

**SABE STUDY
CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT
EXISTING CONDITIONS REPORT**

REGION OF PEEL, ONTARIO

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted as part of a consulting team led by Hemson on behalf of the Region of Peel to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment (CHRA) for the Peel Region Settlement Area Boundary Expansion (SABE) Study. The project involves an assessment of existing and potential cultural heritage resources within the study area to assist in developing and evaluating the preferred location and scale of SABEs and to identify policies to guide future land use planning.

The purpose of this report is to describe the existing conditions of the study area, present an inventory of known and potential cultural heritage resources, provide appropriate guidance regarding the implications of the presence of existing and potential cultural heritage resources on the potential location and scale of the SABE and to identify heritage-related policies to guide future land use planning. The report is not intended to provide area specific policies regarding heritage preservation as these will be developed as part of future Secondary Plans. Furthermore, the intention of the report is not to evaluate any properties under Ontario Regulation 9/06 to determine if they merit designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. The inventory of existing and potential cultural heritage properties contained within this report is intended to identify properties for the Region of Peel and Town of Caledon that exhibit characteristics that may contribute to their physical, historical and/or contextual value if evaluated under Ontario Regulation 9/06. The assessment was conducted under the project management of James Neilson, Cultural Heritage Specialist in the Cultural Heritage Division at ASI and under the senior project management of Annie Veilleux, Manager of the Cultural Heritage Division at ASI.

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, revealed that the study area has a rural land use history dating to the nineteenth century. A desktop field review was conducted using historical mapping, Google Streetview and Google satellite imagery. The background research, data collection, and desktop field review conducted for the study area determined that there are 162 identified or potential cultural heritage resources located within the Peel Region SABE study area. These include six properties designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, 107 properties listed on the Town of Caledon's Heritage Register, nine properties on the Built Heritage Resource Inventory, 39 properties identified as potential cultural heritage resources as part of the desktop review, and one cultural heritage landscape previously identified by the Town of Caledon.

The appropriate location(s) of the future settlement area will be determined by the various studies contributing to the Peel Region SABE Study. Though the intention of the study is to determine the appropriate boundary for future settlement, the presence of existing and potential cultural heritage resources should not be regarded as an impediment for development. As the area contains many existing and potential cultural heritage resources spread out evenly throughout the study area and given that a large number of these properties are intact farm properties dating to the nineteenth century, there is no particular area within the study area that is more appropriate for the SABE than any other. Accompanying the proposed future settlement area boundary should be a set of policies to provide guidance for how to approach existing and potential cultural heritage resources. These policies are informed by provincial and municipal policies set in the Provincial Policy Statement and the Region of Peel and the Town of Caledon's Official Plan.

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

1. The Peel Region SABE Study should incorporate the policies outlined in Section 5.0 of this report. These policies are consistent with the Region of Peel and Town of Caledon's *Official Plans* and will provide guidance for future Secondary Plans within the proposed SABE area with regards to considering the presence of the potential cultural heritage resources identified in this report and conserving existing cultural heritage resources. Measures to taken as part of future Secondary Plans and other planning studies include conducting Cultural Heritage Planning Statements and Cultural Heritage Surveys and developing area specific policies for conserving cultural heritage resources and mitigating impacts from public works.
2. The Town of Caledon should research and evaluate properties identified as potential cultural heritage resources within this report to determine whether properties have cultural heritage value. In particular, there are a large number of properties along The Gore Road and Humber Station Road that should be evaluated. This should be done as part of the Cultural Heritage Planning Statement for any future Secondary Plans, or simply as a proactive measure that will help protect cultural heritage resources and provide municipal planners, landowners, developers and other stakeholders with a greater understanding of the heritage concerns of specific properties with regards to potential future development.
3. Should future work require an expansion of the study area, a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

ASI was contracted as part of a consulting team led by Hemson on behalf of the Region of Peel to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment (CHRA) for the Peel Region Settlement Area Boundary Expansion (SABE) Study.

The purpose of this report is to describe the existing conditions of the study area, present an inventory of known and potential cultural heritage resources, provide appropriate guidance regarding the implications of the presence of existing and potential cultural heritage resources on the potential location and scale of the SABE and to identify heritage-related policies to guide future land use planning. The report is not intended to provide area specific policies regarding heritage preservation as these will be developed as part of future Secondary Plans. Furthermore, the intention of the report is not to evaluate any properties under Ontario Regulation 9/06 to determine if they merit designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. The inventory of existing and potential cultural heritage properties contained within this report is intended to identify properties for the Region of Peel and Town of Caledon that exhibit characteristics that may contribute to their physical, historical and/or contextual value if evaluated under Ontario Regulation 9/06. The assessment was conducted under the project management of James Neilson, Cultural Heritage Specialist in the Cultural Heritage Division at ASI and under the senior project management of Annie Veilleux, Manager in the Cultural Heritage Division at ASI.

The study area is based on the “Focus Study Area” (FSA) as defined in the SABE Phase A report. The study area (Figure 1) is located in the southernmost portion of the Town of Caledon and consists of properties between Mississauga Road to the southwest and Regional Road 50 to the southeast. It borders along the township boundary between the Town of Caledon and the City of Brampton, along Mayfield Road. The western boundary follows along King Street the Gore Road, and runs adjacent to Castleberg Side Road. Additional small sections of the study area are located along Highway 50 and Mount Hope Road. The FSA comprises all lands in which the SABE area or areas could occur as supported by the results of the detailed investigations. The early stages of the SABE process was predicated on the residential and non-residential growth forecasts for the Region informed by the 2019 Growth Plan (Schedule 3) to 2041. Following the release of the draft technical studies, the Province amended Schedule 3 and extended the planning horizon of the Growth Plan to 2051. This change increases the amount of land to be designated as part of the SABE process from about 1,300 hectares to approximately 4,300 hectares. Preliminary forecasts assume that the SABE will need to accommodate additional population of 183,000 and additional employment of 67,700 by 2051. The size of the FSA is approximately 8,000 hectares, just under twice the size of the total estimated land need of 4,300 hectares required to accommodate these forecasts.

Note: Sections of this report may not comply to the AODA Information and Communication Standards. Please email planpeel@peelregion.ca to request alternate accessible formats of this document.



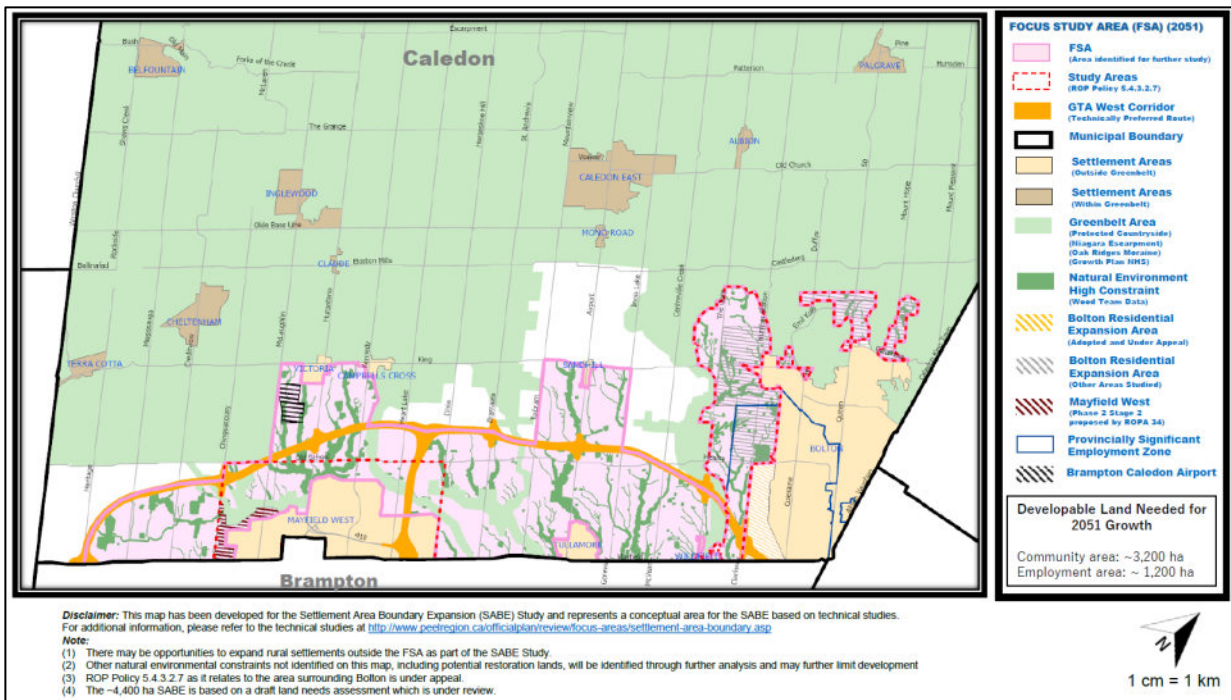


Figure 1: Location of the study area of the Peel Region SABE study area (Region of Peel)

2.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

This section outlines the overarching provincial, regional and municipal legislation and policy documents that guide heritage preservation within the study area.

2.1 Provincial Legislation and Policy Context

The authority to request this heritage assessment arises from Section 2 (d) of the *Planning Act*. The *Planning Act* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 1990) and related *Provincial Policy Statement* (Government of Ontario 2020a), which was updated in 2020, make several provisions relating to heritage conservation. One of the general purposes of the *Planning Act* is to integrate matters of provincial interest in provincial and municipal planning decisions. In order to inform all those involved in planning activities of the scope of these matters of provincial interest, Section 2 of the *Planning Act* provides an extensive listing of potential concerns and interests. These matters of provincial interest shall be regarded when certain authorities, including the council of a municipality, carry out their responsibilities under the *Act*. One of these provincial interests is directly concerned with:

- 2.(d) the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest

Part 4.7 of the *PPS* states that:



The official plan is the most important vehicle for implementation of this Provincial Policy Statement. Comprehensive, integrated and long-term planning is best achieved through official plans.

Official plans shall identify provincial interests and set out appropriate land use designations and policies. To determine the significance of some natural heritage features and other resources, evaluation may be required.

Official plans should also coordinate cross-boundary matters to complement the actions of other planning authorities and promote mutually beneficial solutions. Official plans shall provide clear, reasonable and attainable policies to protect provincial interests and direct development to suitable areas.

In order to protect provincial interests, planning authorities shall keep their official plans up-to-date with this Provincial Policy Statement. The policies of this Provincial Policy Statement continue to apply after adoption and approval of an official plan.

