study Area

This section provides a brief summary of historical research. A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study areas, including a general description of physiography, Indigenous land use, and Euro-Canadian settlement.



3.1 Physiography

The two study areas are situated within the Peel Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario. The Peel Plain is a level-to-undulating area of clay soil which covers an area of approximately 77,700 hectares across the central portions of the Regional Municipalities of York, Peel, and Halton. The Peel Plain has a general elevation of between 500 and 750 feet above sea level with a gradual uniform slope towards Lake Ontario. The Peel Plain is sectioned by the Credit, Humber, Don, and Rouge Rivers with deep valleys as well as a number of other streams such as the Bronte, Oakville, and Etobicoke Creeks. These valleys are in places bordered by trains of sandy alluvium. The region is devoid of large undrained depressions, swamps, and bogs though nevertheless the dominant soil possesses imperfect drainage (Chapman & Putnam, 1984). The two study areas' physiography, soil type, and location in the vicinity of the Rouge River watershed, specifically the Berczy Creek and Bruce Creek branches, influenced early settlement and its transformation into agricultural lands.

3.2 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years ago, or 11,000 Before the Common Era (B.C.E.) (Ferris, 2013).¹ During the Paleo period (c. 11,000 B.C.E. to 9,000 B.C.E.), groups tended to be small, nomadic, and non-stratified. The population relied on hunting, fishing, and gathering for sustenance, though their lives went far beyond subsistence strategies to include cultural practices including but not limited to art and astronomy. Fluted points, beaked scrapers, and gravers are among the most important artifacts to have been found at various sites throughout southern Ontario, and particularly along the shorelines of former

¹ While many types of information can inform the precontact settlement of Ontario, such as oral traditions and histories, this summary provides information drawn from archaeological research conducted in southern Ontario over the last century.



glacial lakes. Given the low regional population levels at this time, evidence concerning Paleo-Indian period groups is very limited (C. J. Ellis & Deller, 1990).

Moving into the Archaic period (c. 9,000 B.C.E. to 1,000 B.C.E.), many of the same roles and responsibilities continued as they had for millennia, with groups generally remaining small, nomadic, and non-hierarchical. The seasons dictated the size of groups (with a general tendency to congregate in the spring/summer and disperse in the fall/winter), as well as their various sustenance activities, including fishing, foraging, trapping, and food storage and preparation. There were extensive trade networks which involved the exchange of both raw materials and finished objects such as polished or ground stone tools, beads, and notched or stemmed projectile points. Furthermore, mortuary ceremonialism was evident, meaning that there were burial practices and traditions associated with a group member's death (C. J. Ellis et al., 2009; C. J. Ellis & Deller, 1990).

The Woodland period (c. 1,000 B.C.E. to 1650 C.E.) saw several trends and aspects of life remain consistent with previous generations. Among the more notable changes, however, was the introduction of pottery, the establishment of larger occupations and territorial settlements, incipient horticulture, more stratified societies, and more elaborate burials. Later in this period, settlement patterns, foods, and the socio-political system continued to change. A major shift to agriculture occurred in some regions, and the ability to grow vegetables and legumes such as corn, beans, and squash ensured long-term settlement occupation and less dependence upon hunting and fishing. This development contributed to population growth as well as the emergence of permanent villages and special purpose sites supporting those villages. Furthermore, the socio-political system shifted from one which was strongly kinship based to one that involved tribal differentiation as well as political alliances across and between regions (Birch & Williamson, 2013; Dodd et al., 1990; C. J. Ellis & Deller, 1990; Williamson, 1990).

The arrival of European trade goods in the sixteenth century, Europeans themselves in the seventeenth century, and increasing settlement efforts in the



eighteenth century all significantly impacted traditional ways of life in Southern Ontario. Over time, war and disease contributed to death, dispersion, and displacement of many Indigenous peoples across the region. The Euro-Canadian population grew in both numbers and power through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and treaties between colonial administrators and First Nations representatives began to be negotiated.

The study areas are within the Johnson-Butler Purchases and in the traditional territory of the Michi Saagiig and Chippewa Nations, collectively known as the Williams Treaties First Nations, including the Mississaugas of Alderville First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation and the Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation, Georgina Island First Nation and the Rama First Nation (Williams Treaties First Nations, 2017).

The purpose of the Johnson-Butler Purchases of 1787/1788 was to acquire from the Mississaugas the Carrying Place Trail and lands along the north shore of Lake Ontario from the Trent River to Etobicoke Creek.

As part of the Johnson-Butler Purchases, the British signed a treaty, sometimes referred to as the “Gunshot Treaty” with the Mississaugas in 1787 covering the north shore of Lake Ontario, beginning at the eastern boundary of the Toronto Purchase and continuing east to the Bay of Quinte, where it meets the Crawford Purchase. It was referred to as the “Gunshot Treaty” because it covered the land as far back from the lake as a person could hear a gunshot. Compensation for the land apparently included “approximately £2,000 and goods such as muskets, ammunition, tobacco, laced hats and enough red cloth for 12 coats” (Surtees, 1984, pp. 37–45). First discussions about acquiring this land are said to have come about while the land ceded in the Toronto Purchase of 1787 was being surveyed and paid for (Surtees, 1984). During this meeting with the Mississaugas, Sir John Johnson and Colonel John Butler proposed the purchase of lands east of the Toronto Purchase (Fullerton & Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2015). However, descriptions of the treaty differ between the British and Mississaugas, including the depth of the boundaries: “Rice Lake and Lake Simcoe, located about



13 miles and 48 miles north of Lake Ontario, respectively, were not mentioned as landmarks in the First Nations' description of the lands to be ceded. Additionally, original descriptions provided by the Chiefs of Rice Lake indicate a maximum depth of ten miles, versus an average of 15-16 miles in Colonel Butler's description" (Fullerton & Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2015, pp. 19–20).

However, records of the acquisition were not clear regarding the extent of lands agreed upon (Surtees, 1984). To clarify this, in October and November of 1923, the governments of Canada and Ontario, chaired by A.S. Williams, signed treaties with the Chippewa and Michi Saagiig for three large tracts of land in central Ontario and the northern shore of Lake Ontario, the last substantial portion of land in southern Ontario that had not yet been ceded to the government (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2013).

In 2018 the Government of Canada reached a settlement with the Williams Treaties First Nations reaffirming the recognized Treaty harvesting rights in the Williams Treaties territories of each of the seven nations.

3.3 Historical Euro-Canadian Township Survey and Settlement

Historically, the Warden Avenue study area is located in part of Lots 21-26, Concessions 4-5 and the Kennedy Road study area is located in part of Lots 21-26, Concession 5-6, both in the Former Township of Markham, County of York.

3.3.1 Township of Markham

The land within Markham Township was first settled by German families from New York State, who arrived around 1790, before the township was surveyed. At this time, York was just a hamlet and Yonge Street did not exist, although its line had been established. As more settlers began to arrive, Governor Simcoe encouraged United Empire Loyalists to take up land alongside English immigrants who also came in increasing numbers. Markham Township was then partially surveyed in 1794, being the third in the county to be marked. Yonge Street



became the base of the township and each concession, of which there were ten, containing 35 lots, making the township an almost perfect square.

The township's many rivers and tributaries soon supported water-powered mills, and a number of historical communities were established around these sites. Such hamlets include German Mills, Almira, Buttonville, Cedar Grove and Unionville. By 1857, the lumber industry had managed to clear most of the township of trees and the land was then under cultivation. Improved transportation routes such as Yonge Street and increased populations led to the expansion of such villages as Markham, Thornhill and Unionville, and the establishment of more specialized industries, such as tanneries, wagon works, and furniture factories.

