

**Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment
Highway 404 North Collector Roads
Municipal Class Environmental Assessment
City of Markham
Regional Municipality of York
Part of Lots 28–31, Concession 3
Geographic Township of Markham
York County, Ontario**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. carried out a Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape assessment of lands with the potential to be impacted by the proposed construction of additional collector roads that will link with Highway 404 North in the City of Markham, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. The project locations fall within the Highway 404 North Planning District area, which extends from approximately 400 m north of 19th Avenue and south to approximately 600 m north of Elgin Mills Road, and from Highway 404 to Woodbine Avenue. The assessment was carried out as part of a ‘Schedule C’ Municipal Class Environmental Assessment in accordance with the *Environmental Assessment Act* and is being completed to confirm the final alignment of the Highway 404 North collector roads.

The project location consists of four irregularly shaped parcels of land with a total area of 6.48 ha. These parcels are generally bound by Woodbine Avenue in the east, the Woodbine Avenue Bypass in the south and they traverse agricultural, vacant and commercial/industrial lands as well as minor access routes. Each parcel is associated with one of the four Municipal Class Environmental Assessment study areas that have been designated as ‘worksites’ for the purposes of this report. In legal terms, the study area falls on part of Lots 28–31, Concession 3 in the Geographic Township of Markham, York County. The heritage assessed area, comprises the project location as well as adjacent property parcels.

The approach for this Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment has specific tasks that include:

- Background research concerning the project context and historical context of the study area;
- Consultation with the City of Markham planner responsible for heritage matters;
- Identification of any designated or recognized properties within the limits of the study area;
- On-site inspection and creation of an inventory of all properties with potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within, adjacent and in proximity to the project location;
- A description of the location and nature of potential cultural heritage resources;
- Evaluation of each potential cultural heritage resource against the criteria set out in Ontario Regulation 9/06 for determining cultural heritage value or interest;
- Evaluation of potential project impacts; and
- Provision of suggested strategies for the future conservation of identified cultural heritage resources.

A windshield survey of the study area was conducted, and all potential cultural heritage resources noted were evaluated against the criteria of Ontario Regulation 9/06. Of those, the following properties were identified within the study area as having potential cultural heritage value or interest: 2780 19th Avenue (BHR 1), 11288 Woodbine Avenue (BHR 2), 11251 Woodbine Avenue (BHR 3), 3010 19th Avenue (BHR 4), 11139 Victoria Square Boulevard (formerly Woodbine Avenue) (BHR 5), and 1751 19th Avenue (formerly 1767 19th Avenue)

(BHR 6). The following cultural heritage landscapes were identified: 11670 Woodbine Avenue (CHL 1) and 11715 Leslie Street (CHL 2).

The properties within the study area were evaluated for possible project impacts. The following conservation/mitigation strategies are suggested based on the results of this Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment:

- That during the planning and design phases, cultural heritage resources should be avoided where possible and any construction staging areas should be located on lands located well away from the BHRs and CHLs.
- That the study area includes a rural landscape with vegetation windbreaks. Therefore, if possible, the project should consider the installation of vegetation buffers similar to existing windbreaks to be compatible with the local character and to screen the roads from BHRs and CHLs, particularly the heritage attributes of BHRs 1 and 2. Other screening options (i.e., fencing or noise barriers) may also be feasible.
- That during the design phase, the removal of mature trees should be avoided, where possible.
- That the selection and placement of any tree plantings, as well as proposed streetscaping/placemaking elements, should be sympathetic to the identified BHRs and CHLs.
- That there is the potential for indirect impacts to BHR 1 from Road B that crosses into the property at 19th Avenue that may impact the house's setting, specifically its setback from the road. As such, a Heritage Impact Assessment should be conducted in the detailed design phase to address any potential impacts to the property.
- That once a preliminary design has been selected and detailed design work has begun, the City of Markham and/or Regional Municipality of York may require the completion of an additional Heritage Impact Assessment report for BHR 2 to confirm the anticipated impacts outlined in this report.
- That public consultation may result in additional potential cultural heritage resources being identified. These potential cultural heritage resources should be reviewed by a qualified heritage consultant to: 1) determine their cultural heritage value or interest, 2) evaluate potential project impacts, and 3) suggest strategies for future conservation of any candidate cultural heritage resources.

Most infrastructure improvement projects propose some sort of impact to the local heritage fabric. The *Provincial Policy Statement* notes that cultural heritage value or interest is bestowed upon cultural heritage features by *communities*. Accordingly, the system by which heritage is governed in this province places emphasis on the decision-making of local municipalities in weighing those impacts against the benefits provided by the project. It is hoped that the information presented in this report will be useful in those deliberations.

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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
BHR – Built Heritage Resource
CHER – Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report
CHVI – Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
CHL – Cultural Heritage Landscape
FUA – Future Urban Area
HSMBC – Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada
MCL – (Former) Ministry of Culture
MTC – (Former) Ministry of Tourism and Culture
MTCS – Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
OHA – Ontario Heritage Act
OHT – Ontario Heritage Trust
O. Reg. – Ontario Regulation
PPS – Provincial Policy Statement

PERSONNEL

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) carried out a Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape assessment of lands with the potential to be impacted by the proposed construction of additional collector roads that will link with Highway 404 North in the City of Markham, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. The project locations fall within the Highway 404 North Planning District area, which extends from approximately 400 m north of 19th Avenue and south to approximately 600 m north of Elgin Mills Road, and from Highway 404 to Woodbine Avenue. The assessment was carried out as part of a ‘Schedule C’ Municipal Class Environmental Assessment in accordance with the *Environmental Assessment Act* and is being completed to confirm the final alignment of the Highway 404 North collector roads.

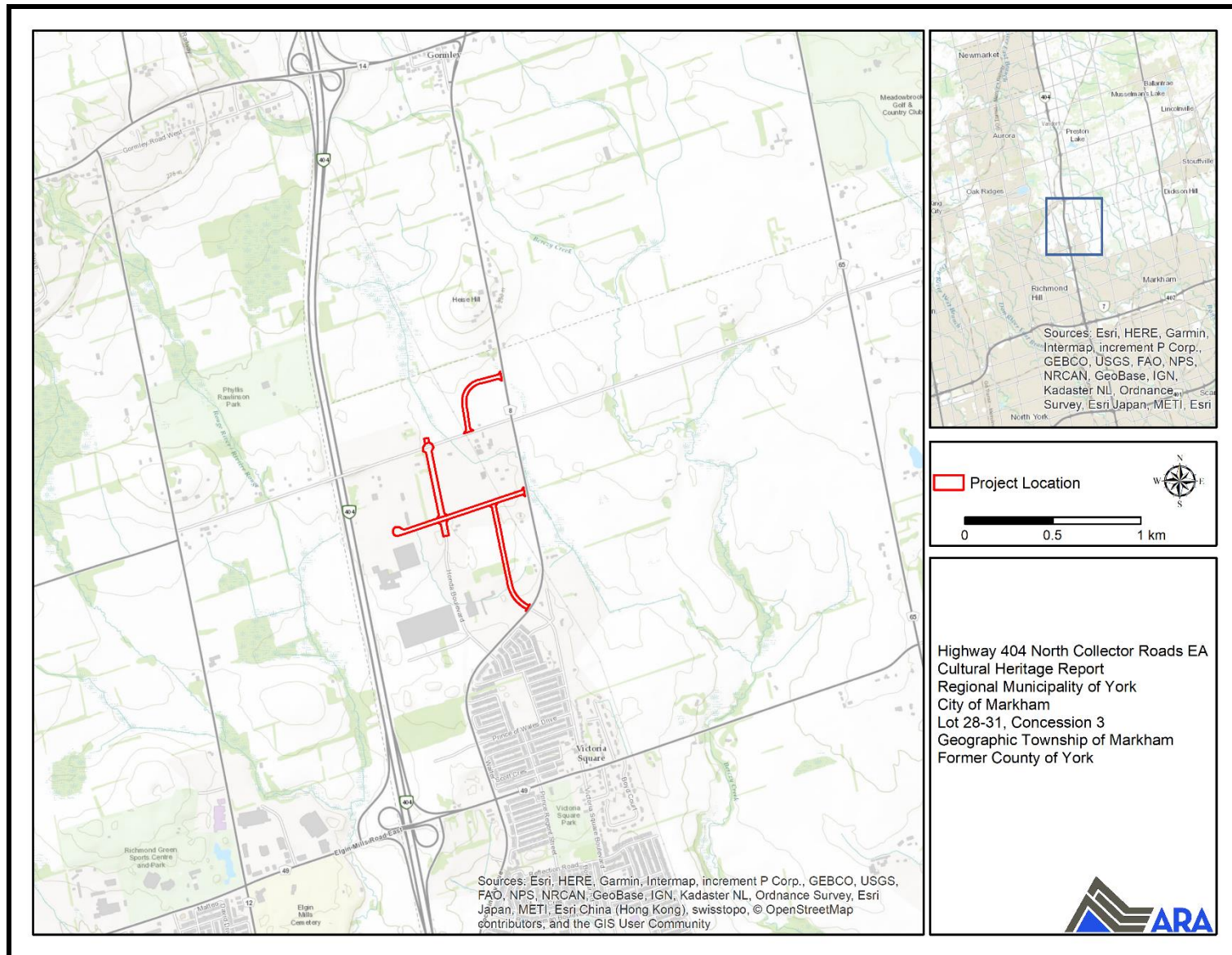
The project location consists of four irregularly shaped parcels of land with a total area of 6.48 ha (see Map 1). These parcels are generally bound by Woodbine Avenue in the east, the Woodbine Avenue Bypass in the south and they traverse agricultural, vacant and commercial/industrial lands as well as minor access routes. Each parcel is associated with one of the four Municipal Class EA study areas that have been designated as ‘worksites’ for the purposes of this report. In legal terms, the study area falls on part of Lots 28–31, Concession 3 in the Geographic Township of Markham, York County (Table 1). The heritage assessed area, comprises the project location as well as adjacent property parcels.

Table 1: Location of Worksites

Worksite	Lot(s)	Concession	Geographic Township	County	Single/Lower Tier Municipality
Road A	31	3	Markham	York	City of Markham
Road C1	29, 30 and 31	3	Markham	York	City of Markham
Road D	30	3	Markham	York	City of Markham
Road E1	28 and 29	3	Markham	York	City of Markham

The purpose of this assessment is to identify and evaluate the cultural heritage resources within and immediately adjacent to the project location that may be impacted by the Highway 404 North Collector Roads. This assessment was conducted in accordance with the aims of the *Provincial Policy Statement* (2014), *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18 and Official Plans for the Regional Municipality of York and the City of Markham, as well as the 2016 City of Markham *Conceptual Master Plan for the Future Urban Area – Interim Report*.

All notes, photographs and records pertaining to the heritage assessment are currently housed in ARA’s processing facility located at 1480 Sandhill Drive – Unit 3, Ancaster, Ontario. Subsequent long-term storage will occur at the same location.



Map 1: Project Location in the City of Markham
(Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

2.0 METHOD

The framework for this assessment report is provided by provincial planning legislation and policies as well as regional and local municipal Official Plans and guidelines.

The *Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)* 2014 promotes the conservation of cultural heritage resources through policies in section 2.6 such that, “Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved” as per policy 2.6.1 (2014:29).

The Regional Municipality of York Official Plan (2016) Chapter 3 contains policies that address cultural heritage resources, such as Policy 3.4.2: “To ensure that cultural heritage resources under the Region’s ownership are conserved” (2016:50), as well as Policy 3.G.15 that states: “To require local municipalities to adopt official plan policies to conserve significant cultural heritage resources and ensure that development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage properties will conserve the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property” (2016:50). As the project location is located within a future urban area, Policy 3.4.6 is relevant: “To require that cultural heritage resources within secondary plan study areas be identified, and any significant resources be conserved” (2016:50).

The City of Markham Official Plan Chapter 4 under the General Policies subsection, policy 4.5.3.1 states the objective: “To protect and conserve cultural heritage resources generally in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, the Venice Charter, the Appleton Charter for the Protection and Enhancement of the Built Environment and other recognized heritage protocols and standards. Protection, maintenance and stabilization of existing cultural heritage attributes and features as opposed to removal or replacement will be the core principle for all conservation projects” (2018:4-31).

The City of Markham 2016 *Conceptual Master Plan for the Future Urban Area – Interim Report* aims to “integrat[e] cultural heritage in neighbourhood design; creating identity through public art and landmarks and ensuring a high quality public realm” (City of Markham 2016:8). Within the Principles & Parameters for Planning the Future Urban Area, heritage is considered in point PP9: “Recognize, conserve, promote and integrate cultural heritage resources in community design” (City of Markham 2016: 9).

Through careful analysis of the heritage values and attributes of an identified resource, coupled with an analysis of project impacts and an outline of potential mitigation measures, the aims of the *Provincial Policy Statement*, *Ontario Heritage Act* and these Official Plans can be met.

2.1 Key Concepts

The following concepts require clear definition in advance of the methodological overview; proper understanding is fundamental for any discussion pertaining to cultural heritage resources:

- **Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI)**, also referred to as Heritage Value, is identified if a property meets one of the criteria outlined in O. Reg. 9/06, namely historic or associate value, design or physical value and/or contextual value. Provincial significance is defined under O. Reg. 10/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)*.