Those policies of relevance for the conservation of cultural heritage features are contained in Section 2 - Wise Use and Management of Resources, wherein Subsection 2.6 - Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Resources, makes the following provisions:

- 2.6.1 Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.
- 2.6.3 Planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property except where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.

Several definitions that have specific meanings for use in a policy context accompany the policy statement. These definitions include built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

A built heritage resource is defined as: “a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured or constructed part or remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community. Built heritage resources are located on property that may be designated under Parts IV or V of the Ontario Heritage Act, or that may be included on local, provincial, federal and/or international registers.” (Government of Ontario 2020a)

A cultural heritage landscape is defined 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 Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Cultural heritage landscapes may be properties that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest under the Ontario Heritage Act, or have been included on federal and/or international registers, and/or



protected through official plan, zoning by-law, or other land use planning mechanisms.” (Government of Ontario 2020a)

Adjacent lands are defined as “those lands contiguous to a protected heritage property or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan.” (Government of Ontario 2020a).

In addition, *significance* is defined as resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the authority of the Ontario Heritage Act (Government of Ontario 2020a).

Criteria for determining significance for the resources are recommended by the Province, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used. While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation (Government of Ontario 2020a).

Accordingly, the foregoing guidelines and relevant policy statement were used to guide the scope and methodology of the cultural heritage assessment.

In addition to the *Planning Act* (1990) and *Provincial Policy Statement* (2020), the *Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe* (Government of Ontario 2020b) identifies several policies relating to the conservation of cultural heritage resources within the Province (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2016). Section 1.1 of the *Growth Plan* speaks to the challenges faced by increased growth in the Greater Golden Horseshoe, and that “[u]rban sprawl can degrade the region’s air quality; water resources; natural heritage resources, such as rivers, lakes, woodlands, and wetlands; and cultural heritage resources.

Section 4 of the *Growth Plan* speaks to the protection of valuable resources, including cultural heritage resources, in Section 4.1:

The *GGH* contains a broad array of important hydrologic and *natural heritage features and areas*, a vibrant and diverse agricultural land base, irreplaceable *cultural heritage resources*, and valuable renewable and non-renewable resources. These lands, features and resources are essential for the long-term quality of life, economic prosperity, environmental health, and *ecological integrity* of the region. They collectively provide essential ecosystem services, including water storage and filtration, cleaner air and habitats, and support pollinators, carbon storage, adaptation and resilience to climate change.

Through their historic relationship with the lands and resources in this region, Indigenous communities have gained traditional knowledge that is of value to the planning decisions being made today. A balanced approach to the wise use and management of all resources, including those related to water, natural heritage, agriculture, cultural heritage, and mineral aggregates, will be implemented in the *GGH*.

The *GGH* also contains important *cultural heritage resources* that contribute to a sense of identity, support a vibrant tourism industry, and attract investment based on cultural



amenities. Accommodating growth can put pressure on these resources through *development* and *site alteration*. It is necessary to plan in a way that protects and maximizes the benefits of these resources that make our communities unique and attractive places to live.

Section 4.27 of the *Growth Plan* provides specific policy guidance relating to cultural heritage resources:

Cultural heritage resources will be *conserved* in order to foster a sense of place and benefit communities, particularly in *strategic growth areas*.

Municipalities will work with stakeholders, as well as First Nations and Métis communities, in developing and implementing official plan policies and strategies for the identification, wise use and management of *cultural heritage resources*.

Municipalities are encouraged to prepare archaeological management plans and municipal cultural plans and consider them in their decision-making.

Finally, with regards to Ontario's *Greenbelt Plan* (Government of Ontario 2017) Section 4.4 outlines policies for lands within the Protected Countryside:

1. Cultural heritage resources shall be conserved in order to foster a sense of place and benefit communities.
2. Municipalities shall work with stakeholders, as well as First Nations and Métis communities, in developing and implementing official plan policies and strategies for the identification, wise use and management of cultural heritage resources.
3. Municipalities are encouraged to consider the Greenbelt's vision and goals in preparing archaeological management plans and municipal cultural plans and consider them in their decision-making.

2.2 Peel Region Official Plan (2018 Office Consolidation)

The Region of Peel *Official Plan* (2018 Office Consolidation) contains policies that provide guidance for the protection of cultural heritage throughout the region. Cultural heritage policies set by the Region that are applicable to the study include:

1.3.6 General Goals of the Plan

1.3.6.1 To create healthy and sustainable regional communities for those living and working in Peel which is characterized by physical, mental, economic and social well-being; minimized crime, hunger and homelessness; a recognition and preservation of the region's natural and cultural heritage; and an emphasis on the importance of Peel's future as a caring community.

3.1 Resources



3.1.2 Goal - To protect, manage and utilize the renewable and non-renewable resources of Peel in an efficient manner that conserves and protects environmental features and functions, and the character of rural Peel including its agricultural, social, cultural heritage, community and economic aspects.

3.2 Agricultural Resources

3.2.2.14 Encourage greater diversity of permitted uses, including value-added industries (e.g. wineries, cideries, agricultural research institutes, feed mills and fertilizer depots) to aid the farm industry, and to maintain the cultural heritage and way of life of the farming community. Within prime agricultural areas all permitted uses must either be agriculture related uses or secondary uses that are in accordance with Policy 3.2.2.8 of this *Official Plan*.

3.6 Cultural Heritage

3.6.1 Objectives

3.6.1.1 To identify, preserve and promote cultural heritage resources, including the material, cultural, archaeological and built heritage of the region, for present and future generations.

3.6.1.2 To promote awareness and appreciation and encourage public and private stewardship of Peel's heritage.

3.6.1.4 To support the heritage policies and programs of the area municipalities.

3.6.2 Policies

3.6.2.3 Ensure that there is adequate assessment, preservation, interpretation and/or rescue excavation of cultural heritage resources in Peel, as prescribed by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's archaeological assessment and mitigation guidelines, in cooperation with the area municipalities.

3.6.2.4 Require and support cultural heritage resource impact assessments, where appropriate, for infrastructure projects, including Region of Peel projects.

3.6.2.8 Direct the area municipalities to only permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property where the proposed property has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.

2.3 Town of Caledon Official Plan (2018)

The Town of Caledon's *Official Plan* (2018) outlines a number of policies related to the conservation of cultural heritage resources within the municipality. Relevant policies include:

3.3.2 Objectives

3.3.2.1 To identify and conserve the Town's cultural heritage resources, in balance with the other objectives of this Plan, through the implementation of appropriate designations, policies and programs including public and private stewardship and partnering with other heritage organizations in the community.

3.3.3.1.2 Cultural Heritage Master Plan



The Town shall prepare a comprehensive Cultural Heritage Master Plan whereby the cultural heritage resources of the Town are surveyed, inventoried or otherwise examined or studied. The Cultural Heritage Master Plan may provide a basis for the establishment of additional Official Plan policies or initiatives for the conservation of cultural heritage resources. Among other things, the Cultural Heritage Master Plan will identify the interrelationship between archaeological resources, built heritage resources, and cultural heritage landscapes.

It should be understood that, while the Cultural Heritage Master Plan involves the synthesis of archaeological resources, built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes, the planning exercises associated with these sub-components will, by themselves, provide direction to the Town until such time as a Cultural Heritage Master Plan is completed.

3.3.3.1.3 Cultural Heritage Planning Statements

Where the concentration and/or significance of cultural heritage resources in an area requires that detailed guidance be provided to conserve and enhance the cultural heritage of an area, the Town will prepare Cultural Heritage Planning Statements. The Cultural Heritage Planning Statements will be prepared in part to guide development and redevelopment proposals. Cultural Heritage Planning Statements shall be incorporated through an amendment to this Plan. Where the Cultural Heritage Planning Statement forms part of a secondary planning process, the Cultural Heritage Planning Statement will be incorporated into this Plan by way of that secondary planning process.

In the context of conserving and enhancing the cultural heritage of an area, the Cultural Heritage Planning Statement shall address the following:

- a) Historical development context of the area;
- b) Existence of cultural heritage resources and their significance;
- c) Priorities as to the conservation of these cultural heritage resources;
- d) Redevelopment concerns;
- e) Improved public access to the area or individual site;
- f) The inclusion of areas of open space;
- g) The provision of interpretive devices such as plaques and displays;
- h) Architectural design guidelines; and,
- i) Streetscape guidelines.

3.3.3.1.4 Cultural Heritage Surveys

All development or redevelopment proposals will be reviewed by the Town to determine whether a Cultural Heritage Survey is required or whether, as appropriate, a Cultural Heritage Survey will be requested. In making this determination, the Town will consider the scope of the proposal and, through reference to the archaeological master plan, built heritage resources inventory, cultural heritage landscape inventory, or local information, the likelihood of significant cultural heritage resources being encountered.

Where a Cultural Heritage Survey is required, the proponent is encouraged to consult with the Town and other relevant agencies concerning the scope of the work to be undertaken. The Cultural Heritage Survey will be the responsibility of the proponent and must be undertaken by a qualified professional with appropriate expertise, and it should generally:



- a) Identify the level of significance of any cultural heritage resources, including archaeological resources and potential, existing on and in close proximity to the subject lands; and,
- b) Make recommendations for the conservation of the cultural heritage resources including whether a Cultural Heritage Impact Statement should be prepared.

3.3.3.1.5 Cultural Heritage Impact Statements

- a) Where it is determined that further investigations of cultural heritage resources beyond a Cultural Heritage Survey or Cultural Heritage Planning Statement are required, a Cultural Heritage Impact Statement may be required. The determination of whether a Cultural Heritage Impact Statement is required will be based on the following:
 - i) the extent and significance of cultural heritage resources identified, including archaeological resources and potential, in the Cultural Heritage Survey or Cultural Heritage Planning Statement and the recommendations of the Cultural Heritage Survey or Cultural Heritage Planning Statement;
 - ii) the potential for adverse impacts on cultural heritage resources; and,
 - iii) the appropriateness of following other approval processes that consider and address impacts on cultural heritage resources.
- b) Where it is determined that a Cultural Heritage Impact Statement should be prepared, the Cultural Heritage Impact Statement shall be undertaken by a qualified professional with expertise in heritage studies and contain the following:
 - i) a description of the proposed development;
 - ii) a description of the cultural heritage resource(s) to be affected by the development;
 - iii) a description of the effects upon the cultural heritage resource(s) by the proposed development;
 - iv) a description of the measures necessary to mitigate the adverse effects of the development upon the cultural heritage resource(s); and,
 - v) a description of how the policies and guidance of any relevant Cultural Heritage Planning Statement have been incorporated and satisfied. Where a Cultural Heritage Impact Statement is required, the proponent is encouraged to consult with the Town and other relevant agencies concerning the scope of the work to be undertaken.