The arrival of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway in 1871, with stations in Unionville and Markham, brought additional growth and prosperity to the township. The Village of Markham itself, which was incorporated in 1873, had a population of 1,100 in 1891. Increased contact with Toronto brought about by the rail line and other transportation and communication improvements diminished the industrial role of the villages within the Township of Markham by the turn of the century. The township returned to its agricultural roots and relied on such industries until after World War II (Mika & Mika, 1981).

3.3.2 Cashel

The Kennedy Road study area extends through the location of the historical hamlet of Cashel, which was originally known as Crosby's Corners since John Crosby owned part of Lot 25, Concession 5, at the present-day intersection of Elgin Mills Road East and Kennedy Road. The post office opened in 1851 and the name of Cashel was adopted at that time. The village intersection was busy and productive in the mid-nineteenth century with a sawmill on Lot 26, Concession 5, a store on the south side of present-day Elgin Mills Road East, a hotel and store on the north side and, according to the 1851 census, residents included boot and shoemakers, tailors, blacksmiths and wagon makers. There were two inns at the crossroad on the Elgin Mills Plank Road and James Fenwick was listed as early as



1820 as an innkeeper and distillery operator. In 1851 Robert McCormick, innkeeper, was listed on Lot 25, Concession 5 while his hotel's competition to the east on Lot 26, Concession 6 was an inn kept by Samuel Mighton. Mighton's hotel was transformed into the British American Hotel by 1866, when the population of Cashel peaked at 100 and in 1885 the building was converted into a general store (ASI, 2006).

3.3.3 Victoria Square

The Warden Avenue study area is located between the crossroads communities of Victoria Square (to the west) and Cashel (to the east). This historical hamlet was established during the 1830s in Lots 25 – 26, Concessions 3 and 4, at the present-day intersection of Elgin Mills Road East and Woodbine Avenue. Members of Berczy's original party, Henry Pingle and Henry Schnell, along with John Kennedy were the first Euro-Canadian settlers of the area between 1799 and 1801 (Golder Associates, 2018). Shortly after, in 1805 Jacob Heise purchased 250 acres from John Kennedy and later Jacob's son sold lots and built homes which helped to develop the hamlet. Jacob's son also built the general store in 1892. Other farming families came to the hamlet during the mid-nineteenth century and early industry in the community helped to establish the hamlet. John Frisby purchased land in the 1840s which his son, Thomas, took over after his death. Thomas' brother, William, was the village blacksmith and worked alongside John Rowbotham, a wheelwright. A carriage shop owned by Joseph Hall was taken over by John Rowbotham in 1875 (Champion, 1979).

The Primitive Methodists met at the crossroads community in 1832 and constructed a church during the 1830s with an associated cemetery. Later, in 1845, the Wesleyan Methodists built a church south of the crossroads (Unterman McPhail Associates, 2016). As the community was located on the Elgin and Markham Plank Road, a hotel was established on the northeast corner and thrived there (Champion, 1979). A few years following, William Durose received a license to operate a tavern in 1849 where William Cantly had operated an inn. In 1854 a post office was established under the name of Victoria Square and James



Stoutenberg was the postmaster (Unterman McPhail Associates, 2016). The community had a shoemaker and bootmaker in Henry Foster and his sons. By 1860 there were stores on both sides of the 4th line south of the sideroad and the village also had a butcher and drover (Champion, 1979).

The Wesleyan Methodist Church and the Primitive Methodist Church unified in 1884 and became the United Church during the 1920s. During the early 1900s the inn was destroyed by fire and the post office closed in 1914 (Unterman McPhail Associates, 2016). The hamlet remained small in size into the later twentieth century even with the construction of Highway 404 in the late 1970s with some residential development occurring into the 2000s, including the construction of the Woodbine Avenue Bypass (Golder Associates, 2018).

3.4 Review of Historical Mapping

The 1860 *Map of the County of York* (Tremaine, 1860) 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York* (Miles & Co., 1878), were examined to determine the presence of historical features within the study areas during the nineteenth century (Figure 3 and Figure 4). In addition to nineteenth-century mapping, historical topographic mapping and aerial photographs from the twentieth century were examined. This report presents maps and aerial photographs from 1917, 1954, 1973, and 1994 (Figure 5 to Figure 8).

Historically, the Warden Avenue study area is located in parts of Lots 21-26, Concessions 4-5 and the Kennedy Road study area is located in parts of Lots 21-26, Concession 5-6, both in the Former Township of Markham, County of York.

It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases. For instance, they were often financed by subscription limiting the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases. The use of historical map sources to reconstruct or predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally begins by using common reference points between the various sources. The historical maps are geo-



referenced to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on a modern map. The results of this exercise can often be imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process, including differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources.

3.4.1 Warden Avenue

Nineteenth-century mapping shows the Warden Avenue study area within a rural, agricultural setting (Figure 3 and Figure 4). Warden Avenue is depicted as a historically surveyed road, as are Elgin Mills Road and Major Mackenzie Drive. The roads are all illustrated following similar alignments to their present orientation, with both Elgin Mills Road and Major Mackenzie Drive approaching Warden Avenue slightly to the south on the western side and more to the north on the eastern side of Warden Avenue. Elgin Mills Road is shown to be a Macadamized (or gravel paved) road at this time. The Warden Avenue study area is located between the crossroads communities of Victoria Square (to the west) and Cashel (to the east). Berczy Creek extends through the southern edge of the Warden Avenue study area on the 1860 mapping, across Warden Avenue, in an east-west direction (Figure 3). A short roadway is depicted crossing over Berczy Creek. Two farmhouses are illustrated within the study area on the west side of Warden Avenue as well as a cluster of structures at the southwest corner of Warden Avenue and Elgin Mills Road as indicated by the dark rectangular shading. The Warden Avenue study area is shown in much the same state on the 1878 mapping (Figure 4). Orchards are illustrated with associated farmhouses and two additional farmhouses are shown on the east side of Warden Avenue.

The 1917 historic topographic map indicates that the Warden Avenue study area landscape remained a sparsely settled area in the township in the early twentieth century (Figure 5). The map shows the location of frame and brick farmhouses (black squares represent frame houses, red squares represent brick/masonry houses), roads, and Berczy Creek, which is still seen to be extending through the southern end of the Warden Avenue study area in an east-west orientation. A



bridge is shown carrying Warden Avenue over the creek but is not labelled as to type. The farmhouses on either side of Warden Avenue that are within or directly adjacent to the study area are of frame construction.

Few changes to the Warden Avenue study area occur through the middle of the twentieth century and the study area remains largely agricultural and rural into the late twentieth century as captured in the 1954 aerial photography and the 1973 topographic mapping (Figure 6 and Figure 7). The 1954 aerial photography (Figure 6) does depict a change to the alignment of Warden Avenue with the road no longer transecting Berczy Creek. The 1973 topographic mapping (Figure 7) depicts Warden Avenue once again crossing the creek. To the west of Warden Avenue, Major Mackenzie Drive curves more to the south than previously depicted. An extension of Elgin Mills Road is illustrated to the north of the former alignment and curves south to meet with the road on the west side of Warden Avenue. Farm complexes are shown between Elgin Mills Road and Major Mackenzie Drive on either side of the study area at the end of the twentieth century on the 1994 topographic mapping (Figure 8). The creek extending through the southern edge of the Warden Avenue study area is now labelled as Berczy Creek. A residential development is depicted to the south of Major Mackenzie Drive.

