



8 September 2017

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

**York Downs Golf Club Phase 2, Parts of
Lot 16, 17 and 18, Concession 5,
Geographic Township of Markham, County
of York, Now 4134 16th Avenue, City of
Markham, Ontario**

ORIGINAL REPORT

Submitted to:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted on behalf of Kylemore/Metropia (YD) Management Ltd. (the client), by Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder), for a proposed re-development of the York Down Golf Club in Markham Ontario. The Project Area is approximately 148 hectares in size and is located at 4134 16th Avenue, Markham Ontario (Map 1). The study area includes parts of Lots 16, 17 and 18, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Markham, former County of York, now City of Markham, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment found the York Downs Golf Club Project Area to exhibit potential for the recovery of intact archaeological deposits, both pre-contact Indigenous and historical Euro-Canadian; as a result Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended (Golder 2016a).

The objectives of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment were to provide an overview of archaeological resources on the property and to determine whether any of the resources might be artifacts and archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment conducted by way of test pit survey did not result in the identification of any archaeological resources. Widespread disturbance was encountered throughout the property, related to the construction, updating and maintenance of York Downs Golf Club. No further archaeological assessment is recommended for the Project Area as illustrated in Map 6.

The environmental lands excluded from the current development retain archaeological potential. Should ground disturbance be planned within the environmental lands excluded from the current development, Stage 2 test pit at a five metre interval is required (Map 6).

The MTCS is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein and accept this report into the Provincial Register of archaeological reports. The MTCS is also asked to provide a letter concurring with the results presented herein.

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, as well as the limitations, the reader should examine the complete report.



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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Development Plan



1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

A Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted on behalf of Kylemore/Metropia (YD) Management Ltd. (the client), by Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder), for a proposed re-development of the York Down Golf Club in Markham Ontario. The study area is approximately 148 hectares in size and is located at 4134 16th Avenue, Markham Ontario (Map 1). The study area includes parts of Lots 16, 17 and 18, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Markham, former County of York, now City of Markham, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. The Stage 2 assessment was conducted in accordance with the *Planning Act*, prior to the property being developed into a residential development. A copy of the development plan is provided in Appendix A. The lands that make of the Project Area are considered to be Phase 2 of the development project.

The objectives of the Stage 2 Property Assessment were to provide an overview of archaeological resources within the Project Area and to determine whether any of the resources might be artifacts and/or archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest. In compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011), the Stage 2 property assessment:

- Documents the presence or absence archaeological resources with cultural heritage value or interest in the Project Area;
- Determines whether the Project Area requires further archaeological assessment; and/or
- Recommends no further archaeological assessment in the Project Area.

To meet these objectives Golder archaeologists conducted:

- Test pit survey at five metre and ten metre intervals within the Project Area, as per Section 2.1.2 Standard 1 and Guideline 1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011), as well as test pitting to within one metre of existing built structures as per Section 2.1.2, Standard 4 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011).

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted under archaeological consulting licence P1056, issued to Jamie Lemon of Golder. Permission to enter the property for the purposes of the Stage 2 survey was provided by Mr. Michael Montgomery of Kylemore/Metropia (YD) Management Ltd.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Post-Contact Indigenous Occupation of Southern Ontario

The post-contact Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking peoples by the New York State Iroquois and the subsequent arrival of Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario at the end of the 17th century and beginning of the 18th century (Schmalz 1991).

Following the introduction of Europeans to North America, the nature of First Nations settlement size, population distribution, and material culture shifted as settlers began to colonize the land. Despite this shift in First Nations life ways, "written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity



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to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought” (Ferris 2009:114). As a result, First Nation peoples of southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources throughout southern Ontario which show continuity with past peoples, even if this connection has not been recorded in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

The Project Area is situated within the former Geographic Township of Markham, County of York, Ontario. The study area is within lands that were part of Treaty number 13, conducted between the Mississaugas and the Crown in 1785. Treaty 13, also known as the Toronto purchase is described as follows:

On the 23rd day of September, 1787, ... Sir John Johnson, representing the King and Wabukanyne, Neace and Paquan, Principal Chief and Warchiefs of the Mississa[auga] Nation at the Carrying Place, did execute an agreement for the purpose of conveying a tract of land to the King, but it has been ascertained that the Instrument was defective and imperfect, and nothing was done about carrying it out until the first day of August, 1805, an Indenture was made, at the Rive Credit at Lake Ontario, between William Claus, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent General and Deputy Inspector General of Indians and of their Affairs, for and in behalf of Our Sovereign Lord the King and the Principal Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Mississa[uga] Nation of Indians. This purchase ..., is known as the Toronto Purchase and described as follows: “Commencing at the east bank of the south outlet of the River Etobicoke; thence up the same following the several windings and turnings of the said river to a maple tree, blazed on 4 sides at a distance of three quarters in a straight line from the mouth of the said river; thence north twenty-two degrees west twenty-four miles and one quarter; thence north sixty-eight degrees east fourteen miles; thence south twenty-two degrees east twenty-eight miles more or less to Lake Ontario; then westerly along the water’s edge of Lake Ontario, to the eastern bank of the south outlet of the River Etobicoke, being the place of beginning, together with all the woods and waters thereon.” This last described parcel is only a small portion of the parcel, supposed to have been conveyed by the Indians, September 23rd, 1787, and the consideration demanded by the Indians was only ten shillings.

Morris 1943: 21-22

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Settlement

1.2.2.1 County of York, Township of Markham

The former township of Markham, named after William Markham the Archbishop of York, England, was first surveyed in 1793-1794 as part of the larger survey of the County of York and contained 67,578 acres (27,348 ha). The survey organized the territory into ten north-south concessions each 1¼ miles apart, running from Yonge Street and Vaughan Township in the west to Pickering Township in the east. The concessions were divided by six east-west side roads, also 1¼ miles apart. At the time of the survey, these side roads were little more than blazes on trees indicating where the roads would eventually be opened. The township was bounded by the Whitchurch Town Line (Gormley Sideroad) on the north, Yonge Street on the west, the Scarborough Town Line (now Steeles Avenue) on the south and Pickering Township on the west. Concessions were divided into 200 acre lots. In 1791, the Constitutional Act reserved a seventh-part of all lands granted in new townships for the Protestant clergy. In 1792, Simcoe similarly reserved a seventh-part of all lands granted for the Crown. Thus it was that two of every seventh lot in Markham Township were Crown and Clergy Reserves, with the exception of lots fronting Yonge



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Street. The reservation of lots hindered settlement in the township by blocking access to water sources and leaving roads unopened adjacent to the Reserve lots (Champion 1979:9). By the mid-1800s both the Crown and Clergy lots had been released and sold to private owners.