3.3.3.1.7 Should a development proposal change significantly in scope or design after completion of an associated Cultural Heritage Survey, Cultural Heritage Planning Statement or Cultural Heritage Impact Statement, additional cultural heritage investigations may be required by the Town.

3.3.3.1.8 Appropriate conservation measures, identified in a Cultural Heritage Planning Statement, Cultural Heritage Survey or Cultural Heritage Impact Statement, may be required as a condition of any development approval. Where the Town has the authority to require development agreements and, where appropriate, the Town may require development agreements respecting the care and conservation of the affected cultural heritage resource. This provision will not apply to cultural heritage resources in so far as these cultural heritage resources are the subject of another agreement respecting the same matters made between the applicant and another level of government or Crown agency.



3.3.3.1.11 Secondary Plans

In carrying out Secondary Plans or other forms of neighbourhood planning the Town shall ensure that cultural heritage resources are identified, evaluated, and conserved. This should normally be accomplished through the preparation and inclusion of a Cultural Heritage Planning Statement within the Secondary Planning or neighbourhood planning process.

3.3.3.1.14 Cultural and Natural Landscapes

In its consideration of all development and redevelopment proposals, the Town will have regard for the interrelationship between cultural heritage landscapes and scenic natural landscapes, in accordance with Section 3.2.3.5 of this Plan.

3.3.3.1.15 Vegetation

The Town will encourage the conservation of significant cultural heritage vegetation. Retention of significant cultural heritage vegetation shall be a consideration in the design of any development. The conservation of significant cultural heritage vegetation along streets and roads shall be encouraged by the Town, except where removal is necessary because of disease, damage or to ensure public health and safety.

3.3.3.3.3 Retention/Relocation of Heritage Buildings

The Town shall encourage the retention of significant built heritage resources in their original locations whenever possible. Before such a building is approved for relocation to another site, all options for on-site retention shall be investigated. The following alternatives, in order of priority, shall be examined prior to approval for relocation:

- a) Retention of the building on-site in its original use. In a residential subdivision, a heritage dwelling could be retained on its own lot for integration into the residential community;
- b) Retention of the building on-site in an adaptive re-use, e.g. in a residential subdivision, a heritage dwelling could be retained for a community centre or a day care centre;
- c) Relocation of the building on the development site. A heritage building, if of significant historical, architectural or contextual importance, could be relocated to another location within the proposed development; and,
- d) Relocation of the building to a sympathetic site. If interest is demonstrated, the heritage building could be relocated to an available lot at a sympathetic site within the Town.

3.3.3.4.2 Heritage Conservation Districts

Where merited by the concentration and significance of cultural heritage resources, the Town may consider the establishment of a Heritage Conservation District to conserve a settlement area's unique character.

3.3.3.6.2 Adaptive Re-Use in Prime Agricultural Areas and General Agricultural Areas and Rural Lands

Where appropriate in Prime Agricultural Areas, General Agricultural Areas and Rural Lands, and in accordance with the provisions of this Plan and any other relevant legislation, regulations, policy or by-law, the retention and conservation of non-residential built heritage features, such



as barns, will be encouraged through their conversion or redevelopment. Such conversion or redevelopment must be sympathetic to the original form and material of the rural structure and not hinder the operation of any existing agricultural activity on adjacent properties, and may require an MDS assessment to the satisfaction of the Town and external agencies, if there is a heritage concern.

3.3.3.5 Areas with Cultural Heritage Character

3.3.3.5.1 The Town may identify through the Zoning By-law areas of existing settlements that have cultural heritage character. It is intended that:

- a) Conversion, redevelopment or new construction in these areas is sympathetic to and compatible with the prevailing cultural heritage character of the area;
- b) Infilling be permitted provided that heritage buildings and features are retained and not removed to create vacant parcels of developable land; and,
- c) Re-development of non-residential land and/or buildings for residential purposes will be encouraged.

3.3.3.5.2 All forms of conversion or redevelopment must be sympathetic to existing cultural heritage conditions. Conversion or redevelopment shall be achieved through:

- a) Retention of the original building fabric and architectural features;
- b) Avoidance of alterations to principal façades;
- c) Limiting the height of new additions, including garages or car ports, to the height of the existing building;
- d) Placement of new additions, including garages or car ports, to the rear of the building or setback substantially from the principal façade;
- e) Placement of required on-site parking behind the existing building line; and,
- f) Compliance with any other policies, streetscape or community design guidelines approved by the municipality.

3.3.3.5.3 New construction should fit the immediate physical locale and streetscape by being generally of:

- a) The same height and of similar width as adjacent side buildings;
- b) Similar orientation of roof gables as adjacent buildings;
- c) Similar setback;
- d) Like materials and colours;
- e) Similar proportions for windows, doors and roof shape; and,
- f) In compliance with any other policies, streetscape or community design guidelines approved by the municipality.

3.3.3.6.2 Adaptive Re-Use in Prime Agricultural Areas and General Agricultural Areas and Rural Lands

Where appropriate in Prime Agricultural Areas, General Agricultural Areas and Rural Lands, and in accordance with the provisions of this Plan and any other relevant legislation, regulations, policy or by-law, the retention and conservation of non-residential built heritage features, such as barns, will be encouraged through their conversion or redevelopment. Such conversion or redevelopment must be sympathetic to the original form and material of the rural structure and not hinder the operation of any existing agricultural activity on adjacent properties, and may



require an MDS assessment to the satisfaction of the Town and external agencies, if there is a heritage concern.

2.4 Peel Region SABE Study

The purpose of the Peel Region SABE study is to determine the appropriate locations for additional community and employment lands in the Town of Caledon to accommodate residential and employment growth to 2051 (Region of Peel 2019). The SABE will follow the policy requirements of the Provincial *Growth Plan* (Government of Ontario 2020b), Provincial *Greenbelt Plan* (Government of Ontario 2017), other Provincial Plans, the Region of Peel *Regional Official Plan* (2018 Office Consolidation). Consultation with local municipal partners, stakeholders, community groups, indigenous groups and the public, will help to guide the direction of the SABE study (Region of Peel 2018).

This CHRA is one of a number of studies contributing to the overall Peel Region SABE study. Peel Region's perspective on preservation cultural heritage resources and implementing cultural heritage policies is reflected in Section 3.6 of the Region of Peel *Regional Official Plan* (2018 Office Consolidation):

The Region of Peel encourages and supports heritage preservation, and recognizes the significant role of heritage in developing the overall quality of life for residents and visitors to Peel. The Region supports identification, preservation and interpretation of the cultural heritage features, structures, archaeological resources, and cultural heritage landscapes in Peel (including properties owned by the Region), according to the criteria and guidelines established by the Province.

2.5 Data Collection

In the course of the Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment, all potentially affected cultural heritage resources within the study area are subject to inventory. Short form names are usually applied to each resource type (e.g. barn, residence). Generally, when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources, three stages of research and data collection are undertaken to appropriately establish the potential for, and existence of, cultural heritage resources in a geographic area.

Background historical research, which includes consultation of primary and secondary research sources and historical mapping, is undertaken to identify early settlement patterns and broad agents or themes of change in a study area. This stage in the data collection process enables the researcher to determine the presence of sensitive heritage areas that correspond to nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement and development patterns. To augment data collected during this stage of the research process, federal, provincial, and municipal databases and/or agencies are consulted to obtain information about specific properties that have been previously identified and/or designated as retaining cultural heritage value. Typically, resources identified during these stages of the research process are reflective of particular architectural styles, associated with an important person, place, or event, and contribute to the contextual facets of a place, neighbourhood, or intersection.



A desktop field review is then undertaken to confirm the location and condition of previously identified cultural heritage resources. The desktop field review is also utilized to identify potential cultural heritage resources that have not been previously identified on federal, provincial, or municipal databases. For the purposes of this project, the desktop field review has been conducted via desktop analysis using Google Streetview and Google Earth to determine the presence of existing and potential cultural heritage resources.

Several investigative criteria are utilized during the field review to appropriately identify additional cultural heritage resources. These investigative criteria are derived from provincial guidelines, definitions, and experience. A built structure or landscape is identified as a potential cultural heritage resource that should be considered during the assessment if the resource appears to potentially satisfy the criteria for determining cultural heritage value under Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*:

- (2) A property may be designated under section 29 of the Act if it meets one or more of the following criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest:
1. The property has design value or physical value because it,
 - i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,
 - ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or
 - iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
 2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,
 - i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,
 - ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or
 - iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
 3. The property has contextual value because it,
 - i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,
 - ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or
 - iii. is a landmark. O. Reg. 9/06, s. 1 (2) (MHSTCI 1990) .

If a resource appears to potentially satisfy one or more of these criteria, it will be identified as a potential cultural heritage resource and is subject to further research where appropriate and when feasible. Typically, further historical research and consultation is required to determine the specific significance of the identified cultural heritage resource.

3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

This section provides a summary of historical research and a description of identified above-ground cultural heritage resources that may be affected by the proposed undertaking. A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study area, including a general description of Euro-Canadian settlement and land use. Historically, the study area is situated within the southern portion of the Town of Caledon, which was created in 1974 through the amalgamation of the Towns of Caledon, Albion and the north half of Chinguacousy. Historically, the



study area consists of lands within the former Town of Albion and Chinguacousy. These towns have historically been rural in character. The rural character was created by the concession/lot system which created hundreds of 200-acre lots that were arranged in rows bordered by concession roads. These lots have historically been used for agricultural purposes, and may have been subdivided over the years. Interspersed throughout this rural areas are the historic settlements of Mayfield, Tullamore, Wildfield, Bolton, Sandhill, Campbell's Cross, Victoria, Alloa, Columbia, Edmonton, Glasgow and Macville. These historic settlements were situated at intersections of major early throughfares (giving them the name "crossroad" communities, villages or hamlets) and were important in supporting the surrounding agricultural areas. Many of these communities are comprised of smaller lots that have been subdivided from the concession lots near the intersections.