3.4.2 Kennedy Road

Nineteenth-century mapping shows the Kennedy Road study area within a rural, agricultural setting (Figure 3 and Figure 4). Kennedy Road is pictured as a historically surveyed road, as are Elgin Mills Road and Major Mackenzie Drive. The roads are all illustrated following similar alignments to their present orientation, with both Elgin Mills Road and Major Mackenzie Drive approaching Kennedy Road slightly to the south on the western side and more to the north on the eastern side of Kennedy Road. Elgin Mills Road is shown to be a Macadamized (or paved) road at this time. The community of Cashel is labelled around the intersection of Kennedy Road and Elgin Mills Road. Bruce Creek extends through the northern edge of the Kennedy Road study area on 1860 mapping, across Kennedy Road to



the north of Elgin Mills Road, in an east-west direction (Figure 3). A number of structures associated with Cashel are illustrated within the Kennedy Road study area around the intersection of Kennedy Road and Elgin Mills Road. A schoolhouse is shown at the northeast corner of Kennedy Road and Major Mackenzie Drive, within the study area. The schoolhouse has moved to the southwest corner of the intersection on the 1878 mapping (Figure 4). A post office is shown on the 1878 mapping on the southwest corner of Kennedy Road and Elgin Mills Road. Farmhouses and orchards are shown on both sides of Kennedy Road along the study area.

The 1917 historic topographic map indicates that the Kennedy Road study area landscape remained a sparsely settled area in the township in the early twentieth century (Figure 5). The map shows the location of frame and brick farmhouses (black squares represent frame houses, red squares represent brick/masonry houses), roads, and Bruce Creek, which is still seen to be extending through the Kennedy Road study area in an east-west orientation to the north of Elgin Mills Road. The bridge carrying Kennedy Road over Bruce Creek is labelled as wooden. The schoolhouse on the southwest corner of the intersection of Kennedy Road and Major Mackenzie Drive is shown to be brick or masonry, while the farmhouses on either side of Kennedy Road are a mix of frame and brick or masonry. The community of Cashel remains similar to earlier mapping with the addition of a cemetery to the north of the intersection of Kennedy Road and Elgin Mills Road.

Few changes to the Kennedy Road study area occur through the middle of the twentieth century and the study area remains largely agricultural and rural into the late twentieth century as captured in the 1954 aerial photography and the 1973 topographic mapping (Figure 6 and Figure 7). The creek is labelled as Bruce Creek. The 1973 topographic mapping depicts an access road was constructed which would later be used for the Angus Glen Golf Course (Figure 7). Farm complexes are shown between Elgin Mills Road and Major Mackenzie Drive on either side of the study area at the end of the twentieth century on the 1994 topographic mapping (Figure 8).



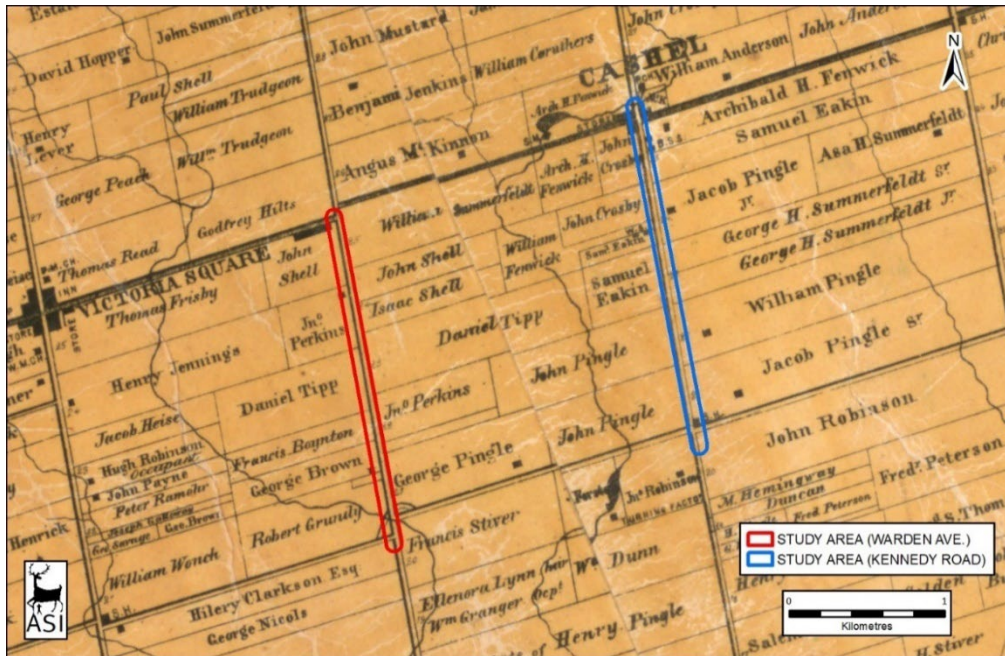


Figure 2: The study areas overlaid on the 1860 Tremaine's Map of the County of York. Base Map: (Tremaine, 1860).



Figure 3: The study areas overlaid on the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York. Base Map: (Miles & Co., 1878).

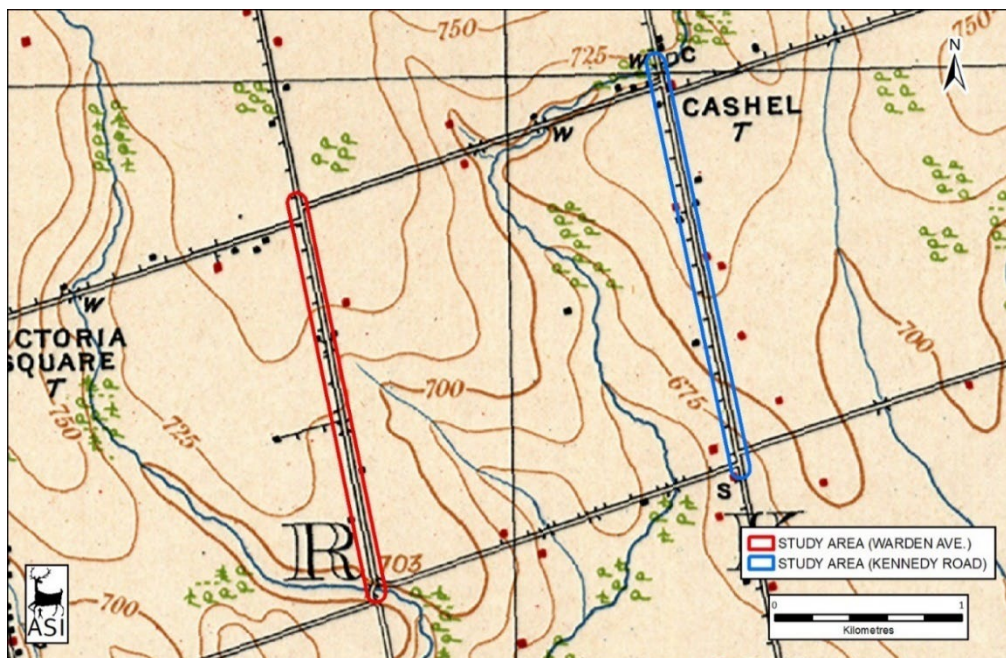


Figure 4: The study areas overlaid on the 1917 topographic map of Markham. Base Map: Markham Sheet (Department of Militia and Defence, 1917).