- **Built Heritage Resource (BHR)** is defined in the *PPS* as: “a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Aboriginal community. Built heritage resources are generally located on property that has been designated under Parts IV or V of the *OHA*, or included on local, provincial and/or federal registers” (MMAH 2014:39).
- **Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL)** is defined in the *PPS* as: “a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Aboriginal community. The area may involve features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*; villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways, viewsheds, natural areas and industrial complexes of heritage significance; and areas recognized by federal or international designation authorities (i.e., a National Historic Site or District designation, or a UNESCO World Heritage Site)” (MMAH 2014:40).

It is recognized that the heritage value of a CHL is often derived from its association with historical themes that characterize the development of human settlement in an area (Scheinman 2006). In Ontario, typical themes that may carry heritage value within a community include, but are not limited to: 1) Pre-Contact habitation, 2) early European exploration, 3) early European and First Nations contacts, 4) pioneer settlement, 5) development of transportation networks, agriculture and rural life, 6) early industry and commerce, and/or 7) urban development. Individual CHLs may be related to a number of these themes simultaneously.

The *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* defines several types of CHLs: 1) designed and created intentionally by man, 2) organically evolved landscapes that fall into two-subcategories (relic/fossil or continuing), and 3) associative cultural landscapes (UNESCO 2008:86). The (former) Ministry of Culture (MCL) *Information Sheet #2 Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (MCL 2006c) repeats these definitions to describe landscapes in Ontario.

- **Conserved** means “the identification, protection, management and use of built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/or heritage impact assessment. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments” (MMAH 2014:40).
- **Heritage Attributes** are defined in the *OHA* as: “the principal features or elements that contribute to a protected heritage property’s cultural heritage value or interest, and may include the property’s built or manufactured elements, as well as natural landforms, vegetation, water features, and its visual setting (including significant views or vistas to or from a protected heritage property means, in relation to real property, and to the buildings and structures on the real property, the attributes of the property, buildings and

structures that contribute to their cultural heritage value or interest” (Government of Ontario 2009).

- **Significant**, in reference to cultural heritage, is defined as: “resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people” (MMAH 2014:49).

2.2 Types of Recognition

BHRs and CHLs are broadly referred to as cultural heritage resources. A variety of types of recognition exist to commemorate and/or protect cultural heritage resources in Ontario.

The National Historic Sites program commemorates important sites, people or events that had a nationally significant effect on, or illustrate a nationally important aspect of, the history of Canada. The Minister of Canadian Heritage, on the advice of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC), makes recommendations to the program. Another form of recognition at the federal level is the Canadian Heritage Rivers System program. It is a federal program to recognize and conserve rivers with outstanding natural, cultural and recreational heritage. It is important to note that neither of these federal commemoration programs offer protection from alteration or destruction.

The Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT) operates the Provincial Plaque Program, which has over 1,250 provincial plaques recognizing key people, places and events that have shaped the province (OHT 2018). Additionally, properties owned by the province may be recognized as a “provincial heritage property” (MTC 2010). A cultural heritage resource may also be protected through an OHT or municipal easement. In addition, many municipal heritage committees and historical societies provide plaques for local places of interest.

Under *Section 27* of the *OHA*, a municipality must keep a Municipal Heritage Register. A Register lists designated properties including those protected by municipal by-law as Part IV (individual properties) or Part V (Heritage Conservation Districts) designations under the *OHA*, as well as other properties of cultural heritage value or interest in the municipality. Properties on this Register that are not formally designated are commonly referred to as “listed.” Listed properties are flagged for planning purposes and are afforded a 60-day delay in demolition, if a demolition request is received by the municipality.

The most recent 2014 *PPS* revised the definitions of BHRs and CHLs to include reference to value by Indigenous communities. Long before this inclusion, the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC) drafted *An Approach to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (1999). This document defines an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Landscape as “a place valued by an Aboriginal group (or groups) because of their long and complex relationship with that land. It expresses their unity with the natural and spiritual environment. It embodies their traditional knowledge of spirits, places, land uses, and ecology. Material remains of the association may be prominent but will often be minimal” (HSMBC 1999:30).

2.3 Approach

The evaluation approach outlined herein is supported by the best practices, guidelines and policies of the following:

- *Provincial Policy Statement* (2014);
- *Ontario Heritage Act* (R.S.O. 1990);
- Ministry of Tourism and Culture's *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (2010); and
- Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit*.

ARA completes research and a preliminary evaluation of any potential cultural heritage resource within the project location. ARA's business practice considers a larger study area that includes abutting properties. This approach ensures that any BHR and CHL that may be subject to potential direct and indirect project impacts are identified.

A combination of background research, consultation with the local community and field survey is essential to identify and effectively evaluate properties with potential BHRs and CHLs in a meaningful and objective format. Properties identified as potential BHRs and CHLs through the above-mentioned research, consultation and survey may be considered candidate cultural heritage resources once they have been evaluated against the regulations under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (i.e., O. Reg. 9/06 and O. Reg. 10/06). See Section 2.4 Evaluation of Significance below for a discussion of the *OHA* Regulations.

2.3.1 Historical Research

Background information is obtained from aerial photographs, historical maps (i.e., illustrated atlases), archival sources (i.e., historical publications and records), published secondary sources (online and print) and local historical organizations.

2.3.2 Consultation

Consultation with the local community is essential for determining the community value of cultural heritage resources. At project commencement, ARA contacts the relevant local and regional municipalities to inquire about: 1) protected properties in the study area, 2) properties with other types of recognition in the study area, 3) previous studies relevant to the current study, and 4) other heritage concerns regarding the study area. Where possible, information is also sought directly from the MTCS and OHT.

2.3.3 Field Survey

The field survey component of an assessment involves the collection of primary data through systematic photographic documentation of all potential cultural heritage resources within the study area, as identified through historical research and consultation. Generally, potential cultural heritage resources are identified by applying a 40-year rolling timeline. This timeline is considered an industry best practice (i.e., MTO 2008). However, a construction date of 40 years does not automatically attribute CHVI to a resource; rather it indicates that it should be flagged as a potential resource and evaluated for CHVI.

Additional cultural heritage resources may also be identified during the survey itself (candidate cultural heritage resources). Photographs capturing all properties with potential BHRs and CHLs are taken, as are general views of the surrounding landscape. The field survey assists in confirming the location of each potential cultural heritage resource and helps to determine the relationship between resources. Given that such surveys are limited to areas of public access (i.e., roadways, intersections, non-private lands, etc.), there is always the possibility that obscured cultural heritage resources may be missed or that heritage attributes may be refined upon closer inspection.

2.4 Evaluation of Significance

2.4.1 Heritage Value

In order to objectively identify cultural heritage resources, O. Reg. 9/06 made under the *OHA* sets out three principal criteria with nine sub-criteria, which are municipal criteria, for determining CHVI (MCL 2006a:20-27). The criteria set out in the regulation were developed to identify and evaluate properties for municipal designation under the *OHA*. Best practices in evaluating properties that are not yet protected employ O. Reg. 9/06 to determine if they have CHVI. These criteria include: design or physical value, historical or associative value, and contextual value.

Design or Physical Value manifests when a feature:

- is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;
- displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value; or
- displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

Historical or Associative Value appears when a resource:

- has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to the community;
- yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture; or
- demonstrates or reflects work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to the community.

Contextual Value is implied when a feature:

- is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;
- is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings; or
- is a landmark.

If a potential cultural heritage resource property (BHR or CHL) identified during this study is found to have the potential to meet any one of these criteria, it may then be considered a candidate cultural heritage resource. A candidate cultural heritage resource meeting the above criteria may be added to a Municipal Heritage Register as a property with CHVI that is either designated by municipal by-law or as a “listed” property (see Section 2.2 Types of Recognition). Additional work outside the scope of this report [i.e., Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) or Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA)] may be necessary to fully examine and evaluate a resources’ CHVI.

2.4.2 Provincial Significance

Issued under the *OHA*, O. Reg. 10/06 outlines the criteria to determine if a property is of provincial significance. To be considered a “heritage property of provincial significance” a site must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- The property represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario’s history;
- The property yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario’s history;
- The property demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario’s cultural heritage;
- The property is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province;
- The property demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period;
- The property has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use;
- The property has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province; or
- The property is located in unorganized territory and the Minister determines that there is a provincial interest in the protection of the property. O. Reg. 10/06, s. 1 (2).

The determination that a property warrants evaluation against O. Reg. 10/06 is based on background research, consultation with the local community, field survey and the extensive experience of ARA staff.

2.5 Evaluation of Impacts

Any potential project impacts to identified BHRs or CHLs must be evaluated, including direct and indirect impacts. *InfoSheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* (2006b:3) provides an overview of several major types of negative impacts, including but not limited to:

- Destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes;
- Alteration that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance;
- Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the viability of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden;
- Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context or significant relationship;
- Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas within, from, or of built and natural features;
- A change in land use such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces; and
- Land disturbances such as a change in grade that alters soils, and drainage patterns that adversely affect an archaeological resource.

The above direct and indirect impacts are primarily negative but there may also be positive impacts as a result of a road improvement project. For example, more recent infrastructure may be removed to restore the original views to cultural heritage resources.

2.6 Mitigation Strategies

If potential impacts on identified heritage resources are determined, proposed conservation or mitigative/avoidance measures must be recommended.

The Ministry of Culture's *InfoSheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* (2006b:3) lists several specific methods of minimizing or avoiding a negative impact on a cultural heritage resource, including but not limited to:

- Alternative development approaches;
- Isolating development and site alteration from significant built and natural features and vistas;
- Design guidelines that harmonize mass, setback, setting, and materials;
- Limiting height and density;
- Allowing only compatible infill and additions;
- Reversible alterations; and
- Buffer zones, site plan control, and other planning mechanisms.

Strategies may also be developed to enhance positive environmental effects as a result of a road improvement project.

2.7 Summary of Approach

The approach outlined herein is supported by the best practices, guidelines and policies of the following:

- *Provincial Policy Statement* (2014);
- *Ontario Heritage Act* (R.S.O. 1990);
- *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* series (MCL 2006a);
- *The Regional Municipality of York Official Plan 2016* (April 2016); and
- *City of Markham Official Plan Part I* (2018).

Staff involved in the compilation of this report included P.J. Racher, M.A., CAHP, Principal, the Project Director was K.J. Galvin, M.A., CAHP and the Project Manager was J. McDermid, B.A. The site visit was completed by S. Clarke, B.A. K.J. Galvin, J. McDermid and L. Benjamin, M.A.E.S, CAHP were the technical writers. Two-page Curriculum Vitae for key personnel can be found in Appendix B.

3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The City of Markham has a long history of Indigenous land use and settlement including Pre-Contact and Post-Contact campsites and villages. It should be noted that the written historical record regarding Indigenous use of the landscape in southern Ontario draws on accounts by European explorers and settlers. As such, this record details only a small period of time in the overall human presence in Ontario. Oral histories and the archaeological record show that Indigenous communities were mobile across great distances, which transcend modern understandings of geographical boundaries and transportation routes.

Based on current knowledge, the cultural heritage resources located within the study area are tied to the history of the initial settlement and growth of Euro-Canadian populations in the now City of Markham and Townships of Whitchurch-Stouffville and Richmond Hill. Accordingly, this historical context section spans the early Euro-Canadian settlement history through to the present. The Post-Contact period can be effectively discussed in terms of major historical events and the principal characteristics associated with these events are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Post-Contact Settlement History
(Smith 1846; Mulvany et al. 1885; Coyne 1895; Lajeunesse 1960; Mika 1972; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Surtees 1994; AO 2015; WHBC 1993)

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Exploration	Early 17 th century	Brûlé explores southern Ontario in 1610; Champlain travels through in 1613 and 1615/1616, encountering a variety of Indigenous groups (including both Iroquoian-speakers and Algonquian-speakers); European goods begin to replace traditional tools
Increased Contact and Conflict	Mid- to late 17 th century	Conflicts between various First Nations during the Beaver Wars result in numerous population shifts; European explorers continue to document the area, and many Indigenous groups trade directly with the French and English; 'The Great Peace of Montreal' treaty established between roughly 39 different First Nations and New France in 1701
Fur Trade Development	Early to mid-18 th century	Growth and spread of the fur trade; Peace between the French and English with the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713; Ethnogenesis of the Métis; Hostilities between French and British lead to the Seven Years' War in 1754; French surrender in 1760
British Control	Mid-18 th century	<i>Royal Proclamation</i> of 1763 recognizes the title of the First Nations to the land; Numerous treaties arranged by the Crown; First acquisition is the Seneca surrender of the west side of the Niagara River in August 1764
Loyalist Influx	Late 18 th century	United Empire Loyalist influx after the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783); British develop interior communication routes and acquire additional lands; Eastern portion of the future York County nominally acquired as part of the Johnson-Butler Purchase in 1787/1788 ('Toronto Purchase and 'Gunshot Treaty'); <i>Constitutional Act</i> of 1791 creates Upper and Lower Canada
County Development	Late 18 th to early 19 th century	Became part of York County's 'East Riding' in 1792; Augustus Jones began to survey Yonge Street in 1794; Johnson-Butler document declared invalid in 1794; Extent of 'Toronto Purchase' confirmed and western portion of York County acquired as part of the 'First Purchase of the Mississauga Tract' in 1805; Additional townships added to York County in 1821 and 1838; York County independent after the abolition of the district system in 1849
Markham Township Formation	Late 18 th to early 19 th century	First settlers included German families lead by W.M. Berczy in 1794, who settled mainly along the Rouge River; Berczy built the first saw and grist mills in York County at German Mills; The clearing of Yonge Street and the associated system of free land grants subsequently attracted many settlers; Markham was partially surveyed in 1794, and the survey was completed in 1801; French Revolutionary soldiers, United Empire Loyalists, Pennsylvania Germans and Europeans from Britain settled from 1794–1830