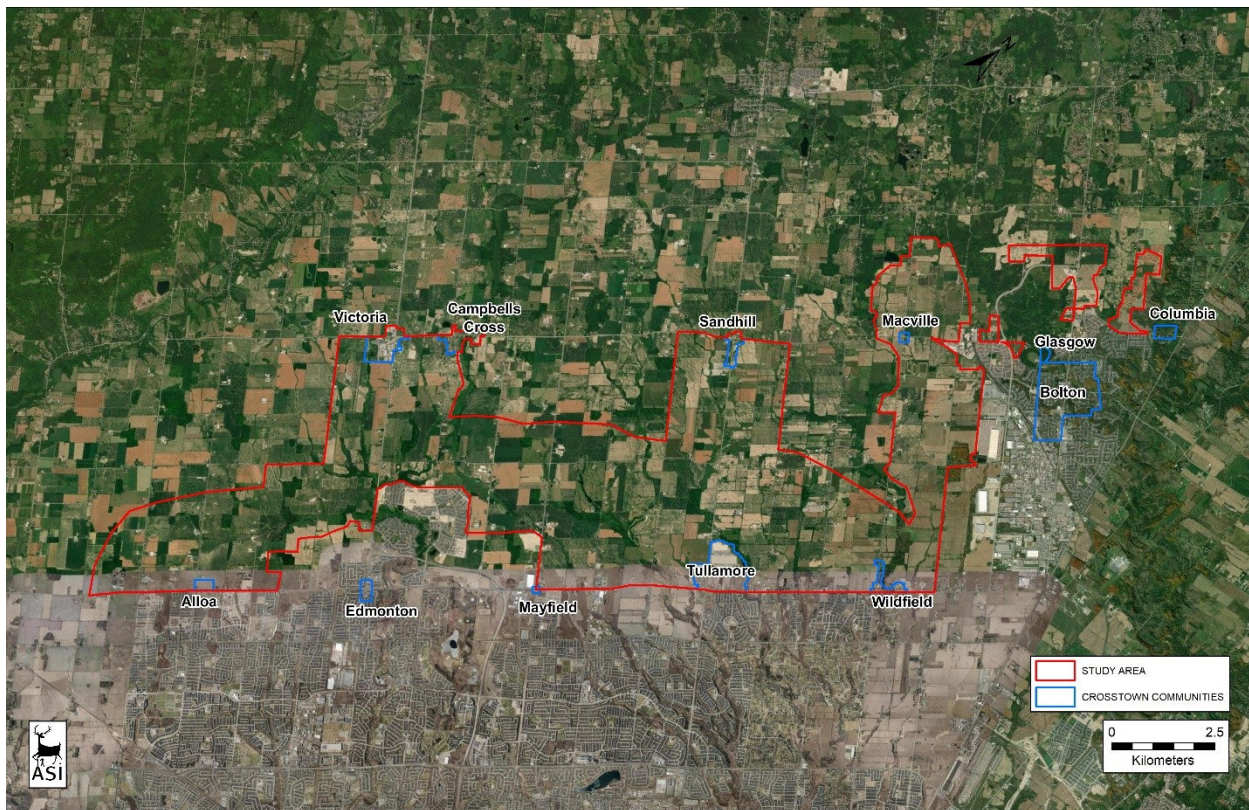


Figure 2: Map of Crossroad Communities within and near to the study area

3.1 Physiographic Setting

The South Slope physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984) is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine. The South Slope meets the Moraine at heights of approximately 300 metres above sea level, and descends southward toward Lake Ontario, ending, in some areas, at elevations below 150 metres above sea level. Numerous streams descend the South Slope, having cut deep valleys in the till. In the vicinity of the study area, the South Slope is ground moraine of limited relief.

3.2 Indigenous Overview

Southern Ontario has a cultural history that begins approximately 11,000 years ago. The land now encompassed by the Town of Caledon and Peel Region has a cultural history which begins approximately 10,000 years ago and continues to the present. Table 1 provides a general summary of the pre-contact Indigenous settlement of the area, while a more thorough and detailed history is provided in the archaeological assessment report for this project.¹

Table 1: Outline of Southern Ontario History and Lifeways

Period	Archaeological/ Material Culture	Date Range	Lifeways/ Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000-8500 BCE	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, lanceolate	8500-7500 BCE	Small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BCE	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanley, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000-2000 BCE	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500-500 BCE	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood	800-400 BCE	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	400 BCE-CE 800	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	CE 800-1300	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	CE 1300-1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	CE 1400-1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
HISTORIC			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	CE 1600-1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa	CE 1650-1800s	
	Euro-Canadian	CE 1800-present	European settlement

The Ajetance purchase, or Treaty #19, included 648,000 acres of land occupying portions of present-day Halton and Peel Region as well as Dufferin and Wellington County. This area was the last large tract of land ceded by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, following the settlement of the Head of the Lake purchase (Treaty 14) in 1806, and is also surrounded by Treaty #3 (1784/1792) to the west, Treaty 13 (1788/1805) to the east, and Treaty 18 (1818) to the north (Government of Canada 2016). By 1818, the Mississaugas were experiencing a rapid decline in population due to increased encroachment by settlers, and declining resources and the area to the north had just been ceded by Chippewa nations (Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation 2017a).

On October 23, 1818, Deputy Superintendent William Claus met with Chief Ajetance and other delegates of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation to negotiate the sale of this tract of land. The payment offered for this land consisted of the yearly sum of five hundred and twenty-two pounds ten shillings in goods annually. By 1820, the Mississaugas of the Credit negotiated the sale of the remainder of their lands except for a 200 acre parcel near the mouth of the Credit River (Surtees 1984;

¹ While many types of information can inform the precontact settlement of Region of Peel and Town of Caledon, this summary table provides information drawn from archaeological research conducted in southern Ontario over the last century. As such, the terminology used in this review related to standard archaeological terminology for the province rather than relating to specific historical events within the region. The chronological ordering of this summary is made with respect to two temporal referents: BCE – before Common Era and CE – Common Era.



Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation 2017b; Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs 2016). The Ajetance Purchase is also significant due to its relationship to the Haldimand Tract. On October 25, 1784, the Governor of Quebec Sir Frederick Haldimand signed a proclamation that allotted land six miles (10 km) on either side of the Grand River to the Six Nations People for their assistance during the American revolutionary war (Filice 2018; Surtees 1984). Upon review of the Haldimand Proclamation, however, politician and Indian Department official Sir John Johnson noted an error involving the location of the northern boundary of the tract. Governor Haldimand had mistakenly assumed in 1784 that the headwaters of the Grand River resided within the area negotiated under Treaty #3. However, the headwaters of the Grand River extend to the present-day community of Dundalk, Ontario, in Grey County, which was not negotiated until 1818 under Treaty #18. Additionally, the northern reach of the Grand River crosses through the northwestern corner of the Ajetance Purchase lands in Dufferin and Wellington County (Government of Canada 2016; Filice 2018; Surtees 1984). Due to this inconsistency, the northern boundaries of the Haldimand Tract were redefined in 1793 under Treaty #4 to end at Jones Base Line in Fergus, Ontario – at the boundary of Treaty #3 and Treaty #19. This decision to end the Haldimand tract within Treaty #3 lands rather than continuing the tract up to the headwaters of the Grand River is still disputed by Six Nations of the Grand River and the community continues to contest the redefined territory with the Government of Canada (Filice 2018).

3.3 Township Survey and Settlement

3.3.1 Township of Chinguacousy

The Township of Chinguacousy is said to have been named by Sir Peregrine Maitland after the Mississauga word for the Credit River meaning “young pine.” Other scholars assert that it was named in honour of the Ottawa Chief Shinguacose, which was corrupted to the present spelling of ‘Chinguacousy,’ “under whose leadership Fort Michilimacinac was captured from the Americans in the War of 1812” (Mika and Mika 1977:146; Rayburn 1997:68). The township was formally surveyed in 1818, and the first legal settlers took up their lands later in that same year. The extant Survey Diaries indicate that the original timber stands within the township included oak, ash, maple, beech, elm, basswood, hemlock, and pine. It was recorded that the first landowners in Chinguacousy included settlers from New Brunswick, the United States, and also United Empire Loyalists and their children (Pope 1877:65; Mika and Mika 1977:417; Armstrong 1985:142).

Due to the small population of the newly acquired tract, Chinguacousy was initially amalgamated with the Gore of Toronto Township for political and administrative purposes. In 1821, the population of the united townships numbered just 412. By 1837, the population of the township had reached an estimated 1,921. The numbers grew from 3,721 in 1842 to 7,469 in 1851. Thereafter the figures declined to 6,897 in 1861, and to 6,129 by 1871 (Walton 1837:71; Pope 1877:59). Chinguacousy Township was the largest in Peel County and was described as one of the best settled townships in the Home District. It contained excellent, rolling land which was timbered mainly in hardwood with some pine intermixed. Excellent wheat was grown here. The township contained one grist mill and seven saw mills. By 1851, this number had increased to two grist mills and eight sawmills (Smith 1846:32; Smith 1851:279). The principal crops grown in Chinguacousy included wheat, oats, peas, potatoes, and turnips. It was estimated that the only township in the province which rivaled Chinguacousy in wheat production at that time was Whitby. Other farm products included maple sugar, wool, cheese, and butter (Smith 1851:279).



Chinguacousy was originally included within the limits of the Home District until 1849, when the old Upper Canadian Districts were abolished. It formed part of the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel until 1851, when Peel was elevated to independent county status under the Provisions 14 & 15. A provisional council for Peel was not established until 1865, and the first official meeting of the Peel County council occurred in January 1867.

In 1974, the southern part of the township was amalgamated with the City of Brampton, and the remainder was annexed to the Town of Caledon (Pope 1877:59; Mika and Mika 1977:417-418; Armstrong 1985:152; Rayburn 1997:68).

3.3.2 Township of Albion

Instructions were issued for the first survey of Albion on May 15, 1819. This work appears to have been completed before October of that same year when the first patent plans were produced. The first settlers arrived in the township in 1819-20 to take up their lands. History has recorded the names of the first settlers in 1819 as William Downey, Joseph Hudson, and William Roadhouse Sr. and Jr. They were followed shortly thereafter by George and James Bolton, Thomas Coats, John Grant, and “Messrs. Wilson, Squires and Shevins.” Other very early settlers were Jacob Rawn and Mary Horan who was later married to Simon Scully (Pope 1877:64; Heyes 1961:20-23, 29, 32-33, 105; Armstrong 1985:141; Winearls 1991:455-456).

The first township meeting of the inhabitants of Albion took place in 1822. Although the township had been settled a few years earlier, there does not appear to have been a sufficiently large population to warrant holding a meeting. The first township meetings, where officials such as path masters and fence viewers were elected, were held in conjunction with neighbouring Caledon Township. The first census and assessment records show that the population of Albion numbered 110 inhabitants in 1821, and that 62 acres (25 ha) had been cleared which was assessed at £1,631 (Pope 1877:59; Trimble 1975:129).

By 1842, a total of 41,829 acres (16,928 ha) of land had been taken up in Albion. Approximately one quarter of that, or 10,000 acres (4,047 ha), was under cultivation and assessed at £26,279. The northern part of the township was “hilly and broken, with a great deal of pine land.” The southern part of the township contained better land and farms. The township then contained two saw mills, four grist mills and two distilleries (Smith 1846:2).