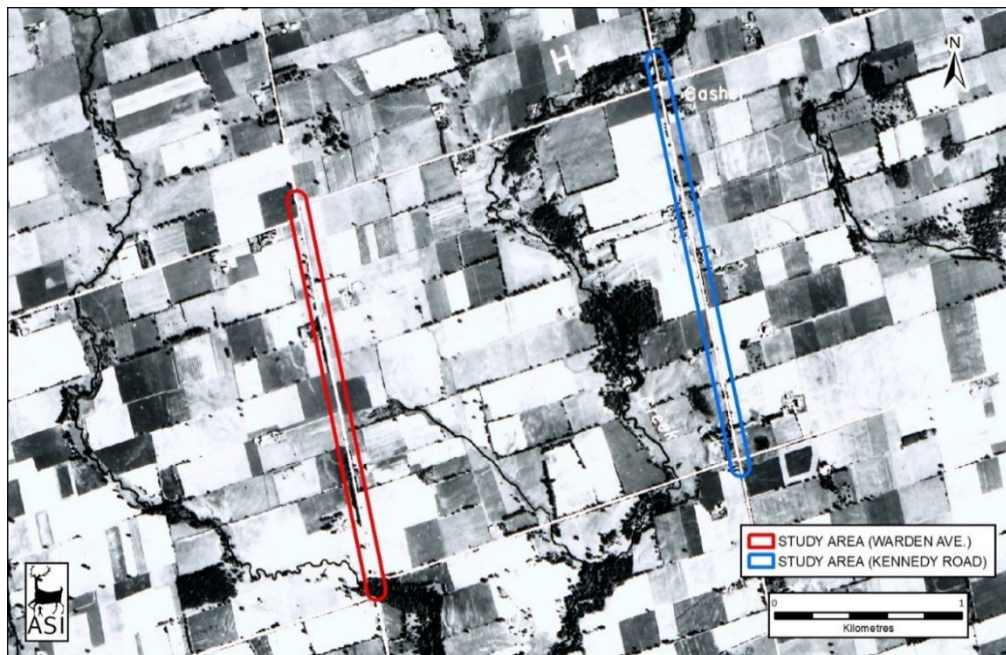


Figure 5: The study areas overlaid on 1954 aerial photography of Markham. Base Plate: 438.792 (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954).

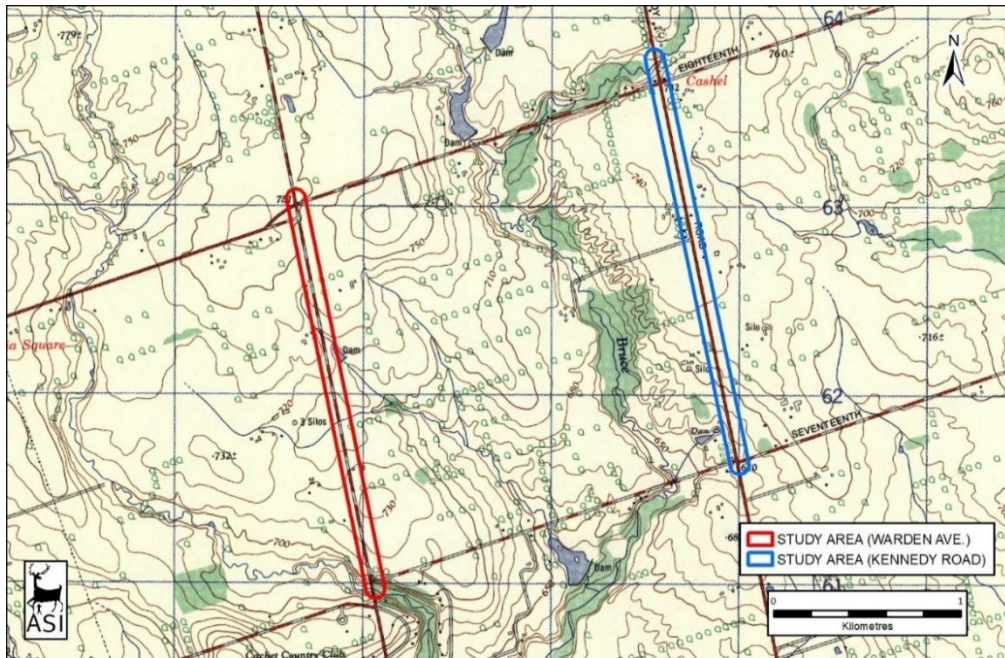


Figure 6: The study areas overlaid on the 1973 topographic map of Markham. Base Map: (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1973).

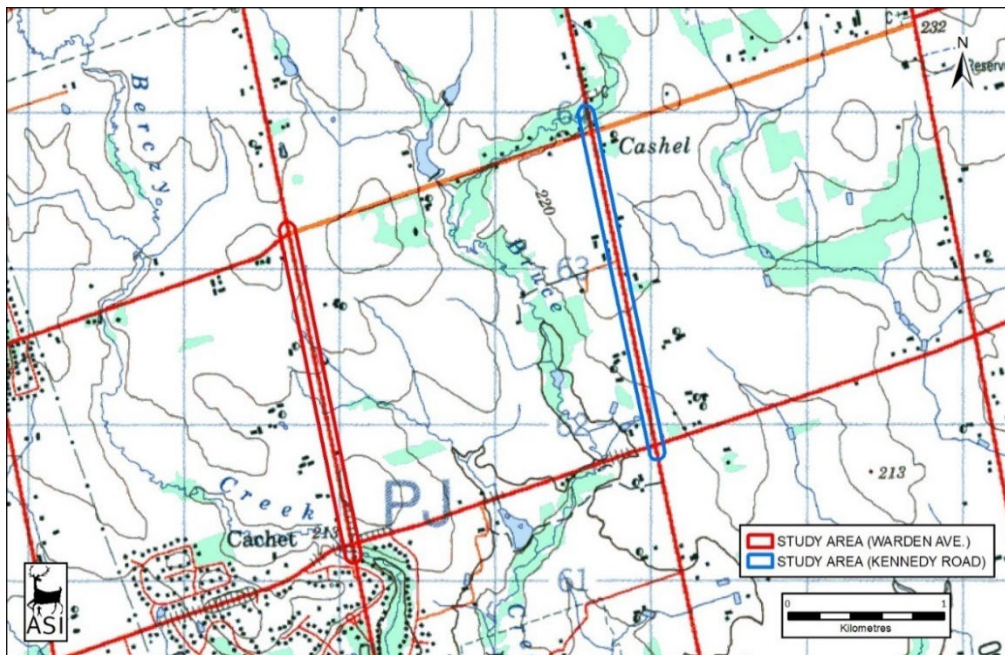


Figure 7: The study areas overlaid on the 1994 topographic map of Markham. Base Map: Markham Sheet (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1994).

4.0 Existing Conditions

A field review of the Warden Avenue and Kennedy Road study areas was undertaken by Kirstyn Allam of Archaeological Services Inc., on 17 December 2021 to document the existing conditions of the study areas from existing rights-of-way.

4.1 Warden Avenue

The existing conditions of the Warden Avenue study area are described below and captured in Plate 1 to Plate 9.

4.1.1 Description of Field Review

The Warden Avenue study area is in the City of Markham and is focused on Warden Avenue from Major Mackenzie Drive to Elgin Mills Road. The Warden Avenue study area is located in a rural context and is generally bounded by a mixture of residential, agricultural, and recreational properties.

The southern end of the study area begins at the intersection of Warden Avenue and Major Mackenzie Drive (Plate 1). Warden Avenue is oriented in a general north-south alignment. Major Mackenzie Drive is oriented in a general east-west alignment within the study area (Plate 2). Warden Avenue is a paved undivided roadway and features one lane of northbound and one lane of southbound vehicular traffic with turning lanes at the intersection with Major Mackenzie Drive. Warden Avenue has gravel shoulders and lacks curbs and sidewalks to the north of Major Mackenzie Drive (Plate 3). Concrete curbs and sidewalks line both sides of Warden Avenue to the south of Major Mackenzie Drive. Residential neighbourhoods are located south of Major Mackenzie Drive and a short residential street, Heritage Hill Drive (Plate 4), is located north of the intersection of Warden Avenue and Major Mackenzie Drive. Warden Avenue is lined primarily with agricultural properties on both sides of the roadway and the Angus Glen Golf Course is located on the east side of Warden Avenue (Plate 5). At the time of field review, some construction for development was occurring on the western side of



Warden Avenue (Plate 6). The northern end of the study area is located at the intersection of Warden Avenue and Elgin Mills Road (Plate 7). Warden Avenue features turning lanes as the road approaches Elgin Mills Road. Elgin Mills Road is oriented in a general east-west alignment within the study area (Plate 8). Agricultural properties are located to the north of Elgin Mills Road.