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Markham Township Development	Mid-19 th to early 20 th century	Population of Markham reached 5,698 by 1842; 11 grist mills and 24 saw mills in operation by 1846; 26,814 ha taken up at that time, with 11,738 ha under cultivation; Population reached 6,868 by 1850; Traversed by the Toronto & Nipissing Railway (1871) and James Bay Railway/Canadian Northern Ontario Railway (1906); Population reached 8,152 by 1871; Prominent communities existed at Richmond Hill, Thornhill, Unionville and Markham

3.1 Project Location

In order to gain a general understanding of the historic land uses of the project location, ARA examined two historic settlement maps, one topographic map and three aerial images that documented past residents, structures (i.e., homes, businesses and public buildings) and features between the mid-19th through to the early 21st centuries. Specifically, the resources outlined below were consulted:

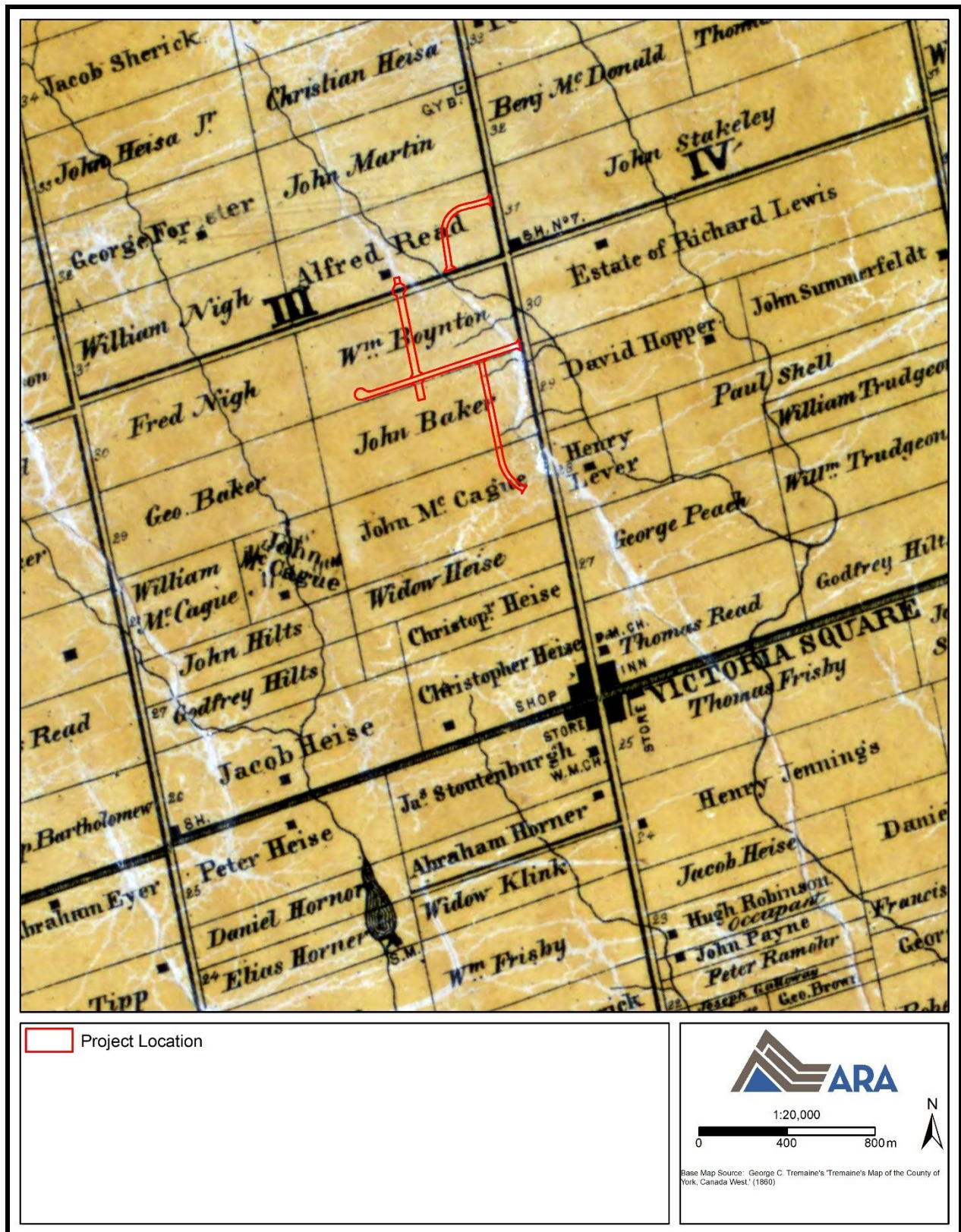
- G.R. Tremaine's *Tremaine's Map of the County of York, Canada West* (1860) (University of Toronto 2019);
- Miles & Co.'s *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York and the Township of West Gwillimbury & Town of Bradford in the County of Simcoe, Ontario* (1878) (McGill University 2001);
- A topographic map from 1914 (OCUL 2019); and
- Aerial images from 1954, 1988 and 2013 (University of Toronto 2019; York Region 2019).

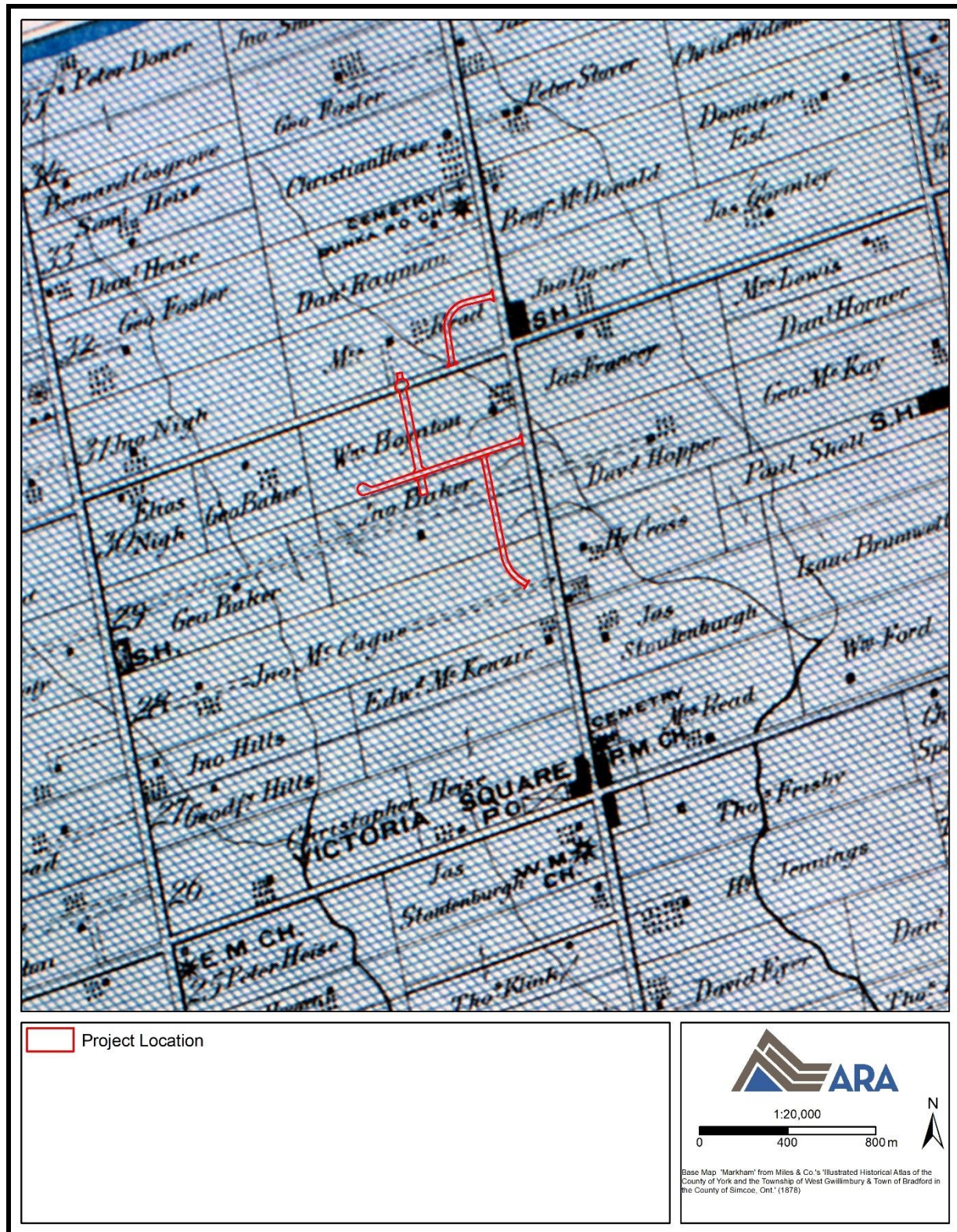
During Pre-Contact and Early Contact times, the project location, the entirety of which is located within the Geographic Township of Markham, would have comprised a mixture of coniferous trees, deciduous trees and open areas. Indigenous communities would have managed the landscape to some degree. During the early 19th century, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived in the area and began to clear the forests for agricultural and settlement purposes. The project location is located between the historic communities of Gormley (to the north) and Victoria Square (to the south) and was well-settled for the remainder of the Euro-Canadian period.

According to Tremaine's *Map of the County of York, Canada West* (1860), the project location traverses the properties of John McCague, John Baker, Wm. Boynter and Alfred Read from south to north. Agricultural properties surrounded the project location, and the Village of Victoria Square was located to the south (see Map 2). The Alfred Read, David Hopper and Henry Lever Houses all appear on this map, as does School Section #7.

The Miles & Co.'s *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York and the Township of West Gwillimbury & Town of Bradford in the County of Simcoe, Ontario* (1878) indicates the same farmsteads as the 1860 map, with the addition of roadways running east-west, the northernmost running from the David Hopper house through the concession road and on to the west while the southernmost roadway runs from just south of the southern tip of proposed Road E-1 across the McCague property. Concession road alignments in 1878 remained as they were in 1860, with the project location extending through the properties owned by the same farmers (see Map 3).

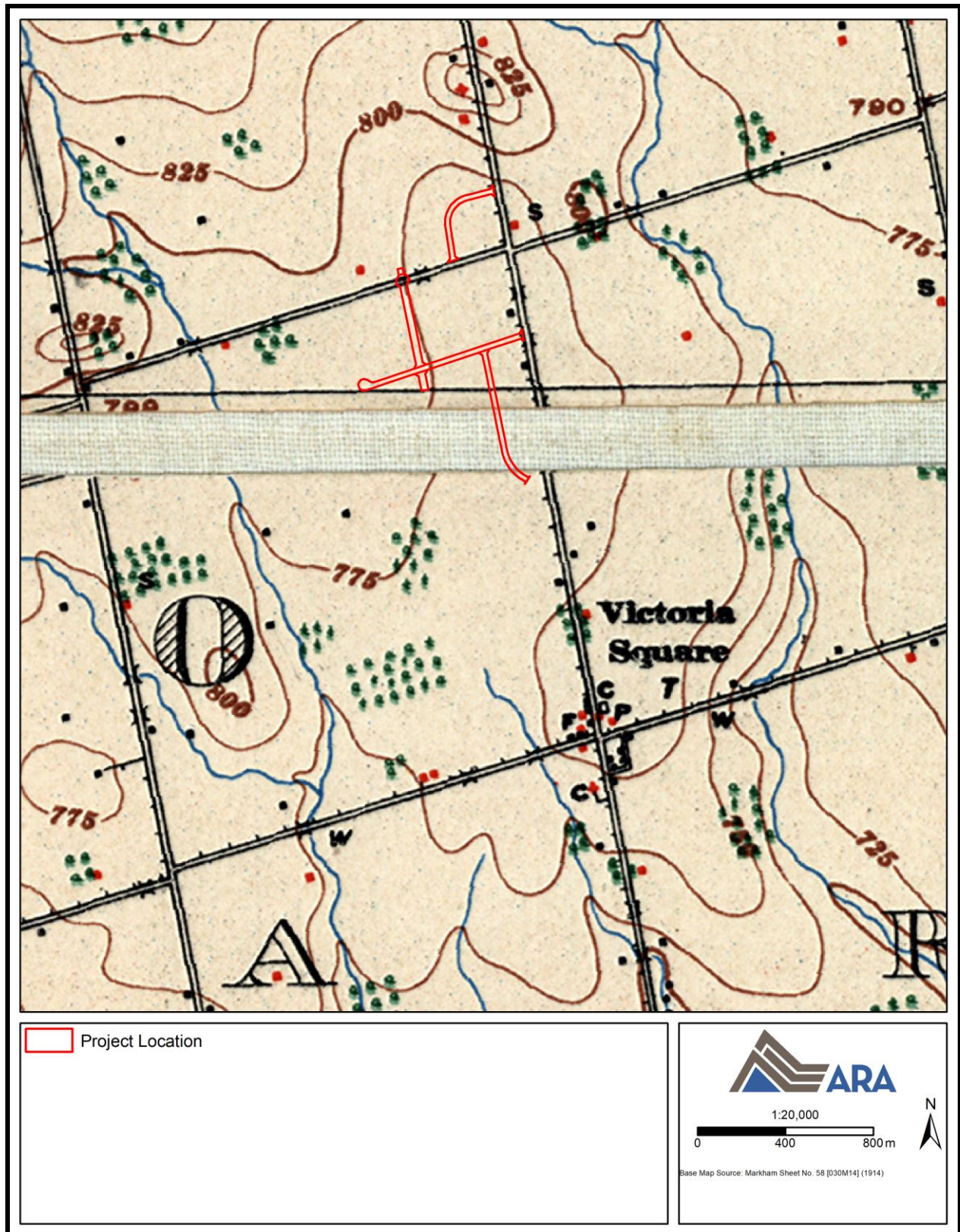
A historic topographic map from 1914 indicates that the Woodbine and 19th Avenue road allowances were present. School Section #7 now appears on the map (see Map 4). The aerial images document substantial land use changes over time. In 1954, the project location was under agricultural use with tree lines partially traversing the worksites between agricultural fields and along Woodbine Avenue and 19th Avenue as well as a driveway crossing the Road E1 worksite to Woodbine Avenue (Map 5). By 1988, Highway 404 had been constructed to the west of the project location, in addition to a bridge allowing 19th Avenue to pass over the highway (Map 6). However, the project location remained agricultural and continued to be used as such until after the end of the 20th century. The early 21st century witnessed increasing development along the Highway 404 corridor with the establishment of a paved industrial storage facility or staging yard that abuts the western extent of the Road D worksite. By 2013, a Honda training campus had been constructed and entered into operation along with additional infrastructure to allow access to the facility from Woodbine Avenue (i.e., Honda Boulevard, the Woodbine Avenue Bypass and Victoria Square Boulevard) as well as additional construction activities observed south of the plant and to the east of Honda Boulevard (Map 7). The land use at the time of assessment can be classified as a mixture of infrastructural (i.e., urban roadways), industrial, residential, agricultural and unutilized lands.