The first major wave of European settlement in Markham Township was led by William Moll Berczy (aka Johann Albrecht Ulrich Moll, aka Wilhelm Albert Ulrich von Mollo, aka Albert-Guillaume Berczy) (b. 1744, d. 1813). Berczy was a German merchant, painter and, eventually, developer who recruited over 200 people from northern Germany to settle in the Genesee area of New York State on behalf of the British based Genesee Association (Stagg 1983). The first group of settlers arrived in America in 1792, and spent the next two years engaged in legal battles to get access to their promised land and supplies. Seeking to remedy the situation, Berczy assisted with the formation of the German Company intent on acquiring land in Upper Canada. In 1794, the German Company was granted 64,000 acres (25,900 ha) west of the Grand River with the promise of more when the land was settled. The settlers travelled to Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake) in June of 1794 and were informed that Simcoe had altered their agreement and they were now to settle in Markham Township due to Lieutenant Governor Simcoe's desire to see development in the vicinity of the newly formed Town of York. The German Company settlers once again packed their belongings and moved en masse to Markham Township. Approximately 190 German Company settlers, including some Pennsylvanians who had joined Berczy's group as they traveled, spent the winter of 1794 camping in the uncleared forests of Markham Township. The next two years were no easier for the settlers and several of them died of starvation in 1795 and 1796 (Champion 1979:13).

Other groups of early settlers in Markham Township included a collection of people known as the French *émigrés*, and the Pennsylvania Dutch. The French *émigrés* included a group of approximately 30 French aristocrats who had fled France to England to escape the French Revolution. By 1799, the *émigrés* had traveled to York and were settled on lots fronting Yonge Street in Markham Township. The settlement of the aristocrats in Markham was a failure and, with the exception of Laurent Quetton St. George who prospered through trade connections with local First Nations and other settlers, all of the *émigrés* had returned to France by 1815 (Champion 1979:26).

The Pennsylvania Dutch, who were in fact Germans or German speaking Swiss, had settled in America as early as the 17th century. The confusion in the name seems to derive from the similarity between the word 'Deutsch' and the word 'Dutch'. Towards the end of the 1700s many Pennsylvanian Dutch families began migrating into Upper Canada which offered farmland at a much better price than could be acquired in Pennsylvania at the time. At the turn of the 18th century, numerous Pennsylvanian Dutch families made the eight week journey to Markham Township where they purchased land or occasionally traded their sturdy Conestoga horses for land. Most of the Pennsylvania Dutch settled in the eastern half of Markham Township (Champion 1979:27). The Markham Pennsylvania Dutch were mostly Mennonites, whose communal, self-sufficient lifestyle was well suited to the hardships of settlement in Upper Canada.

The remainder of settlers in early Markham Township tended to be of American or British origin and included English, Irish and Scots all fleeing from European famine and poverty. The first settlers to complete their settlement duties, including clearing land and roads and constructing housing, were Thomas Kinnear, Lot 48, Concession 1, Nicholas Miller, Lot 34, Concession 1 and John Lyons Lot 33, Concession 1. These men received their land deeds in 1796 (Bruce and Gohn 1950:5). All of these settlers were located on the western border of the township fronting Yonge Street.



The majority of free lots in Markham Township were partially cleared and had buildings erected on them, in accordance with the duties of settlement, by 1809 (Greenwald 1973:46). The Reserve Lots were mostly leased to settlers by the 1820s.

Early roads in Markham Township, as elsewhere, tended to follow the topography of the landscape rather than the straight survey lines. It was not until the early 20th century, with the increase in large engineering works that many of these roads were straightened out through the construction of iron and concrete bridges across the Rouge River and its associated tributaries.

In 1817 the Township of Markham had 14 mills in operation, including both grist mills and saw mills. Twelve of the mills were located on the Rouge River and 2 of the mills were located on the Don (Champion 1979:116). By 1824, three wool dressing mills were in operation and the number of grist and saw mills had increased to a total of 10 sawmills and 5 grist mills. Two decades later, in 1842, the population of Markham Township had increased to 5,698 and the number of mills in operation had more than doubled to 24 sawmills and 11 grist mills (Robinson 1885 Part II:120).

By 1850 the population of Markham Township had increased slightly to 6,868 and there were also a few more mills in operation: 27 sawmills and 13 grist mills. The farm productivity recorded for the township in 1849 was: 150,000 bushels of wheat, 11,000 bushels of barley, 7,000 bushels of rye, 145,000 bushels of oats, 45,000 bushels of peas, 55,000 bushels of potatoes, 3,000 bushels of turnips and 3,000 tons of hay. (Robinson 1885 Part II:120).

The population of Markham Township continued to increase over the next two decades and by 1871 it was 8,152 (Robinson 1885 Part II:121). The population of the township dropped to 6,375 by 1881, however this was caused by a reduction in land area assigned to the township due to the incorporation of the villages of Markham, Richmond Hill and Stouffville, rather than a reduction in the number of people living in the region. The area of the township was reduced to 66,475 acres (26,901 ha).

The farm productivity recorded for the township in 1881 was: 110,050 bushels of wheat, 199,181 bushels of barley, 271,851 bushels of oats, 55,954 bushels of peas and beans, 10,280 bushels of corn, 89,671 bushels of potatoes, 122,312 bushels of turnips, 118,397 bushels of other root crops and 10,598 tons of hay (Robinson 1885 Part II:120). A little over 10% of the land was in pasture and two per cent devoted to orchards while 70% of the land was under tillage and 10% still held forest, mainly beech, maple and basswood with some areas of pine.

York County was abolished in 1971 and replaced by the Regional Municipality of York. At this time, the northern portion of the Township of Markham was annexed into Richmond Hill, which had been elevated from a village to a town in 1957, and the newly formed Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville, an amalgamation of the former Township of Whitchurch and the former Village of Stouffville. The southern portion of the Township of Markham was transformed into the Town of Markham.

1.2.2.2 *Lots and Concessions within Study Area*

The Project Area is located at 4134 16th Avenue, Markham, Ontario and is comprised of the majority of Lots 16, 17 and 18, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Markham, former County of York. Based on the 1860 Tremaine's map, the Project Area was owned by five land owners at this time. These land owners are illustrated in Table 1 and on Map 2 of this report. By 1878 the Milles and Company map illustrates a change in ownership in three of the five properties. The 1878 owners are illustrated in Table 2. Map 3 illustrates the study area within the



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Township of Markham on the 1878 map from the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York* (Mile and Co. 1878). The Project Area in 1878 was situated just north of the Town of Unionville. The 1878 mapping also indicates that one of the before mentioned saw mills was located on the property. The saw mill is illustrated on the southeast limit of the Project Area, facing onto 16th Ave approximately 300 metres west of Kennedy Road.