A large, corrugated metal culvert carries Berczy Creek under Warden Avenue approximately 65 metres to the south of Major Mackenzie Drive (Plate 9). The watercourse flows in a general east-west alignment beneath the roadway before curving northwards on the western side of Warden Avenue and is carried under Major Mackenzie Drive by a small concrete culvert. A small, corrugated metal culvert carries an unnamed stream in an east-west alignment beneath Warden Avenue approximately 850 metres to the north of Major Mackenzie Drive. A *Municipal Heritage Bridges Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Resources Assessment Checklist* (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 2016b) was applied to the culverts and it was found that they do not have potential cultural heritage value or interest.

The remains of a bridge associated with the former alignment of Warden Avenue over Berczy Creek from approximately the early twentieth century to the mid- to late-twentieth century is located southwest of the intersection of Warden Avenue and Major Mackenzie Drive (Plate 9). The bridge appears to be constructed of concrete with rebar poles visible, though it is in a very deteriorated state with much of the superstructure collapsed and the extant portion is overgrown with vegetation. As the former structure is in such a state of deterioration, it does not appear to retain any design value and as it did not appear to have potential for historical or contextual associations, it was not identified as having potential for cultural heritage value or interest.





Plate 1: Warden Avenue, looking north to the intersection of Warden Avenue and Major Mackenzie Drive. With concrete curbs and sidewalks along the roadway.



Plate 2: Major Mackenzie Drive, looking east towards Warden Avenue.



Plate 3: View north along Warden Avenue. The roadway now lacks curbs and sidewalks.



Plate 4: View of Heritage Hill Drive, looking west.



Plate 5: Warden Avenue, with an agricultural property in the distance on the western (left) side of the photograph and part of the Angus Glen Golf Course on the eastern (right) side.



Plate 6: View of construction on the western side of Warden Avenue, looking west-northwest.



Plate 7: View of the intersection of Warden Avenue and Elgin Mills Road, looking south.



Plate 8: Elgin Mills Road, looking east to Warden Avenue.







Plate 9: View of the corrugated metal culvert in the foreground and the remains of the former bridge for Warden Avenue in the middle ground, looking west.


4.1.2 Identification of Known and Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Based on the results of the background research and field review, one known built heritage resource (B.H.R.), one potential cultural heritage landscape (C.H.L.) and four known C.H.L.s were identified within the Warden Avenue study area. The known B.H.R. and C.H.L.s are all listed properties on the *Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (City of Markham, n.d.b). The potential C.H.L. was identified during background research and field review. A detailed inventory of the known B.H.R. and potential and known C.H.L.s within the study area is presented below in Table 1. The B.H.R. and C.H.L.s have been assigned feature numbers starting with “W” to distinguish them from features identified on Kennedy Road. See Figure 9 for mapping showing the location of identified B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s.

Table 1: Inventory of Known and Potential Built Heritage Resources (B.H.R.s) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (C.H.L.s) within the Warden Avenue Study Area

Feature I.D.	Type of Resource	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
W1	B.H.R.	Barn	10148 Warden Avenue	Known B.H.R. – Listed on the <i>Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest</i> (City of Markham, n.d.b)	The barn is located on the western side of Warden Avenue immediately to the north of Heritage Hill Drive. The known heritage attributes include the gambrel roof barn that was constructed circa 1900 (City of Markham, n.d.b). For additional information, please see the City’s website with the listing information available. The barn features vertical wood plank siding, a fieldstone foundation, and corrugated metal roofing. The barn itself is visible in the 1954 aerial photograph (Figure 6).	 <p>Plate 10: Barn at 10148 Warden Avenue.</p>
W2	C.H.L.	Farmscape	10508 Warden Avenue	Known C.H.L. – Listed on the <i>Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest</i> (City of Markham, n.d.b)	The farmscape is located on the western side of Warden Avenue to the south of Elgin Mills Road. The known heritage attributes include the one-and-a-half storey residence, barns and outbuildings, driveway, mature trees, and agricultural fields. The house was constructed circa 1920 and is known as the Robert and Lovilla Sanderson House (City of Markham, n.d.b). For additional information, please see the City’s website with the listing information available and the research report on the property, which can be found in the <i>Memorandum to Heritage Markham Committee - Heritage Building Evaluations North Markham Planning District (Future Urban Area) Heritage Building Evaluations</i> (City of Markham, 2018a). The residence, barns, and agricultural	 <p>Plate 11: The property at 10508 Warden Avenue.</p>

Feature I.D.	Type of Resource	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
					fields are visible on the 1954 aerial photograph (Figure 6).	
W3	C.H.L.	Farmscape	10565 Warden Avenue	Potential C.H.L. – Identified during background research and field review	The farmscape is located on the eastern side of Warden Avenue to the south of Elgin Mills Road. The potential heritage attributes include the two-and-a-half storey residence, barns and outbuildings, long tree-lined driveway, mature trees, and agricultural fields. A brick/stone house is depicted on the 1917 topographic map (Figure 5) in the vicinity of the extant residence.	 <p data-bbox="2069 1064 2840 1104">Plate 12: The property at 10565 Warden Avenue.</p>
W4	C.H.L.	Farmscape	3450 Elgin Mills Road East	Known C.H.L. – Listed on the <i>Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest</i> (City of Markham, n.d.b)	The farmscape is located on the north side of Elgin Mills Road, west of Warden Avenue. The known heritage attributes include a one-and-a-half storey Gothic Revival/Ontario Classic house, known as the Hilts-Ford House. For additional information, please see the City’s website with the listing information available. The property also features a long tree-lined driveway, barn, and agricultural fields. A grouping of 100 maple trees extends along the north side of Elgin Mills Road East and a small portion of the southern side of Elgin Mills Road East west of Warden Avenue, known as ‘Centennial Row’, were planted in 1967 by Stephen B. Roman and his family to	 <p data-bbox="2069 1709 2840 1749">Plate 13: The residence at 3450 Elgin Mills Road East.</p>

Feature I.D.	Type of Resource	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
					<p>commemorate Canada’s Centennial (ASI, 2020). A residence is illustrated in the vicinity of the extant structure on the 1878 mapping (Figure 4).</p>	
W5	C.H.L.	Farmscape	4075 Elgin Mills Road East	Known C.H.L. – Listed on the <i>Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest</i> (City of Markham, n.d.b)	<p>The farmscape is located on the south side of Elgin Mills Road East to the east of Warden Avenue. The known heritage attributes include a one-and-a-half storey fieldstone residence with a covered front porch, rear addition, and rectangular footprint. The house is known as the William and Sarah Summerfeldt House and identified as a Classical Revival house by the Markham register (City of Markham, n.d.). For additional information, please see the City’s website with the listing information available and the research report on the property, which can be found in the <i>Memorandum to Heritage Markham Committee - Heritage Building Evaluations North Markham Planning District (Future Urban Area) Heritage Building Evaluations</i> (City of Markham, 2018a). A tree-lined driveway leads from Elgin Mills Road East to the residence and continues past the residence to barns on the property. The property also features active agricultural fields and is heavily treed. A residence is illustrated in the vicinity of the extant structure on the 1878 mapping (Figure 4).</p>	 <p>Plate 14: The property at 4075 Elgin Mills Road East.</p>



Feature I.D.	Type of Resource	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
W6	C.H.L.	Farmscape	4044 Elgin Mills Road East	Known C.H.L. – Listed on the <i>Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest</i> (City of Markham, n.d.b)	<p>The farmscape is located on the north side of Elgin Mills Road, between Warden Avenue and Kennedy Road. The known heritage attributes include the one-and-a-half storey residence that was constructed in 1858 in the Classical Revival style by the Markham register (City of Markham, n.d.). For additional information, please see the City’s website with the listing information available. An undated photograph of the residence (Plate 16) shows that it is a rectangular one-and-a-half storey fieldstone house with a central dormer window and covered front entrance flanked by windows. A tree-lined driveway leads from Elgin Mills Road East to the residence. The property also features active agricultural fields and a large pond. The 1860 mapping (Figure 3) depicts a residence in the vicinity of the extant structure.</p>	 <p>Plate 15: The property at 4044 Elgin Mills Road East (ASI, 2020).</p>  <p>Plate 16: Undated photograph of the residence at 4044 Elgin Mills Road East (City of Markham, n.d.).</p>



Figure 8: Location of Identified Built Heritage Resources (B.H.R.) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (C.H.L.) in the Warden Avenue Study Area.