By the early 1850s, Albion was described as being an “English township,” although “there are natives of other countries scattered in amongst the English emigrants.” By 1851, the township contained four grist mills and six saw mills. The primary crops included wheat, oats, peas, potatoes and turnips. Important farm produce included maple sugar and wool. Records such as census data and maps from the 1870s show that there was some fruit (“orchard and garden”) production in this region. The census generally listed data for crops of apples, pears and plums and, to a lesser degree, grapes (Smith 1851:282).

The population of Albion continued to increase, and by 1837 it contained 1,233 inhabitants and by 1841 it had risen to 2,015. That number more than doubled within one decade, and the 1851-52 census returns show a population of 4,281. This increased yet again to 5,078 in 1861, but by 1871 this number had decreased slightly to 4,875 (Walton 1837:59; Smith 1851:282; Pope 1877:59).



The extant census returns from 1851, 1861 and 1871 provide a detailed picture of Albion Township during those decades. These returns contain “personal” census schedules, which list the names of all individuals present in the household on the day of enumeration. The personal census also lists the age, birthplace, year of immigration, marital status or relationship to the head of the household, religious affiliation, ethnic origin, occupation and degree of literacy for each person recorded. The personal census was augmented by a number of separate schedules, referred to as the “agricultural census,” which provided details about the quantity of crops harvested, livestock raised, additional farm products (e.g., cloth, butter, cheese, honey, maple sugar, etc.), the type of farm equipment that each family owned, the number of barns and sheds, and the assessed value of the real estate, tools and livestock. The 1871 census also contains a schedule that provides data with respect to the various small businesses within the rural areas, such as blacksmith shops, mills, coopers, etc. This kind of statistical information was also collected for the 1842 census, which has not survived for the majority of the province (aside from an “aggregate” return or summation). The census returns also note the existence of schools and churches within each enumeration district, as well as incidental remarks (e.g., if the crops were damaged by frost or attacked by insects).

The 1851 and 1861 census returns in particular note the kind of house occupied by each family, and refer to the number of storeys and the construction material. Many families around the mid-nineteenth century still occupied the original settler’s log cabin or frame dwelling. During the third quarter of that century, many prosperous farmers either built their “second” house—which was often of brick construction using locally sourced material—or the original house was enlarged and given an exterior veneer of clapboard or brick. The houses built during this period often utilized the popular Italianate style of architecture, or the more modest “Ontario cottage” or “Carpenter’s Gothic” style. The Classical Revival and Second Empire styles were also popular during the 1870s and 1880s.

During this period families no longer struggled to eke out an existence, and thoughts turned towards domestic comforts and the visual appearance of their properties. The front yards of many farms were landscaped with ornamental trees, shrubs and flower gardens, and were often enclosed with ornamental wood or iron fences. A number of properties in Caledon were enclosed by dry stone fences, built without the use of mortar. The lanes or driveways leading to these family homes were frequently tree-lined, which provided shade, shelter and visual appeal. Some of these century old heritage trees still survive within the Town of Caledon. As the various farms prospered and diversified, larger frame “gambrel” style barns were constructed. These permitted extra storage for farm tools and equipment, as well as for feed and livestock during the winter months.

In 1974, the township was annexed to the Town of Caledon.

3.3.3 Mayfield

Part of this village extended beyond the study area boundaries into part Lot 17 in Concessions 3 and 4 East. It was named after a place either in England or Scotland, apparently at the suggestion of William Spiers. In 1859, two of the principal businessmen in this village were: Thomas Archdekin (proprietor of the “Bay Horse Inn,”) and William Spiers (postmaster and general merchant). The businesses located on part Lot 17 included the post office, store and inn. By the 1870s, the village also contained a blacksmith shop, a “good brick school,” and two nearby churches. The population remained static at approximately



50 inhabitants from the 1850s until the 1870s (Lovell 1857:298; Tremaine 1859; Pope 1877:66; Mann 2000:61).

3.3.4 Tullamore

The name for the post office for this place was suggested by Abraham Odlum in honor of his birthplace in Ireland. In 1851, Tullamore was described as being a “small settlement...a miserable, tumble-down, dilapidated looking place.” It then contained an Episcopal Church and about 100 inhabitants. The original plan of survey for this village was surveyed by Messrs. Bristow and Fitzgerald in November 1856 for the land owner I.M. Chafee. The plan shows a number of buildings and building lots, laid out along three streets (Huronario, King and King William). In 1859, the village contained at least two stores (Joseph Mulligan, J & J Lindsay), a post office, wagon maker, two shoe makers, two tailors, and a blacksmith shop kept by John Duncan. The amount of business carried out in this village began to diminish during the 1870s, following the construction of the railroads. The businesses in the 1870s included: a cabinet factory, three stores, a blacksmith, wagon shop, harness shop, hotel, school, and the Church of England (St. Mary’s, located on Lot 17). By the 1870s, the population numbered approximately 250 inhabitants. A plan of the village showing the streets and building lots was published in the County *Atlas* (Smith 1851:281; Lovell 1857:860; Tremaine 1859; Crossby 1873:340; Pope 1877:5; Winearls 1991:440; Mann 2000:102).

3.3.5 Wildfield

This hamlet is located at the north-west corner of the intersection of The Gore Road and Mayfield Road. It was originally called “Grantsville” during the 1830s in honour of an early settler named Simon Peter Grant. It was also named “Gooseville” during the 1850s. When it became a post office village in 1873, it was renamed “Gribbin” after the postmaster and parish priest, Father John J. Gribbin. In 1891 it was renamed after the “Wildfield” estate of James A. Ellis, which was itself a reference to a place in Kilkenny, Ireland (Rayburn 1997:374).

3.3.6 Bolton

This town situated upon the Humber River was originally named “Bolton Mills.” It was first settled around 1819 and surveyed by Chief Surveyor James Chewitt. In 1821, George Bolton purchased Chewitt’s 200 acre mill site along the humber river. The growth of the village commenced after 1822, when James and George Bolton erected the first grist mill in the area on Lot 9 Concession 7. By 1840, the area features 14 log buildings including a store, a school, two blacksmiths, two shoemakers, a tailor and a hotel. Three churches would be built in 1842, 1843 and 1848. During the early 1850s Bolton was described as being a “picturesque looking village” and it was deemed to be “a busy little place” on account of its various shops and factories. “Many of the settlers in the village are emigrants from England, and brought with them the old country fondness for horticulture; consequently gardening is *the* amusement of the inhabitants, and the appearance of the village in summer time is much improved by the refined and cultivated taste of the residents.”



In 1859, the principal streets in the community included: King, Queen, Glasgow, Mill, Willow, Elm, Hemlock, Anne and a smaller street named "Brick Lane." By the mid-1870s, this street had been renamed as David Street, possibly in honour of the brickmaker David Norton. The principal buildings, in addition to several houses, then included: Christ Church, Congregational Church, Dr. Hickman's house, a tin shop, a tannery, two inns, George Evan's Hotel, a school, store, the town hall, Wesleyan Methodist Church, a cabinet shop and a steam saw mill. Other businesses in Bolton at that time included: a real estate conveyancer (L.R. Bolton), a boot and shoe maker (John J. Bell), a merchant tailor (Thomas Mills), a builder (Samuel Bolton), merchants (Samuel Elliott, W. Jaffery, Edward Lawson), butcher (John Tinsdale), leather manufacturer (J.F. Warbuck), the land surveyor T.C. Prosser, Dr. John C. Warbrick (coroner), weavers (John Donnelly, Duncan Taylor), two plasterers, painters, book store (Samuel Walford, who was also a teacher and municipal clerk), a brick maker (John Norton) and baker (Edward Lawson).

Bolton incorporated as a Village in 1872, and the first municipal elections were held in 1873. By the late 1870s, the industries and principal businesses in Bolton included an Agricultural Works (plough and farm equipment manufactory) operated by William Dick, Buist's Woollen Factory, Buist's saw mill, the Guardhouse grist mill, Guardhouse's store, bakery, Dodd's carriage and wagon factory, McDonald's cooperage, "Walford & Son" soap and candle factory, Warbrick's tannery, Alexander's furniture factory and shop, Graham's pump factory, Stork's drug store, Percy's harness shop, five hotel, town hall, Masonic Temple, Orange Hall, Temperance Lodge, four churches (Anglican, Congregational, Primitive Methodist and Canada Methodist), a printing establishment and two physicians. The population of the town numbered approximately 1,000 inhabitants. One settlement centre, named "Glasgow" was eventually amalgamated and formed part of Bolton. A plan of the village showing the streets and building lots was published in the County Atlas. This plan also shows the location of four mill or factory buildings (one on Slancy Street, a second on the Humber between James and John Streets, and two in the Glasgow neighbourhood just off Francis Street). One of the structures at Glasgow is identified as a saw mill, while a small nearby structure is labelled as a "shop." The location of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway train station is clearly marked.

Due to its location on the Humber, Bolton has been susceptible to periodic flooding. One of the most notable of these spring freshets flooded part of the town on April 7, 1912 (MacKay 1851; Smith 1851; Prosser 1854; Lovell 1857; Tremaine 1859; Crossby 1873; Pope 1877; Heyes 1961; Rayburn 1997; Scott 1997; Heritage Caledon 2016).

3.3.7 Sandhill

This village was originally settled by the family of John Hewitt, and was then named "Newton Hewitt." It must not be confused with another community by the same name (aka, "Sandy Hill"), which was located in Toronto Township and later renamed as "Burnhamthorpe." Newton Hewitt was re-named "Sand Hill" when the post office by that name was moved from Toronto Township to this location in 1844 on the line between Albon and Chinguacousy. Settlement began here during the late 1830s, when the first store, church and houses were erected. The district cattle fair was held at Sand Hill four times each year during the 1850s. In 1851, Sand Hill was described as being "a neatly built, and fresh looking little village" which was in marked contrast to nearby Tullamore. In 1859, the principal businessmen in this village included: Robert Dwyre (merchant and "issuer of marriage licences,") Dr. Thomas Henry (physician and surgeon), George Parker (merchant) and Robert Hodgson (blacksmith). The business



within the village began to decline following the construction of the railways across the township. The main businesses during the 1870s included: two stores, a telegraph office, tailor, painter, plasterer, tannery, carriage and wagon factory, three blacksmiths, saddler, shoe store, hotel, and carpentry shop. The tavern kept by Alexander McKee between 1840 and 1865, known as the “Four Alls,” is reputed to have had the most unusual tavern sign. It displayed the figures of a farmer (“I feed all”), a soldier (“I fight all”), a clergyman (“I pray for all”) and a banker (“I pay for all”), thus giving rise to the name of the tavern. Sand Hill contained three churches (Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist) and an Orange Hall. The population numbered approximately 200 inhabitants (Smith 1851:281; Lovell 1857:643; Tremaine 1859; Crossby 1873:307; Pope 1877:65; Heyes 1961:280-282).

