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## Appendix I

### Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report

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# Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Warden Avenue and Kennedy Road from Major Mackenzie Drive to Elgin Mills Road (Lots 21-26, Concession 4-6, Former Township of Markham, County of York) City of Markham, Regional Municipality of York

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## Original Report

Prepared for:

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PIF P1017-0036-2021

Archaeological Services Inc. File: 21EA-073

30 March 2022



## Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by R. J. Burnside & Associates on behalf of the Regional Municipality of York to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Warden Avenue and Kennedy Road Municipal Class Environmental Assessment studies. This project involves proposed road improvements for sections of Warden Avenue and Kennedy Road from Major Mackenzie Drive to Elgin Mills Road in the City of Markham. The scope of this Stage 1 considers the future right-of-way width of 41 metres for both the Warden Avenue and Kennedy Road Study Areas, centred on the current right-of-way, plus a buffer of 5 metres, for a total of 25.5 metres from the current centreline.

The Stage 1 background study determined there is one previously registered archaeological site located within the Warden Avenue Study Area (AlGu-515), which may require further assessment.

The property inspection determined that the Warden Avenue Study Area contains lands that retain potential for archaeological resources and require Stage 2 survey, either by test pit or pedestrian survey, as appropriate. Previously registered Euro-Canadian site AlGu-515 has further cultural heritage value or interest and will require further assessment if impacted by the project.

The Kennedy Road Study Area contains one previously registered archaeological site (AlGt-519), that may require further assessment, and the Pingle Burying Place Cemetery.

The property inspection determined that the Kennedy Road Study Area contains lands that retain potential for archaeological resources and require Stage 2 survey, either by test pit or pedestrian survey, as appropriate. Previously registered Euro-Canadian site AlGt-519 has further cultural heritage value or interest and will require further assessment if impacted by the project. The portion of the Study Area within the legal limits of the Pingle Burying Place Cemetery must be avoided by project designs.



## Project Personnel

- **Senior Project Manager:** Lisa Merritt, MSc. (P094) Partner, Director, Environmental Assessment Division
- **Project Coordinator:** Katrina Thach, Hon. BA (R1225), Associate Archaeologist, Project Coordinator, Environmental Assessment Division
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## 1.0 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by R. J. Burnside & Associates on behalf of the Regional Municipality of York to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Warden Avenue and Kennedy Road from Major Mackenzie Drive to Elgin Mills Road Municipal Class Environmental Assessment studies. This project involves proposed road improvements for Warden Avenue and Kennedy Road from Major Mackenzie Drive to Elgin Mills Road in the City of Markham.

Stage 1 scope involves the assessment of the future right-of-way width of 41 metres, centred on the current right-of-way, plus a buffer of 5 metres to accommodate any re-alignments that may be necessary, for a total of 25.5 metres from the current centreline (Figure 1).

All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. c. O.18, 1990, as amended in 2019) and the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G), administered by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (M.H.S.T.C.I., 2011).

### 1.1 Development Context

All work has been undertaken as required by the *Environmental Assessment Act, RSO* (Environmental Assessment Act, R.S.O., 1990 as amended 2020) and regulations made under the Act, and are therefore subject to all associated legislation. This project is being conducted in accordance with the Municipal Engineers' Association document *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment* (Municipal Class Environmental Assessment, 2000, as amended 2015).

The *Archaeological Management Plan for the Region of York* (ASI, 2013) was also consulted.



Authorization to carry out the activities necessary for the completion of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment and property inspection was granted by R. J. Burnside & Associates on November 11, 2021.

### **1.1.1 Treaties and Traditional Territories**

Both the Warden Avenue and the Kennedy Road 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 1984:37–45). 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).

However, records of the acquisition were not clear regarding the extent of lands agreed upon (Surtees 1984:37–45). 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.

## 1.2 Historical Context

### 1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

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

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



social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Brown, 1995, p. 13; Ellis et al., 1990, 2009).

Between 3,000-2,500 B.P., populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2,500 B.P. and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al., 1990, pp. 136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 B.P., evidence exists for small community camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al., 1990, pp. 155, 164). By 1,500 B.P. there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, and it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolith evidence for maize in central New York State by 2,300 B.P. - it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found (Birch & Williamson, 2013, pp. 13–15). As is evident in detailed Anishinaabek ethnographies, winter was a period during which some families would depart from the larger group as it was easier to sustain smaller populations (Rogers, 1962). It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 B.P., lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (C.E.), the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal disintegration of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson, 1990, p. 317). By 1300-1450 C.E., this episodic community disintegration was no longer practised and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al., 1990, p. 343). By the mid-sixteenth century these small villages had coalesced into larger communities (Birch et al., 2021; Birch & Williamson, 2013). Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed.

By 1600 C.E., the communities within Simcoe County had formed the Confederation of Nations encountered by the first European explorers and



missionaries. In the 1640s, the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nipissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat. Shortly afterwards, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. By the 1690s however, the Anishinaabeg were the only communities with a permanent presence in southern Ontario. From the beginning of the eighteenth century to the assertion of British sovereignty in 1763, there was no interruption to Anishinaabeg control and use of southern Ontario.

## 1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement

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

The S & G stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries are considered to have archaeological potential. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are also considered to have archaeological potential.

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

The first Europeans to arrive in the area were transient merchants and traders from France and England, who followed Indigenous pathways and set up trading posts at strategic locations along the well-traveled river routes. All of these



occupations occurred at sites that afforded both natural landfalls and convenient access, by means of the various waterways and overland trails, into the hinterlands. Early transportation routes followed existing Indigenous trails, both along the lakeshore and adjacent to various creeks and rivers (ASI 2006b).

## Markham Township

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 historic 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 however, 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).



## Cashel Village

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, Conc. V, 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, local residents were variously 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, Conc. V while his hotel's competition to the east on Lot 26, Conc. 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, 2006a).

## 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). 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. 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).





Early industry in the community helped to establish the hamlet. A blacksmith shop and a small farm implements shop was operated by William Frisby and wheelwright John Rowbotham. A carriage shop was operated by Joseph Hall. By 1875, Christian Heise developed a subdivision plan for eleven village lots facing onto Elgin Mills Road and the 3rd Concession Road. 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.

### **Pingle Burying Place Cemetery**

The Pingle (also written Pingel) Burying Place Cemetery is a small family cemetery located within the Kennedy Road Study Area that dates to the late 1700s. It is located to the north of the driveway at 10225 Kennedy Road and approximately 12 metres east from the roadway. The following history is summarized from the Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation conducted in 2021 (This Land Archaeology Inc., 2021b). Joachim Pingel, and his wife Anna Maria, were among the first Euro-Canadian settlers in Markham, brought by William Berczy in June of 1794. Joachim and Anna had four sons (George, John Henry, Frederick Henry, and Joachim Jr) and a daughter (Elizabeth). Elizabeth died in 1799 at the age of 19 and is one of three burials commemorated by the inscription on the monument, along with her parents. The monuments inscription includes Jacob Pingle, who died in 1822 at age 85; his wife Anna, who died in 1811 at age 62; and their daughter Elisabeth, who died in 1799 at age 19. The inscription identifies Joachim Pingel as “Jacob Pingle”, suggesting that his name was anglicized over time. The Pingle farm remained with the family until early 1867 and it is theorized that the monument was erected prior to this, possibly replacing earlier, individual grave markers, despite historical evidence for this. The burial plot was excluded from all future transactions involving the property, as a result of stipulations in the deed that future ownership not harm the tombstone. As such the cemetery has been noted as an exclusion with each transaction in the land registry.



### 1.2.3 Map Review

The *Tremaine's Map of the County of York* (Tremaine, 1860) and the *Illustrated Historical Map of the County of York* (Miles & Co., 1878), the 1917 topographic map Markham Sheet (Department of Militia and Defence, 1917), the 1973 National Topographic System Markham Sheet (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1973), and the 1994 National Topographic System Markham Sheet (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1994) were examined to determine the presence of historic features within the Study Area during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (Figure 2 to Figure 6).

#### Warden Avenue

Nineteenth century mapping shows the Study Area within a rural, agricultural setting (Figure 2 and Figure 3). Warden Avenue is pictured as a historically surveyed road, as are Elgin Mills Road and Major Mackenzie Drive. Elgin Mills Road is shown to be a Macadamized (or gravel paved) road at this time. The Study Area is located between the crossroads communities of Victoria Square (to the west) and Cashel (to the east). A small creek extends through the southern edge of the Study Area on 1860 mapping, across Warden Avenue, in an east-west direction (Figure 2). 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. The Study Area is shown in much the same state on 1878 mapping (Figure 3). 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 Study Area landscape remained a sparsely settled area in the township in the early twentieth century (Figure 4). The map shows the location of frame and brick farmhouses (black squares represent frame houses, red squares represent brick/masonry houses), roads, and the creek, which is still seen to be extending through the southern end of the Study Area in an east-west orientation. A bridge is shown carrying Warden Avenue over the creek. The farmhouses on either side of Warden Avenue that are within or directly adjacent to the Study Area are frame. Few changes to the Study Area occur through the middle of the twentieth century. The Study Area remains



largely agricultural and rural into the late twentieth century (Figure 5). 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 (Figure 6). The creek extending through the southern edge of the Study Area is labelled as Berczy Creek.

## Kennedy Road

Nineteenth century mapping shows the Study Area within a rural, agricultural setting (Figure 2 and Figure 3). Kennedy Road is pictured as a historically surveyed road, as are Elgin Mills Road and Major Mackenzie Drive. Elgin Mills Road is shown to be a Macadamized (or gravel paved) road at this time. The community of Cashel is labelled around the intersection of Kennedy Road and Elgin Mills Road. A small creek extends through the northern edge of the Study Area on 1860 mapping, across Kennedy Road to the north of Elgin Mills Road, in an east-west direction (Figure 2). A number of structures are illustrated within the 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 3). 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 Study Area landscape remained a sparsely settled area in the township in the early twentieth century (Figure 4). The map shows the location of frame and brick farmhouses (black squares represent frame houses, red squares represent brick/masonry houses), roads, and the creek, which is still seen to be extending through the Study Area in an east-west orientation to the north of Elgin Mills Road. 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. Few changes to the Study Area occur through the middle of the twentieth century. The Study Area remains largely agricultural and rural into the late twentieth century. By 1973 an access



road was constructed which would later be used for the Angus Glen Golf Course (Figure 5). The creek is labelled as Bruce Creek. 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 (Figure 6).

## 1.2.4 Aerial and Orthoimagery Review

### Warden Avenue

Historical aerial imagery from 1954 (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954, fig. 438.792) up to 2021 (York Region, n.d.) indicates that little development occurred between the mid- and late-twentieth century, apart from the development of the Angus Glen Golf Course, located on the east side of Warden Avenue, between 1995 and the early twenty-first century (Image 22 to Image 24; Figure 7 and Figure 8). The Angus Glen Golf Course and clubhouse officially opened in 1995 (Angus Glen Golf Club, 2018). Additions to the course were constructed in 2000, including the north portion of the course and a 50,000 square foot addition to the clubhouse (Angus Glen Golf Club, 2018). Presently, the Warden Avenue Study Area is a mix of residential, agricultural, and recreational properties (Figure 8).

A review of available Google satellite and York Region imagery shows:

- The realignment of Elgin Mills Road to the north of the original intersection was completed by 1970 (Image 22).
- The properties at 10050 and 10084 Warden Avenue were developed by 1995 and 3 Heritage Hill Drive was developed between 2002 and 2005 (Image 23 and Image 24).

### Kennedy Road

Historical aerial imagery from 1954 (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954, fig. 438.792) up to 2021 (York Region, n.d.) indicates that little development occurred between the mid- and late- twentieth century, apart from the development of the Angus Glen Golf Course, located on the west side of Kennedy Road, between 1995 and the early twenty-first century (Figure 7 and Figure 8).



Presently, the Kennedy Road Study Area is a mix of residential, agricultural, and recreational properties (Figure 8).

## **1.3 Archaeological Context**

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the Study Area, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology and topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions. Three sources of information were consulted to provide information about previous archaeological research: the site record forms for registered sites available online from the M.H.S.T.C.I. through “Ontario’s Past Portal”; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of ASI.

### **1.3.1 Current Land Use and Field Conditions**

#### **Warden Avenue**

Warden Avenue is a well-developed, paved, undivided roadway oriented in a roughly north-south orientation. The road features two lanes throughout most of the Study Area, expanding to four lanes to the south of Heritage Hill Drive. Its shoulders are gravel and lacks curbs and sidewalks to the north of Major Mackenzie Drive. Concrete curbs and sidewalks line both sides of Warden Avenue to the south of Major Mackenzie Drive. The topography is generally flat. Drainage ditches are present on both sides of the road throughout the Study Area. Throughout the Study Area, Warden Avenue is lined primarily with agricultural properties on both sides of the roadway. The Angus Glen Golf Course is located on the east side of Warden Avenue and residential neighbourhoods are located south of Major Mackenzie Drive and along Heritage Hill Drive.

Berczy Creek flows through the Study Area, under Warden Avenue, approximately 65 metres to the south of Major Mackenzie Drive. The watercourse flows in a general east-west direction beneath the roadway before curving northwards on the western side of Warden Avenue and is carried under Major Mackenzie Drive by a 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.

## Kennedy Road

Kennedy Road is a well developed, paved, two lane undivided roadway oriented in a roughly north-south orientation. Its shoulders are curbed, and sidewalks extend along the western side from the intersection with Major Mackenzie Drive to approximately 210 metres north, after which the roadway features gravel shoulders and lacks curbs and sidewalks. The topography is generally flat throughout the Study Area. Drainage ditches are present on both sides of the road throughout the Study Area. The Angus Glen Golf Course dominates the west side of the Study Area between Major Mackenzie Drive and Elgin Mills Road. The remainder of the west side of the Study Area is agricultural properties. The east side of the Study Area is predominately agricultural properties. The properties at 10537 and 10379 Kennedy Road were under construction at the time of field review. A grave monument is located at 10225 Kennedy Road marking the location of the Pingle Burying Place Cemetery (also known as the Pingle Farm Cemetery). The monument and cemetery are currently fenced off. Residential neighbourhoods are located to the south of Major Mackenzie Drive.

Bruce Creek flows through the Study Area, under Kennedy Road, to the north of Elgin Mills Road, in a general east-west direction.

### 1.3.2 Geography

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

The S & G stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible



shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

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

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including; food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas) are also considered characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (S & G, Section 1.3.1).