4.2 Kennedy Road

The existing conditions of the Kennedy Road study area is described below and captured in Plate 17 to Plate 25.

4.2.1 Description of Field Review

The Kennedy Road study area is in the City of Markham and is focused on Kennedy Road from Major Mackenzie Drive to Elgin Mills Road. The Kennedy Road study area is located in a rural context and is generally bound by a mixture of residential, agricultural, and recreational properties.

The southern end of the study area begins at the intersection of Kennedy Road and Major Mackenzie Drive (Plate 17). Kennedy Road is oriented in a general north-south alignment. Major Mackenzie Drive is oriented in a general east-west alignment within the study area (Plate 18). Kennedy Road is a paved undivided roadway and features one lane of northbound and one lane of southbound vehicular traffic with turning lanes at the intersection with Major Mackenzie Drive. There are concrete curbs and sidewalks along both sides of Kennedy Road to the south of Major Mackenzie Drive. Kennedy Road features concrete curbs on both sides of the roadway and a concrete sidewalk along the western side from the intersection with Major Mackenzie Drive to approximately 210 metres north of the intersection (Plate 19). After which the roadway features gravel shoulders and lacks curbs and sidewalks. Residential neighbourhoods are located south of Major Mackenzie Drive. The Angus Glen Golf Course is located to the west of Kennedy Road and lines much of the western side of the roadway between Major Mackenzie Drive and Elgin Mills Road (Plate 20), with some agricultural properties south of Elgin Mills Road (Plate 21). The eastern side of Kennedy Road was lined with some agricultural properties, though at the time of field review, much of the eastern side of Kennedy Road was under construction on formerly agricultural properties (Plate 20 and Plate 22). The northern end of the study area terminates approximately 120 metres north of Elgin Mills Road and its intersection with Kennedy Road (Plate 23 and Plate 24). Kennedy Road features turning lanes as



the road approaches Elgin Mills Road. Elgin Mills Road is oriented in a general east-west alignment within the study area (Plate 25). Rural properties are located to the north of Elgin Mills Road.

A bridge carries Kennedy Road over Bruce Creek (Plate 24). The bridge is a typical concrete beam bridge built c. 1970s. The watercourse flows in a general east-west alignment beneath the roadway. A *Municipal Heritage Bridges Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Resources Assessment Checklist* (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 2016b) was applied to the bridge and it was found that it does not have potential cultural heritage value or interest.



Plate 17: Kennedy Road, looking north from south of Major Mackenzie Drive.



Plate 18: Major Mackenzie Drive, looking east towards Kennedy Road.



Plate 19: Kennedy Road, looking north. There are concrete curbs and sidewalks along the road, transitioning to no curbs or sidewalks.



Plate 20: Kennedy Road, looking north. The tree-lined property on the left is the Angus Glen Golf Course and the property on the right is former agricultural.



Plate 21: Agricultural properties along both sides of Kennedy Road south of Elgin Mills Road, looking south.



Plate 22: View of construction on the eastern side of Kennedy Road, looking east.



Plate 23: View of the intersection of Kennedy Road and Elgin Mills Road, looking north-northeast.



Plate 24: View of the northern portion of the study area, including the bridge over Bruce Creek, looking south.




Plate 25: Elgin Mills Road, looking east towards Kennedy Road.



4.2.2 Identification of Known and Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes


Based on the results of the background research and field review, 10 known built heritage resources (B.H.R.s) and six known cultural heritage landscapes (C.H.L.s) were identified within the Kennedy Road study area. Of these, six properties are designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and 10 properties are listed on the *Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (City of Markham, n.d.b). No additional properties were identified during background research or field review. A detailed inventory of known B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s within the study area is presented below in Table 1. The B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s have been assigned feature numbers starting with “K” to distinguish them from features identified on Warden Avenue. See Figure 10 for mapping showing the location of identified B.H.R.s and C.H.L.s.






Table 2: Inventory of Known and Potential Built Heritage Resources (B.H.R.s) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (C.H.L.s) within the Kennedy Road Study Area



Feature I.D.	Type of Resource	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
K1	C.H.L.	Farmscape	4638 Major Mackenzie Drive East	Known CHL – Listed on the <i>Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest</i> (City of Markham, n.d.b)	<p>The farmscape is located on the north side of Major Mackenzie Drive to the east of Kennedy Road. The known heritage attributes include the two-storey vernacular farmhouse, known as the Pingle-Brown House, that was constructed circa 1855, enlarged during the early twentieth century and remodelled during the 1940s (City of Markham, n.d.b). For additional information, please see the City’s website with the listing information available and the research report on the property, which can be found in the <i>Memorandum to Heritage Markham Committee - Heritage Building Evaluations North Markham Planning District (Future Urban Area) Heritage Building Evaluations</i> (City of Markham, 2018a). The property also features a row of mature trees along the driveway, outbuildings, and agricultural fields. The property is currently under construction. The 1860 mapping (Figure 3) depicts a residence in the vicinity of the extant structure.</p>	 <p>Plate 26: The property at 4638 Major Mackenzie Drive East (Google Streetview 2021).</p>



Feature I.D.	Type of Resource	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
K2	B.H.R.	Schoolhouse	10000 Kennedy Road	Known B.H.R. – Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law # 2021-91 and # 307-83)	The schoolhouse is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Kennedy Road and Major Mackenzie Drive within a commercial plaza. The known heritage attributes include the red brick schoolhouse that was constructed in 1862. For additional information, please see the City’s website with the by-law information available. The 1878 mapping (Figure 4) depicts a schoolhouse in the location of the extant structure.	 <p data-bbox="2069 983 2840 1018">Plate 27: The schoolhouse at 10000 Kennedy Road.</p>  <p data-bbox="2212 1487 2697 1562">Plate 28: Historical image of the schoolhouse (n.d.b).</p>



Feature I.D.	Type of Resource	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
K3	B.H.R.	Residence	10060 Kennedy Road	Known B.H.R. – Listed on the <i>Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest</i> (City of Markham, n.d.b)	The residence is located on the western side of Kennedy Road to the north of Major Mackenzie Drive. The residence is currently within the Angus Glen Golf Course property. The known heritage attributes include the one-and-a-half storey brick residence with elements of the Georgian architectural style, that was constructed circa 1875 and is known as the John C. P. Pingle House (City of Markham, n.d.b). For additional information, please see the City’s website with the listing information available and the research report on the property, which can be found in the <i>Memorandum to Heritage Markham Committee - Heritage Building Evaluations Part 2 North Markham Planning District (Future Urban Area) Heritage Building Evaluations</i> (City of Markham, 2018b). The 1917 topographic map (Figure 5) depicts a brick/stone residence in the location of the extant structure.	 <p data-bbox="2069 979 2766 1014">Plate 29: The property at 10060 Kennedy Road.</p>