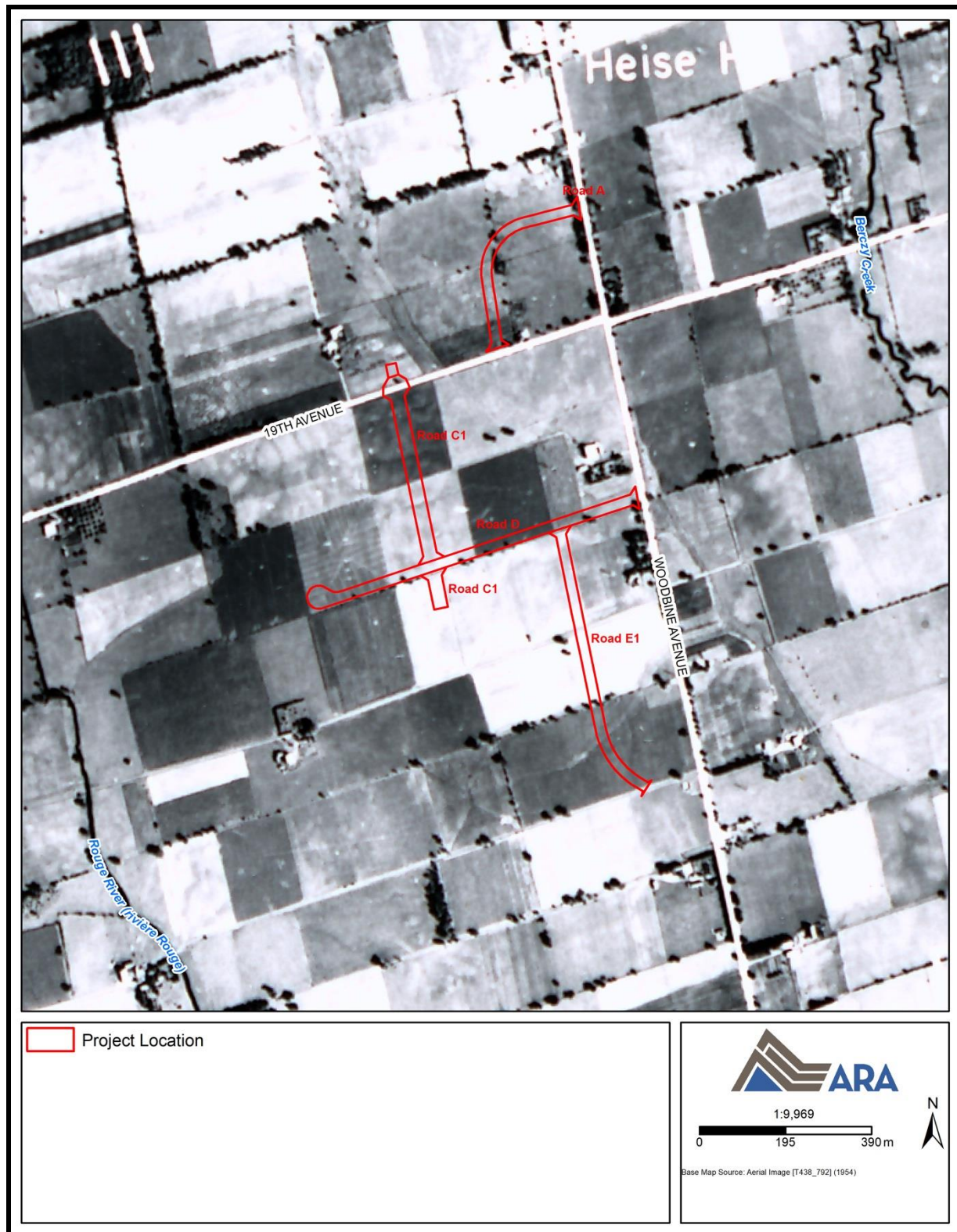


Map 3: Miles & Co's Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York and the Township of West Gwillimbury & Town of Bradford in the County of Simcoe, Ontario (1878)

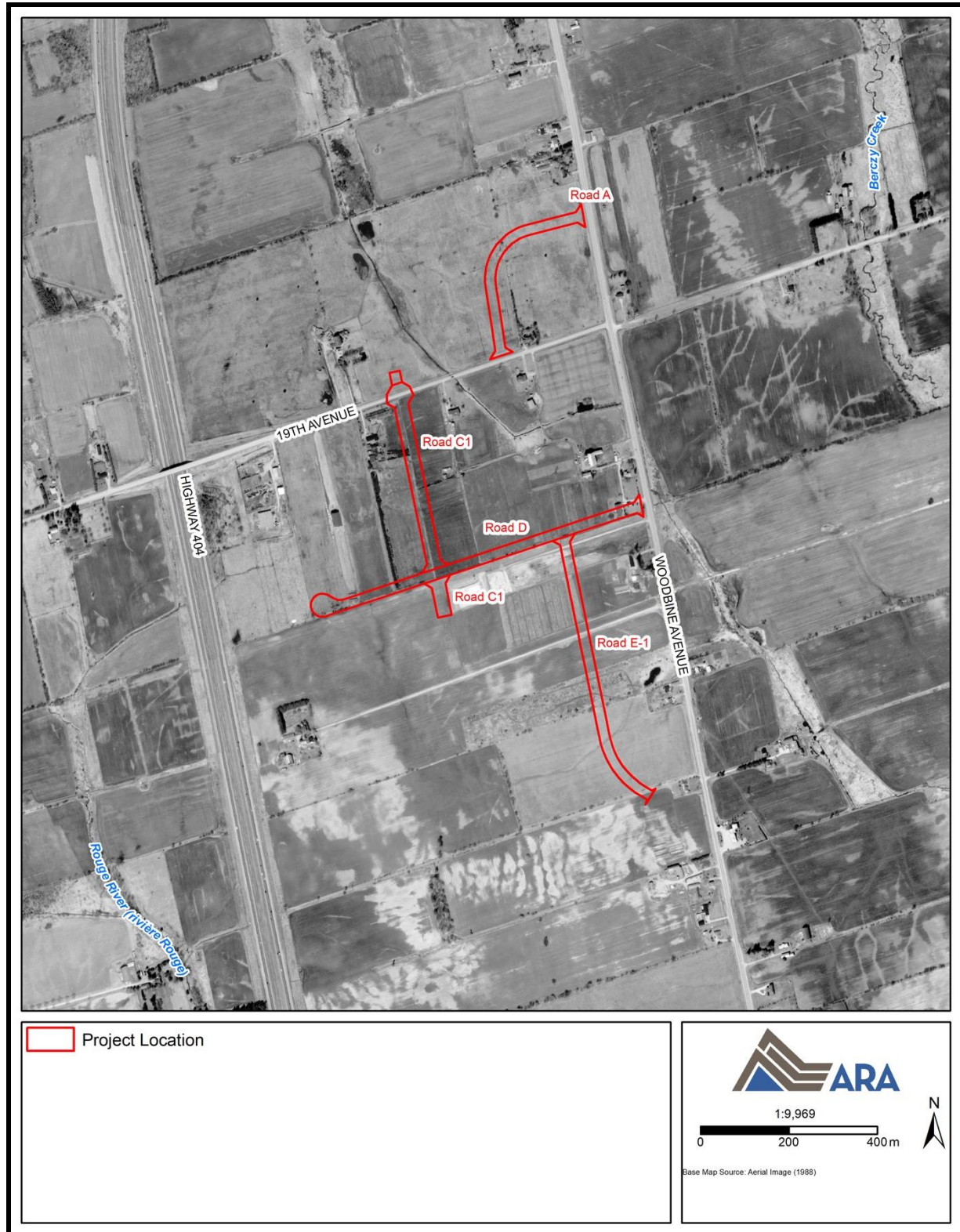
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; McGill University 2001)



Map 4: Topographic Map (1914)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OCUL 2019)



Map 5: Aerial Image (1954)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; University of Toronto 2019)



Map 6: Aerial Image (1988)

(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; York Region 2019)



Map 7: Aerial Image (2013)

(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; York Region 2019)

4.0 HERITAGE CONTEXT

To determine whether any previously-identified properties with CHVI are located within, adjacent to or in proximity to the limits of the study area, ARA consulted a number of heritage groups and online heritage resources as well as completed a field survey.

4.1 Consultation

The former Ministry of Culture's current list of Heritage Conservation Districts was consulted. No designated districts were identified in the study area (MTCS 2019). The list of properties designated by the MTCS under Section 34.5 of the *OHA* was consulted. No properties in the study area are listed. The OHT *Plaque Database* and the Parks Canada *Directory of Federal Heritage Designations* were searched. Neither the project location nor adjacent properties located within the study area are commemorated with an OHT plaque, nor are any recognized as National Historic Sites (OHT 2018; Parks Canada 2018).

ARA reached out to the Cultural Heritage Planner at the City of Markham via email on May 13, 2019 to inquire about any heritage interests the City may have related to the study area. The City provided a response on May 15, 2019 and indicated that their records show that the old farmhouse at 11288 Woodbine Avenue was demolished in 2001, but that the barn may remain. The former schoolhouse at 3010 19th Avenue is the only property in the project location that is designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The David Hopper House at 11251 Woodbine Avenue has recently been on the Heritage Markham agenda due to a demolition permit application and it was indicated that the property may be recommended for Part IV designation. The Cultural Heritage Planner included reports on two listed properties near the project location: the Henry Lever House at 11139 Victoria Square Boulevard, and the Josephus and Mary Doner House at 3270 19th Avenue. The latter property is not within the heritage study area for this project, and as such is not examined in this report.

Through its *Conceptual Master Plan for the Future Urban Area – Interim Report* (FUA), the City of Markham indicates properties with known or potential CHVI. These properties were compared with the subject study area. There are two FUA-identified properties within the 404 North Collectors Roads EA heritage study area: 11251 Woodbine Avenue (BHR 3), which is listed and rated as "Group 1," and 3010 19th Avenue (BHR 4), which is designated under Part IV of the *OHA* and rated as "Group 2."