Table 1: 1860 Listed Property Owners in Project Area

Listed Owner in 1878	Lot	Concession	Notable Infrastructure
Robert Stiver	16 (west half)	5	NA
Andrew Smith	16 (east half)	5	mill pond
William Horsely	17 (western 2/3)	5	NA
Glebe (family)	17 (eastern 1/3)	5	N/A
Estate of Henry Pingle	18 (entirety)	5	NA

Table 2: 1878 Listed Property Owners in Project Area

Listed Owner in 1878	Lot	Concession	Notable Infrastructure
Robert Stiver	16 (west half)	5	N/A
James Francis	16 (east half)	5	sawmill, house and orchard
William and Ina Olster	17 (western 2/3)	5	two houses and an orchard
Glebe Property	17 (eastern 1/3)	5	N/A
Joseph Pingle	18 (entirety)	5	house and orchard

Twentieth century aerial images were reviewed in relation to the Project Area; the images date to 1946, 1960 and 1974 (Map 4). Each of the images helped to add context to the development of the study area from open farm land to its current configuration as the York Downs Golf Club. The sequence of aerial images indicates that overall configuration of Bercy and Bruce creeks have remained fundamentally unchanged over time and that two large areas of forest have remained largely intact since at least 1946. Overall, the Project Area was utilized in the early to mid-20th century as primarily agricultural land, and currently serves as the York Downs Golf Club.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 The Natural Environment

The Project Area is situated within the “Peel Plain” physiographic region; as described by Chapman and Putnam (1984:174):

The Peel plain is a level-to-undulating tract of clay soils (Photo 70) covering 300 square miles across the central portions of the Regional Municipalities of York, Peel, and Halton. The general elevation is from 500 to 750 feet a.s.l. and there is a gradual and fairly uniform slope toward Lake Ontario. Across this plain the Credit, Humber, Don, and Rouge Rivers have cut deep valleys, as have other streams such as the Bronte, Oakville, and Etobicoke Creeks.



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The soils of the Project Area consist predominantly of imperfectly drained clay soils that lend themselves well to agricultural practices. According to Hoffman and Richards, Cashel clay and Peel clay make up the majority of the soils contained within the study area. These clays are typically used for general farming and are well suited to the production of cereal crops (Hoffman and Richards 1955). These types of soils would have been acceptable for pre-contact Indigenous agricultural practices. The closest potable water source would have been either of the two creeks which traverse the property. Berczy Creek is located in the southwest of the Project Area and Bruce Creek flows generally north-south across the midsection of the property. The topography of the area is characterized as rolling with an overarching slope to the south towards Lake Ontario, which is located approximately 21 kilometres to the south of the Project Area.

1.3.2 General Overview of the Pre-Contact Period in Southern Ontario

The culture history of south-central Ontario, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990), is summarised in Table 3.

Table 3: Pre-contact cultural chronology for south-central Ontario

Period	Characteristics	Time Period	Comments
Early Paleo-Indian	Fluted Projectiles	9000 - 8400 B.C.	spruce parkland/caribou hunters
Late Paleo-Indian	Hi-Lo Projectiles	8400 - 8000B.C.	smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk and Bifurcate Base Points	8000 - 6000 B.C.	slow population growth
Middle Archaic	Brewerton-like points	6000 - 2500 B.C.	environment similar to present
Late Archaic	Lamoka (narrow points)	2000 - 1800 B.C.	increasing site size
	Broadpoints	1800 - 1500 B.C.	large chipped lithic tools
	Small Points	1500 - 1100B.C.	introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1100 - 950 B.C.	emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 - 400 B.C.	introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 B.C. - A.D.500	increased sedentism
	Princess Point	A.D. 550 - 900	introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 900 - 1300	emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 1300 - 1400	long longhouses (100m +)
	Late Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 1400 - 1650	tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Aboriginal	Various Algonkian Groups	A.D. 1700 - 1875	early written records and treaties
Late Historic	Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1796 - present	European settlement

1.3.3 Previously Identified Archaeological Sites and Surveys

Previous archaeological assessments and research surveys have demonstrated the lands that later became the County of York were utilized by pre-contact Indigenous peoples. A search of the OASD and within Golder's corporate library indicated there are four pre-contact Indigenous sites registered within one kilometre of the study



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area. In addition to the three pre-contact sites, six historical Euro-Canadian sites have been entered into the OASD within one kilometre of the study area. Table 4 provides a breakdown of the sites recorded within one kilometre of the study area.

Table 4: Previously Identified Archaeological Sites within 1 Kilometre of Project Area

Boarden Number	Site Name	Site Type	Time Period
AlGu-362	Angus Glen West Village 1	Campsite	Pre-Contact Indigenous
AlGu-218	Neu	Midden	Historical Euro-Canadian
AlGt-622	Pingle Site	Homestead	Historical Euro-Canadian
AlGt-602	Frederick Eckardt Site	Homestead	Historical Euro-Canadian
AlGt-601	Eckardt Log House Site	Homestead	Historical Euro-Canadian
AlGt-596	Royal	Campsite	Pre-Contact Indigenous
AlGt-508	Pingle	Homestead	Historical Euro-Canadian
AlGt-240	N/A	Homestead	Historical Euro-Canadian
AlGt-223	N/A	Findspot	Pre-Contact Indigenous
AlGt-222	N/A	Findspot	Pre-Contact Indigenous
AlGt-626	Location 2	Campsite	Pre-Contact Indigenous
AlGt-627	Location 4	Campsite	Pre-Contact Indigenous
AlGt-625	Location 3	Homestead	Historical Euro-Canadian

Several archaeological assessments have been documented on an adjacent properties to the Project Area. In 1996 Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) completed a Stage 1 and 2 assessment of the Proposed Angus Glen Subdivision on Part of Lots 19 and 20, Concession 5. Sites AlGt-222 and AlGt-223 were identified during Stage 2 pedestrian survey of this property. No further assessment was recommended for either site (ASI 1996). Neither these sites are located within 300 metres of the Project Area.

On the west side of the Project Area a small Stage 1 and 2 was undertaken for a small residential development adjacent to the Project Area (Part of Lot 17, Concession 5). AlGu-218 was identified during the Stage 2 test pit survey of this property, with Stage 3 assessment recommended (ASI 1998). Although the residential subdivision has been constructed, there are no MTCS records associated with that lot or Borden number.

A review of Golder's records show that Golder has conducted a both a Stage 1 and 2 assessment on the property southeast of the current study area. The Stage 1 assessment of this property (P1056-0051-2015) indicated the study area exhibited potential for the identification of pre- and post-contact and historical Euro-Canadian archaeological resources however Stage 2 test pit survey (P1056-0063-2016) did not recover any artifacts or cultural features (Golder 2016f).

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment previously completed for the Project Area identified the property to exhibit potential for the recovery of intact pre-contact Indigenous and historical Euro-Canadian archaeological resources (Golder 2016a). For Indigenous remains this was due to the Project Area's proximity to water sources, soils conducive to pre-contact Indigenous agricultural practices, and the presence of previously identified Indigenous



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archaeological sites within one kilometre of the Project Area. For historical Euro-Canadian resources this was due to the location of the Project Area on the 19th century road grid for the area, its proximity to the historic settlement of Unionville, the presence of historic structures noted within the Project Area on 1860 and 1878 mapping, as well as the presence of previously identified historical Euro-Canadian archaeological sites within one kilometre of the Project Area.