Feature I.D.	Type of Resource	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
K4	C.H.L.	Farmscape	10225 Kennedy Road	Known C.H.L. – Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law # 2008-22)	<p>The farmscape is located on the eastern side of Kennedy Road to the north of Major Mackenzie Drive. The known heritage attributes include the Homer Wilson farmhouse, the J. P. Carr cottage, and the Pingle Farm Cemetery. The Homer Wilson farmhouse was likely constructed circa 1900 and is a red brick, two storey residence, with T-shaped footprint. The J. P. Carr cottage was constructed in 1950, is a frame building, and a late example of an Arts and Crafts bungalow. The Pingle (also written Pingel in the by-law) Farm Cemetery is a small family cemetery that dates to prior to 1866, when the Pingle’s sold the farm. It is located to the north of the driveway and approximately 12 metres east from the roadway. The white marble obelisk-style grave marker likely replaced earlier head stones. For additional information, please see the City’s website with the by-law information available. The 1917 topographic map (Figure 5) depicts a brick/stone residence in the location of the extant Homer Wilson house.</p>	 <p>Plate 30: View to the two residences at 10225 Kennedy Road.</p>  <p>Plate 31: View to the cemetery at 10225 Kennedy Road.</p>


Feature I.D.	Type of Resource	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
K5	B.H.R.	Residence	10228 Kennedy Road	Known B.H.R. – Listed on the <i>Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest</i> (City of Markham, n.d.b)	The residence is located on the western side of Kennedy Road to the north of Major Mackenzie Drive. The residence is currently within the Angus Glen Golf Course property. The known heritage attributes include the one-and-a-half storey vernacular residence, that was constructed circa 1870 and known as the George H. Pingle House (City of Markham, n.d.b). For additional information, please see the City’s website with the listing information available and the research report on the property, which can be found in the <i>Memorandum to Heritage Markham Committee - Heritage Building Evaluations Part 2 North Markham Planning District (Future Urban Area) Heritage Building Evaluations</i> (City of Markham, 2018b). The 1878 mapping (Figure 4) depicts a residence in the vicinity of the extant structure.	 <p data-bbox="2069 983 2778 1016">Plate 32: The residence at 10228 Kennedy Road.</p>



Feature I.D.	Type of Resource	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
K6	B.H.R.	Residence	10379 Kennedy Road	Known B.H.R. – Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law # 2003-158)	<p>The residence is located on the eastern side of Kennedy Road, roughly equidistant between Major Mackenzie Drive and Elgin Mills Road. The known heritage attributes include the two-storey Georgian residence that was constructed circa 1840. The property is known as the Sommerfeldt Homestead. The residence features a gable roof with two chimneys, a symmetrical front (western) façade, and an enclosed front entrance. For additional information, please see the City’s website with the by-law information available. The 1878 mapping (Figure 4) depicts a residence in the vicinity of the extant structure.</p>	 <p>Plate 33: View towards the residence at 10376 Kennedy Road.</p>  <p>Plate 34: Undated photograph of the residence at 10379 Kennedy Road (City of Markham, n.d.b).</p>



Feature I.D.	Type of Resource	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
						 <p>Plate 35: Undated contemporary photograph of the residence at 10379 Kennedy Road (City of Markham, n.d.b).</p>
K7	B.H.R.	Residence	10411 Kennedy Road	Known B.H.R. – Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law # 2003-157)	The residence is located on the eastern side of Kennedy Road, roughly equidistant between Major Mackenzie Drive and Elgin Mills Road. The known heritage attributes include the George Henry Sommerfeldt Senior House that was constructed in 1856 (City of Markham, n.d.b). The Regency style red brick residence features a hipped roof, a three-bay front façade, a central door, and buff brick detailing. For additional information, please see the City’s website with the by-law information available. The 1878 mapping (Figure 4) depicts a residence in the vicinity of the extant structure.	 <p>Plate 36: The property at 10411 Kennedy Road.</p>



Feature I.D.	Type of Resource	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
K8	B.H.R.	Barn	10476 Kennedy Road ²	Known B.H.R. – Listed on the <i>Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest</i> (City of Markham, n.d.b)	The barn is located on the western side of Kennedy Road, south of Elgin Mills Road. The barn is listed on the <i>Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest</i> (City of Markham, n.d.b) within 10450 Kennedy Road, though is located within the property parcel for 10476 Kennedy Road. The known heritage attributes include the gambrel roof barn that was constructed in 1930 (City of Markham, n.d.b). For additional information, please see the City’s website with the listing information available. The 1954 aerial photograph (Figure 6) captures the barn in its extant location.	 <p>Plate 37: The barn at 10476 Kennedy Road.</p>
K9	C.H.L.	Farmscape	10476 Kennedy Road	Known C.H.L. – Listed on the <i>Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest</i> (City of Markham, n.d.b)	The farmscape is located on the western side of Kennedy Road to the south of Elgin Mills Road. The known heritage attributes include the bungalow known as the Thomas and Elizabeth Hobbs House that was constructed circa 1927 (City of Markham, n.d.b). For additional information, please see the City’s website with the listing information available and the research report on the property, which can be found in the <i>Memorandum to Heritage Markham Committee - Heritage Building Evaluations Part 2 North Markham Planning District (Future Urban Area) Heritage Building Evaluations</i> (City of Markham, 2018b). The property also features barns, a short	 <p>Plate 38: The property at 10476 Kennedy Road.</p>



² A review of property parcel information reveals that the barn identified at this address, 10450 Kennedy Road, is actually located at 10476 Kennedy Road.

Feature I.D.	Type of Resource	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
					entrance drive, and mature vegetative plantings. The 1954 aerial photograph (Figure 6) captures the residence in its extant location.	
K10	C.H.L.	Farmscape	10504 Kennedy Road	Known C.H.L. – Listed on the <i>Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest</i> (City of Markham, n.d.b)	The farmscape is located on the western side of Kennedy Road, to the south of Elgin Mills Road. The known heritage attributes include the Storry-Appleton Barn Complex, the barn was constructed circa 1910 (City of Markham, n.d.). For additional information, please see the City’s website with the listing information available and the research report on the property, which can be found in the <i>Memorandum to Heritage Markham Committee - Heritage Building Evaluations Part 2 North Markham Planning District (Future Urban Area) Heritage Building Evaluations</i> (City of Markham, 2018b). The property features a mid-century residence, a large gambrel-roof plank barn, two smaller barns, outbuildings, a tree-lined driveway, and active agricultural fields. The 1954 aerial photograph (Figure 6) captures the barn in its extant location.	 <p data-bbox="2069 1124 2840 1165">Plate 39: The property at 10504 Kennedy Road.</p>

Feature I.D.	Type of Resource	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
K11	B.H.R.	Residence	10537 Kennedy Road	Known B.H.R. – Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law # 2014-16)	The residence is located on the eastern side of Kennedy Road to the south of Elgin Mills Road. The known heritage attributes include the Arthur and Hannah Wegg House, constructed circa 1922 (City of Markham, n.d.b). The residence is an American Foursquare with Edwardian Classical detailing. For additional information, please see the City’s website with the by-law information available. The 1954 aerial photograph (Figure 6) captures the residence in its extant location.	 <p data-bbox="2069 979 2766 1016">Plate 40: The property at 10537 Kennedy Road.</p>
K12	B.H.R.	Residence	10725 Kennedy Road	Known B.H.R. – Listed on the <i>Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest</i> (City of Markham, n.d.b)	The residence is located on the eastern side of Kennedy Road to the south of Elgin Mills Road. The known heritage attributes include the one storey brick house that was constructed circa 1851 and is known as the Francis Walker House. For additional information, please see the City’s website with the listing information available and the research report on the property, which can be found in the <i>Memorandum to Heritage Markham Committee - Heritage Building Evaluations North Markham Planning District (Future Urban Area) Heritage Building Evaluations</i> (City of Markham, 2018a).. The 1860 mapping (Figure 3) depicts a residence in the vicinity of the extant structure.	 <p data-bbox="2069 1634 2766 1671">Plate 41: The property at 10725 Kennedy Road.</p>