3.3.8 Campbell’s Cross

Alternate names for this village were “Dublin,” as well as “Jamestown.” This is one of the oldest settlements in Caledon, the first land owners being the Campbell family (Loyalists from St. Catharines) and the McCollum family. The name “Jamestown” was given in honor of James Campbell. The village contained a general store, post office, blacksmith, steam saw mill, wagon shop, shoe maker, tailor, druggist, veterinary surgeon (F.M. Penny), the “Dublin House” or “Dublin Castle” hotel, a Temperance Hall, Orange Lodge, and a Primitive Methodist Church. The principal business men in 1859 included: E.T. Hagyard (postmaster and general merchant), James Robson and William Newhouse. By 1873, the population numbered approximately 150 inhabitants. A plan of the village showing the streets (Andrew, Matthew and Victoria) and building lots was published in the County Atlas (Lovell 1857:83; Tremaine 1859; Crossby 1873:54; Pope 1877:5; Mann 2000:26).

3.3.9 Victoria

This place is said to have acquired its name after Dr. Williams placed a sign over his store with the name “Victoria,” in honour of the English Queen. The original plan of survey for this village was surveyed by Messrs. Bristow and Fitzgerald in October 1856 for the land owner Andrew Crawford. The plan shows a number of building lots, laid out along four streets (Queen, Main, Adelaide and Elizabeth). It was described as being a small settlement, with no stores and the residents relied upon the stores and post office in nearby Campbell’s Cross. By the 1870s, the population numbered approximately 50 inhabitants. The hotel in Victoria was popular place for travellers and farm teams to stop. This village also contained a saw mill and a tile manufactory. A plan of the village showing the streets and building lots was published in the *County Atlas* (Crossby 1873:347; Pope 1877:5; Winearls 1991:851).

3.3.10 Alloa

The Hamlet of Alloa consisted of two nodes, with one situated on the northwest corner of Concession 3, Lot 17 and another situated around the southwest corner of Concession 3, Lot 16. It was originally named Troughton’s Corners after one of the early families. The name Alloa is said to have been suggested by William Sharp, in honour of his birthplace in Scotland. The Alloa Inn was located on part Lot 17 in Concession 3. The settlement, established in 1828, also contained a school, a Methodist Church (the Home Church) and cemetery. The land for these buildings was donated to the community by William Clarridge. A new church was built in 1862, and a new school (S.S. No. 6) was constructed there



in 1870. The population in 1873 numbered approximately 50 inhabitants. At the time of church union in 1925, a new Home Church was built at the north-east corner of Mayfield and Creditview roads. The Alloo cemetery was used for burials until ca. 1937. The cairn in this cemetery also contains the white marble date stone from the now demolished 1870 school, and a memorial stone which notes that the cemetery was restored in 1970. Additional tombstones were relocated to this cemetery in 1985, which had been discovered in the middle of a farmer's field on part Lot 13 or 14 in Concession 6, and are believed to have been situated in a private family burial plot that was used during the nineteenth century (Tremaine 1859; Crossby 1873; Mann 2000).

3.3.11 Columbia

This historical community was located immediately east of the study area on the northeast portion of Lot 10 and the southeast portion of Lot 11, Concession 8 in Albion Township. The original name of this village was Coventry. Columbia was a flourishing settlement located on Cold Creek, a tributary of the Humber, which contained a tannery, saw mill, grist mill, store, post office, shoemaker, blacksmith, wagon shop, church and school. It is recorded that Thomas Swinarton suggested the name Columbia after a place that he had visited in California during the Gold Rush period. Thomas Swinarton was the owner of the mills, and George Lambert was referred to as being the miller and flour merchant. Robert Elliott was a leather manufacturer in the village. This community also included two hotels (the Exchange and the Columbia) a wagon maker and a shoemaker. By the 1870s, the population numbered about 250 (Smith 1851:282; Lovell 1857:111; Tremaine 1859; Crossby 1873:94; Pope 1877:64).

3.3.12 Edmonton

Edmonton was settled at a fairly early date for the Region. It was originally named after a town that now forms part of Greater London in England. The village extended outside of the study area boundaries into part Lot 17 in Concessions 1 East and West. The first settler here in 1838 was named John Snell. By 1851, Edmonton was linked to Brampton by Hurontario Street which was then a plank road. In 1859, most of the business core for this community was located on Lot 17, and included a store, a church, the town hall, and three inns. Some of the principal businessmen in Edmonton included: James Collingbourn (postmaster and general merchant), John Huxley (schoolteacher), James K. Nesbitt (proprietor of the Edmonton Hotel), and John Ferris (farmer). By 1877, the village contained: five churches, brick school, post office, two stores, carriage factory, two blacksmiths, harness shop, boot and shoe store, Johnson's Hotel, Gilkinson's Temperance Hotel, township hall, a Temperance Hall and an Orange Lodge. In 1851, the population of the village numbered approximately 150 inhabitants. The population in the village increased to about 200 inhabitants by the late 1870s. In order to avoid confusion with the city in Alberta, the name of this community was changed in January 1895 to Snelgrove. It is said that the name Snell was selected, since the family won a contest by receiving the most mail in a given period. A plan of the village showing the streets (Hurontario, Andrew, lanes) and building lots was published in the County *Atlas* (MacKay 1851:585; Smith 1851:279; Tremaine 1859; Crossby 1873:109; Pope 1877; Rayburn 1997:320–321; Mann 2000:61).



3.3.13 Glasgow

This settlement was located on the Humber River on Part Lot 10, Concession 6 in Albion Township and eventually formed part of Bolton. It contained a few streets (Glasgow Road; Francis, Ellen and Ormiston streets), as well as a saw mill, factory, shop and mill pond. It was named after the Glasgow Woollen Mills which was located here from the 1860s until it was destroyed by fire in 1923 (Pope 1877:57).

3.3.14 Macville

The original name for this settlement located on Part Lots 10 & 11, Concession 4 in Albion Township was “McDougall’s Corners.” It was named after Daniel and John McDougall, who settled here during the 1820s. This “flourishing” nineteenth-century settlement once contained a school, store, church, shoemaker, wagon maker, blacksmith and tavern. John Toase was the blacksmith, and Robert H. Booth was the innkeeper and auctioneer in the village. The first settler in the village was said to have been John “Macdougald,” who arrived in 1829. By the 1870s, the population numbered approximately 150 inhabitants (Lovell 1857:292; Tremaine 1859; Crossby 1873:181; Pope 1877:65; Heyes 1961:277-280).

3.4 Historical Mapping

3.4.1 Study Area

The study area is located within the historic townships of Chinguacousy and Albion in the County of Peel.

Property owners and historical features are illustrated within the study area on the earliest maps featured in this study: the 1859 *Tremaine’s Map of Peel County* and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County* (see Appendix A, Figure 11 and Figure 11). These maps record the names of owners/occupants of properties within the study area, as well as the location and arrangement of roadways, residences, farmhouses, churches, schools and other key resources. It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference regarding the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

Both the 1859 *Tremaine’s Map of Peel County* and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County* provide information about the study area. In 1859, the study area illustrates a rural landscape with few residential structures set back from the early roads, supported by the various crossroads communities which have been depicted. The Credit River runs south to north, adjacent to the study area. The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County* illustrates an increase in rural residential development within the study area. Further developments illustrated include railway lines such as the Hamilton and North Western Railway, Credit Valley Railway, and Toronto Grey and Bruce Railway. The landscape is illustrated as dominated by farmscapes and active agricultural fields.

In addition to nineteenth-century mapping, historical topographic mapping and aerial photographs from the twentieth century were examined. This report presents maps and aerial photographs from 1919,



1954 and 1994. These do not represent the full range of maps consulted for this study but were assessed to cover a representative range of land uses that occurred in the area during each period.

In the early 1900s, a standardized system of topographic mapping was developed, officially known as the National Topographic System (NTS). These maps provide a snapshot of buildings, environmental features, roads, railways, and other infrastructure. The 1919 NTS map displays the rural character of the study area (Figure 13). Though the lot lines of earlier maps are not visible on this map, the buildings depicted are spaced in a manner that is consistent with early rural development patterns. Notable features include the Canadian Pacific Railway's Owen Sound Branch (west of Bolton, near Macville, originally known as the Toronto Grey and Bruce Railway), and its Teeswater Branch (West of Victoria, originally known as the Credit Valley Railway). There are few non-residential/agricultural buildings noted in the study area. The Salem United Church is noted on Innis Lake Road, the Dixon's Union Church is depicted on Kennedy Road south of Campbell's Cross and a school and post office are shown in Macville.

The 1954 aerial photo (Figure 14) of the study area provides a snapshot of the rural landscape depicted in earlier mapping. Large agricultural properties are clearly laid out throughout the study area, with property boundaries often marked with rows of vegetation. A number of creeks are present throughout the study area, cutting through many properties. The Canadian Pacific Railway's Owen Sound Branch is noted as abandoned though its Teeswater Branch appears to remain in use.

By 1994, the NTS map (Figure 15) continues to show a rural landscape. Early patterns of rural development remain present, with this map showing clusters of buildings indicating the presence of barns and other rural outbuildings. Unlike Bolton to the east, which has developed into a small town with a suburban street layout and clearly depicted neighbourhoods, no new roadways have been constructed to break the original concession lot grid, and no substantial neighbourhoods have been constructed within the study area. In addition to the features outlined on earlier maps, major new features in the study area include the Brampton Airfield to the southwest of Victoria, a new Community Centre to the east of Mayfield, and a small airfield of unknown condition near Torbram Road and Old School Road.

3.5 Churches and Cemeteries

The study area contains a number of churches and cemeteries that have been important focal points within the Caledon community throughout its history. These include:

Dixon's Primitive Methodist Cemetery (12851 Kennedy Road)

The church and cemetery are shown near the south-west corner of Lot 22 in 1877 mapping. The cemetery is currently enclosed by a chain link fence, and the red and buff brick church (built in 1875) still stands within the enclosure. Land for the original portion of the burial ground was donated to the congregation by Robert and Mary Ann Norris. The cemetery was enlarged through a further donation of land made by Margaret Snell. The earliest marked burial at this location is that of Susan Young Newhouse, who died in October 1837 aged 37 years. This burial may have been relocated to this site, since the next marked and dated burial did not occur until 1847. Some of the other early interments include: James Smith (Sept. 1847 age 14 months), Mary Ann Smith (Nov. 1852 aged 13 months) and James Smith (Sept. 1855, aged 18 months), who were the infant children of Andrew Smith; Agnes Newhouse (Oct. 1853), Susan Palester (Oct. 1857 age 7 months) and Anthony Palester (Oct. 1858 age 10



days). The majority of the burials found here date from the 1860s until the present time. Recent burials include those of Lorne Wilson (2009) and Marion Allen in 2013. Other nineteenth-century surnames found in this cemetery include Bell, Copeland, Grant, Hagyard, Lighthouse, Smith and many others. This cemetery has been transcribed by the OGS as CH15 (Pope 1877:10; Mann 2000:117).