The 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.

The Peel Plain overlies shale and limestone till which in many places is veneered by occasionally varved clay. This clay is heavy in texture and more calcareous than the underlying till and was presumably deposited by meltwater from limestone regions and deposited in a temporary lake impounded by higher ground and the



ice lobe of the Lake Ontario basin. The Peel Plain straddles across the contact of the grey and red shales of the Georgian Bay and Queenston Formations, respectively, which consequently gives the clay southwest of the Credit River a more reddish hue and lower lime content than the clay in the eastern part of the plain. The region does not possess any good aquifers and the high level of evaporation from the clay's now deforested surface is a disabling factor in ground-water recharge. Further, deep groundwater accessed by boring is often found to be saline (Chapman and Putnam 1984:174-175).

Figure 9 depicts surficial geology for the Study Area (Ontario Geological Survey, 2010). The surficial geology mapping demonstrates that the Warden Avenue Study Area is underlain by stone-poor, carbonate-derived silty to sandy till in the north and south, foreshore-basinal deposits in the middle, and some massive-well laminated at the southern edge. The surficial geology mapping demonstrates that the Kennedy Road Study Area is underlain by foreshore-basinal deposits in the north and at the centre, stone-poor, carbonate-derived silty to sandy till in the centre, and massive-well laminated at the southern edge.

Soils within the Warden Avenue Study Area include Peel clay, a grey-brown podzolic soil with imperfect drainage, as well as Bottom Land, an alluvial soil with poor drainage. Soils within the Kennedy Road Study Area include Cashel clay, a grey-brown podzolic soil with good drainage; Peel clay, a grey-brown podzolic soil with imperfect drainage; as well as Bottom Land, an alluvial soil with poor drainage. Drainage within both Study Areas are illustrated in Figure 10.

Several major waterways, including the Rouge River, cut across the plain, draining southward into Lake Ontario. Various tributaries of the Rouge River traverse the area surrounding the Study Areas and include Robinson Creek (to the east of Kennedy Road), Bruce Creek (passing through the Kennedy Road Study Area), and Berczy Creek (passing through the Warden Avenue Study Area) (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2013).

### **1.3.3 Previously Registered Archaeological Sites**

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (O.A.S.D.) maintained by the M.H.S.T.C.I. This





database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 kilometres east to west, and approximately 18.5 kilometres north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Warden Avenue Study Area under review is located in Borden block *AlGu*, and the Kennedy Road Study Area is located in Borden block *AlGt*.

## Warden Avenue

According to the O.A.S.D., eight previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area, one of which (*AlGu-515*) is located within the Study Area and retains further cultural heritage value or interest (C.H.V.I.) for portions within the Warden Avenue Study Area (MHSTCI, 2021). No other sites are within 50 metres. A summary of the sites is provided below in Table 1, and the site within the Study Area is in bold. Mapping showing the location of *AlGu-515* in relation to the Study Area is presented in the *Supplementary Documentation*.

The Captain Jack Smith Site (*AlGu-515*) was located at 10206 Warden Avenue. The site underwent a Stage 2 assessment (P059-0902-2020) in June 2020, a Stage 3 assessment (P059-0913-2020) in July-August 2020, and Stage 4 assessment (P059-0921-2020) in August 2020, all conducted by This Land Archaeology. The site was located on gently rolling farmland and dates to approximately 1809-1900. The portion of the site within the bounds of the 10206 Warden Avenue property was documented and removed and are cleared of archaeological potential. The portion of the site to the east of the property boundary, within the road allowance and within the Warden Avenue Study Area, requires Stage 2-4 assessments as permission was not given during the 2020 assessments to conduct an archaeological assessment within this area.



**Table 1: Registered Sites within One Kilometre of the Warden Avenue Study Area**

<b>Borden number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation</b>	<b>Site type</b>	<b>Researcher</b>	<b>C.H.V.I.</b>
ALGu-362	Angus Glen West Village 1	Pre-Contact	Other: Camp/Campsite	D. R. Poulton & Associates Inc, 2006	-
ALGu-494	Trudgeon	Post-Contact	Farmstead	New Directions Archaeology Ltd., 2014 and ASI, 2020	-
ALGu-495	Brumwell	Post-Contact	Dump	New Directions Archaeology Ltd., 2014 and ASI, 2020	-
ALGu-497	DeGear Site	Post-Contact	Farmstead	Archeoworks Inc., 2015, 2016, and 2017	-
ALGu-500	Berczy H3 Site	Post-Contact	Farmstead; Homestead	Archeoworks Inc., 2015 and 2017, and This Land Archaeology Inc., 2020	-
ALGu-502	Berczy H4 Site	Post-Contact	Homestead	Archeoworks Inc., 2015 and This Land Archaeology Inc., 2020	-

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<b>Borden number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation</b>	<b>Site type</b>	<b>Researcher</b>	<b>C.H.V.I.</b>
ALGu-515	Captain Jack Site	Post-Contact	Homestead	This Land Archaeology, 2020	Further CHVI
ALGu-519	Spofford Site	Post-Contact	Farmstead	This Land Archaeology, 2021	-

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## Kennedy Road

According to the O.A.S.D., 21 previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area, two of which are located within 50 metres (MHSTCI, 2021). Of these two sites, one retains further C.H.V.I. (AlGt-519). A summary of the sites is provided below in Table 2, sites located within 50 metres of the Study Area are in bold. Mapping showing the location of these two sites in relation to the Study Area is presented in the *Supplementary Documentation*.

The Robinson site (AlGt-240) was identified as a scatter of historic artifacts over an area of approximately 25 metres by 25 metres and represents a site predominately occupied in the early part of the nineteenth century, prior to the 1830s. The background history and the artifact assemblage suggest that this site relates to the household of John Robinson, a man of somewhat local renown as he signed an address to William Lyon Mackenzie in support of reforming the government of Upper Canada. The early pioneer time period to which the artifacts date suggest that this site was occupied prior to his participation in the Mackenzie Rebellion of 1837 and subsequent arrest in 1838 (ASI, 1997). The location of this site in the O.A.S.D. suggests that it was located within 50 metres of the Study Area however the site map in the report identifies the site as being approximately 140 metres south of the Study Area. The location is presently a residential subdivision.

Cashel Village I (AlGt-519) was encountered during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment, visible as a scatter of artifacts approximately 80 m in length immediately adjacent to the unploughed corridor containing the right-of-way. It was observed that the site extends into the agricultural field beyond the right-of-way. A subsequent Stage 3 assessment of the unploughed road corridor (area where impacts were anticipated) resulted in the recovery of 2,552 historical artifacts, characteristic of a domestic occupation dating between the early 1800s and early 1900s, with the most substantial occupation taking place between 1830-1880 (ASI, 2008b). Stage 4 mitigation was recommended and carried out. The Stage 4 assessment recommended that there is no further archaeological concern for that portion of the Cashel Village I site (AlGt-519) within the right-of-



way for that project as it has been completely excavated. The report recommended that balance of the site on Lot 25 beyond the road widening corridor should be subject to a Stage 3<sup>1</sup> archaeological assessment should that portion of Lot 25 be subject to development in the future (ASI, 2011).

The AIGt-636 site was encountered during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment and yielded an artifact assemblage dating between c. 1840 to 1860 and suggestive of a Euro-Canadian domestic occupation. A subsequent Stage 3 assessment resulted in the recovery of 8,165 Euro-Canadian artifacts. It was determined that the site does not have significant cultural heritage value or interest and therefore does not require Stage 4 mitigation and the AIGt-636 site was cleared of further archeological concern (Archeoworks Inc., 2021).

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<sup>1</sup> The report notes only that Stage 3 assessment would be required on the portion of Lot 25 outside the study area for P128-041-2008, however Stage 2 assessment would be required as a first step.



**Table 2: Registered Sites within One Kilometre of the Kennedy Road Study Area**

<b>Borden number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation</b>	<b>Site type</b>	<b>Researcher</b>	<b>C.H.V.I.</b>
ALGI-591 <sup>2</sup>	Dymond Site	Post-Contact	-	This Land Archaeology Inc., 2010	-
ALGt-222	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot	ASI, 1996	-
ALGt-223	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot	ASI, 1996	-
ALGt-240	Robinson	Post-Contact	Homestead	ASI, 1997	-
ALGt-253	Angus Glen	Post Contact		Unknown, 1999	-
ALGt-508	Pingle	Post-Contact	Homestead	AMICK Consultants Limited, 2007	-
<b>ALGt-519</b>	<b>Cashel Village I</b>	<b>Pre-Contact; Post-Contact</b>	<b>Village; Homestead</b>	<b>ASI, 2012</b>	<b>Further CHVI</b>

<sup>2</sup> Review of the site location data in the O.A.S.D. confirms that the site is within Borden block ALGt.



<b>Borden number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation</b>	<b>Site type</b>	<b>Researcher</b>	<b>C.H.V.I.</b>
AlGt-520	Cashel Village II	Post-Contact	Homestead	ASI, 2008	-
AlGt-611	EMDL Site 1	Post-Contact; Early Woodland	Outbuilding	Unknown, 2010	-
AlGt-612	EMDL Site 2	Post-Contact	Farmstead	Unknown, 2008 and 2010	-
AlGt-616	-	-	-	This Land Archaeology Inc., 2010	-
AlGt-619	Warden Angus East Site/Angus Cottage Site	Post-Contact	Homestead	This Land Archaeology Inc., 2015	-
AlGt-622	Pingle Site	Post-Contact	Homestead; Cabin; Midden	This Land Archaeology Inc., 2015 and 2016	-
<b>AlGt-636</b>	<b>H1</b>	<b>Post-Contact</b>	<b>Homestead</b>	<b>Archeoworks Inc., 2017 and 2018</b>	<b>No further CHVI</b>



<b>Borden number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation</b>	<b>Site type</b>	<b>Researcher</b>	<b>C.H.V.I.</b>
AlGt-638	Sommerfeldt Site	Post-Contact	Homestead; Secondary Deposit	ASI, 2016 and 2019	No further CHVI
AlGt-640	-	Pre-Contact; Late Archaic	Scatter	ASI, 2017 and 2020	No further CHVI
AlGt-642	-	Pre-Contact; Middle Archaic	Findspot	ASI, 2017	No further CHVI
AlGt-645	Amello H1	Post-Contact	Homestead; Dump	Archeoworks Inc., 2017 and 2019	No further CHVI
AlGt-646	Amello H2	Post-Contact	Homestead	Archeoworks Inc., 2017 and 2019	No further CHVI
AlGt-647	Amello P2	Pre-Contact	Unknown	Archeoworks Inc., 2017	No further CHVI
AlGt-649	MMM North H2	Post-Contact	Homestead	Archeoworks Inc., 2017 and 2019	Further CHVI





## 1.3.4 Previous Archaeological Assessments

### Warden Avenue

According to the background research, six previous reports detail fieldwork within 50 metres of the Warden Avenue Study Area:

ASI 2000, Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment of Warden Avenue (Y.R. 65) from Steeles Avenue to Major Mackenzie Drive (Y.R. 25), Town of Markham, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. CIF 1999-007-116.

ASI (2000) conducted a Stage 1 background study and property inspection for the section of Warden Avenue between Steeles Avenue to Major Mackenzie Drive. A Stage 2 property assessment was recommended for the area overlapping with the current Study Area.

ASI 2009, Stage 2 Property Assessment Reconstruction and Widening of Warden Avenue (Y.R.65) From 16th Avenue (Y.R. 73) to Major Mackenzie Drive (Y.R.25) Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. PIF: P264-090-2009.

ASI (2009) conducted a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the Widening and Reconstruction of Warden Avenue from 16<sup>th</sup> Avenue to Major Mackenzie Drive. The property inspection determined that the lands within the current Study Area were disturbed and do not require further work.

Archeoworks 2015, Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the: Proposed Berczy Glen Development Area Within Part of Lots 22 to 25, Concession 4 In the Geographic Township of Markham Historical County of York Now the City of Markham Regional Municipality of York Ontario. PIF P029-093-2015.

Archeoworks (2015) conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for several parcels of land on the west side of Warden Avenue between Elgin Mills Road and Major Mackenzie Drive. Background research and field review indicated that portions of the current Study Area retain archaeological potential within the current Study Area and the report recommended that all areas identified as such be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment.



Archeoworks Inc. 2017. Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Schickedanz Parcel for the Proposed Berczy Glen Development Area, Within Lots 22 and 23, Concession 4, In the Geographic Township of Markham, Former County of York, Now the City of Markham, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario.

Archeoworks Inc. (2017) conducted a Stage 2 assessment of 10206 Warden Avenue following recommendations in the Stage 1 assessment (P029-0903-2015). The land within the Study Area was not available for assessment at the time and was recommended to undergo Stage 2 assessment when the land become available.

This Land Archaeology 2020, Report on the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Part of Lots 22, 23, Concession 4, Municipal Address of 10206 Warden Avenue, City of Markham, Geographic Township of Markham, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario and Stage 3 Assessment of the Captain Jack Site (ALGu-515). PIF 059-0902-2020 and 059-0921-2020.

This Land Archaeology Inc. (2020) conducted Stage 2 assessment of 10206 Warden Avenue following recommendations in the Stage 2 assessment (P029-0906-2016). The portion of the property within the Study Area were subject to test pit survey at 5 metre intervals which resulted in the discovery of a site which was registered as the Captain Jack Site (ALGu-515). Unit excavations were recommended to determine whether the site met the criteria to require Stage 4 mitigation which resulted in the recovery of 3,708 artifacts representing a domestic occupation dating from the 1830s to the 1870s. The report recommended Stage 4 mitigation of the limits of development, confined to the property at 10206 Warden Avenue.

This Land Archaeology Inc. 2021, Final Stage 4 Partial Mitigation Report on the Captain Jack Site (ALGu-515) Located on Part of Lot 22, Concession 4, Municipal Address of 10206 Warden Avenue, City of Markham, Geographic Township of Markham, Regional Municipality of York, Historic County of York, Ontario. PIF 059-0921-2020.

This Land Archaeology (2021a) conducted a Stage 4 mitigation of the portion of the Captain Jack Site (ALGu-515) located within the bounds of the property at 10206 Warden Avenue following recommendations in the Stage 3 assessment



(P059-0921-2020). The portion of the site within the bounds of the 10206 Warden Avenue property was documented and removed and is cleared of archaeological potential. The report notes that the site extends beyond the property limits and has not been fully mitigated. The portion of the site to the east of the property boundary, within the road allowance and within the Warden Avenue Study Area, requires Stage 2-4 assessments as permission was not given during the assessment to conduct an archaeological assessment within this area.