4.2 Field Survey

A field survey was conducted on May 10, 2019 to photograph and document the study area surroundings, and to record any local features that could enhance ARA's understanding of their setting in the landscape and contribute to the cultural heritage evaluation process. As noted in Method Section 2.3.3, properties with potential cultural heritage resources were examined during the field survey and those that were determined at that time not to possess heritage interest were eliminated. This type of preliminary investigation (a windshield survey) was appropriate given the scale of the study area. The heritage staff conducting the assessments reached conclusions regarding potential CHVI based on visual evidence and on their significant experience evaluating BHRs and CHLs using the criteria outlined in O. Reg. 9/06 and O. Reg. 10/06 of the *OHA*. A

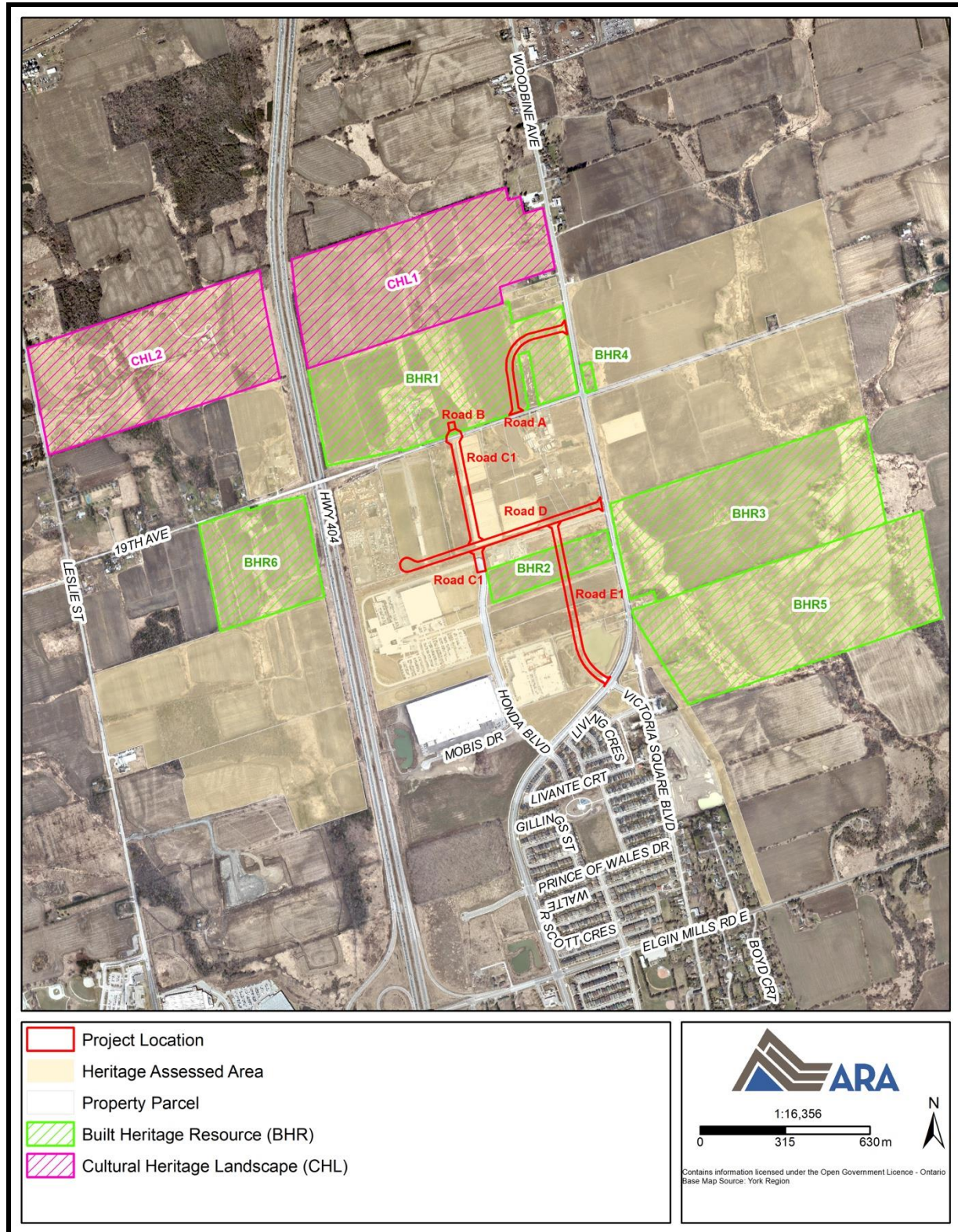
standardized checklist based on O. Reg. 9/06 was created for all properties with potential cultural heritage resources. This checklist aided in the evaluation process and was used to judge whether a given resource (BHR or CHL) possessed design or physical value, historical or associative value, or contextual value. Once evaluated these potential cultural heritage resources were considered candidate cultural heritage resources. The significance of cultural heritage resources already identified and evaluated (i.e., identified CHLs) were documented in the same O. Reg. 9/06 format.

A number of properties were not visible from the road due to the presence of mature trees. As a result, photographs included in the City of Markham and Town of Richmond Hill's Municipal Heritage Registers were relied upon to inform the evaluation.

5.0 HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

The following cultural heritage resources were identified within the study area as having potential CHVI: 2780 19th Avenue (BHR 1), 11288 Woodbine Avenue (BHR 2), 11251 Woodbine Avenue (BHR 3), 3010 19th Avenue (BHR 4), 11139 Victoria Square Boulevard (formerly Woodbine Avenue) (BHR 5), 1751 19th Avenue (formerly 1767 19th Avenue) (BHR 6), 11670 Woodbine Avenue (CHL 1), and 11715 Leslie Street (CHL 2).

A summary of the results of the evaluation of the BHRs and CHLs against the criteria set out in O. Reg. 9/06 (as no properties were deemed to require evaluation against O. Reg. 10/06) can be found in the information sheets in Appendix A. The locations of all candidate BHRs and CHLs are illustrated on Map 8.



6.0 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The heritage assessed area, which comprises the project location as well as adjacent property parcels, forms a portion of a secondary plan study prepared by The Corporation of the City of Markham, which identified the need for additional access to Highway 404 North preceding the development of the north Markham Future Urban Area.

According to the Town of Markham 2016 *Conceptual Master Plan for the Future Urban Area – Interim Report*, “the proposed collector network provides access to the arterial road system, and also provides for internal flow balancing, circulation flexibility, and active transportation opportunities. Based on population and employment to be accommodated in the FUA, the need has been identified for at least two (2) north-south and two (2) east-west collectors within each (concession) Block to provide sufficient capacity for traffic to move efficiently not only within the FUA but also into adjacent existing communities. The alignment of the collectors has regard for connections with existing roads and signalized intersections and avoiding to the extent possible sensitive natural heritage areas and cultural heritage resources” (2016:26).

This development process would entail the grading, paving, extending, repaving and widening of new and extant roadways to facilitate road resurfacing, the addition of active transportation facilities (i.e., sidewalks and bike lanes), the alteration of intersections, the addition of street lighting, as well as the installation, replacement and updating of curbs, gutters, underground sanitary sewers and watermains.

7.0 ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Municipal road projects have the potential to affect cultural heritage resources. The MTCS *InfoSheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* (MCL 2006b:3) provides a list of potential impacts to consider when evaluating any proposed development. As outlined in Section 2.0, impacts can be classified as either direct or indirect. Direct impacts (those that physically affect the heritage resources themselves) include but are not limited to: initial project staging; excavation/levelling operations; construction of access roads; and renovations or repairs over the life of the project.

Indirect impacts include but are not limited to: alterations that are not compatible with the historic fabric and appearance of the area; the creation of shadows that alter the appearance of an identified heritage attribute; the isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment; the obstruction of significant views and vistas; and other less-tangible impacts.

As outlined in Section 2.3, ARA considers a larger study area as part of its business practice and evaluates cultural heritage resources located within the project location and on all adjacent properties to ensure that all potential direct and indirect impacts to resources are addressed.

This project entails improvements within an existing business park area as well as through farmland. The proposed preliminary and detailed design that would provide a better understanding of project impacts has not yet been developed. Therefore, the potential impacts and mitigation options related to the project will be discussed at a high-level.

No shadows will be cast near any of the identified cultural heritage resources as the proposed improvements will take place at ground level. No rezoning will occur. A draft archaeological assessment was completed, and has been 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 0.18. Environmental impacts will be addressed in a separate environmental report.

The proposed road improvements will not result in direct or indirect impacts to significant views or vistas within, from, or of built and natural features associated with the BHRs as views are not heritage attributes of the BHRs (see Appendix A).

There is the potential for direct impacts to BHR 1 and BHR 2 as the proposed road alignments cross both properties. Through an analysis of the distance between identified heritage attributes and the project location, the presence or absence of the types of impacts outlined in the Ministry guidance can be determined and are described in Table 3.

Table 3: Distance of BHRs and CHLs to Project Location

BHR/CHL	Address	Distance (m)
BHR 1	2780 19th Avenue	Road A – 345m Road B – 104 m
BHR 2	11288 Woodbine Avenue	Road E1 – 120m

Although Roads A and B cross into 2780 19th Avenue (BHR 1), they are located a distance away from the heritage attributes (345 m and 104 m) and no direct impacts are anticipated. The heritage attributes of BHR 1 will not be isolated from their surroundings by Road A as the house is oriented toward 19th Avenue. Road B crosses into BHR 1 at 19th Avenue and may impact the house's setback from the road.

Road E1 crosses into 11288 Woodbine Avenue (BHR 2) 120 m from the barn (heritage attribute) on the property. As such, no direct impacts to heritage attributes are anticipated. The heritage attributes of BHR 2 will also not be isolated from their surroundings by Road E1 as the barn is oriented toward Woodbine Avenue.

Construction activities have the potential to create vibrations that could impact built heritage resources located in close proximity to the project location. The proposed project infrastructure (Road B) comes closest to BHR 1, within 104 m, which is a sufficient buffer likely to mitigate construction vibrations.

BHR 2, BHR 3 and CHL 1 include mature vegetation as a heritage attribute. If mature trees are to be impacted/removed during the project activities, this may result in minor alterations to the established rural residential/agricultural setting and specifically to the character of the historic properties located at 11288 Woodbine Avenue (BHR 2), 11251 Woodbine Avenue (BHR 3) and 11670 Woodbine Avenue (CHL 1).

The 404 North Collector Roads project and this associated report have the potential to positively impact cultural heritage resource documentation in the City of Markham, or Townships of Richmond Hill and/or Whitchurch-Stouffville and the Regional Municipality of York. CHL 1, a previously-unrecognized cultural heritage resource within the Township of Whitchurch-Stouffville and discussed in this assessment may be worthy of inclusion on the Municipal Heritage Register.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

A windshield survey of the study area was conducted, and all potential cultural heritage resources noted were evaluated against the criteria of O. Reg 9/06. Of those, the following were identified within the study area as having potential cultural heritage value or interest: 2780 19th Avenue (BHR 1), 11288 Woodbine Avenue (BHR 2), 11251 Woodbine Avenue (BHR 3), 3010 19th Avenue (BHR 4), 11139 Victoria Square Boulevard (formerly Woodbine Avenue) (BHR 5), 1751 19th Avenue (formerly 1767 19th Avenue) (BHR 6), 11670 Woodbine Avenue (CHL 1), and 11715 Leslie Street (CHL 2).

A preliminary potential impact was identified related to the removal of mature trees that contribute to the established rural residential/agricultural setting of properties in the study area. There is also the potential for direct impacts to BHRs as the proposed road alignments cross into two identified BHRs. Road A and B crosses into BHR 1, and Road E1 crosses into BHR 2. However, current mapping indicates that the road alignments are located a distance away from the identified heritage attributes. Road B crosses into BHR 1 at 19th Avenue and may impact the house's setting, specifically its setback from the road. The proposed detailed design that may provide a better understanding of project impacts has not yet been developed, and as such, impacts and mitigation measures have been presented according to the information outlined in the preliminary design.

As a result of this Built Heritage Resource and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment, the following mitigation strategies are recommended to address the identified potential adverse impacts:

- That during the planning and design phases, cultural heritage resources should be avoided where possible and any construction staging areas should be located on lands located well away from the BHRs and CHLs.
- That the study area includes a rural landscape with vegetation windbreaks. Therefore, if possible, the project should consider the installation of vegetation buffers similar to existing windbreaks to be compatible with the local character and to screen the roads from BHRs and CHLs, particularly the heritage attributes of BHRs 1 and 2. Other screening options (i.e., fencing or noise barriers) may also be feasible.
- That during the design phase, the removal of mature trees should be avoided, where possible.
- That the selection and placement of any tree plantings, as well as proposed streetscaping/placemaking elements, should be sympathetic to the identified BHRs and CHLs.
- That there is the potential for indirect impacts to BHR 1 from Road B that crosses into the property at 19th Avenue that may impact the house's setting, specifically its setback

from the road. As such, a Heritage Impact Assessment should be conducted in the detailed design phase to address any potential impacts to the property.

- That once a preliminary design has been selected and detailed design work has begun, the City of Markham and/or Regional Municipality of York may require the completion of an additional Heritage Impact Assessment report for BHR 2 to confirm the anticipated impacts outlined in this report.
- That public consultation may result in additional potential cultural heritage resources being identified. These potential cultural heritage resources should be reviewed by a qualified heritage consultant to: 1) determine their cultural heritage value or interest, 2) evaluate potential project impacts, and 3) suggest strategies for future conservation of any candidate cultural heritage resources.

Most infrastructure improvement projects propose some sort of impact to the local heritage fabric. The *PPS* notes that CHVI is bestowed upon cultural heritage resources by *communities* (MMAH 2014). Accordingly, the system by which heritage is governed in this province places an emphasis on the decision-making of local municipalities in weighing those impacts against the benefits provided by the project. It is hoped that the information presented in this report will be useful in those deliberations.