Mayfield United (Presbyterian) Church Cemetery (12495 Dixie Road)

The cemetery is located beside the church, at 12495 Dixie Road north of Mayfield Road. This church congregation was established around 1830, and land was donated by Patrick Spiers, Sr. for the use of a church and burial ground in 1842. The first church was built in 1842, which was replaced by the present red and buff brick building which was erected in 1874-75. The date stone in the building refers to "A.D. 1874." It became a United Church in 1925. Many of the remaining stones were mounted onto two cairns at this site, which were built in 1980. The first known burial at this site was that of Patrick, the son of Patrick Spiers, who died in February 1836 aged 26 years. The next marked burials are for those of Eliza Smith Cartwright (Nov. 1840 age 38), followed by Margaret and Alexander Gibbon in August and October 1842. Burials became more common at this location after the mid-1840s, and the site was used for interments as late as 1958. Other nineteenth century surnames found in this cemetery include Armstrong, Barbour, Buckham, Caldwell, Coutts, Dodgson, Hartley, Learmont, Lighthouse, McKechnie and many others. Examples of mid-Victorian childhood mortality are found in this cemetery. One example is that of the four McLean children (David, Isabelle, Margaret and David II), who died between September 1849 and March 1851 and are all commemorated on the same tombstone. This cemetery has been transcribed by the OGS as CH09 (Mann 2000:63).

Salem United (Primitive Methodist) Cemetery (12295 Innis Lake Road)

This cemetery is located at 12295 Innis Lake Road. The small, red brick church contains a date stone which shows that it was erected in 1862. The cemetery contains a number of Victorian era white marble tombstones, as well as several granite monuments from the 20th century. The first marked burial was for a member of the Laughlin family, who was interred here in December 1862. Other early burials include those of Richard Wilson (d. Feb. 1863 aged 78), John Shaw (d. Nov. 1865 aged 25), and John Ewing (d. July 1869 aged 39). Other names found inscribed on the monuments in this cemetery include Bailey, Brown, Fox, Lindsey, Loughed, Tucker and several others. This cemetery remains in active use. The cemetery was transcribed by the OGS as AL13. This cemetery is shown on the 1877 County *Atlas* map (Pope 1877:27).

Home United Church (1500 Mayfield Road)

The Home United Church at 1500 Mayfield Road in Alloo was constructed in 1926. The church is the third building used by the congregation, replacing a brick church that was constructed in 1862 on the corner of Lot 16, Concession 3 and a c.1829 log schoolhouse that was also used as a church on Lot 15, Concession 3. (Home United Church)

Trinity Anglican Church (3515 King Street)

Trinity Anglican Church at 3515 King Street in Campbell's Cross was constructed in 1899. The land for the church was owned by William Knox, who owned 97 acres at Lot 27, Concession 2. He sold 5,750sqft of his land to the Church for \$1. The church served the local farmers and inhabitants of Campbell's Cross. The Church closed in 2017. (Rea 2017)



Sandhill United Church (13889 Airport Rd)

Sandhill United Church was constructed in 1925 and joined the United Church of Canada that year. The Church formed part of the Mono Road Pastoral Charge with Macville and Salem. It then became a point of the East Peel Pastoral Charge in 1952. In 1987, it became a two-point charge with Sandhill. It is still an active congregation of the United Church of Canada. (United Church of Canada Archives)

St. Mark's Anglican Church (former) (6060 King Street)

St. Mark's Anglican Church is a brick nineteenth-century church known as the North Peel Community Church today. The Church appears on the 1877 Illustrated County Atlas. The property was designated by the Town of Caledon in 1986.

4.0 DATA COLLECTION RESULTS

In order to make a preliminary identification of existing cultural heritage resources within the study area and to collect any relevant information various resources were consulted for the preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources within the study area. These include:

- Town of Caledon Heritage Register
- Town of Caledon Cultural Heritage Landscapes Inventory (2009)
- Recent planning studies and reports including:
 - Town of Caledon Built Heritage Resources Inventory Report of Findings by Peter Stewart and Paul Dilse (October 7 2008)
 - Alloo Village by Glen Schnarr & Associates Inc. (August 2013) and IBI Group (November 2015)
 - Planning Justification Report 13935, 13951, 13977 and 13999 Chickadee Lane; 0 King Street; & 550, 600 and 615 Glasgow Road for Zancor Homes (Bolton) Ltd. by Humphries Planning Group Inc. (March 2020)
 - Mayfield West Phase II Secondary Plan – Cultural Heritage Landscapes Assessment & Built Heritage Resources Assessment by Andre Scheinman (December 2008)
 - Mayfield West, Phase 2, Stage 3 Cultural Heritage Assessment by Wayne Morgan (October 2018)
 - Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment, Class Environmental Assessment - Airport Road from 1.0 km North of Mayfield Road to 0.6 km North of King Street by ASI (November 2012)
 - Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment, Municipal Class Environmental Assessment - Old School Road Improvements From Hurontario Street To Dixie Road by ASI (December 2018)
 - Bolton Residential Expansion Study, Cultural Heritage Landscapes and Built Heritage Resources Assessment by the Town of Caledon (June 2014)

In addition, the following databases were consulted for additional background information about cultural heritage resources within the study area:

Database	Information
The Ontario Heritage Trust's Ontario Heritage Plaque Guide ²	No Ontario Heritage Plaques are located within the study area.
The Ontario Heritage Trust's Places of Worship Inventory ³	The following Places of Worship are on the inventory: ⁴ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mayfield United Church, 12496 Dixie Road - Salem United Church, 12295 Innis Lake Road - Trinity Anglican Church (3515 King Street)
The Ontario Heritage Trust's Ontario Heritage Act Register ⁵	Though there are a number of properties in the study area that are designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act only 13941 Airport Road appears on the Ontario Heritage Trust's Ontario Heritage Act Register
The Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO) [these properties are recognized under the Treasury Board Policy on the Management of Real Property (TBPMRP)] ⁶	No FHBRO buildings are located within the study area.
Parks Canada's <i>Canada's Historic Places</i> website ⁷	No properties on the <i>Canada's Historic Places</i> website are found within or adjacent to the study area.
Parks Canada's <i>National Historic Sites</i> ⁸	No national historic sites are located within or adjacent to the study area.

4.1 Peel Region Focus Study Area – Existing Conditions

The desktop field review was undertaken by Victoria Mance, Survey Technician via Google Streetview. All parts of the study area have been covered by Google Streetview apart from a portion of Creditview Road between Old School Road and Mayfield Road. Most properties in the study area were photographed between 2018 and 2019, though portions of Heart Lake Road, Humber Station Road and Torbram Road were last photographed in 2016, Healey Road and Creditview Road in 2014 and Centreville Creek Road in 2011. To account for these gaps, the desktop review was supplemented by a

² <https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/online-plaque-guide> [Accessed 05 March 2020]

³ <https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/places-of-worship/places-of-worship-database> [Accessed 13 March 2020]

⁴ The Ontario Heritage Trust Places to Worship database does not contain all churches within the study area.

⁵ <https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/pages/tools/ontario-heritage-act-register> [Accessed 19 March 2020]

⁶ https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/default_eng.aspx [Accessed 23 March 2020]

⁷ <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/home-accueil.aspx> [Accessed 26 March 2020]

⁸ <http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/progs/lhn-nhs/index.aspx> [Accessed 26 March 2020]



review of satellite imagery on Google Earth to confirm the presence of structures. Additionally, satellite imagery was used to provide information for properties with structures set back too far from the roadway to identify accurately.

As part of the desktop review, all properties identified on the 1859 Tremaine Map and the 1877 Illustrated County Atlas were screened to determine if residences identified on those historical maps were still present on the property. In addition, Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) data was used to provide estimated dates of construction for most buildings in the study area, which aided in developing the list of potential cultural heritage resources. The dates of construction contained in the MPAC data are not necessarily accurate, but do provide an approximate date of construction that is serviceable for this screening exercise. It should also be noted that the MPAC was incomplete and some properties did not have estimated dates of construction. Identified and potential cultural heritage resources are identified in Table 2 and Table 3 and mapped in Appendix B of this report.

The study area (Figure 3) consists of properties between Mississauga Road to the southwest and Regional Road 50 to the southeast. Its southern borders is along the municipal boundary between the Town of Caledon and the City of Brampton, along Mayfield Road, while its northern border is irregular. The study area has a rural character and consists largely of rural properties with farm houses and sometimes outbuildings such as barns, with active agricultural fields laid out along concession roads (Figure 4 to Figure 10). To the south and east of the study area is urban development, which ends abruptly along the study area boundary.