In conjunction with the current development, archaeological assessments were previously undertaken for Phase 1 of the development lands. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the Phase 1 lands of the Project Area was conducted in May 2016 through a combination of the test pit and pedestrian survey at five metre intervals. Four locations were identified in the course of the Stage 2 survey, three of which were recommended for further Stage 3 assessment (Golder 2016b).

Following the Stage 2 survey Location 2 (AIGt-626) was determined to potentially represent a short-term occupation during pre-contact Indigenous times. Although a small number of pre-contact Indigenous artifacts were recovered, given the proximity of another Indigenous site, Location 4 (within 20 metres) (Golder 2016b), Location 2 (AIGt-626) was determined to exhibit cultural heritage value and information potential and further archaeological assessment was recommended. Given the lack of additionally pre-contact Indigenous artifacts recovered during Stage 3 excavations as well as the sparsity of the recovered historical Euro-Canadian artifacts, the cultural heritage value of Location 2 (AIGt-626) was deemed to be low. Location 2 (AIGt-626) was considered to be sufficiently documented and no further archaeological assessment was recommended (Golder 2016c).

Following the Stage 2 survey Location 4 (AIGt-627) was determined to potentially represent a short-term occupation during pre-contact Indigenous times. Although a small number of pre-contact Indigenous artifacts were recovered, given the proximity of another Indigenous site, Location 2 (within 20 metres) (Golder 2016b), Location 4 (AIGt-627) was determined to exhibit cultural heritage value and information potential and further archaeological assessment was recommended. Given the lack of additionally pre-contact Indigenous artifacts recovered during Stage 3 excavations as well as the sparsity of the recovered historical Euro-Canadian artifacts, the cultural heritage value of Location 4 (AIGt-627) was deemed to be low. Location 4 (AIGt-627) was considered to be sufficiently documented and no further archaeological assessment was recommended (Golder 2016e).

Following the Stage 2 survey Location 3 (AIGt-625) was determined to represent remnants of the 19th century occupation of this part of Lot 17. Location 3 (AIGt-625) was determined to exhibit cultural heritage value and information potential and further archaeological Stage 4 assessment was recommended (Golder 2016e).

The Stage 4 mitigation of Location 3 (AIGt-625) yielded 619 artifacts (618 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts and one pre-contact Indigenous stone celt). The single cultural feature identified during the Stage 4 mitigation was odd in the sense that it seemed the artifacts had been intentionally laid down and layered with the finer items being found closer to the surface and rougher more robust artifacts were found towards the base. It certainly presented as a refuse pile, with a mixture of farm equipment, carriage implements, personal, and household items. The artifacts within Feature 1 date generally to the late 19th century up to the mid-20th century (Golder 2017). The Stage 4 mitigation of Location 3 (AIGt-625) was completed and no further archaeological assessment was recommended for this site.



2.0 FIELD METHODS

2.1 Existing Conditions

The Stage 2 survey of the Project Area was conducted between April 3 and August 18, 2017 under archaeological consulting licence P1056, issued to Jamie Lemon of Golder (P1056-0084-2017). Ms. Sarah News (R485) of Golder acted as the licensed field supervisor and had the duly delegated responsibility for the day-to-day supervision of the archaeological fieldwork at the site, as per Section 12 of the MTCS' 2013 *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences*, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The weather during the course of the Stage 2 survey ranged from cloudy and cool to sunny and hot. Lighting conditions during the assessment were excellent and at no time were field conditions found to be detrimental to the recovery of archaeological resources.

The Project Area is currently in use as a 27-hole private golf course with associated facilities. The Project Area has been in its current use since the golf club's opening in 1969. As with all golf courses the Project Area is comprised of fairways, tee boxes, greens and roughs which present as manicured lawn. In addition to the manicured lawn there are areas of obstacles including sand traps and water features. Each hole of the course is separated from the next by thin tree lines. Buildings associated with the golf course, including the club house and maintenance buildings were also present.

2.2 Field Survey Methods

The Stage 2 test pit assessment of areas determined to exhibit archaeological potential (Map 4) was conducted by test pit survey at five metre intervals and 10 metre intervals, depending on conditions encountered. Upon the commencement of the Stage 2 test pit survey areas of previous disturbance were quickly encountered. This led to an adjustment of the Stage 2 test pit strategy. Where areas of previous disturbance were encountered test pits were excavated at a 10 metre interval, in a judgmental strategy consistent with Section 2.1.2 Guideline 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011). Where intact topsoil was encountered test pits were excavated at a five metre interval.

Each test pit was a minimum of 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated five centimetres into subsoil. All test pit soil was screened through 6mm hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All test pits were backfilled and returned to grade.

During the course of the Stage 2 test pit survey two poorly drained areas were identified within the Project Area (Map 6), one in the western part of the Project Area and one in the eastern part of the Project Area, adjacent to one of the Environmental Lands areas; adjacent to one of these poorly drained areas an area of slope was identified. Additionally, three small areas of previous disturbance were encountered (Map 6). Poorly drained areas, areas of obvious previous disturbance and areas of slope were not subject to test pit survey. In total 36.75 hectares of the Project Area was confirmed to be previously disturbed by way of test pit survey at 10 metre intervals; 54.2 hectares were subject to test pit survey at five metre intervals. The area identified as previously disturbed by test pit survey at 10 metre intervals included the tee boxes, fairways, greens and driving range. In discussing the construction of tee boxes and greens with Manuel Fernandes of York Downs Golf Club, Mr. Fernandes described a process of construction whereby these areas were dug out, and gravel and clean sand fill brought in. Although this process was not witnessed, Mr. Fernandes provided a photograph example of this type of construction (Image 1).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - YORK DOWNS GOLF CLUB PHASE 2

Additionally, DCS & Associates, turfgrass and agronomic consultants, described the process of construction of York Downs Gold Course in the 1960s and 1970 as follows: “the process of construction would have seen the topsoil pushed aside so that sub-soil could be used to shape features such as greens, tees, bunkers and landing areas” (Personal communication David C. Smith to Manuel Fernandes, March 20, 2017).

Where disturbed soils were encountered during test pit survey they were found to consist of grey to dark brown mottled clay with gravel or sand with gravel. Where relatively undisturbed soils were encountered they were found to consist of dark brown sandy loam over grey-brown clay subsoil. Test pits that were found to be relatively undisturbed were excavated to depths of approximately 25 to 35 centimetres.

A field log was maintained for the duration of the investigations detailing pertinent information and digital photographs were taken of the surveyed areas and topography. Images 2-18 illustrate all aspects of the Stage 2 fieldwork conducted as well as all field conditions encountered. Map 5 provides an aerial image of the Project Area. Map 6 illustrates the Stage 2 assessment results and photographic key.



3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Table 5 provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field.