## Kennedy Road

According to the background research, 12 previous reports detail fieldwork within 50 metres of the Kennedy Road Study Area:

Archeoworks Inc. 2018, Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed Development of 10539 Kennedy Road Part 1, Plan 64R-3831 Part of Lot 24, Concession 6 Geographic Township of Markham Former County of York City of Markham Regional Municipality of York Ontario. PIF P029-0991-2018.

Archeoworks Inc. (2018) conducted a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment for the property at 10539 Kennedy Road. The report determined that the land within the current Study Area does not require further work.

Archeoworks Inc. 2021, Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the H1 (AlGt-636) Site as part of the Proposed Development at 10539 Kennedy Road Part 1, Plan 64R-3831, Within Part of Lot 24, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Markham, Former County of York, City of Markham, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. PIF P029-1017-2018.

Archeoworks Inc. (2021) conducted a Stage 3 assessment for a site discovered during a previous Stage 1-2 assessment (P029-0991-2018) located approximately 50 metres from the Study Area. The site was subject to Stage 3 assessment which determined that the site does not have significant cultural heritage value or interest and therefore does not require Stage 4 mitigation. The AlGt-636 site was cleared of further archeological concern and no further work is required.



ASI 1997, Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Subdivision (Revised 19T-95043), Part Lot 20, Concession 6, Town of Markham, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. PIF 97-017.

ASI (1997) conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the subdivision located at the southeast corner of Kennedy Road and Major Mackenzie Drive. The Robinson site (AlGt-240) was encountered and is recorded in the O.A.S.D. as being within 50 metres of the current Study Area. However, the original report mapping shows the site as being located approximately 140 metres south of the Study Area (see *Supplementary Documentation*).

ASI 2006, Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Kennedy Road (Y.R.3) and Elgin Mills Road Intersection Improvements Class EA Study (Schedule 'B') Town of Markham, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. PIF 057-291-2006.

ASI (2006c) conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for intersection improvements around the intersection of Elgin Mills Road and Kennedy Road. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended for lands within the current Study Area.

ASI 2008, Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Kennedy Road (Y.R.3) and Elgin Mills Road Intersection Improvements Class EA Study (Schedule 'B') Town of Markham, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. PIF P264-048-2008.

ASI (2008a) conducted a Stage 2 archaeological assessment following recommendations in the Stage 1 assessment (P057-291-2006). The lands within the current Study Area were subject to either test pit survey at five metre intervals (where ploughing was not viable) or pedestrian survey at five metre intervals (in actively or recently cultivated fields). Site H1 was encountered on the west side of Kennedy Road, within the Study Area, south of Elgin Mills Road and was registered as AlGt-519 (see *Supplementary Documentation*). The report recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological investigation be undertaken for Site H1.



ASI 2008, Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Cashel Village I (AlGt-519) and Cashel Village II (AlGt-520) Sites Kennedy Road (Y.R. 3) and Elgin Mills Road Intersection Improvements Class EA Study (Schedule 'B') Part of Lot 25, Concession 5, Markham Township Town of Markham, Regional Municipality of York. PIF P264-067-2008.

ASI (2008b) conducted a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AlGt-519 consisting of test units resulting in the recovery of 2,552 historical artifacts, characteristic of a domestic occupation dating between the early 1800s and early 1900s, with the most substantial occupation taking place between 1830-1880 (ASI, 2008b). Stage 4 mitigation was recommended.

ASI 2011, Stage 4 Mitigative Excavation of the Cashel Village I Site (AlGt-519) Kennedy Road (Y.R. 3) and Elgin Mills Road Intersection Improvements, Part of Lot 25, Concession 5 Former Markham Township, Town of Markham Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. PIF P128-041-2008.

ASI (2011) conducted a Stage 4 mitigation of AlGt-519 which cleared that portion of the Cashel Village I site (AlGt-519) within the right-of-way of further archaeological concern. The balance of the site on Lot 25 beyond the right-of-way (a portion of which is within the current Study Area) should be subject to a Stage 3 archaeological assessment if that portion of Lot 25 is subject to development.

ASI 2007, Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment New Trunk Watermain Route Study and Municipal Class 'B' Environmental Assessment, from Kennedy Pumping Station to Major Mackenzie Drive City of Toronto, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. PIF P057-286-2006.

ASI (2007) conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the New Trunk Watermain, on Kennedy Road from the Kennedy Pumping Station to Major Mackenzie Drive. The Stage 1 report determined that the land within the current Study Area has been disturbed by development and by road and utility construction and does not require further work.



ASI 2014, Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Part of Lot 23 and Part of Lot 24, Concession 6 and Part of Lot 23, Concession 7 Geographic Township of Markham, County of York, Town of Markham, Regional Municipality of York. PIF P383-0103-2013.

ASI (2014) conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of approximately 170 hectares located on the east side of Kennedy Road between Elgin Mills Road and Major Mackenzie Drive. The limits of this assessment were confined to the property boundaries and do not extend into the current Study Area. The report recommended that the lands adjacent to the current Study Area undergo a Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

ASI 2018, Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Minotar Holdings Subdivision, Part of Lot 23 and Part of Lot 24, Concession 6, and Part of Lot 23, Concession 7, Geographic Township of Markham, County of York, City of Markham, Regional Municipality of York. PIF P046-0262-2016.

ASI (2018) conducted a Stage 2 assessment for the adjacent lands following recommendations in the Stage 1 assessment (P383-0103-2013). The Stage 2 test pit survey identified 20 Indigenous findspots, four Indigenous sites, and two historical sites. None of these sites are located within 50 metres of the current Study Area and the remaining lands were cleared of further archaeological concern.

This Land Archaeology Inc. 2012, Original Report on the 2010 Stage 1 to 3 Archaeological Assessment Major Kennedy Developments Limited (MKDL) and Major Kennedy South Developments Limited (MKSDL) Lands, and The Dymond Site – AIGI-591 Part of Lots 21 and 22, Concession 6, Markham, Ontario. PIF P059-226-2010.

This Land Archaeology Inc. (2012) conducted a Stage 1-2 assessment of parts of Lot 21 and 22 in Concession 6. The land within the Study Area was subject to pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals. The Pingle Cemetery was identified within the current Study Area as the burying place for at least three individuals, Jacob Pingle, who died in 1822 at age 85; his wife Anna, who died in 1811 at age 62; and their daughter Elisabeth, who died in 1799 at age 19. This report recommended



further research be conducted for the cemetery. No further work was recommended for the lands outside of the cemetery, within the Study Area.

This Land Archaeology Inc. 2021, Report on the Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation of the Pingle Burying Place Cemetery, Municipal Address of 10225-10227 Kennedy Road, On Part of Lot 22, Concession 6, (Geographic Township of Markham, County of York), City of Markham, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. PIF P059-0944-2020.

This Land Archaeology Inc. (2021b) conducted a Stage 3 cemetery investigation of the Pingle Burying Place Cemetery to determine whether the legal cemetery limits encompassed all burials. Mechanical topsoil removal was employed within a 10-metre buffer, working towards the cemetery boundary demarked by the proponent's surveyor. No burials/grave shaft features were encountered, confirming that the legal limits of the Pingle Burying Place Cemetery encompass all burials associated with the monument.

## 2.0 Field Methods

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



The Stage 1 archaeological assessment property inspection for both Study Areas was conducted under the field direction of Martin Cooper (P380) of ASI, on November 26, 2021, in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current conditions and to evaluate and map archaeological potential of the Study Area. It was a systematic visual inspection from publicly accessible lands/public right-of-ways only and did not include excavation or collection of archaeological resources. Fieldwork was conducted when weather conditions were deemed clear with good visibility (sunny with seasonal temperatures), per S & G Section 1.2., Standard 2. Field photography is presented in Section 7.0 (Image 1 to Image 11 for Warden Avenue Study Area and Image 12 to Image 21 for Kennedy Road Study Area) and field observations are compiled onto the existing conditions of the Study Area in Section 8.0 (Figure 11 to Figure 13 for Warden Avenue Study Area and Figure 14 to Figure 16 for Kennedy Road Study Area).

## 3.0 Analysis and Conclusions

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

### 3.1 Analysis of Archaeological Potential

#### 3.1.1 Warden Avenue

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

- Previously identified archaeological sites (See Table 2);
- Water sources: primary, secondary, or past water source (Berczy Creek);
- Early historic transportation routes (Warden Avenue, Elgin Mills Road, and Major Mackenzie Drive); and
- Proximity to early settlements (Cashel and Victoria Square).





According to the S & G, Section 1.4 Standard 1e, no areas within a property containing locations listed or designated by a municipality can be recommended for exemption from further assessment unless the area can be documented as disturbed. The Municipal Heritage Register was consulted and five properties within the Warden Avenue Study Area are Listed or Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act:

- 10148 Warden Avenue, barn, Listed on the *Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (n.d.);
- 10508 Warden Avenue, farmscape, Listed on the *Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (n.d.);
- 3450 Elgin Mills Road East, farmscape, Listed on the *Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (n.d.);
- 4075 Elgin Mills Road East, farmscape, Listed on the *Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (n.d.); and
- 4044 Elgin Mills Road East, farmscape, Listed on the *Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (n.d.)

The *Archaeological Management Plan for the Region of York* (ASI, 2013) was reviewed for background information and to help inform any indicators of archaeological potential not captured in other research. ASI's review of the above archaeological management plan indicates that portions of the Study Area exhibit potential for the identification of archaeological resources (Appendix A: Image 25 to Image 27). Generally speaking, archaeological management plans are high-level analyses of archaeological potential for non-specialists but cannot not be considered a replacement for Stage 1 archaeological assessments.

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

The property inspection determined that parts of the Study Area exhibit archaeological potential, including all five properties which are Listed on the Municipal Heritage Register. These areas will require Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to any construction activities. According to the S & G Section



2.1.1, pedestrian survey is required in actively or recently cultivated fields (Images 7, 9 and 10; Figure 11 to Figure 13: areas highlighted by hatching). According to the S & G Section 2.1.2, test pit survey is required on terrain where ploughing is not viable, such as wooded areas, properties where existing landscaping or infrastructure would be damaged, overgrown farmland with heavy brush or rocky pasture, and narrow linear corridors up to 10 metres wide (Images 2-8, and 11; Figure 11 to Figure 13: areas highlighted in green).

The previously registered site within the Study Area, AIGu-515, was mitigated and cleared of further concern for the portion of the site located within the property at 10206 Warden Avenue. However, high artifact counts along the project limit boundary indicate that AIGu-515 likely extends into the adjacent and unassessed municipal right of way. The Stage 4 report notes that the site extends beyond the property limits and has not been fully mitigated (This Land Archaeology Inc., 2021a). The 2021 assessment recommends that this area be subject to Stage 3 assessment however, as no Stage 2 assessment has been conducted for these lands to date, ASI recommends that a Stage 2 assessment is a more appropriate first step. The site AIGu-515 has further C.H.V.I. and the unexcavated lands adjacent to the site within the right-of-way property will require Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to any project impacts.

Part of the Study Area has been previously assessed and does not require further archaeological assessments (Figure 11 to Figure 13: areas highlighted in red).

Part of the Study Area is located within low lying wet areas, and according to the S & G Section 2.1 do not retain potential (Image 6, 8-9; Figure 11 to Figure 13: areas highlighted in blue). These areas do not require further survey.

The remainder of the Study Area has been subjected to deep soil disturbance events due to road, sidewalk, and drainage construction as well as grading due to residential property development. According to the S & G Section 1.3.2 these areas do not retain archaeological potential (Images 1-11; Figure 11 to Figure 13: areas highlighted in yellow) and do not require further survey.



### 3.1.2 Kennedy Road

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

- Previously identified archaeological sites (See Table 2);
- Water sources: primary, secondary, or past water source (Bruce Creek);
- Early historic transportation routes (Kennedy Road, Elgin Mills, and Major Mackenzie Drive);
- Proximity to early settlements (Cashel and Pingle Burying Place Cemetery);  
and
- Well-drained soils (Cashel clay)

According to the S & G, Section 1.4 Standard 1e, no areas within a property containing locations listed or designated by a municipality can be recommended for exemption from further assessment unless the area can be documented as disturbed. The Municipal Heritage Register was consulted and 14 properties within the Kennedy Road Study Area are Listed or Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act:

- 4638 Major Mackenzie Drive East, farmscape, Listed on the *Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (n.d.)
- 10000 Kennedy Road, schoolhouse (The Coultly Corners School House), Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (By-law #2021-91 and #307-83)
- 10060 Kennedy Road, residence, Listed on the *Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (n.d.)
- 10225 Kennedy Road, cemetery and residence, Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (By-law # 2008-22)
- 10228 Kennedy Road, residence, Listed on the *Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (n.d.)
- 10450 Kennedy Road, barn, Listed on the *Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (n.d.);



- 10476 Kennedy Road, residence, Listed on the *Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (n.d.)
- 10504 Kennedy Road, farmscape, Listed on the *Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (n.d.)
- 10537 Kennedy Road, residence, Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (By-law # 2014-16)
- 10725 Kennedy Road, residence, Listed on the *Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (n.d.)
- 4551 Elgin Mills Road East, residence, Listed on the *Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (n.d.)
- 4478 Elgin Mills Road East, residence, Listed on the *Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (n.d.)
- 4510 Elgin Mills Road East, residence (former hotel), Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (By-law # 298-78)
- 4044 Elgin Mills Road East, residence Listed on the *Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (n.d.)

The *Archaeological Management Plan for the Region of York* (ASI, 2013) was reviewed for background information and to help inform any indicators of archaeological potential not captured in other research. ASI's review of the above archaeological management plan indicates that portions of the Study Area exhibit potential for the identification of archaeological resources (Appendix B: Image 28 to Image 30). Generally speaking, archaeological management plans are high-level analyses of archaeological potential for non-specialists but cannot not be considered a replacement for Stage 1 archaeological assessments.

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

The property inspection determined that parts of the Study Area exhibit archaeological potential, including 13 of the 15 properties which are Listed on the



Municipal Heritage Register.<sup>3</sup> These areas will require Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to any construction activities. According to the S & G Section 2.1.1, pedestrian survey is required in actively or recently cultivated fields (Images 14 and 20; Figure 14 to Figure 16: areas highlighted by hatching). According to the S & G Section 2.1.2, test pit survey is required on terrain where ploughing is not viable, such as wooded areas, properties where existing landscaping or infrastructure would be damaged, overgrown farmland with heavy brush or rocky pasture, and narrow linear corridors up to 10 metres wide (Images 12-13, 15-19, and 21; Figure 14 to Figure 16: areas highlighted in green).