Feature I.D.	Type of Resource	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
K13	C.H.L.	Agricultural Fields	4551 Elgin Mills Road East	Known C.H.L. – Listed on the <i>Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest</i> (City of Markham, n.d.b)	The agricultural fields are located on the south side of Elgin Mills Road to the west of Kennedy Road. The known heritage attribute of the property was a one-storey brick Ontario Regency house, known as the Archibald Fenwick House, that was moved to 7 Heritage Corners Lane in the Marham Heritage Estates neighbourhood in 2009 (City of Markham, n.d.b). For additional information, please see the City’s website with the listing information available. The 1860 mapping (Figure 3) depicts a residence in the vicinity of the former location of the residence.	 <p>Plate 42: Aerial view of the agricultural fields at 4551 Elgin Mills Road (Google Earth 2018).</p>  <p>Plate 43: Undated photograph of the residence at 4551 Elgin Mills Road East that has since been relocated from the property (n.d.b).</p>

Feature I.D.	Type of Resource	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
						 <p data-bbox="2069 929 2843 1010">Plate 44: The residence in its current location at 7 Heritage Corners Lane (Google Streetview 2020).</p>
K14	B.H.R.	Residence	4478 Elgin Mills Road East	Known B.H.R. – Listed on the <i>Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest</i> (City of Markham, n.d.b)	The residence is located at the northwest corner of the intersection of Elgin Mills Road and Kennedy Road. The known heritage attributes include the one-and-a-half storey Classic Revival house was constructed circa 1840 – 1860 (City of Markham, n.d.). For additional information, please see the City’s website with the listing information available. The residence features an L-shaped footprint with a cross gable roof, covered verandah along the front façade (southern elevation), dormer windows, an enclosed sunroom, and an off-centre door. The property also features a detached garage, driveway, metal fencing with stone pillars, mature trees, and a tributary of Bruce Creek flowing through the rear of the property. The 1878	 <p data-bbox="2069 1620 2843 1661">Plate 45: The property at 4478 Elgin Mills Road East.</p>

Feature I.D.	Type of Resource	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
					mapping (Figure 4) illustrates the property within the crossroads community of Cashel.	
K15	B.H.R.	Residence (Former Hotel)	4510 Elgin Mills Road East	Known B.H.R. – Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law # 298-78)	The residence (formerly a hotel) is located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Elgin Mills Road and Kennedy Road. The known heritage attributes include the two-storey red brick former hotel, known as the Cashel Road House and the Llandon Plains Hotel. The property features a two-storey red brick pseudo-Georgian structure, constructed in 1835. The building is five bays wide and has its front façade facing south. A single-storey northern wing was added after 1888 (City of Markham, n.d.). The property also features a shed, circulation routes, and vegetative windbreak surrounding the house. For additional information, please see the City’s website with the by-law information available. The 1860 mapping (Figure 3) depicts a large structure in the location of the extant structure.	 <p data-bbox="2069 1084 2840 1116">Plate 46: The property at 4510 Elgin Mills Road East.</p>  <p data-bbox="2116 1548 2800 1657">Plate 47: Historical photograph of the former hotel (City of Markham, n.d.).</p>



Feature I.D.	Type of Resource	Type of Property	Address or Location	Heritage Status and Recognition	Description of Property and Known or Potential C.H.V.I.	Photographs/ Digital Image
K16	C.H.L.	Farmscape	4044 Elgin Mills Road East	Known C.H.L. – Listed on the <i>Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest</i> (City of Markham, n.d.b)	<p>The farmscape is located on the north side of Elgin Mills Road, between Warden Avenue and Kennedy Road. The known heritage attributes include the one-and-a-half storey residence that was constructed in 1858 in the Classical Revival style by the Markham register (City of Markham, n.d.). For additional information, please see the City’s website with the listing information available. An undated photograph of the residence (Plate 16) shows that it is a rectangular one-and-a-half storey fieldstone house with a central dormer window and covered front entrance flanked by windows. A tree-line driveway leads from Elgin Mills Road East to the residence. The property also features active agricultural fields and a large pond. The 1860 mapping (Figure 3) depicts a residence in the vicinity of the extant structure.</p>	 <p>Plate 48: The property at 4044 Elgin Mills Road East (ASI, 2020).</p>  <p>Plate 49: Undated photograph of the residence at 4044 Elgin Mills Road East (City of Markham, n.d.).</p>



Figure 9: Location of Identified Built Heritage Resources (B.H.R.) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (C.H.L.) in the Kennedy Road Study Area.

5.0 Results and Mitigation Recommendations

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, indicate the Warden Avenue and Kennedy Road study areas both had a rural land use history dating back to the early nineteenth century. A review of federal, provincial, and municipal registers, inventories, and databases revealed that there are five previously identified features of cultural heritage value within the Warden Avenue study area. One additional feature was identified during the fieldwork. A review of federal, provincial, and municipal registers, inventories, and databases revealed that there are 16 previously identified features of cultural heritage value within the Kennedy Road study area. No additional properties were identified during background research or field review within the Kennedy Road study area.

5.1 Key Findings – Warden Avenue

- A total of one built heritage resource (B.H.R.) and five cultural heritage landscapes (C.H.L.s) were identified within the Warden Avenue study area.
- The one B.H.R. and five C.H.L.s include:
 - Five properties are listed on the *Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (City of Markham, n.d.b) (W1 – W2, W4 – W6); and,
 - One property was identified during background research and field review (W3).
- Identified cultural heritage resources are historically, architecturally, and contextually associated with land use patterns in the City of Markham and more specifically representative of the settlement along Warden Avenue, a nineteenth century rural roadway.

5.2 Key Findings – Kennedy Road

- A total of 10 built heritage resources (B.H.R.s) and six cultural heritage landscapes (C.H.L.s) were identified within the study area.



- The 10 B.H.R.s and six C.H.L.s include:
 - Six properties are designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (K2, K4, K6 – K7, K11, and K15); and,
 - Ten properties are listed on the *Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (City of Markham, n.d.b) (K1, K3, K5, K8 – K10, K12 – K14, and K16).
- Identified cultural heritage resources are historically, architecturally, and contextually associated with land use patterns in the City of Markham and more specifically representative of the settlement along Kennedy Road, a nineteenth century rural roadway.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Construction activities and staging should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid unintended negative impacts to identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. Avoidance measures may include, but are not limited to: erecting temporary fencing, establishing buffer zones, issuing instructions to construction crews to avoid identified cultural heritage resources, etc.
2. Once a preferred alternative or detailed designs of the proposed work are available, this report will be updated with a confirmation of impacts of the undertaking on the cultural heritage resources identified within the study area and will recommend appropriate mitigation measures. Mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to, completing a property-specific heritage impact assessment or documentation report, or employing suitable measures such as landscaping, buffering or other forms of mitigation, where appropriate. In this regard, provincial guidelines should be consulted for advice and further heritage assessment work should be undertaken as necessary.

3. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.
4. The existing conditions report should be submitted to the City of Markham for review and comment. Once the report is updated with the preliminary impact assessment of the preferred alternative, the report should be submitted to the City of Markham and the Ministry for review and comment, and any other local heritage stakeholders that may have an interest in this project. The final report should be submitted to the City of Markham for their records.



6.0 References

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