Table 5: Inventory of documentary record

Document Type	Current Location of Document	Additional Comments
Field Notes	Golder office in Whitby	15 pages of in field book and stored digitally on the Golder server
Hand Drawn Maps	Golder office in Whitby	1 map (assessment findings)
Maps Provided by Client	Golder office in Whitby	1 map stored digitally in project file
Digital Photographs	Golder office in Whitby	211 photographs stored digitally in project file



4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 2 survey did not result in the identification of any archaeological resources; therefore no analysis of recovered artifacts was undertaken.



5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 2 assessment of the Project Area did not result in the identification of any archaeological sites. No further archaeological assessment is recommended for the project area, as illustrated in Map 6.

The environmental lands excluded from the current development retain archaeological potential. Should ground disturbance be planned within the environmental lands excluded from the current development, Stage 2 test pit at a five metre interval is required (Map 6).

Despite best efforts and all due diligence, no archaeological assessment can necessarily account for all potential archaeological resources. Should deeply buried archaeological resources be identified during ground disturbance activity associated with future development of the Project Area, ground disturbance activities should be immediately halted and the Archaeology Division of the Culture Programs Unit of the MTCS notified.

The MTCS is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein and accept this report into the Provincial Register of archaeological reports. The MTCS is also asked to provide a letter concurring with the results presented herein.



6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 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 licenced 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 licenced archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating 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 representative of a new archaeological site or sites and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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 fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.



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Golder

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2016b *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: York Downs Golf Club, Phase 1, Parts of Lot 17, and 18, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Markham, County of York, Now 4134 16th Avenue, City of Markham, Ontario.* Report on file with MTCS, Toronto.

2016c *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, York Downs Golf Club, Phase 1, Location 2 (AIGt-626), Part of Lot 17, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Markham, County of York, Now 4134 16th Avenue, City of Markham, Ontario.* Report on file with MTCS, Toronto.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - YORK DOWNS GOLF CLUB PHASE 2

- 2016d *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, York Downs Golf Club, Phase 1, Location 3 (AIGt-625), Part of Lot 17, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Markham, County of York, Now 4134 16th Avenue, City of Markham, Ontario.* Report on file with MTCS, Toronto.
- 2016e *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, York Downs Golf Club, Phase 1, Location 4 (AIGt-627), Part of Lot 17, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Markham, County of York, Now 4134 16th Avenue, City of Markham, Ontario.* Report on file with MTCS, Toronto.
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8.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Construction of golf course green at York Downs, provided by Manuel Fernandes, location and direction unknown



Image 2: Stage 2 test pit survey at five metre intervals, facing northwest



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - YORK DOWNS GOLF CLUB PHASE 2



Image 3: Stage 2 test pit survey at five metre intervals, facing south



Image 4: Stage 2 test pit survey at five metre intervals, facing southwest



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - YORK DOWNS GOLF CLUB PHASE 2



Image 5: Stage 2 test pit survey at five metre intervals, facing east



Image 6: Stage 2 test pit survey at 10 metre intervals to confirm disturbance, facing north



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - YORK DOWNS GOLF CLUB PHASE 2



Image 7: Stage 2 test pit survey at 10 metre intervals to confirm disturbance, facing west



Image 8: Poorly drained area, facing west



Image 9: Poorly drained area, facing west



Image 10: Stage 2 test pit survey at five metre intervals, facing northwest



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - YORK DOWNS GOLF CLUB PHASE 2



Image 11: Area of previous disturbance, facing west



Image 12: Stage 2 test pit survey at five metre intervals, facing east



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - YORK DOWNS GOLF CLUB PHASE 2



Image 13: Stage 2 test pit survey at 10 metre intervals to confirm disturbance, facing west



Image 14: Stage 2 test pit survey at five metre intervals, intact topsoil, facing north



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - YORK DOWNS GOLF CLUB PHASE 2



Image 15: Stage 2 test pit survey at five metre intervals, intact topsoil, facing north



Image 16: Stage 2 test pit survey at 10 metre intervals to confirm disturbance, disturbed soils, facing south



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - YORK DOWNS GOLF CLUB PHASE 2



Image 17: Stage 2 test pit survey at 10 metre intervals to confirm disturbance, disturbed soils, facing south



Image 18: Stage 2 test pit survey at 10 metre intervals to confirm disturbance, disturbed soils, facing north



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - YORK DOWNS GOLF CLUB PHASE 2