The previously registered site within the Study Area, AlGt-519, was mitigated and cleared of further concern for the portion of the site located within the right-of-way parcel. However, the west limit of the site was not defined as artifact counts remained high within excavated units along the boundary of the property, indicating that the site extended into the adjacent Lot 25, which was not assessed at the time. The Stage 4 assessment notes that the site extends beyond the right-of-way limits and has not been fully mitigated (ASI, 2011). The 2011 assessment recommends that this area be subject to Stage 3 assessment however, as no Stage 2 assessment has been conducted for these lands to date, a Stage 2 assessment is an appropriate first step. The site AlGt-519 has further C.H.V.I. and the unexcavated lands adjacent to the site within Lot 25 that fall within the Study Area will require Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to any construction activities. According to the S & G Section 2.1.1, pedestrian survey is required in actively or recently cultivated fields

Part of the Study Area has been previously assessed and does not require further archaeological assessments, including 2 of the 15 properties which are Listed on the Municipal Heritage Register<sup>4</sup> (Image 17 and 19; Figure 14 to Figure 16: areas highlighted in red).

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<sup>3</sup> Including the properties at 4638 Major Mackenzie Drive East; 10000, 10060, 10228, 10450, 10476, 10504, and 10725 Kennedy Road; and 10725, 4551, 4478, 4510, and 44044 Elin Mills Road East.

<sup>4</sup> Properties at 10225 and 10537 Kennedy Road.



The Study Area includes the Pingle Burying Place Cemetery (Image 16; Figure 15 and Figure 16: areas highlighted in grey). The lands within the legal limits of the Pingle Burying Place Cemetery must be avoided by project designs. The Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation employed mechanical topsoil removal within a 10-metre buffer of the legal limits, working towards the cemetery boundary demarked by the proponent's surveyor. No burials/grave shaft features were encountered, confirming that the legal limits of the Pingle Burying Place Cemetery encompass all burials associated with the monument. Mapping contained within the Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation showing the results of the investigation are provided in Appendix C. A legal survey of the cemetery property is provided in Appendix D.

The remainder of the Study Area has been subjected to deep soil disturbance events due to road, sidewalk, and drainage construction as well as grading due to residential property development. According to the S & G Section 1.3.2 these areas do not retain archaeological potential (Image 12-20; Figure 14 to Figure 16: areas highlighted in yellow) and do not require further survey.

## 3.2 Conclusions

### 3.2.1 Warden Avenue

The Stage 1 background study determined there is one previously registered archaeological site located within the Study Area and that there are seven other previously registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the Study Area. The Euro-Canadian Captain Jack Smith Site ALGu-515 has further C.H.V.I. and a Stage 2 assessment will be required for unexcavated lands adjacent to the site to determine whether the site extends into the Study Area.

The property inspection determined that many sections of the Warden Avenue Study Area retain potential for archaeological resources and require Stage 2 survey, either by test pit or pedestrian survey, as appropriate. The remainder of the Study Area has either been previously assessed and cleared of archaeological potential or does not have archaeological potential due to deep and extensive disturbance and/or low and wet conditions.



### 3.2.2 Kennedy Road

The Stage 1 assessment determined there is one previously registered archaeological site located within the Study Area, two other previously registered sites within 50 metres of the Study Area. The Euro-Canadian Cashel Village I Site ALGt-519 has further C.H.V.I. and a Stage 2 assessment will be required for unassessed lands, beyond the current municipal right-of-way to determine whether the site extends into the Study Area.

The Pingle Burying Place Cemetery is located within the Study Area. A Stage 3 assessment confirmed that the legal limits of this cemetery encompass all burials associated with the monument. The portion of the Study Area within the legal limits of the Pingle Burying Place Cemetery must be avoided by project designs.

The property inspection determined that many sections of the Kennedy Road Study Area retain potential for archaeological resources and require Stage 2 survey, either by test pit or pedestrian survey, as appropriate. The remainder of the Study Area has either been previously assessed and cleared of archaeological potential or does not have archaeological potential due to deep and extensive disturbance.

## 4.0 Recommendations

### 4.1 Warden Avenue

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

- 1 The Euro-Canadian Captain Jack Smith site ALGu-515 is adjacent to the Study Area and has further C.H.V.I. A Stage 2 property survey is required for unexcavated lands within the right-of-way adjacent to the site to determine whether the site limits extend into the Study Area. Stage 2 is required prior to any proposed construction activities on these lands.
- 2 Parts of the Warden Avenue Study Area exhibit archaeological potential. These lands require Stage 2 archaeological assessment by test pit/pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, where appropriate.



- 3 The remainder of the Warden Avenue Study Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance, low and wet conditions, or being previously assessed. These lands do not require further archaeological assessment.
- 4 Should the proposed work extend beyond the current Study Area, further archaeological assessment should be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands.

## 4.2 Kennedy Road

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

- 5 The Euro-Canadian Cashel Village I Site AlGt-519 has further C.H.V.I. and a Stage 2 assessment is required for unexcavated lands adjacent to the site, within Lot 25, to determine if the site limits extend into the Study Area. Stage 2 is required prior to any proposed construction activities on these lands.
- 6 Parts of the Kennedy Road Study Area exhibit archaeological potential. These lands require Stage 2 archaeological assessment by test pit/pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, where appropriate.
- 7 Pingle Burying Place Cemetery is within the Kennedy Road Study Area and should be avoided by project designs (Figure 15 and Figure 16: areas highlighted in grey). If any burials are encountered during construction activities, work must cease and the police or coroner and the Register of Burial Sites at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services must be contacted as per the Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002*. Contact with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries must also be made for further direction.
- 8 The remainder of the Kennedy Road Study Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance, low and wet conditions, or being previously assessed. These lands do not require further archaeological assessment.





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

**NOTWITHSTANDING** the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries should be immediately notified.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry approval, and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of M.H.S.T.C.I. approval has been received.



## 5.0 Legislation Compliance Advice

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 2005, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation, and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the



Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.



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## 7.0 Images

### 7.1 Field Photography

#### 7.1.1 Warden Avenue Study Area



**Image 1: Warden Avenue, road right-of-way and property beyond are disturbed, no potential**



**Image 2: Warden Avenue, roadbed and ditch is disturbed. Lands above ditch have potential, require Stage 2 survey.**



**Image 3: Warden Avenue, roadbed and ditch is disturbed. Lands above drainage ditch have potential, require Stage 2 survey.**





**Image 4: Warden Avenue, roadbed and ditch is disturbed. Lands above ditch have potential, require Stage 2 survey.**



**Image 5: Warden Avenue, roadbed and ditch is disturbed. Lands above ditch have potential, require Stage 2 survey.**





**Image 6: Warden Avenue, roadbed and ditch is disturbed. Lands above ditch have potential, require Stage 2 survey. Culvert in foreground leads to low and wet area, no potential.**



**Image 7: Warden Avenue, roadbed and ditch is disturbed. Lands beyond silt fencing have potential, require Stage 2 survey.**





**Image 8: Warden Avenue, roadbed and ditch is disturbed. Lands above ditch have potential, require Stage 2 survey. Banks of pond are low and wet, no potential.**



**Image 9: Warden Avenue, road right-of-way is disturbed and property beyond is low and wet, no potential.**





**Image 10: Warden Avenue, roadbed and ditch is disturbed. Lands above ditch have potential, require Stage 2 survey.**



**Image 11: Warden Avenue, roadbed and ditch is disturbed. Lands above ditch have potential, require Stage 2 survey. Raised berm in the background is disturbed, no potential.**



## 7.1.2 Kennedy Road Study Area



**Image 12: Kennedy Road, roadbed and ditch is disturbed. Lands above ditch have potential, require Stage 2 survey.**



**Image 13: Kennedy Road, roadbed and ditch is disturbed. Lands above ditch have potential, require Stage 2 survey.**



**Image 14: Kennedy Road, road right-of-way is disturbed, no potential. Property beyond has potential, requires Stage 2 survey.**





**Image 15: Kennedy Road, roadbed and ditch is disturbed. Lands above ditch have potential, require Stage 2 survey.**



**Image 16: Location of previously assessed Pingle cemetery (legal limits of the cemetery are marked with fencing). Property beyond disturbed Kennedy ROW and assessed area has potential, requires Stage 2 survey.**



**Image 17: Kennedy Road, road right-of-way is disturbed, no potential. Property beyond has been previously assessed.**



**Image 18: Kennedy Road, road right-of-way is disturbed, no potential. Property beyond has potential, requires Stage 2 survey.**



**Image 19: Kennedy Road, road right-of-way is disturbed, no potential. Property beyond has been previously assessed. Adjacent property at 10537 Kennedy Road was under construction at the time of the site visit.**





**Image 20: Kennedy Road, road right-of-way is disturbed, no potential. Property beyond has potential, requires Stage 2 survey.**



**Image 21: Kennedy Road, road right-of-way has been previously assessed. Property beyond has potential, requires Stage 2 survey.**



## 7.2 Historical Imagery

### 7.2.1 Warden Avenue Study Area



**Image 22: Aerial imagery from 1970, showing realignment of Elgin Mills Road at Warden Avenue. The old intersection is still visible to the north of 10726 Warden Avenue.**



**Image 23: Aerial imagery from 1995, showing the development of properties at 10050 and 10084 Warden Avenue as well as 3 Heritage Hill Drive.**



**Image 24: Aerial imagery from 2005 showing the development of 3 Heritage Hill Drive.**



## 8.0 Maps

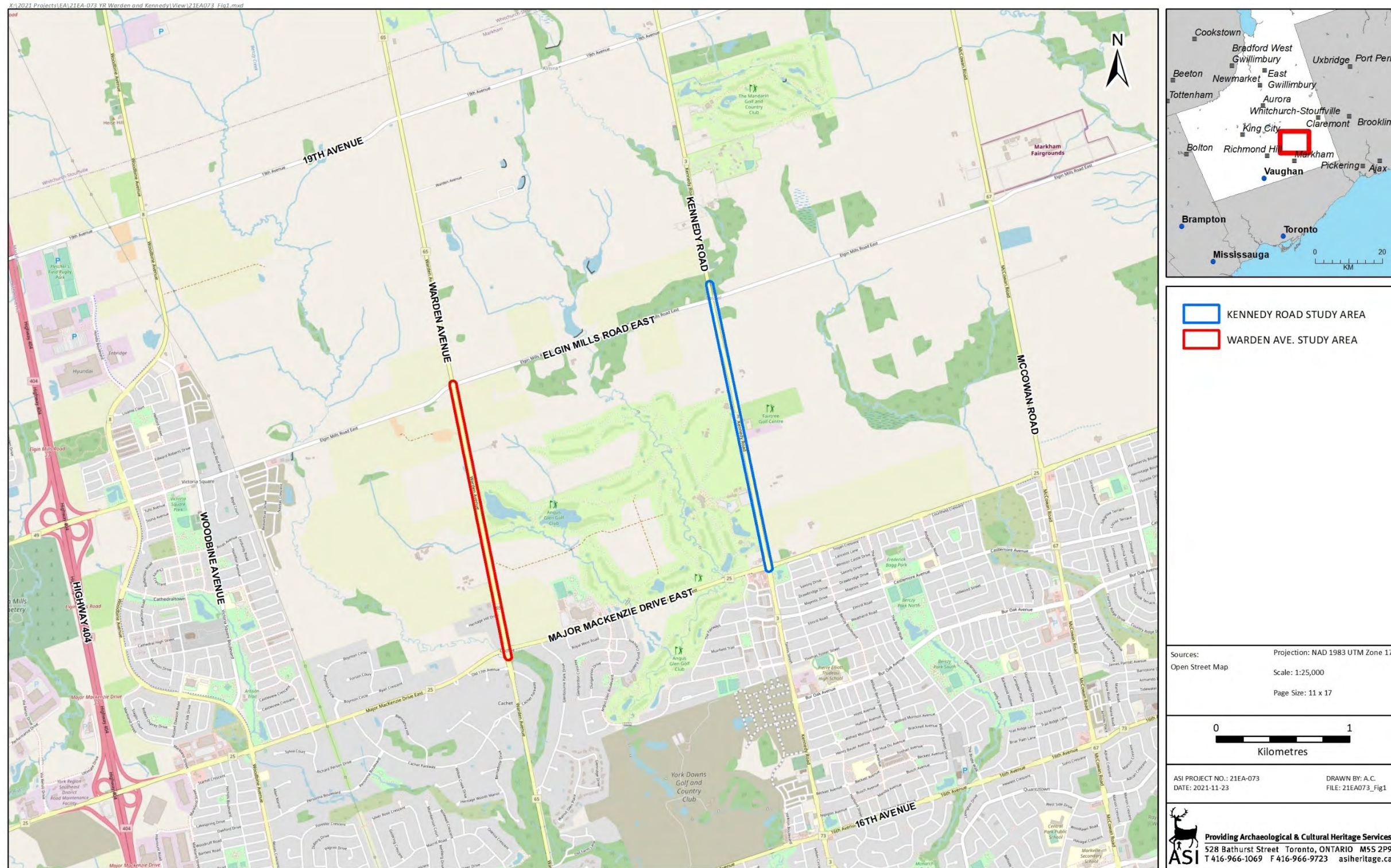


Figure 1: Kennedy Road and Warden Avenue Study Areas

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Figure 2: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1860 County Atlas