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Appendix A: Identified Built Heritage Resource

BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE NO. 1


DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	
Street Address	2780 19 th Avenue
Name	Alfred Read Farmhouse
Recognition	Listed on the Markham Register of Property of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
Location	City of Markham
Type of Property	Agricultural
Date	1855 (City of Markham n.d.)
Description	<p>History: The Alfred Read Farmhouse is located on the east half of Lot 31, Concession 3, Markham Township. Alfred Read married Isabelle Pollock, they had three children Thomas, Charles and Alice.</p> <p>Property:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-and-a-half storey brick farmhouse • Symmetrical three bay façade • Fieldstone foundation • Rectangular plan • Representative example of a mid-19th century Southern Ontario farmhouse constructed in the vernacular Georgian architectural tradition with Classical Revival design influences (Markham n.d.) • Low-pitch side gable roof clad with vinyl siding • Return eaves • One brick chimney at each gable end • Rectangular window and door openings • Deep setback from the road
Photographs	 <p>(City of Markham n.d.)</p>

EVALUATION OF PROPERTY			
Criteria	Description	✓	Value Statement(s)
Design or Physical Value	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	✓	Representative example of mid-19 th century Southern Ontario farmhouse constructed in the vernacular Georgian architectural tradition with Classical Revival design influences.
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value		

	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement		
Historical or Associative Value	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community		
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture		
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community		
Contextual Value	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area		
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings		
	Is a landmark		

RESULTS OF HERITAGE ASSESSMENT	
CHVI Evaluation	Has CHVI.
Heritage Attributes	Key heritage attributes include: one-and-a-half storey brick mid-19 th century southern Ontario farmhouse constructed in the vernacular Georgian architectural tradition with Classical Revival design influences; symmetrical three bay façade; fieldstone foundation; rectangular plan; low-pitch side gable roof; return eaves; one brick chimney at each gable end; rectangular window and door openings; and a deep setback from the road.

BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE NO. 2


DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	
Street Address	11288 Woodbine Avenue
Name	The Levi Baker House
Recognition	Listed on the Markham Register of Property of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
Location	City of Markham
Type of Property	Agricultural
Date	1890 (City of Markham n.d.)
Description	<p>History: According to the Baker family, Lot 29, Concession 3 in Markham Township is known as the Baker Homestead. There were three Baker sons, Abraham, Ralph and Levi, born to John Baker and Frances Wismer. Ralph Baker was a thresher who served much of the northern part of Markham Township. It appears that the house was built c.1890 for Levi (1863-191 [sic]), the third son. The Bakers were one of the leading pioneer families in the Township. It appears that Levi acquired a small parcel of the overall Baker farm in the 1890s (Markham n.d.). Abraham and Ralph Baker sold the property in 1923. The original house on the property, a one-and-a-half storey Gothic Revival farmhouse, was demolished in 2001.</p> <p>Property description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 1960s era bungalow is now located north of the barn with a deep setback not visible from road • Mature vegetation • Barn <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gambrel roof ○ Barn board cladding ○ Stone foundation ○ Slight setback from the road
Photographs	 <p>Archival image of the former farmhouse located on the property, demolished in 2001 (City of Markham n.d.).</p>



EVALUATION OF PROPERTY			
Criteria	Description	✓	Value Statement(s)
Design or Physical Value	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	✓	Representative example of a remnant late-19 th century agricultural farmstead with extant gambrel roof barn with stone foundation.
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value		
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement		
Historical or Associative Value	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community		
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture		
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community		
Contextual Value	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area		
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings		
	Is a landmark		

RESULTS OF HERITAGE ASSESSMENT	
CHVI Evaluation	Has CHVI.
Heritage Attributes	Key heritage attributes include: late-19 th century farmstead including a gambrel roof barn with stone foundation and mature vegetation.

BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE NO. 3

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	
Street Address	11251 Woodbine Avenue
Name	David Hopper House
Recognition	Listed on the Markham Register of Property of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
Location	City of Markham
Type of Property	Residential
Date	Circa 1850 (City of Markham n.d.)
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative of a mid-19th century stone vernacular farmhouse with Classical Revival elements • One-storey symmetrical three bay façade • Rectangular plan • Side gable roof • One brick chimney at each gable end • Rectangular window and door openings surrounded with cut red stone • Recessed main entryway with a rectangular transom • Red stone quoining • Deep setback from the road • Mature vegetation
Photographs	 <p>(City of Markham n.d.)</p>

EVALUATION OF PROPERTY			
Criteria	Description	✓	Value Statement(s)
Design or Physical Value	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	✓	Representative example of mid-19th century vernacular stone farmhouse with Classical Revival elements.
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value		
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement		
Historical or Associative Value	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community		
	Yields or has the potential to yield		

	information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture		
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community		
Contextual Value	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area		
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings		
	Is a landmark		

RESULTS OF HERITAGE ASSESSMENT	
CHVI Evaluation	Has CHVI.
Heritage Attributes	Key heritage attributes include: mid-19 th century stone vernacular farmhouse with Classical Revival elements; one-storey symmetrical three bay façade; rectangular plan; side gable roof; one brick chimney at each gable end; rectangular window and door openings surrounded with cut red stone; recessed main entryway with rectangular transom; cut red stone quoining; deep setback from the road; and mature vegetation.

BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE NO. 4

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	
Street Address	3010 19 th Avenue
Name	School Section #7 Schoolhouse
Recognition	Designated under Part IV of <i>OHA</i> , By-Law #2004-215
Location	City of Markham
Type of Property	Institutional
Date	1902 (City of Markham n.d.)
Description	<p style="text-align: center;">SCHEDULE 'B' TO BY-LAW 2004-215</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR DESIGNATION</u></p> <p>The Schoolhouse, located at 3010 19th Avenue, is recommended for designation under Part IV of the <u>Ontario Heritage Act</u> because of its historical, architectural and contextual significance.</p> <p><u>Historical Reasons</u></p> <p>The first recorded schoolhouse serving School Section No. 7 was located on Lot 30, Concession 4, at the south east corner of present day Woodbine and 19th Avenues. This school, built on the farm of Richard Lewis, appears on the McPhillips map of 1853-54 and also on a map of Markham Township school sections dated 1855. School section No. 7 served the community of northern Victoria Square and also Gormley's Corners, a crossroads hamlet named for James Gormley in 1854. Interestingly, Gormley was an early teacher at S.S. No. 7, and became Gormley's first Post Master, as well as a store-keeper and auctioneer.</p> <p>The school was built in the midst of a thriving community of Pennsylvania-Germans of the Tunker faith. In early lists of Common Schools in Markham Township, no school is recorded at this particular crossroads, but in the 1830s there were schools in the vicinity in the communities of Almira and Victoria Square that may have served some of the local population. Historical research on Markham's Pennsylvania German Tunkers has suggested that this group of people probably had their own system of education prior to the formal establishment of Common Schools.</p> <p>By 1860, the location of the schoolhouse serving School Section No. 7 had changed to the south west corner of the John Steckley farm on Lot 31, Concession 4, on the north side of 19th Avenue. A quarter acre parcel was purchased by the Trustees of S.S. No. 7 from Christian Steckley in 1869. It is not known why the location was changed. In 1874, an additional quarter acre was purchased to expand the school site. In 1902, the present brick schoolhouse was constructed to replace an earlier building. Another classroom, a flat-roofed frame wing, was added after the Second World War.</p> <p>Lot 31, Concession 4 (the site of the school house at 3010 19th Avenue) was originally patented by Elizabeth Fisher (Oberholtzer), wife of the late Jacob Fisher. (It appears that Jacob Fisher passed away before his settlement duties were complete and that Elizabeth received the patent to the full 200 acres in Dec. of 1804.)</p> <p>In 1796, it appears that the families of the Oberholtzers, Cobers, Fishers and Steckleys may have traveled together from Somerset County Pennsylvania, in Conestoga wagons, as part of a group of 22 people. They stopped in Niagara Falls for a time and then traveled on to settle in Markham and Vaughan Townships. They were related through marriage and were part of the early group of Pennsylvania German Tunkers or River Brethren (an Anabaptist sect related to the Mennonite faith) who settled in Markham Township at the end of the 18th century.</p> <p>Although Christian Steckley received a location ticket to Lot 28, Concession 10, for which he received the patent in 1805, the Berczy Census of 1803 lists Steckley with his wife Magdalena and their six children as living on Lot 31, Concession 4. It is possible that Elizabeth Fisher resided with her parents in Vaughan for a time as she is not listed as residing here. From 1803 to 1843 Steckley also leased the land south of here, Lot 30, Concession 4, from the Crown. In 1816 Lot 31 was sold to Christian Steckley Jr., his oldest son, for 500 pounds.</p> <p>By 1840 the full 200 acres was willed to John Steckley, the eldest son. After John's death in 1865, his wife, Nancy, sold the East ½ 100 acres to James Gormley for \$8000. James Gormley, an Irishman, married Margaret Steckley, whom he met while teaching at S.S. No. 7.</p>

	<p>By-law 2004-215 Page 4</p> <p>The west part of Lot 31 was subsequently divided into smaller lots and passed down through the Steckley daughters who married into the Eyer, Doner and Wideman families. In 1874, John Doner purchased the west 74 acres of Lot 31 from John Eyer. This property wrapped around the quarter acre school site sold by Christian Steckley to the Trustees in 1869. As noted earlier, the Trustees purchased an additional quarter acre in 1874, this time from John Doner and his wife.</p> <p><u>Architectural Reasons</u></p> <p>The Schoolhouse located at 3010 19th Avenue is a typical example of the classic one-room schoolhouse form. The pointed-arch windows on the front add a touch of Gothic Revival style to an otherwise utilitarian structure. Instead of the typical separate girls and boys entrances seen on many examples of rural schools, S.S. No.7 has a central door on its front façade, containing comparatively modern double doors. Also, the belfry one would expect to see on a rural school is absent, but may have existed at one time. The large, upright rectangular window openings on the sidewalls have been partially infilled and reglazed, but in their original form would have allowed much light and fresh air to enter the classroom.</p> <p>Although the structure has been altered for residential use, much of its original form and structure are intact. The single storey school is rectangular in plan and 3 bays across by 3 bays deep. The building was constructed of red brick in a common bond and is set on a foundation of rough cut fieldstone arranged in irregular courses. All the window openings have moulded wood brickmoulds, radiating brick voussoirs, and lugsills. The easternmost window on the south wall has been converted to a door. The gable roof is of a medium pitch with plain projecting eaves and verges. There is a single-stuck brick chimney at the east gable end. The front entrance is centrally located on the gable end and has rectangular double leaf doors. The concrete stoop at the entrance has a gabled hood supported by simple brackets. There is a basement entrance at the rear of the building, which is enclosed with a small gable roofed brick cellarway.</p> <p>This particular one room school building is unusual in that it exhibits a more reserved style than other remaining examples in Markham. This is a reflection of the changing tastes at the turn of the century towards simplicity in architectural form. The datestone, indicating the year 1902, is located above the front entrance.</p> <p><u>Contextual Reasons</u></p> <p>Schoolhouse #7 exhibits contextual significance for its association with the historic agricultural community surrounding the hamlets of Gormley and Victoria Square. The one room schoolhouse supported the educational needs of children living on the farms in this vicinity for many generations, until the advent of central schools and bussing in the 1960s.</p> <p><u>Significant Heritage Attributes:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rectangular plan; 2. Red brick walls with radiating voussoirs over openings; 3. Fieldstone foundation; 4. Poured concrete front stoop with concrete railings; 5. Datestone in front gable; 6. Front door opening for double leaf door; 7. Gable roofed, bracketed canopy over front door, with its wooden tongue and groove gable wall siding and wooden brackets, soffits and fascias; 8. Front Gothic Revival window openings with multipaned wood sash; 9. Side window openings with tall, upright rectangular form; 10. Projecting window sills; 11. Gable roof with projecting eaves, wood soffits and fascias, and bedmould; 12. Single stack brick chimney; 13. Rear cellarway cover with its brick walls and gable roof.
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Photographs	 <p>(ARA May 10, 2019)</p>	
	 <p>(ARA May 10, 2019)</p>	

EVALUATION OF PROPERTY			
Criteria	Description	✓	Value Statement(s)
Design or Physical Value	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	✓	Representative example of a one-room schoolhouse constructed in the Gothic Revival style.
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value		
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement		
Historical or Associative Value	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	✓	The school is associated with James Gormley (after whom Gormley is named), an early teacher at SS#7 who became Gormley's first postmaster, as well as a store-keeper and auctioneer.
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture		

	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community		
Contextual Value	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	✓	Given the schools association with the historic surrounding agricultural community in the hamlets of Gormley and Victoria Square, it is important in maintaining the character of the area as a central point where children in these rural communities attended school.
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings		
	Is a landmark	✓	Given the school's prominent situation at a corner and with a limited setback to 19 th Avenue, it is considered a landmark.

RESULTS OF HERITAGE ASSESSMENT	
CHVI Evaluation	Has CHVI.
Heritage Attributes	Key heritage attributes include: see the list of "Significant Heritage Attributes" in the attached By-Law #2004-215 above.

BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE NO. 5


DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	
Street Address	11139 Victoria Square Boulevard (formerly Woodbine Avenue)
Name	Henry Lever House
Recognition	Listed on the Markham Register of Property of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
Location	City of Markham
Type of Property	Residential
Date	circa 1840 (City of Markham n.d.)
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative example of an early vernacular farmhouse with Georgian influences • Built circa 1840 (City of Markham) • Frame construction with side gable roof • Three bay façade • Shed roof dormer • Covered porch • Noted in a 2017 CHAR as the northern-most property in the Victoria Square Historical Crossroads Settlement CHL (Unterman 2017:30)
Photograph	 <p>(Google Earth 2019)</p>

EVALUATION OF PROPERTY			
Criteria	Description	✓	Value Statement(s)
Design or Physical Value	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	✓	Representative example of an early 19 th century frame vernacular farmhouse with Georgian elements.
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value		
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement		
Historical or Associative Value	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community		
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture		
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community		

Contextual Value	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area		
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings		
	Is a landmark		

RESULTS OF HERITAGE ASSESSMENT	
CHVI Evaluation	Has CHVI.
Heritage Attributes	Key heritage attributes include: representative example of an early vernacular farmhouse with Georgian influences; frame construction with a side gable roof and three bay façade.

BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE NO. 6



DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	
Street Address	1751 19 th Avenue (formerly 1767 19 th Avenue)
Name	Bellbourne House
Recognition	Listed on the Town of Richmond Hill Inventory of Cultural Heritage Resources Spring 2018
Location	Town of Richmond Hill
Type of Property	Residential
Date	circa 1901 (Town of Richmond Hill 2018)
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Known as Bellbourne House • One-and-a-half storey frame construction • Side gable roof • Buff brick cladding • Three bay facade • Frame one-storey rear wing with a belfry • Formerly known as 1767 Nineteenth Avenue (Town of Richmond Hill 2018:91)
Photographs	 <p>(Town of Richmond Hill 2018)</p>

EVALUATION OF PROPERTY			
Criteria	Description	✓	Value Statement(s)
Design or Physical Value	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	✓	Representative example of an early 20 th century frame vernacular farmhouse.
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value		
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement		
Historical or Associative Value	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community		
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture		
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or		

	theorist who is significant to a community		
Contextual Value	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area		
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings		
	Is a landmark		

RESULTS OF HERITAGE ASSESSMENT	
CHVI Evaluation	Has CHVI.
Heritage Attributes	Key heritage attributes include: one-and-a-half storey frame construction; buff brick cladding; three bay façade; gable roof; one-storey frame rear wing with a belfry (Town of Richmond Hill 2018:91).


CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE NO. 1

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	
Street Address	11670 Woodbine Avenue
Name	None
Recognition	None
Location	Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville
Type of Property	Agricultural
Date	Late 19 th century farmstead
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative example of an Ontario Cottage style farmhouse • Rectangular plan • One-and-a-half storey frame construction • Side gable roof with return eaves • Two-bay side elevations • Enclosed porch with shed roof • Slight bank at side elevation with doorway access to a below grade level • Rectangular window openings • Set back from the road on a rise • Large barn <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gambrel roof ○ Wood barn board cladding ○ Stone foundation • Outbuilding • Mature vegetation
Photographs	 <p>(Google Earth 2019)</p>  <p>(Google Earth 2019)</p>

EVALUATION OF PROPERTY			
Criteria	Description	✓	Value Statement(s)
Design or Physical Value	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	✓	Representative example of a 19 th century agricultural farmstead including an Ontario Cottage style farmhouse and a barn.
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value		
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement		
Historical or Associative Value	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community		
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture		
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community		
Contextual Value	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area		
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings		
	Is a landmark		

RESULTS OF HERITAGE ASSESSMENT	
CHVI Evaluation	Has CHVI.
Heritage Attributes	Key heritage attributes include: representative example of an Ontario Cottage style farmhouse; rectangular plan; one-and-a-half storey frame construction; side gable roof with return eaves; two-bay side elevations; enclosed porch with shed roof; slight bank at side elevation with doorway access to below grade level; rectangular window openings; set back from the road on a rise of land; large barn; outbuilding; and mature vegetation.

CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE NO. 2

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	
Street Address	11715 Leslie Street
Name	Forster Phyllis Rawlinson House and Barn Complex
Recognition	Designation By-Law #193-96
Location	Town of Richmond Hill
Type of Property	Agricultural Complex
Date	Early 19 th century farmstead (circa 1830s)
Description	<p>The property is associated with George Forster.</p> <p>House:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed circa 1830 • Hewn log and stucco construction in Georgian style • One-and-a-half storeys • Three bay facade • Gable roof • Six-panel door • Six-over-six windows • One-storey fieldstone rear wing with red brick window surrounds • Tentone Farms • Second residence on the property (Town of Richmond Hill 2018:76) <p>Barn Complex:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed circa 1830 • Frame construction • Clapboard cladding • U-shaped plan • Gable roof • Raised fieldstone foundation • Now used as an interpretive park and garden open to the public. More information is available at: www.richmondhill.ca/en/things-to-do/Phyllis-Rawlinson-Park.aspx. <p>For more information, see By-Law #193-96.</p>
Photographs	 <p>(Town of Richmond Hill 2018:76)</p>



EVALUATION OF PROPERTY			
Criteria	Description	✓	Value Statement(s)
Design or Physical Value	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	✓	Early example of a 19 th century agricultural complex with a circa 1830s log house and U-shaped barn complex.
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value		
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement		
Historical or Associative Value	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community		
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture		
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community		
Contextual Value	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area		
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings		
	Is a landmark		

RESULTS OF HERITAGE ASSESSMENT	
CHVI Evaluation	Has CHVI.
Heritage Attributes	<p>Key heritage attributes of the house include: hewn log and stucco construction in Georgian style; one-and-a-half storeys; three bay façade; gable roof; six-panel door; six-over-six windows; one-storey fieldstone rear wing with red brick window surrounds (By-Law #193-96; Town of Richmond Hill 2018).</p> <p>Key heritage attributes of the barn include: frame construction; clapboard cladding; U-shaped plan; gable roof; and a raised fieldstone foundation.</p>

Appendix B: Key Team Member Two-Page Curriculum Vitae

Curriculum Vitae

Paul J. Racher, M.A., CAHP

Principal - Management and Senior Review (MSR) Team

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Biography

Paul Racher is a Principal of ARA. He has a BA in Prehistoric Archaeology from WLU and an MA in anthropology from McMaster University. He began his career as a heritage professional in 1986. Over the three decades since, he has overseen the completion of several hundred archaeological and cultural heritage contracts. Paul has years of experience related to linear transportation and rail projects, notably through the ongoing work to complete a Cultural Heritage Inventory for the Region of Waterloo's Stage 2 LRT from Kitchener to Cambridge, Ontario. He holds professional license #P007 with the MTCS. Paul is a former lecturer in Cultural Resource Management at WLU. He is a professional member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP) and the President of the Ontario Archaeological Association (OAS).

Education

- 1992-1997 PhD Programme, Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto.
Supervisors: E.B. Banning and B. Schroeder. Withdrawn.
- 1989-1992 M.A., Department of Anthropology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario.
Thesis titled: "The Archaeologist's 'Indian': Narrativity and Representation in Archaeological Discourse."
- 1985-1989 Honours B.A., Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario.
Major: Prehistoric Archaeology.

Professional Memberships and Accreditations

- Current Ministry of Tourism Culture and Sport Professional Licence (#P007).
Professional Member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP), Volunteer on the ethics committee.
Member of the Ontario Archaeological Society (OAS), Volunteer on the Professional Committee.
Associate of the Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo.
RAQS registered with MTO.

Work Experience

- Current **Principal, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.**
Responsible for winning contracts, client liaison, project excellence, and setting the policies and priorities for a multi-million dollar heritage consulting firm.

- 2000-2011 **Project Manager/Principal Investigator, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.**
Managed projects for a heritage consulting firm. In 10 field seasons, managed hundreds of projects of varying size.
- 2008-2011 **Part-Time Faculty, Wilfrid Laurier University.**
Lecturer for Cultural Resource Management course (AR 336). In charge of all teaching, coursework, and student evaluations.
- 1995 **Field Archaeologist, University of Toronto.**
Served as a supervisor on a multinational archaeological project in northern Jordan.
- 1992-1995 **Teaching Assistant, University of Toronto.**
Responsible for teaching and organizing weekly tutorials for a number of courses.
- 1991-1994 **Part-Time Faculty, Wilfrid Laurier University.**
Lectured for several courses in anthropology. Held complete responsibility for all teaching, coursework, and student evaluations.
- 1992-1996 **Partner in Consulting Company, Cultural Management Associates Incorporated.**
Supervised several archaeological contracts in Southern Ontario. Participated in a major (now published) archaeological potential modeling project for MTO.
- 1989-1991 **Partner in Consulting Company, Cultural Resource Consultants.**
Managed the financial affairs of a consulting firm whilst supervising the completion of several contracts performed for heritage parks in central Ontario.
- 1988-1991 **Principal Investigator/Project Director, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.**
Oversaw the completion of large contracts, wrote reports, and was responsible for ensuring that contracts were completed within budget.
- 1988 **Assistant Director of Excavations, St. Marie among the Hurons, Midland, Ontario.**
Duties included crew supervision, mapping, report writing and photography.
- 1986-1987 **Archaeological Crew Person, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., Waterloo, Ontario.**
Participated in background research, survey, and excavation on a number of Archaeological sites across Ontario.

Kayla Jonas Galvin, M.A., CAHP
Heritage Operations Manager
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Biography

Kayla Jonas Galvin, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.'s Heritage Operations Manager, has extensive experience evaluating cultural heritage resources and landscapes for private and public-sector clients to fulfil the requirements of provincial and municipal legislation such as the *Environmental Assessment Act*, the *Standards & Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* and municipal Official Plans. She served as Team Lead on the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport Historic Places Initiative, which drafted over 850 Statements of Significance and for *Heritage Districts Work!*, a study of 64 heritage conservation districts in Ontario. Kayla was an editor of *Arch, Truss and Beam: The Grand River Watershed Heritage Bridge Inventory* and has worked on Municipal Heritage Registers in several municipalities. Kayla has drafted over 150 designation reports and by-laws for the City of Kingston, the City of Burlington, the Town of Newmarket, Municipality of Chatham-Kent, City of Brampton and the Township of Whitchurch-Stouffville. Kayla is the Heritage Team Lead for ARA's roster assignments for Infrastructure Ontario and oversees evaluation of properties according to *Standards & Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties*. Kayla is a professional member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals, a Candidate Member of the Ontario Professional Planners Institute (OPPI) and sits on the board of the Ontario Association of Heritage Professionals.

Education

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| 2016 | MA in Planning, University of Waterloo. Thesis Topic: <i>Goderich – A Case Study of Conserving Cultural Heritage Resources in a Disaster</i> |
| 2003-2008 | Honours BES University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario
Joint Major: Environment and Resource Studies and Anthropology |

Professional Memberships and Accreditations

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| Current | Professional Member, Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP)
Candidate Member, Ontario Professional Planners Institute (OPPI)
Board Member, Ontario Association of Heritage Professionals. |
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Work Experience

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|-----------|---|
| Current | Heritage Operations Manager, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
Oversees business development for the Heritage Department, coordinates completion of designation by-laws, Heritage Impact Assessments, Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessments, and Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluations. |
| 2009-2013 | Heritage Planner, Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo
Coordinated the completion of various contracts associated with built heritage including responding to grants, RFPs and initiating service proposals. |

- 2008-2009, **Project Coordinator–Heritage Conservation District Study, ACO**
2012 Coordinated the field research and authored reports for the study of 32 Heritage Conservation Districts in Ontario. Managed the efforts of over 84 volunteers, four staff and municipal planners from 23 communities.
- 2007-2008 **Team Lead, Historic Place Initiative, Ministry of Culture**
Liaised with Ministry of Culture Staff, Centre’s Director and municipal heritage staff to draft over 850 Statements of Significance for properties to be nominated to the Canadian Register of Historic Places. Managed a team of four people.

Selected Professional Development

- 2018 Indigenous Canada, University of Alberta
- 2017 Empowering Indigenous Voices in Impact Assessments, Webinar, International Association for Impact Assessments
- 2015 Introduction to Blacksmithing, One-Day
- 2015 Leadership Training for Managers Course, Dale Carnegie Training
- 2014 Heritage Preservation and Structural Recording in Historical and Industrial Archaeology, Wilfrid Laurier University, 12 weeks
- 2014 Conservation and Craftsmanship in Sustainable City Building Presented by the Hamilton Burlington Society of Architects
- 2012 Region of Waterloo Workshop on Heritage Impact Assessments, Half-Day
- 2012 Conducting Historic Building Assessments Workshop, One-Day
- 2012 Window Restoration Workshop, One-Day
- 2011 Lime Mortars for Traditionally Constructed Brickwork, Two-Day Workshop, ERA Architects and Historic Restoration Inc., Toronto
- 2011 Energy & Heritage Buildings Workshop Two-Day Workshop, Heritage Resources Centre
- 2010 Architectural Photography, Mohawk College
- 2010 Project Management Fundamentals, University of Waterloo Continuing Education
- 2009 Cultural Heritage Landscapes Two-Day Workshop, Heritage Resources Centre
- 2009 Urban Landscape and Documentary Photography, Mohawk College
- 2008 Introduction to Digital Photography, Mohawk College
- 2008 Heritage Planning Four-Day Workshop, Heritage Resources Centre

Selected Publications

- 2018 “Restoring Pioneer Cemeteries” *Ontario Association of Heritage Professionals Newsletter*. Spring 2018. *In print*.
- 2015 “Written in Stone: Cemeteries as Heritage Resources.” *Municipal World*, September 2015.
- 2015 “Bringing History to Life.” *Municipal World*, February 2015, pages 11-12.
- 2014 “Inventorying our History.” *Ontario Planning Journal*, January/February 2015.
- 2014 “Mad about Modernism.” *Municipal World*, September 2014.
- 2014 “Assessing the success of Heritage Conservation Districts: Insights from Ontario Canada.” with R. Shipley and J. Kovacs. *Cities*.
- 2014 “Veevers Estate Hamilton: From Historic Farmhouse to Environmental Showpiece.” *ACORN*, Spring 2014.