Image 19: Area of previous disturbance, facing southeast

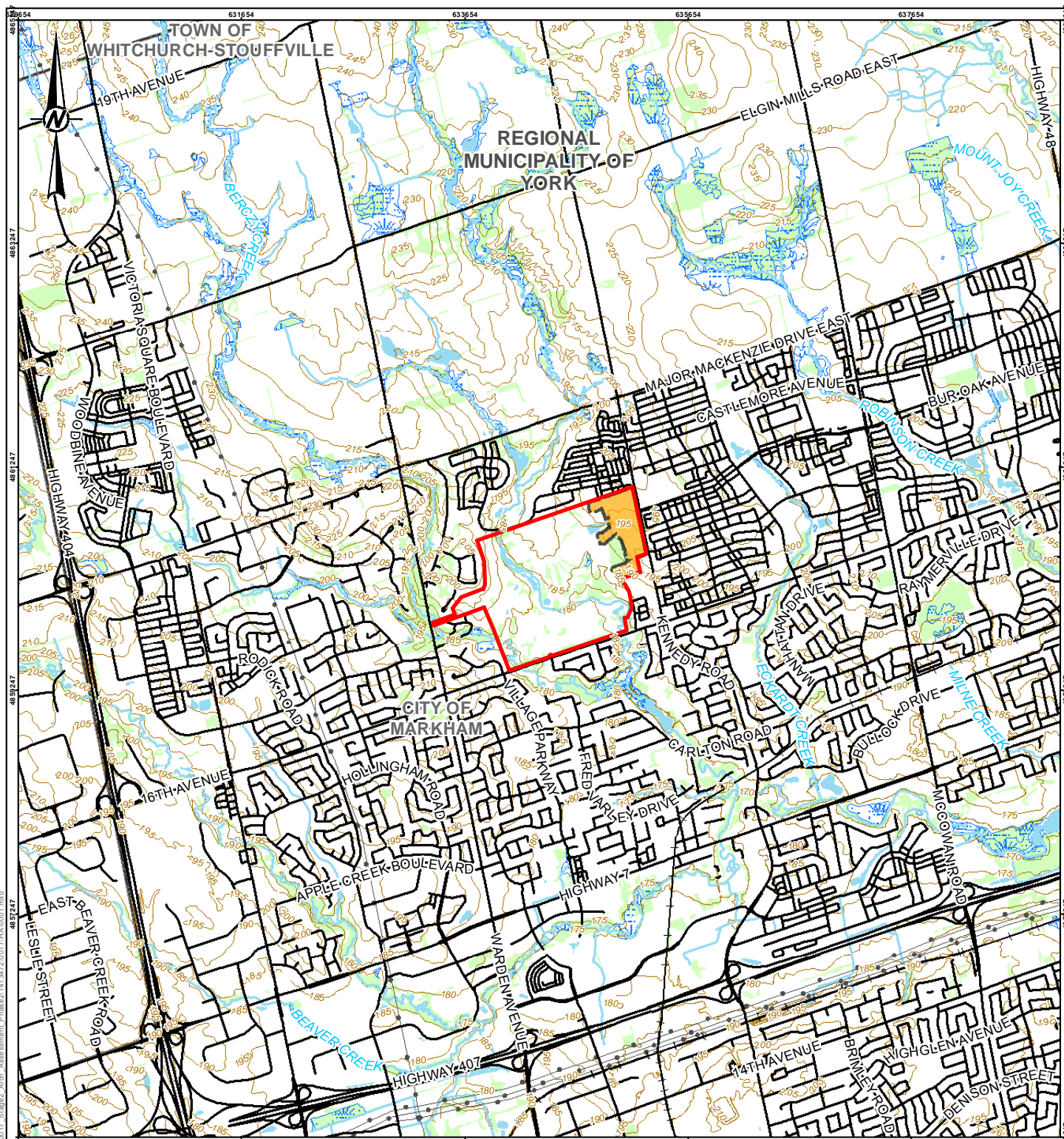


Image 20: Area of slope down to poorly drained area, facing southeast



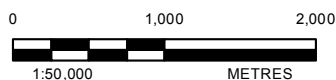
9.0 MAPS

All mapping will follow on succeeding pages.



LEGEND

- CONTOURS (M)
- RAILWAY
- ROAD
- UTILITY LINE
- WATERCOURSE
- APPROXIMATE STUDY
- PHASE I - PREVIOUSLY CLEARED BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS (GOLDER 2016a, 2016b, 2016c, 2016e, 2017)
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- WATERBODY
- WETLAND
- WOODED AREA



REFERENCE(S)

BASE DATA - MNR LIO, OBTAINED 2017
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 PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT

KYLEMORE/METROPIA (YD) MANAGEMENT LTD.

PROJECT

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 YORK DOWNS GOLF CLUB - PHASE 2
 MARKHAM, ONTARIO

TITLE

LOCATION OF STUDY AREA

CONSULTANT



YYYY-MM-DD 2017-08-23

DESIGNED JT

PREPARED JT

REVIEWED JL

APPROVED JL

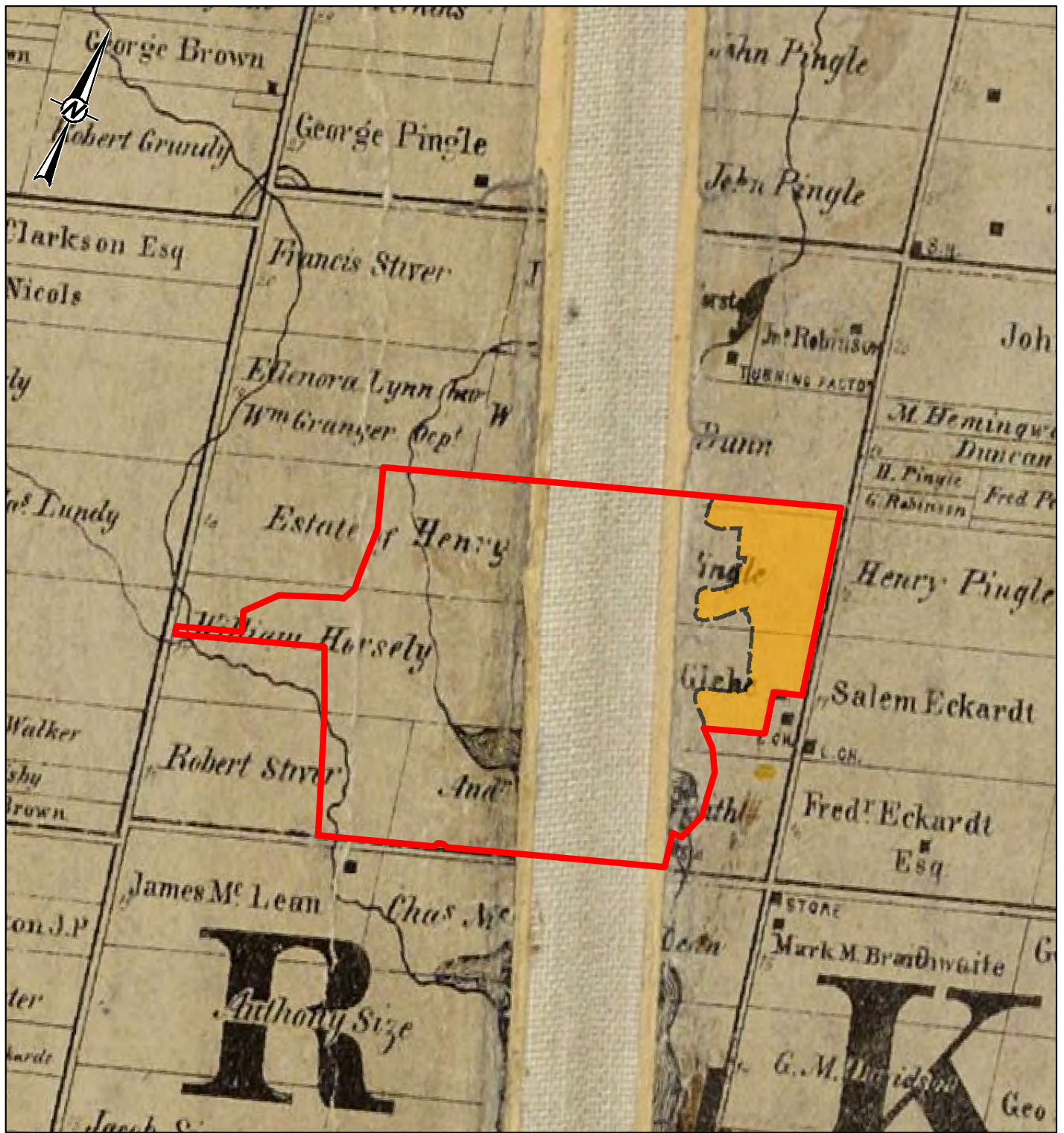
PROJECT NO.
 1413472 (9300)

CONTROL



REV.