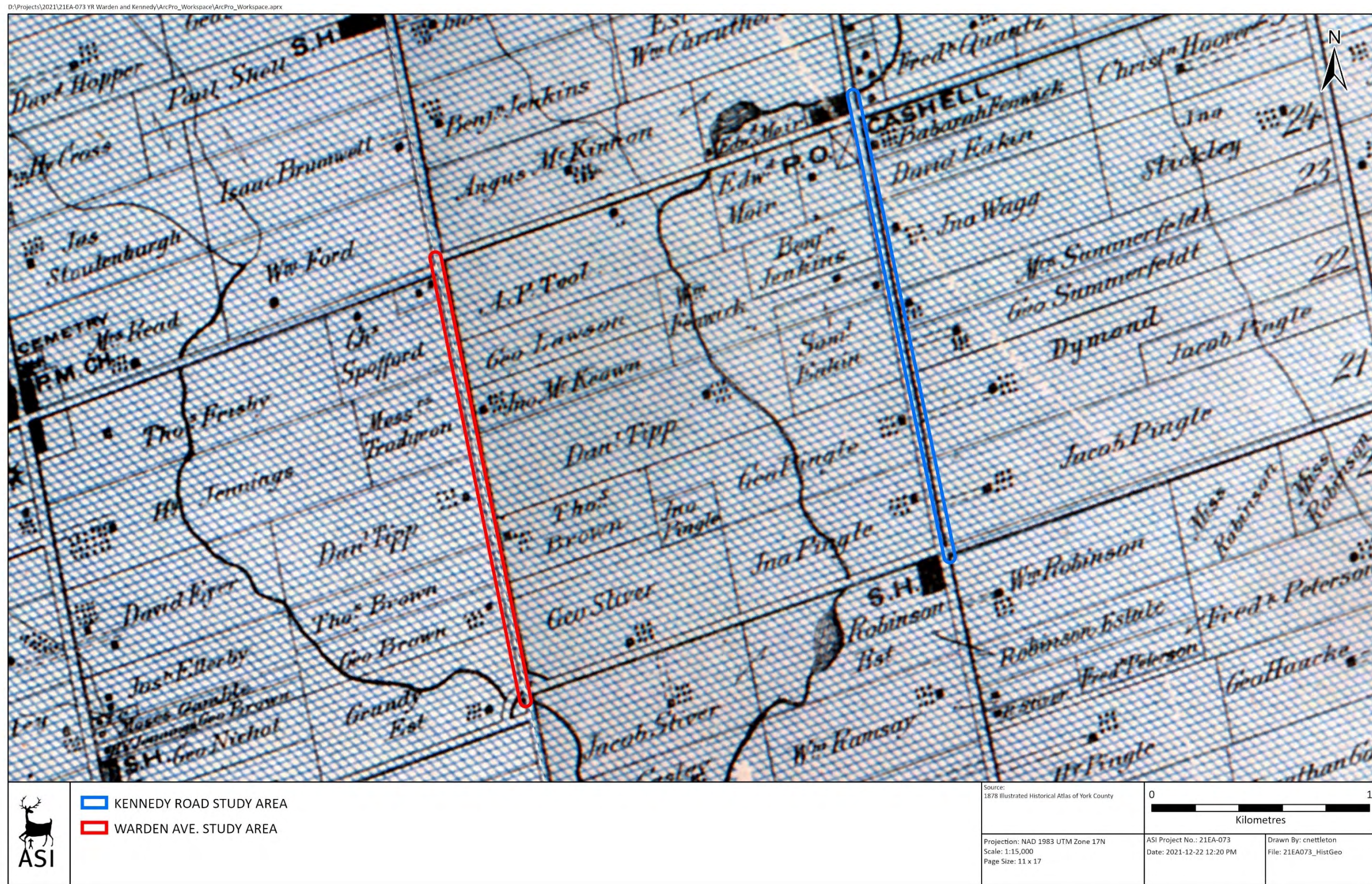


Figure 3: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas



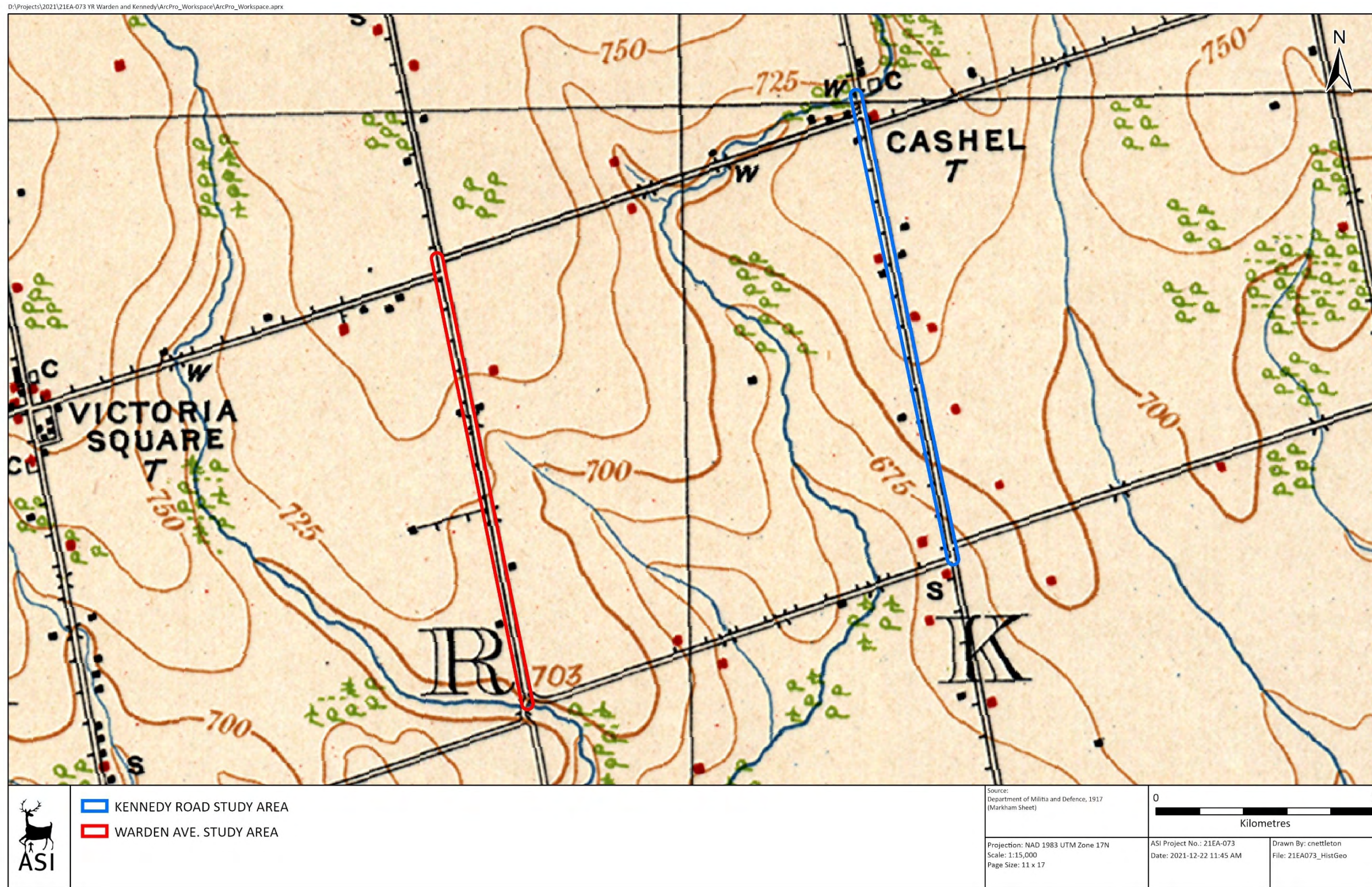


Figure 4: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1917 Topographic Map Markham sheet



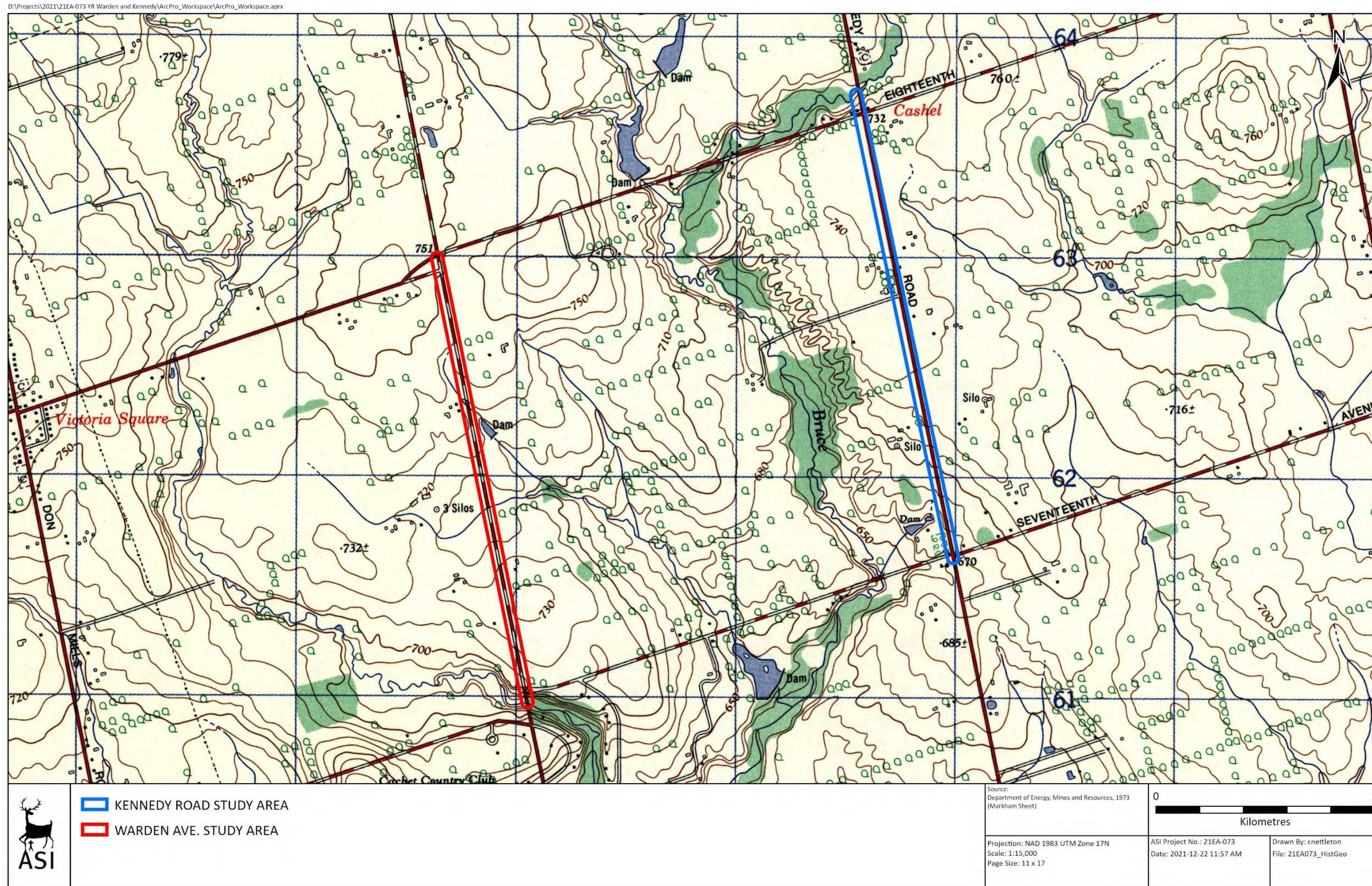


Figure 5: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1973 Topographic Map Markham sheet



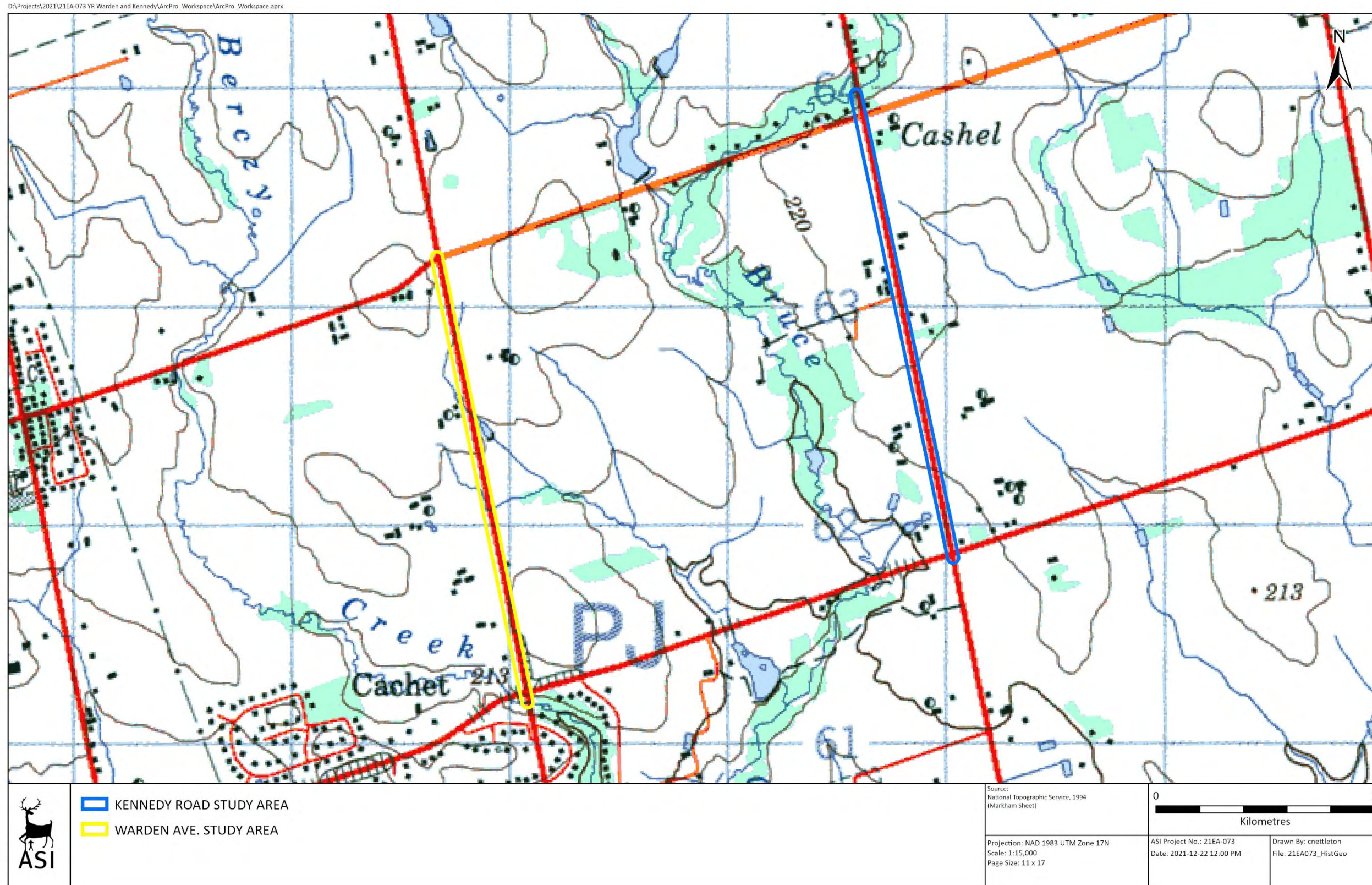


Figure 6: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1994 National Topographic System Markham Sheet