Jacqueline McDermid, B.A.
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Biography

Jacqueline recently finished a 6-month contract with MTO as the Heritage Specialist for Central Region, returning to her permanent position at ARA in the Fall 2018 where she had been the acting Heritage Team Lead for the year previous. As the lead, she directed the preparation and oversaw the submission of deliverables to clients. Currently, she is the Heritage Team Technical Writer and Researcher, where she continues to research and evaluate the significance of cultural heritage resources using *Ontario Regulation 9/06* and *10/06*, most recently completing designation reports for the City of Burlington, City of Kingston and Town of Newmarket and the Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville. Further, Jacqueline has overseen the completion of many Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Studies as well as Heritage Impact Assessments including reports for a proposed aggregate pit, road widening, the LRT in the Region of Waterloo and a National Historic Site in St. Catharines. As well as being a proficient technical writer, Jacqueline is skilled at writing in approachable language demonstrated by my crafting of 30 properties stories and 35 thematic stories for Heritage Burlington's website. She holds an Honours Bachelor of Arts in Near Eastern Archaeology from Wilfrid Laurier University. In addition to heritage experience, Jacqueline also has archaeological experience working as field crew, as an Assistant Lab Technician and archaeological technical writer.

Education

2000-2007 Honours B.A., Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario
Major: Near Eastern Archaeology

Work Experience

2015-Present **Technical Writer and Researcher – Heritage, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., Kitchener, ON**
Research and draft designation by-laws, heritage inventories, Heritage Impact Assessments, Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessments, and Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluations using Ontario Regulation 9/06, 10/06 and the Ontario Heritage Bridge Guidelines.

2018 **Environmental Planner – Heritage Ministry of Transportation, Central Region – Six-month contract.**
Responsibilities included: project management and coordination of MTO heritage program, managed multiple consultants, conducted and coordinated field assessments and surveys, estimated budgets including \$750,000 retainer contracts. Provided advice on heritage-related MTO policy to Environmental Policy Office (EPO) and the bridge office.

2017-2018 **Acting Heritage Team Lead – Heritage Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., Kitchener, ON**

- 2014-2015 Managed a team of Heritage Specialists, oversaw the procurement of projects, retainers; managed all Heritage projects, ensured quality of all outgoing products.
Technical Writer – Archaeology, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., Kitchener, ON
Report preparation; correspondence with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport; report submission to the Ministry and clients; and administrative duties (PIF and Borden form completion).
- 2012-2013 **Lab Assistant, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., Kitchener, ON**
Receive, process and register artifacts.
- 2011-2012 **Field Technician, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., Kitchener, ON**
Participated in field excavation and artifact processing.
- 2005-2009 **Teaching Assistant, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, ON**
Responsible for teaching and evaluating first, second, third- and fourth-year student lab work, papers and exams.
- 2005-2007 **Lab Assistant, Wilfrid Laurier University – Near Eastern Lab, Waterloo, ON**
Clean, Process, Draw and Research artifacts from various sites in Jordan.

Selected Professional Development

- 2017 Empowering Indigenous Voices in Impact Assessments, Webinar, International Association for Impact Assessments
- 2015 Introduction to Blacksmithing, One-Day
- 2015 Leadership Training for Managers Course, Dale Carnegie Training

Selected Cultural Heritage Projects

- 2018 **Credit River Bridge Strategic Conservation Plan**
Worked with environmental planners, consultants and MTO management advising and providing technical review for the MTO's pilot SCP, submission to MTCS.
- 2017-2018 **500 Bloomington Road CHER, Aurora** Client: Infrastructure Ontario
- 2018 **Queen Victoria Park Heritage Impact Assessment, Niagara Falls**
Client: Canadian Niagara Hotels
- 2016 **700 University Avenue CHER, Toronto** Client: Infrastructure Ontario
- 2017 **Weston Heritage Conservation District Phase II Study**
Client: Weston Heritage Conservation District Board
- 2017 **Cultural Heritage Assessment of 176 Rennick Road, Burlington**
Client: City of Burlington
- 2017 **Westdale Theatre Cultural Heritage Assessment**
Client: City of Hamilton
- 2017 **Documentation & Salvage Report for 264 Governors Road, Hamilton**
Client: Intero Development Group Inc.
- 2016-2018 **Cultural Heritage Inventory for Region of Waterloo LRT** Client: WSP
- 2016 **Town of Newmarket Designation Reports** Client: Town of Newmarket
- 2016 **Jigs Hollow Pit Cultural Heritage Impact Study, Township of Woolwich**
Client: Preston Sand & Gravel Company Limited
- 2016 **Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources** Client: City of Burlington
- 2016 **East Side Sanitary Pumping Station Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment, Port Colborne** Client: Niagara Region

Lindsay Benjamin, MAES, CAHP
Project Manager - Heritage
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Biography

Lindsay Benjamin is practiced at providing professional planning recommendations and expertise on complex studies, research projects, cultural heritage impact and archaeological assessments. Through her work as a Cultural Heritage Planner, Lindsay researched, drafted and implemented policies for the Regional Official Plan and other planning documents regarding the recognition, review and conservation of cultural heritage resources, including archaeological resources, heritage bridges, cultural heritage landscapes and scenic roads. She was the Primary Author of *Arch, Truss and Beam: The Grand River Watershed Heritage Bridge Inventory*, served as a Team Lead on the MTCS Historic Places Initiative that drafted over 850 Statements of Significance, and was Series Editor for Phase 2 of *Heritage Districts Work!* a study of 32 heritage districts in Ontario. Lindsay has developed heritage property tax relief programs, worked on Municipal Heritage Registers and drafted designation by-laws in several municipalities. She holds a Master of Applied Environmental Studies degree from the University of Waterloo School of Planning, is a Professional Member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP) and a Candidate Member of the Ontario Professional Planners Institute (OPPI).

Education

2013	MAES, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, ON Focus: Planning
2009	Post-Graduate Diploma, Centennial College, Toronto, ON Publishing & Professional Writing
2007	Honours BES, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, ON Major: Urban Planning, Co-op, Distinction: Dean's Honours List

Professional Development

Current	Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP), Professional Membership
Current	Ontario Professional Planners Institute (OPPI), Candidate Member
2011-2019	Ontario Heritage Conference
2013-2017	Ontario Heritage Planners Network Workshops
2017, 2016	National Trust for Canada Conference
2016	Heritage Inventories Workshop, City of Hamilton & ERA Architects
2012	Heritage Impact Assessments Workshop, Region of Waterloo
2012	National Trust for Historic Preservation Conference, Spokane, WA
2012	Conducting Historic Building Assessments Workshop, National Trust for Historic Preservation Conference, Spokane, WA
2012	Canadian Institute of Planners National Conference, Banff, ON
2012	Historic Window Restoration Workshop, Ontario Heritage Conference

- 2011 Heritage Conservation Districts Workshop, Heritage Resources Centre
- Awards**
- 2014 Heritage River Award, Watershed Awards & Canadian Heritage River Celebration, Grand River Conservation Authority
- 2009 A. K. (Alice King) Sculthorpe Award for Advocacy - Architectural Conservancy of Ontario

Work Experience

- 2017-Present **Heritage Team Member, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.**
Coordinate the completion of heritage projects, including the evaluation of the cultural heritage value or interest of a variety of cultural heritage resources.
- 2013-2017 **Cultural Heritage Planner, Region of Waterloo**
Planned and implemented Arts, Culture and Heritage initiatives that support creativity and quality of life in the Region of Waterloo. Researched, developed and implemented Regional cultural heritage policies and programs. Fulfilled Regional and Provincial cultural heritage and archaeological review responsibilities under the Planning Act and Ontario Heritage Act.
- 2009-2013 **Heritage Planner, Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo**
Facilitate the completion of various cultural heritage contracts by undertaking archival research, site visits, report writing, liaising with municipal staff and stakeholders and coordinating project scheduling and budgetary responsibilities.
- 2006-2007 **Project Manager, Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo**
Established the process of nominating heritage properties to the National Register of Historic Places. Primary liaison between all stakeholder groups, responsible for motivating each group to participate and provide funding. Drafted over 130 Statements of Significance for properties to be nominated to the National Register. Managed a team of five employees.
- 2005-2006 **Heritage Conservation Easement Planning Assistant, Ontario Heritage Trust**
Supported easement acquisitions through researching the historical and architectural value of potential acquisitions and extensive photo documentation. Screened and processed activity requests from property owners and stakeholders relating to the easement program. Conducted site visits to monitor conservation easement sites and prepared condition assessment reports.

Publications

- 2019 "Journey Through German Mills." *Waterloo Historical Society Annual Volume*, Volume 106.
- 2018 "Conserving Cultural Heritage Landscapes in Waterloo: An Innovative Approach." *Ontario Association of Heritage Professionals Newsletter*, Winter 2018.
- 2017 Historic Interpretive Plaque, Village of German Mills
- 2016 Historic Interpretive Plaque, Huron Road Bridge

Sarah Clarke, B.A.
Research Manager
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Biography

Sarah Clarke is Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.'s Heritage Research Manager. Sarah has over 12 years of experience in Ontario archaeology and 10 years of experience with background research. Her experience includes conducting archival research (both local and remote), artifact cataloguing and processing, and fieldwork at various stages in both the consulting and research-based realms. As Team Lead of Research, Sarah is responsible for conducting archival research in advance of ARA's archaeological and heritage assessments. In this capacity, she performs Stage 1 archaeological assessment site visits, conducts preliminary built heritage and cultural heritage landscape investigations and liaises with heritage resource offices and local community resources in order to obtain and process data. Sarah has in-depth experience in conducting historic research following the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit* series, and the *Standards and Guidelines for Provincial Heritage Properties*. Sarah holds an Honours B.A. in North American Archaeology, with a Historical/Industrial Option from Wilfrid Laurier University and is currently enrolled in Western University's Intensive Applied Archaeology MA program. She is a member of the Ontario Archaeological Society (OAS), the Society for Industrial Archaeology, the Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS), the Canadian Archaeological Association, and is a Council-appointed citizen volunteer on the Brantford Municipal Heritage Committee. Sarah holds an R-level archaeological license with the MTCS (#R446).

Education

Current	MA Intensive Applied Archaeology, Western University, London, ON. Proposed thesis topic: Archaeological Management at the Mohawk Village.
1999–2010	Honours BA, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario Major: North American Archaeology, Historical/Industrial Option

Professional Memberships and Accreditations

Current	Member of the Ontario Archaeological Society
Current	Member of the Society for Industrial Archaeology
Current	Member of the Brant Historical Society
Current	Member of the Ontario Genealogical Society
Current	Member of the Canadian Archaeological Association
Current	Member of the Archives Association of Ontario

Work Experience

Current	Team Lead – Research; Team Lead – Archaeology, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. Manage and plan the research needs for archaeological and heritage projects. Research at offsite locations including land registry offices, local libraries and
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- local and provincial archives. Historic analysis for archaeological and heritage projects. Field Director conducting Stage 1 assessments.
- 2013-2015 **Heritage Research Manager; Archaeological Monitoring Coordinator, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.**
Stage 1 archaeological field assessments, research at local and distant archives at both the municipal and provincial levels, coordination of construction monitors for archaeological project locations.
- 2010-2013 **Historic Researcher, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.**
Report preparation, local and offsite research (libraries, archives); correspondence with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport; report submission to the MTCS and clients; and administrative duties (PIF and Borden form completion and submission, data requests).
- 2008-2009 **Field Technician, Archaeological Assessments Ltd.**
Participated in field excavation and artifact processing.
- 2008-2009 **Teaching Assistant, Wilfrid Laurier University.**
Responsible for teaching and evaluating first year student lab work.
- 2007-2008 **Field and Lab Technician, Historic Horizons.**
Participated in excavations at Dundurn Castle and Auchmar in Hamilton, Ontario. Catalogued artifacts from excavations at Auchmar.
- 2006-2010 **Archaeological Field Technician/Supervisor, Wilfrid Laurier University.**
Field school student in 2006, returned as a field school teaching assistant in 2008 and 2010.

Professional Development

- 2018 Grand River Watershed 21st Annual Heritage Day Workshop and Celebration (One day)
- 2018 Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation Historical Gathering and Education Conference (One day)
- 2017 Ontario Genealogical Society Conference. (Two days)
- 2016 Ontario Archaeological Society Symposium (One day)
- 2015 Introduction to Blacksmithing Workshop, Milton Historical Society (One day)
- 2015 Applied Research License Workshop, MTCS (One day)
- 2014 Applied Research License Workshop, MTCS (One day)
- 2014 Heritage Preservation and Structural Recording in Historical and Industrial Archaeology. Four-month course taken at Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, ON. Professor: Meagan Brooks

Presentations

- 2018 **The Early Black History of Brantford.** Brant Historical Society, City of Brantford.
- 2017 **Mush Hole Archaeology.** Ontario Archaeological Society Symposium, City of Brantford.
- 2017 **Urban Historical Archaeology: Exploring the Black Community in St. Catharines, Ontario.** Canadian Archaeological Association Conference, Gatineau, QC.

Volunteer Experience

Current Council-appointed citizen volunteer for the Brantford Municipal Heritage Committee.