MAP

1



LEGEND

-  APPROXIMATE STUDY
-  PHASE 1 - PREVIOUSLY CLEARED BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS (GOLDER 2016a, 2016b, 2016c, 2016e, 2017)

NOTE(S)

1. NOT TO SCALE
2. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCES

BASE IMAGE: TREMAINE, GEORGE. 1860. TREMAINE'S MAP OF THE COUNTY OF YORK, CANADA WEST

CLIENT

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PROJECT

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
YORK DOWNS GOLF CLUB – PHASE 2
MARKHAM, ONTARIO

TITLE

A PORTION OF THE 1860 TREMAINE MAP

CONSULTANT



YYYY-MM-DD 2017-08-23

DESIGNED JT

PREPARED JT

REVIEWED JL

APPROVED JL

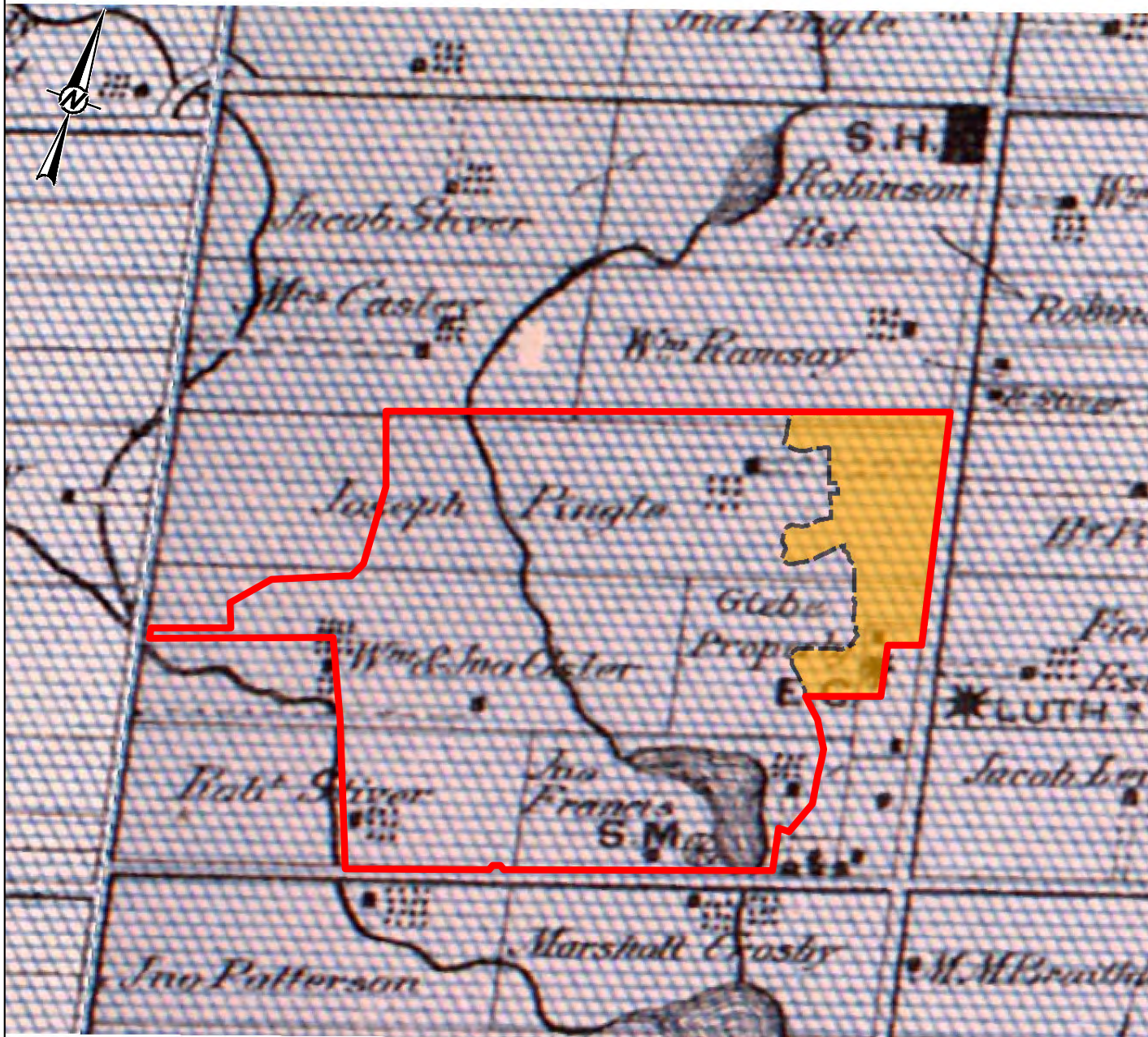
PROJECT NO.
1413472 (9300)

CONTROL



REV.

MAP

2



LEGEND

-  APPROXIMATE STUDY
-  PHASE I - PREVIOUSLY CLEARED BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS (GOLDER 2016a, 2016b, 2016c, 2016c, 2016e, 2017)

NOTE(S)

1. NOT TO SCALE
2. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCES

BASE IMAGE: MILES AND COMPANY. 1878. ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF YORK AND THE TOWNSHIP OF WEST GWILLIMBURY AND TOWN OF BRADFORD IN THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE, ONTARIO. 1996 REPRINT. WILSON'S PUBLISHING COMPANY AND APMIST ENTERPRISES LTD., CANADA.

CLIENT

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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
YORK DOWNS GOLF CLUB – PHASE 2
MARKHAM, ONTARIO

TITLE

A PORTION OF THE 1878 HISTORIC MAP OF THE COUNTY OF YORK

CONSULTANT



YYYY-MM-DD 2017-08-23

DESIGNED JT

PREPARED JT

REVIEWED JL

APPROVED JL

PROJECT NO.
1413472 (9300)

CONTROL

REV.

MAP

3



- LEGEND**
- APPROXIMATE STUDY AREA
 - PHASE 1 DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY
 - PHASE I - PREVIOUSLY CLEARED BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS (GOLDER
2016a, 2016b, 2016c, 2016c, 2016e, 2017)



REFERENCE(S)
BASE IMAGES OBTAINED BY LGI COPY SERVICE CANADA
PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17N

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PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
YORK DOWNS GOLF CLUB – PHASE 2
MARKHAM, ONTARIO

TITLE
HISTORIC AERIAL IMAGES OF STUDY AREA

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-08-23
DESIGNED	JT	
PREPARED	JT	
REVIEWED	JL	
APPROVED	JL	



PROJECT NO. 1413472 (9300)	CONTROL	REV.	MAP 4
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LEGEND

- WATERCOURSE
- APPROXIMATE STUDY AREA
- PHASE 1 – PREVIOUSLY CLEARED BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS (GOLDER 2016A, 2016B, 2016C, 2016D, 2016E, 2017)

0 250 500
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REFERENCE(S)
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CLIENT
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PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
YORK DOWNS GOLF CLUB – PHASE 2
MARKHAM, ONTARIO

TITLE
AERIAL IMAGE OF STUDY AREA

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-08-23
DESIGNED	JT	
PREPARED	JT	
REVIEWED	JL	
APPROVED	JL	

PROJECT NO.
1413472 (9300)

CONTROL

REV.