Figure 7: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on 1954 Aerial Photography



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Figure 8: Study Area Overlaid on the 2021 Aerial Photography





Figure 9: Study Area - Surficial Geology



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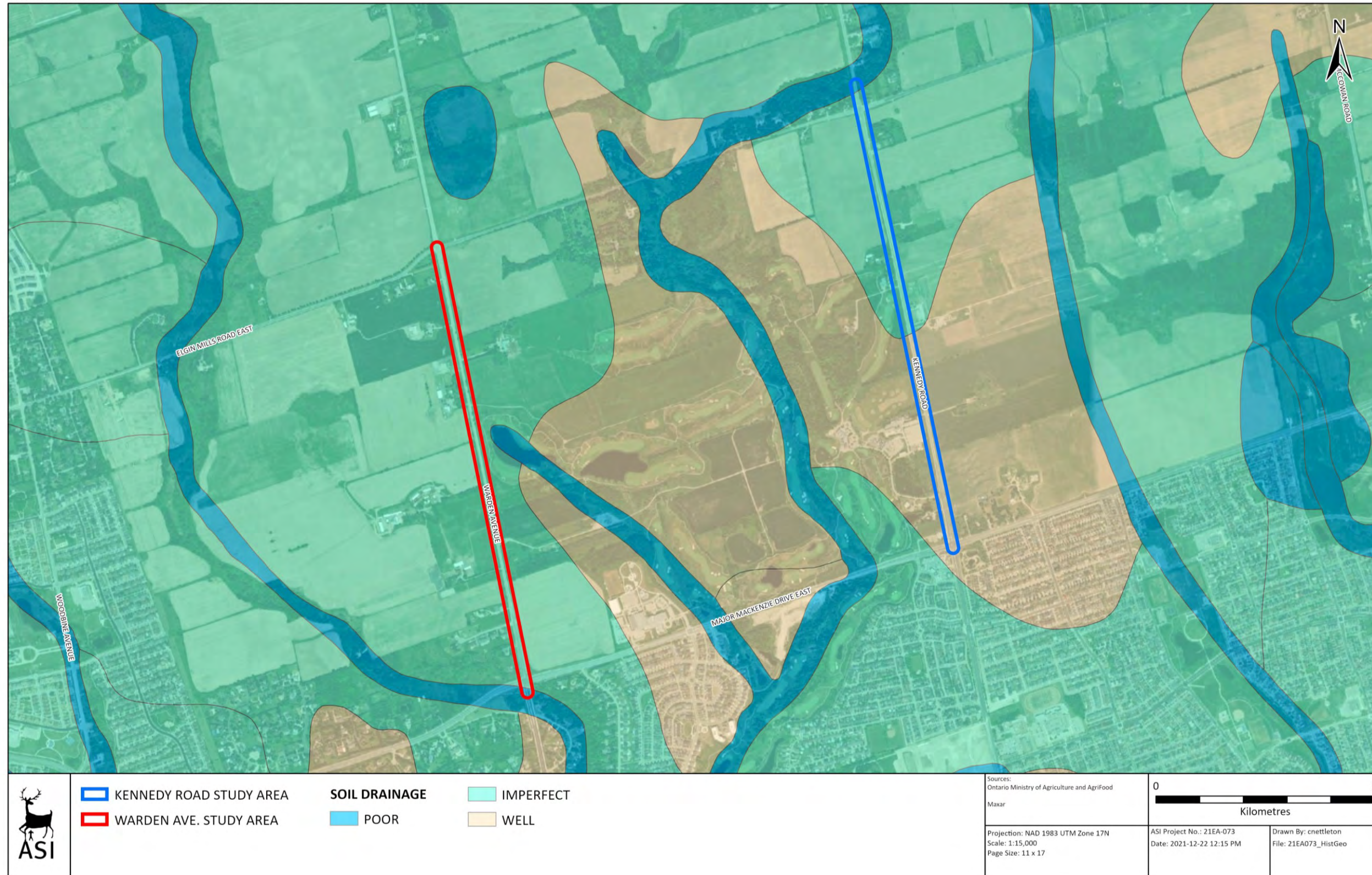


Figure 10: Study Area - Soil Drainage



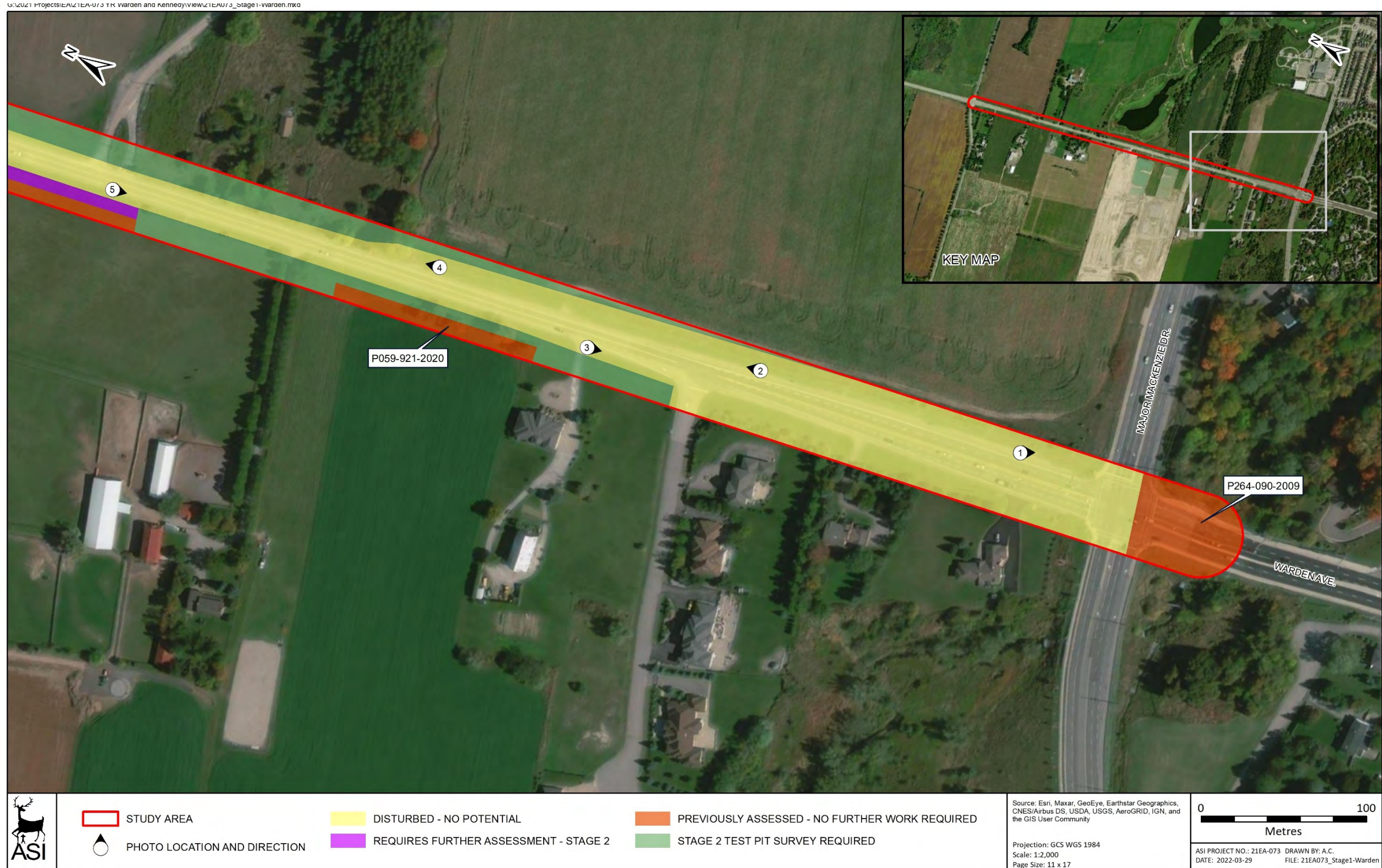


Figure 11: Warden Avenue – Results of Stage 1 (Sheet 1)



G:\2021 Projects\EA\21EA-073 YR Warden and Kennedy\View\21EA073\_Stage1-Warden.mxd

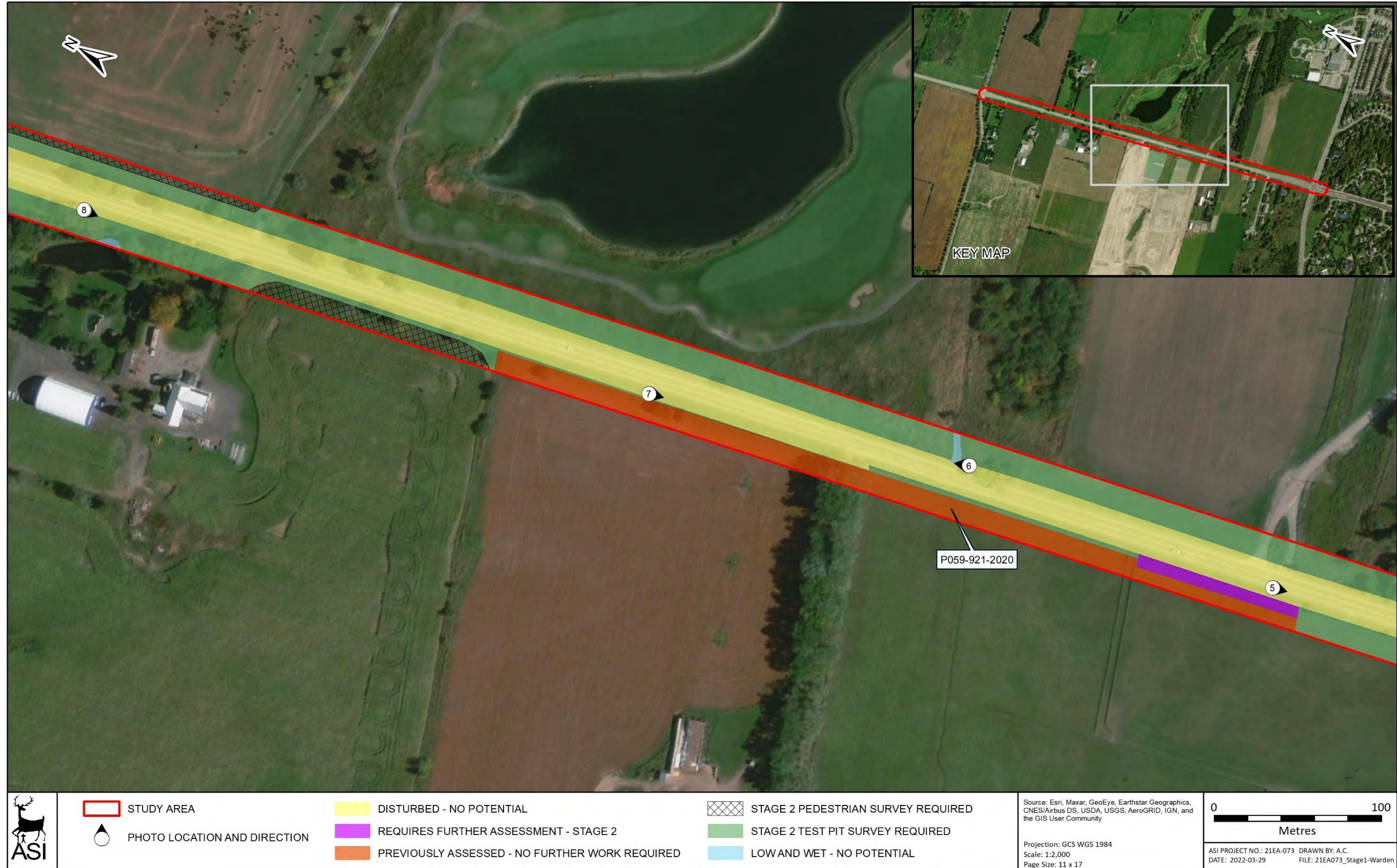


Figure 12: Warden Avenue – Results of Stage 1 (Sheet 2)



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Figure 13: Warden Avenue – Results of Stage 1 (Sheet 3)

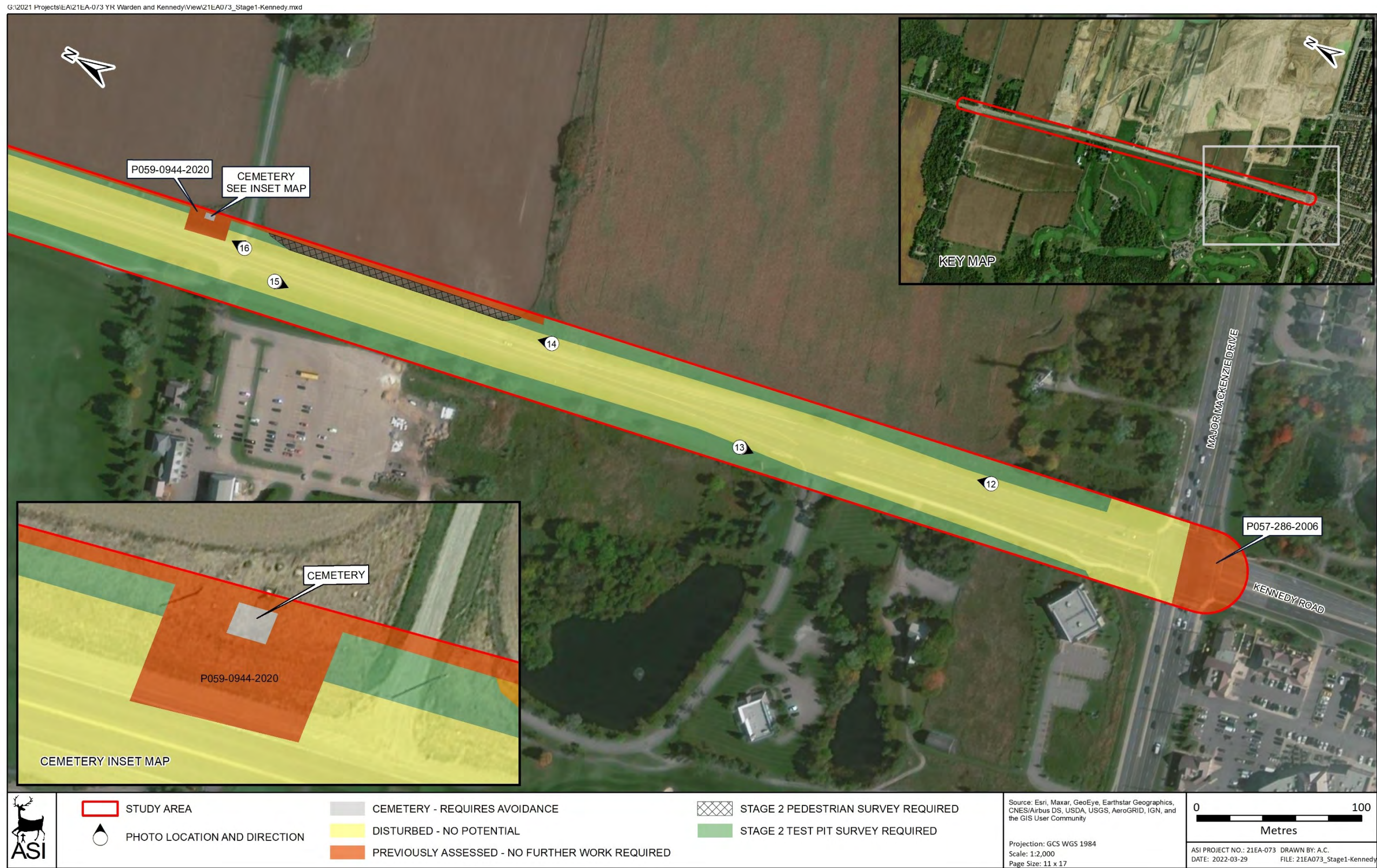


Figure 14: Kennedy Road – Results of Stage 1 (Sheet 1)