MAP
5



- LEGEND**
- 1 PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
 - WATERCOURSE
 - DEVELOPMENT LIMITS AROUND ENVIRONMENTAL LANDS, STAGE 2 TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5M INTERVALS RECOMMENDED AHEAD OF GROUND DISTURBANCE
 - APPROXIMATE STUDY AREA
 - PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE, NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT REQUIRED (GOLDER 2016A)
 - PHASE I - PREVIOUSLY CLEARED BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS (GOLDER 2016A, 2016B, 2016C, 2016C, 2016E, 2017)
 - POORLY DRAINED AREA, NO TEST PIT SURVEY UNDERTAKEN
 - AREA OF PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE, CONFIRMED THROUGH TEST PIT SURVEY AT 10 M INTERVAL
 - AREA OF PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE, CONFIRMED THROUGH VISUAL INSPECTION
 - AREA OF SLOPE, NO TEST PIT SURVEY UNDERTAKEN
 - AREA OF TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVAL



REFERENCE(S)
BASE DATA - ATLAS OF CANADA, NATURAL RESOURCES CANADA, 2011. MNR LIO, OBTAINED 2017
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PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
KYLEMORE/METROPIA (YD) MANAGEMENT LTD.

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
YORK DOWNS GOLF CLUB, MARKHAM, ONTARIO

TITLE
STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT RESULTS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC KEY

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-08-23
DESIGNED	JT	
PREPARED	JT	
REVIEWED	JL	
APPROVED	JL	





10.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT

Golder has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made.

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose described to Golder by Kylemore/Metropia (YD) Management Ltd. (the Client). The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

The information, recommendations and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without Golder's express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, then upon the reasonable request of the Client, Golder may authorize in writing the use of this report by the regulatory agency as an Approved User for the specific and identified purpose of the applicable permit review process. Any other use of this report by others is prohibited and is without responsibility to Golder. The report, all plans, data, drawings and other documents as well as electronic media prepared by Golder are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of Golder, who authorizes only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of Golder. The Client acknowledges that electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration and incompatibility and therefore the Client cannot rely upon the electronic media versions of Golder's report or other work products.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.



Report Signature Page

GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.

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Archaeologist

Carla Parslow, Ph.D.
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JLL/CP/lb

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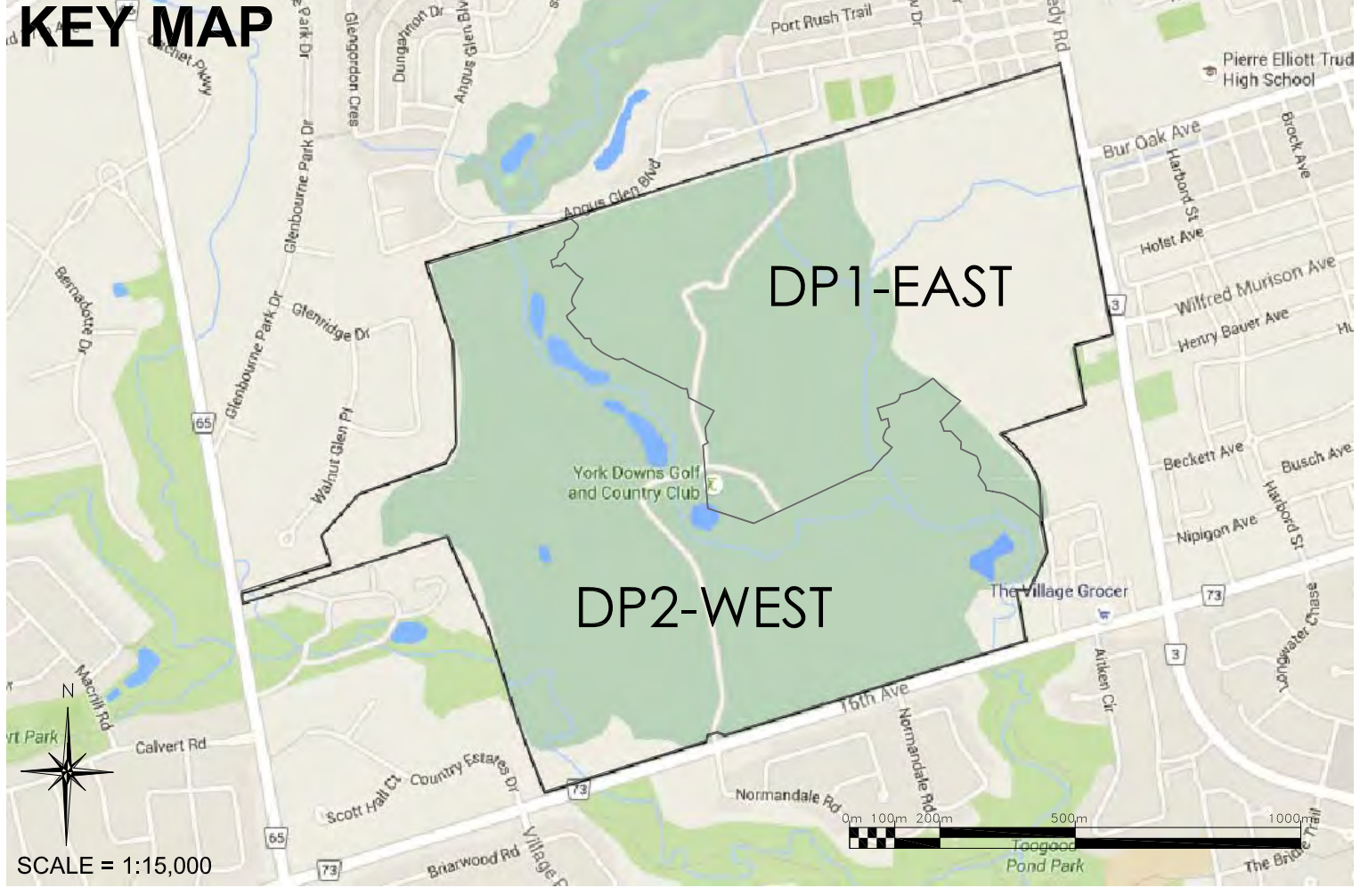


APPENDIX A

Development Plan

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS LEGEND:

- WATERCOURSE
- ESTIMATED LONG TERM STABLE TOP OF SLOPE
- ESTIMATED LONG TERM STABLE TOP OF SLOPE + 10m
- LONG TERM STABLE TOP OF SLOPE (GOLDER)
- LONG TERM STABLE TOP OF SLOPE + 10m (GOLDER)
- STAKED TOP OF SLOPE / DRIPLINE
- STAKED TOP OF SLOPE / DRIPLINE + 10m BUFFER
- MEANDER BELT WIDTH
- REDSIDE DACE HABITAT (MEANDER BELT + 30m)
- REGIONAL FLOODLINE
- REGIONAL FLOODLINE + 10m
- 100 YEAR FLOODLINE
- STAKED WETLAND
- STAKED WETLAND LIMITS + 15m



Title: 4134 16th Avenue Composite Plan

Scale: 1:2000 Date: August 22, 2016

Job #: 65MA-1511 Dwg#: 1511-CP1

Gatzios Planning + Development Consultants Inc.

701 Mount Pleasant Road - 3rd Floor Toronto, ON, M4S 2N4
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