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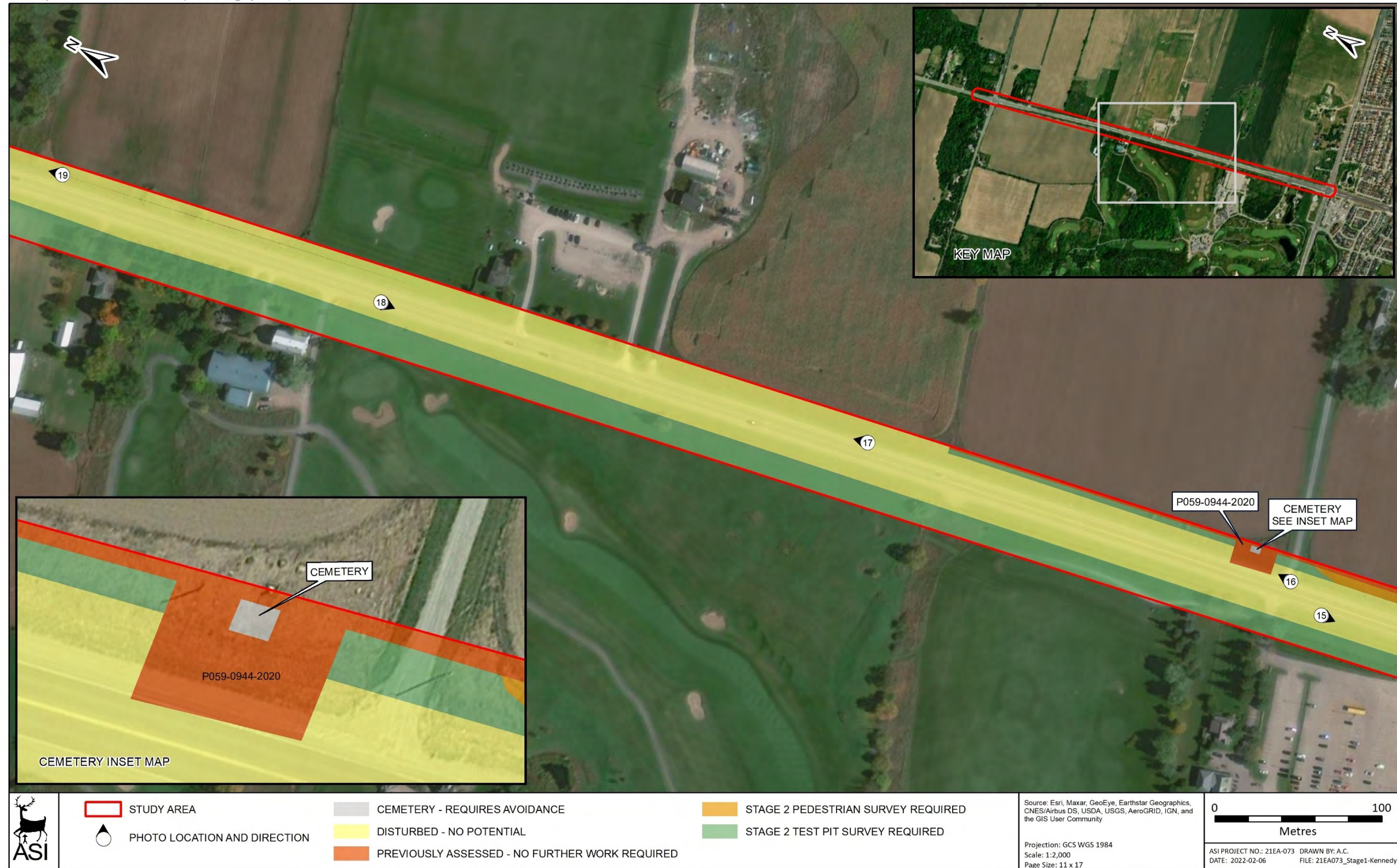


Figure 15: Kennedy Road – Results of Stage 1 (Sheet 2)

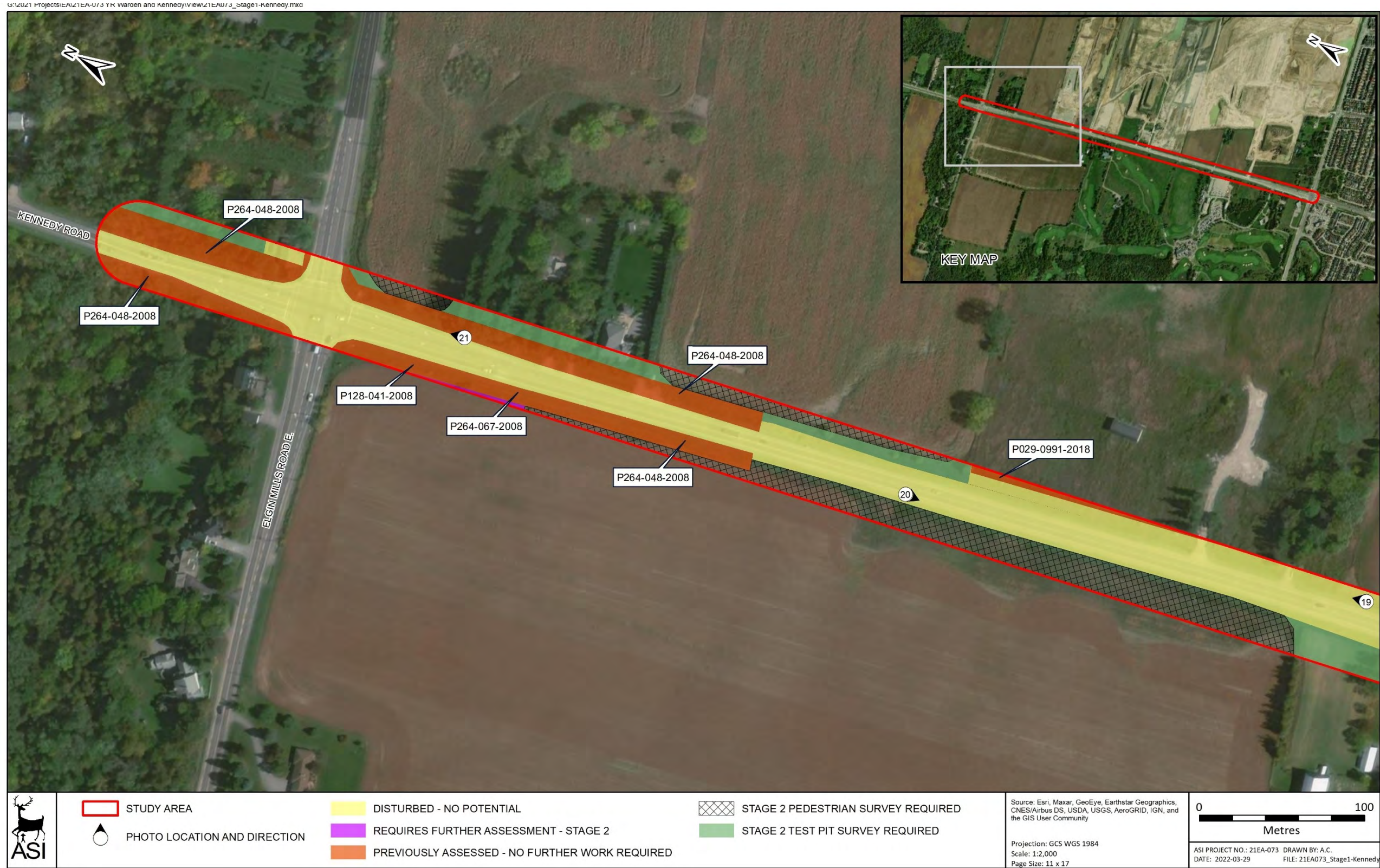


Figure 16: Kennedy Road – Results of Stage 1 (Sheet 3)





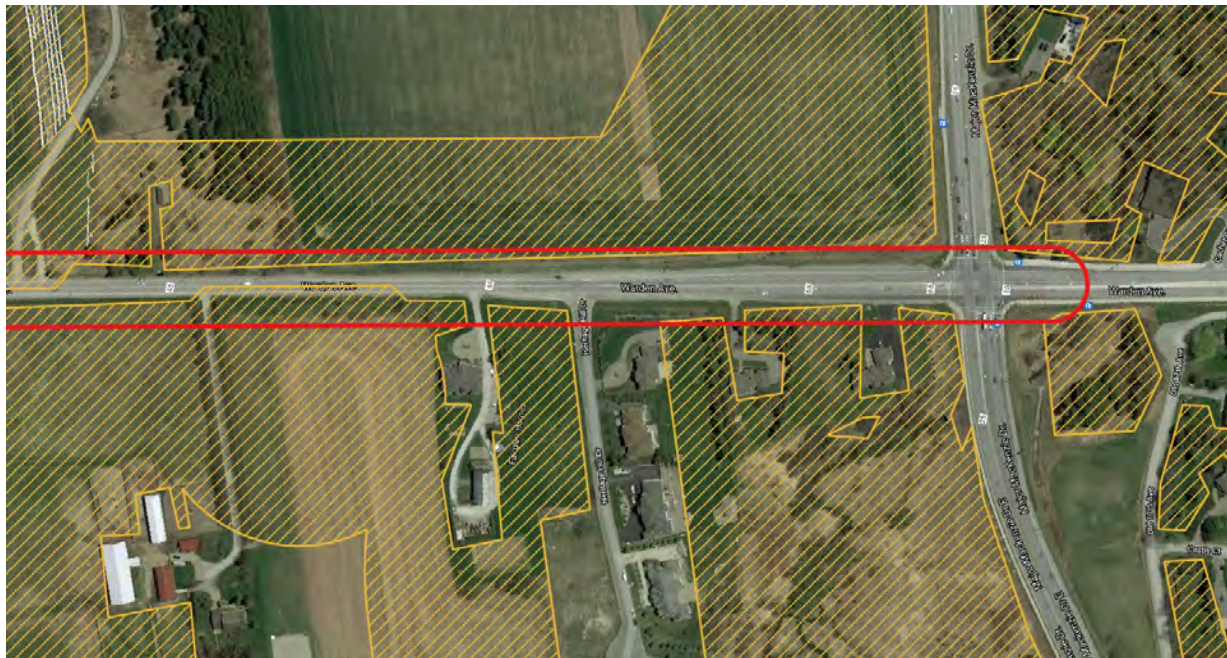
## Appendix A: Warden Avenue Study Area Archaeological Management Plan



**Image 25: Areas modeled as having archaeological potential (in yellow hatching) in the York Region Archaeological Management Plan**



**Image 26: Areas modeled as having archaeological potential (in yellow hatching) in the York Region Archaeological Management Plan**



**Image 27: Areas modeled as having archaeological potential (in yellow hatching) in the York Region Archaeological Management Plan**

## Appendix B: Kennedy Road Study Area Archaeological Management Plan



**Image 28: Areas modeled as having archaeological potential (in yellow hatching) in the York Region Archaeological Management Plan**



**Image 29: Areas modeled as having archaeological potential (in yellow hatching) in the York Region Archaeological Management Plan**



**Image 30: Areas modeled as having archaeological potential (in yellow hatching) in the York Region Archaeological Management Plan**

# Appendix C: Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation Mapping (This Land Archaeology Inc. 2021)

Stage 3 Investigation of the Pingle Burying Place Cemetery,  
 10225-10227 Kennedy Road, Part of Lot 22, Concession 6,  
 City of Markham, Regional Municipality of York, ON



Figure 4: Current land use showing the cemetery extent in relation to the proponent's property line.

**Stage 3 Investigation of the Pingle Burying Place Cemetery,  
 10225-10227 Kennedy Road, Part of Lot 22, Concession 6,  
 City of Markham, Regional Municipality of York, ON**

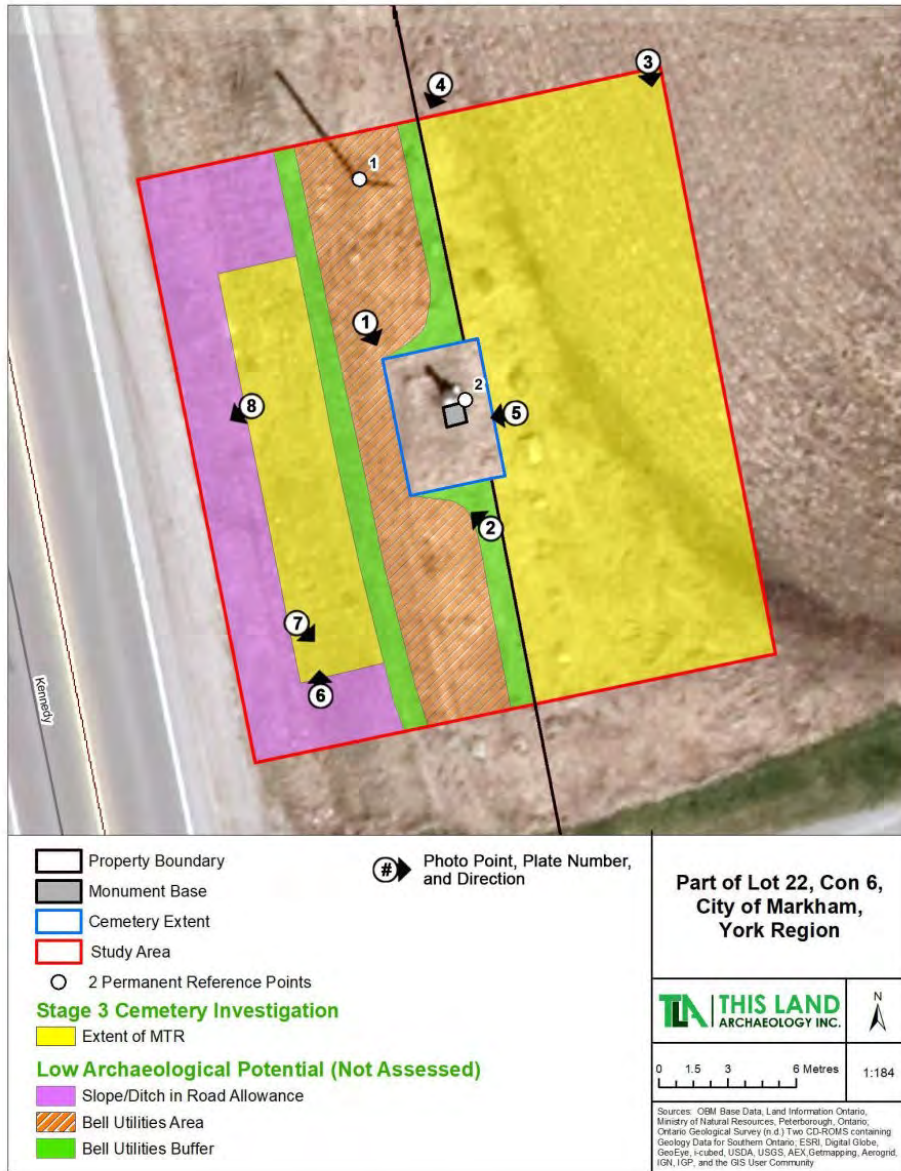
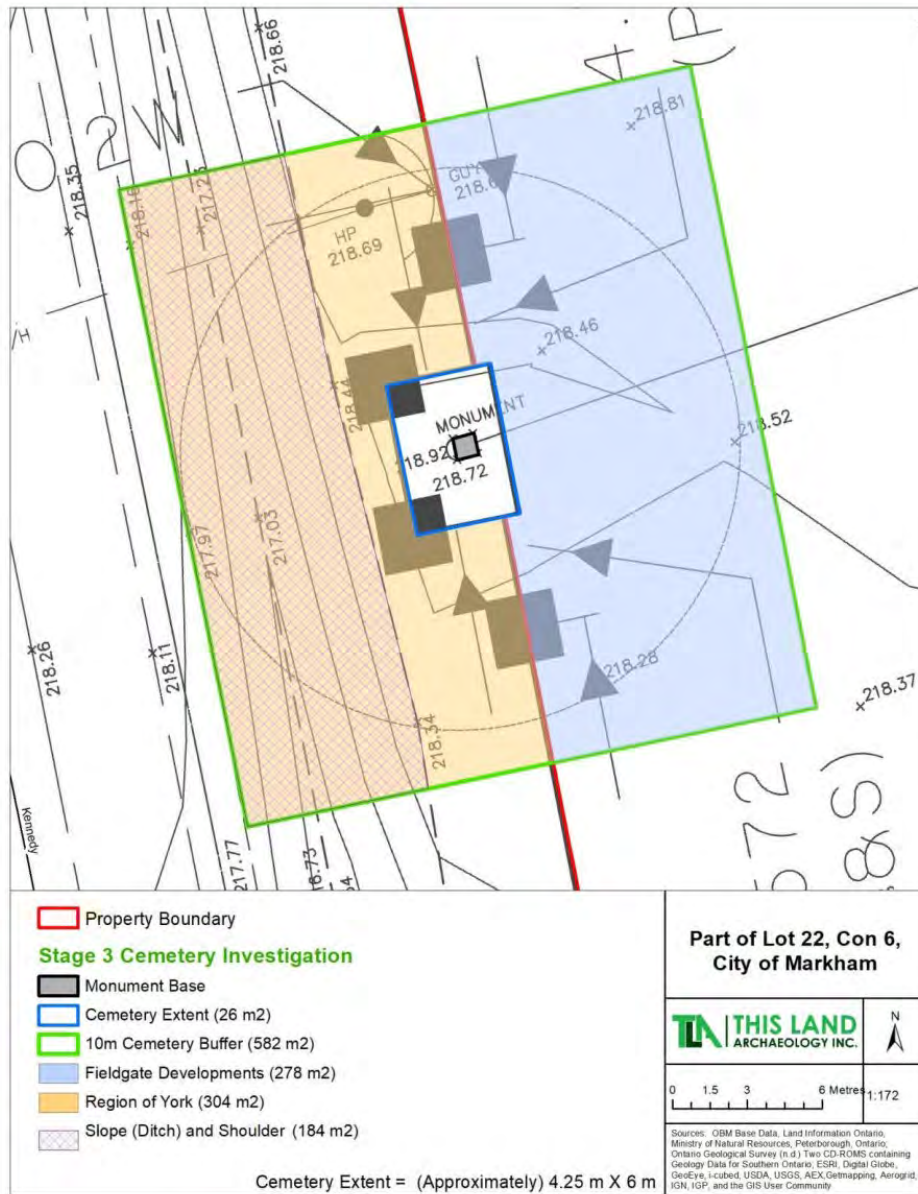


Figure 6: Results of Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation.



**Stage 3 Investigation of the Pingle Burying Place Cemetery,  
 10225-10227 Kennedy Road, Part of Lot 22, Concession 6,  
 City of Markham, Regional Municipality of York, ON**



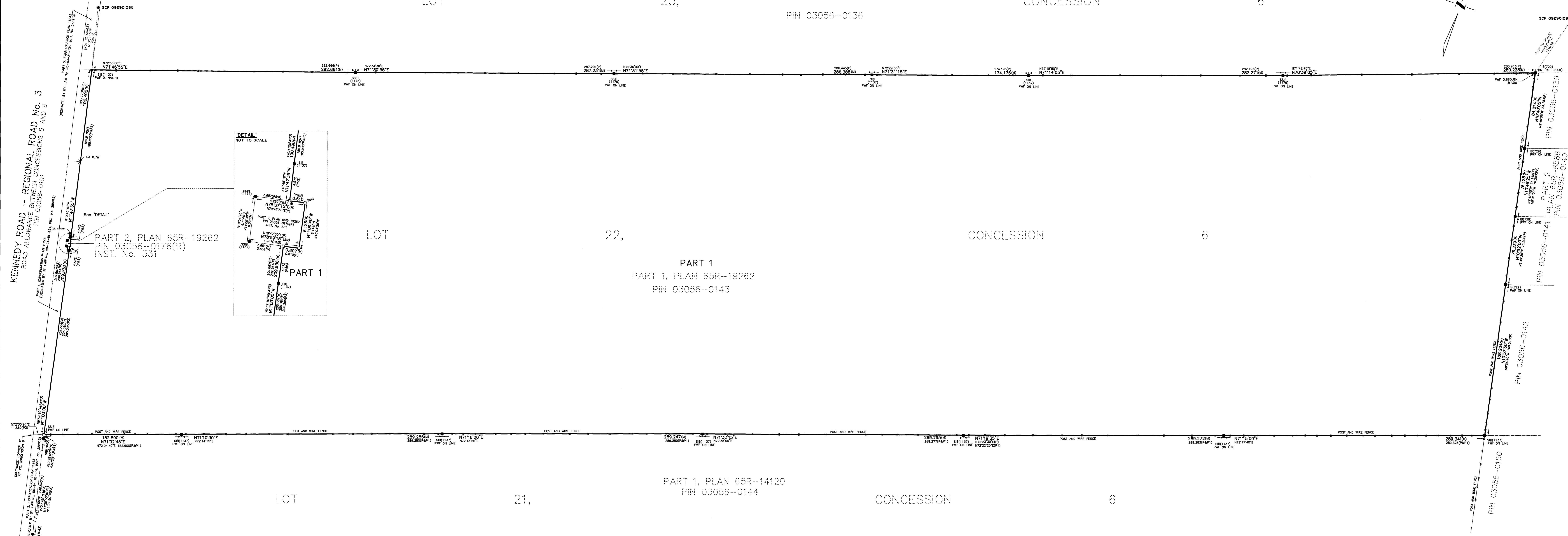
**Figure 7: Close-up of the Plan of Survey with an overlay of the cemetery investigation area, showing the property line between the proponent and Region of York, with location of ditch/shoulder.**

## Appendix D: Survey of Pingle Burying Place Cemetery

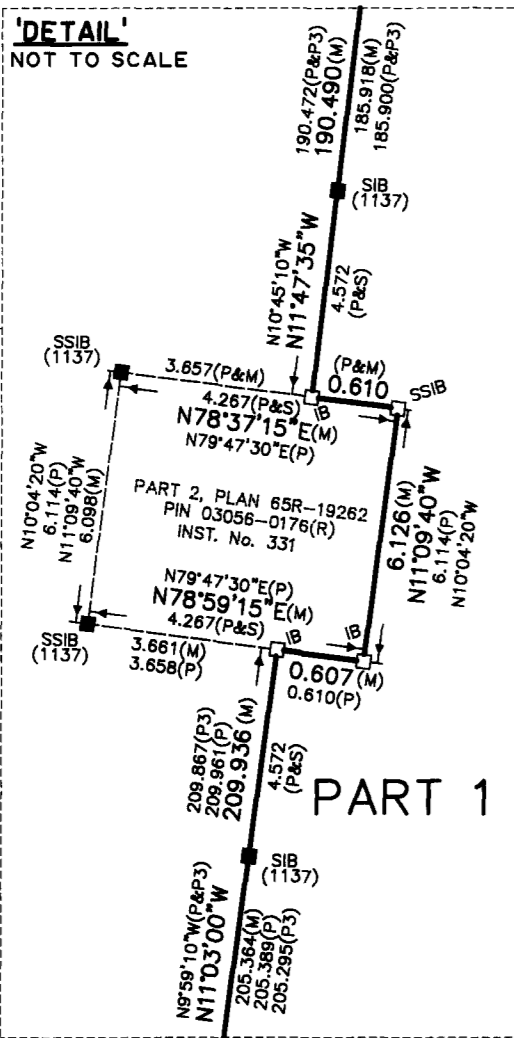




METRIC: DISTANCES AND COORDINATES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE IN METRES AND CAN BE CONVERTED TO FEET BY DIVIDING BY 0.3048.



KENNEDY ROAD -- REGIONAL ROAD NO. 3  
ROAD ALLOWANCE BETWEEN CONCESSIONS 5 AND 6  
PIN 03056--0151



PART 1  
PART 1, PLAN 65R-19262  
PIN 03056--0143

PART 1, PLAN 65R-14120  
PIN 03056--0144

I REQUIRE THIS PLAN TO BE DEPOSITED UNDER THE LAND TITLES ACT.

PLAN 65R- 36450

RECEIVED AND DEPOSITED

DATE JUNE 10, 2016. DATE June 13, 2016

OPHAR DZALDOV  
ONTARIO LAND SURVEYOR

'M. MUSIC'  
REPRESENTATIVE FOR LAND REGISTRAR FOR THE LAND TITLES DIVISION OF YORK REGION NO. 65

SCHEDULE				
PART	PART OF LOT	CONCESSION	ALL OF PIN	AREA (m <sup>2</sup> )
1	21	6	03056-0143	638496.6

PLAN OF SURVEY OF  
PART OF LOT 22  
CONCESSION 6  
(GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF MARKHAM, COUNTY OF YORK)  
CITY OF MARKHAM  
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK  
SCALE 1:500

SCHAEFFER DZALDOV BENNETT LTD.

NOTES

ID	DENOTES	PLANTED MONUMENT	FOUND MONUMENT
SIB	STANDARD IRON BAR		
IB	SHORT STANDARD IRON BAR		
P	IRON BAR		
P1	PLAN 65R-19262		
P2	PLAN 65R-14120		
F29	EXPLOSION PLAN #243		
I176	D.H. BLACK, O.L.S.		
I142	G.E. ROBERTS, O.L.S.		
I137	R.G. MCKIBBIN, O.L.S.		
M	MEASURED		
S	SET		
PWF	POST AND WIRE FENCE		
GA	GLY ANCHOR		

BEARINGS ARE UTM GRID, DERIVED FROM SPECIFIED CONTROL POINTS 092901085 AND 092901091, UTM ZONE 17, NAD83 (ORIGINAL).  
DISTANCES ARE GROUND AND CAN BE CONVERTED TO GRID BY MULTIPLYING BY A COMBINED SCALE FACTOR OF 0.999788

SPECIFIED CONTROL POINTS (SCP): UTM ZONE 17, NAD83 (ORIGINAL) COORDINATES TO URBAN ACCURACY PER SEC. 14(2) OF O.REG. 216/10		
POINT ID.	NORTHING	EASTING
SCP 092901085	4863075.064	634780.795
SCP 092901091	4864366.653	636723.672

COORDINATES CANNOT, IN THEMSELVES, BE USED TO RE-ESTABLISH CORNERS OR BOUNDARIES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

I CERTIFY THAT:

1. THIS SURVEY AND PLAN ARE CORRECT AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SURVEYS ACT, THE SURVEYORS ACT, THE LAND TITLES ACT AND THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THEM.

2. THE SURVEY WAS COMPLETED ON THE 28th DAY OF MAY, 2015.

DATE: NOVEMBER 19, 2015.

SCHAEFFER DZALDOV BENNETT LTD.  
ONTARIO LAND SURVEYORS

SCHAEFFER DZALDOV BENNETT LTD.  
ONTARIO LAND SURVEYORS

64 JARDIN DRIVE CONCORD, ONTARIO L4K 3P3 TEL: (416) 987-0101

CALC. WMF DRAWN ACAD./LW CHECKED WMF SCALE 1:500 JOB NO. 14-730-01

JUNE 7, 2016