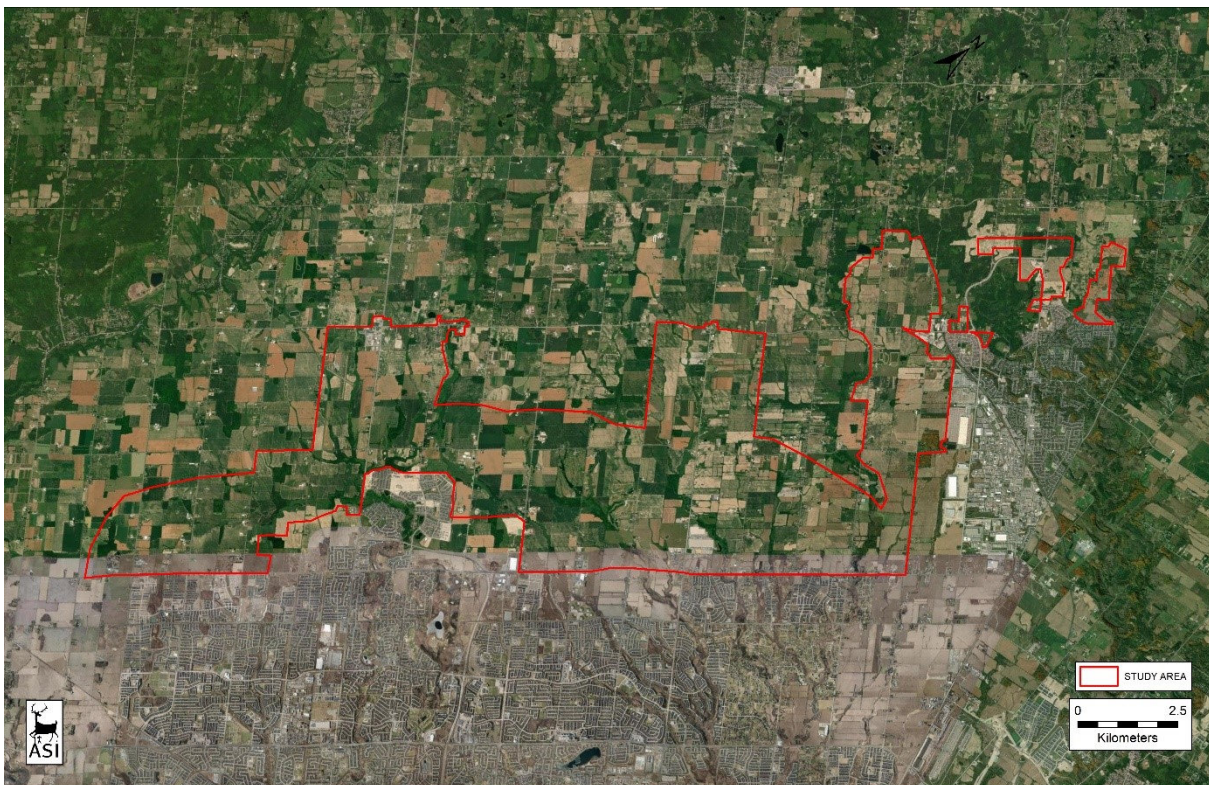


Figure 3: Location of the study area of the Peel Region SABE study area (Google 2019)



Figure 4: Intersection of Airport Road and Old School Road facing southeast (Google)



Figure 5: Airport Road, south of Sandhill facing northwest (Google)



Figure 6: Crossroads community of Macville (Google)



Figure 7: Intersection of Old School Road and Heart Lake Road facing southwest (Google)



Figure 8: McLaughlin Road near the Brampton Airfield facing northwest (Google)



Figure 9: Kennedy Road, south of Campbell's Cross facing northwest (Google)



Figure 10: Torbram Road facing northwest (Google)

4.2 Peel Region Focus Study Area – Existing and Potential Cultural Heritage Resources

Based on the results of the background research and desktop field review, there are 162 existing and potential cultural heritage resources within the study area. See Table 2 for a summary of existing and potential cultural heritage resources, and Table 3 in Appendix A for a detailed description of these resources.

Table 2: Summary of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

CHR#	Location	Recognition	Comments
1	12300 MISSISSAUGA RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
2	12466 MISSISSAUGA RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
3	12679 MISSISSAUGA RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
4	12441 MISSISSAUGA RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
5	12317 HERITAGE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
6	12017 CREDITVIEW RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
7	12240 CREDITVIEW RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
8	12458 CREDITVIEW RD	Found on Built Heritage Resource Inventory	Remnant barn
9	12455 CREDITVIEW RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence

Table 2: Summary of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

CHR#	Location	Recognition	Comments
10	12700 CREDITVIEW RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
11	12697 CREDITVIEW RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence
12	12306 CHINGUACOUSY RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
13	12259 CHINGUACOUSY RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
14	12472 CHINGUACOUSY RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
15	12540 CHINGUACOUSY RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
16	12710 CHINGUACOUSY RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
17	12846 CHINGUACOUSY RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape
18	12016 CHINGUACOUSY RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape
19	12669 CHINGUACOUSY RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
20	12711 MCLAUGHLIN RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
21	12700 MCLAUGHLIN RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
22	12891 MCLAUGHLIN RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
23	12960 MCLAUGHLIN RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
24	13343 MCLAUGHLIN RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
25	12461 MCLAUGHLIN RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
26	12900 MCLAUGHLIN RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
27	13707 HURONTARIO ST	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence
28	13435 HURONTARIO ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
29	13242 HURONTARIO ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
30	13144 HURONTARIO ST	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence

Table 2: Summary of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

CHR#	Location	Recognition	Comments
31	12891 HURONTARIO ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
32	13961 HURONTARIO ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
33	13739 HURONTARIO ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
34	12895 KENNEDY RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Church and Cemetery
35	12909 KENNEDY RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
36	13030 KENNEDY RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
37	13306 KENNEDY RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
38	13305 KENNEDY RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence
39	13448 KENNEDY RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence
40	13678 KENNEDY RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
41	12505 HEART LAKE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape
42	12506 HEART LAKE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
43	12698 HEART LAKE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence
44	12863 HEART LAKE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
45	12864 HEART LAKE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
46	13070 HEART LAKE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
47	12035 DIXIE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
48	12434 DIXIE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
49	12489 DIXIE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
50	12496 DIXIE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Church and Cemetery
51	12862 DIXIE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape

Table 2: Summary of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

CHR#	Location	Recognition	Comments
52	12861 DIXIE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
53	13014 DIXIE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence
54	13301 DIXIE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
55	13300 DIXIE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape
56	13079 DIXIE RD	Part IV Designation	Farmscape
57	12282 BRAMALEA RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
58	13278 BRAMALEA RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
59	4907 Old School Road	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape
60	12245 TORBRAM RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
61	12729 TORBRAM RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
62	13245 TORBRAM RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
63	13523 TORBRAM RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
64	13689 TORBRAM RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
65	12380 TORBRAM RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
66	12541 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
67	13441 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
68	13649 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
69	13803 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Commercial
70	13940 AIRPORT RD	Found on Built Heritage Resource Inventory	Residence
71	12863 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
72	13256 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape

Table 2: Summary of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

CHR#	Location	Recognition	Comments
73	13440 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
74	13755 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
75	12351 INNIS LAKE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
76	12445 INNIS LAKE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
77	12551 INNIS LAKE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape
78	12649 INNIS LAKE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
79	12830 INNIS LAKE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
80	12939 INNIS LAKE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
81	13151 INNIS LAKE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape
82	13386 INNIS LAKE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Other
83	12295 INNIS LAKE RD	Part IV Designation	Church and Cemetery
84	12250 CENTREVILLE CR RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
85	12561 CENTREVILLE CR RD	Found on Built Heritage Resource Inventory	Barn
86	12453 THE GORE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence
87	12494 THE GORE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
88	12879 THE GORE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape
89	13067 THE GORE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape
90	13464 THE GORE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence
91	13495 THE GORE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape
92	13708 THE GORE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape
93	13707 THE GORE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape

Table 2: Summary of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

CHR#	Location	Recognition	Comments
94	14275 THE GORE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
95	14258 THE GORE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
96	14495 THE GORE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
97	14695 THE GORE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape
98	13957 THE GORE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Former school
99	12221 THE GORE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape
100	12650 HUMBER STATION RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence
101	12880 HUMBER STATION RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape
102	13068 HUMBER STATION RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape
103	13297 HUMBER STATION RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
104	13344 HUMBER STATION RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape
105	13866 HUMBER STATION RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape
106	14436 HUMBER STATION RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
107	1500 MAYFIELD RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Church
108	4848 MAYFIELD RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence
109	6340 MAYFIELD RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence
110	7072 MAYFIELD RD	Found on Built Heritage Resource Inventory	Residence
111	7904 MAYFIELD RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape
112	6600 MAYFIELD RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
113	7660 MAYFIELD RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
114	3431 OLD SCHOOL RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape

Table 2: Summary of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

CHR#	Location	Recognition	Comments
115	4814 OLD SCHOOL RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
116	3538 OLD SCHOOL RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence
117	5069 OLD SCHOOL RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
118	5400 OLD SCHOOL RD	Part IV Designation	Other
119	5962 OLD SCHOOL RD	Part IV Designation	Residence
120	3427 KING ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
121	7403 KING ST	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence
122	7477 KING ST	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence
123	7640 KING ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
124	6339 KING ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
125	7601 KING ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
126	8 VICTORIA ST EAST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
127	14291 HIGHWAY 50	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
128	14684 HIGHWAY 50	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
129	14685 HIGHWAY 50	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
130	14475 HIGHWAY 50	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
131	6824 HEALEY RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence
132	6859 HEALEY RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
133	12620 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
134	12542 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
135	13123 AIRPORT RD	Found on Built Heritage Resource Inventory	Remnant barn

Table 2: Summary of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

CHR#	Location	Recognition	Comments
136	CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY	Cultural Heritage Landscape	Railway
137	13941 AIRPORT RD	Part IV Designation	Residence
138	4 VICTORIA ST EAST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
139	2939 OLD SCHOOL RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Former school
140	3515 KING ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Church
141	3465 KING ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
142	4 ANDREW ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
143	13958 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
144	13949 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
145	13889 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Church
146	13899 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Community Hall
147	13986 HURONTARIO ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
148	3029 KING ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
149	5894 OLD SCHOOL RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Former school
150	17 ANDREW ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Former church
151	13726 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
152	12722 BRAMALEA RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
153	12101 CREDITVIEW RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape
154	4428 OLD SCHOOL RD	Found on Built Heritage Resource Inventory	Farm buildings
155	13648 HURONTARIO ST	Found on Built Heritage Resource Inventory	Farm buildings
156	7171 HEALEY RD	Found on Built Heritage Resource Inventory	Farm buildings

Table 2: Summary of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

CHR#	Location	Recognition	Comments
157	12801 BRAMALEA RD	Found on Built Heritage Resource Inventory	Residence
158	12052 THE GORE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
159	14045 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
160	3646 KING ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
161	5964 KING ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence
162	6060 KING ST	Part IV Designation	Church

4.3 Crossroad Communities

In addition to the properties identified in Section 4.2, the following heritage concerns should be considered within the communities of Tullamore, Wildfield, Sandhill, Campbell’s Cross, Victoria, and Alloa.

4.3.1 Tullamore

The community of Tullamore is located at the intersection of Mayfield Road and Airport Road. Portions of the the community’s rural character has been maintained though large storage properties have been developed to the north of the intersection. One potential cultural heritage resource is found at 6340 Mayfield Road (CHR 109).

4.3.2 Wildfield

The community of Wildfield is located at the intersection of Mayfield Road and The Gore Road. The community is largely rural today, though many of the lots are smaller residential lots that have been subdivided from larger agricultural properties, with “newer” houses built closer to the right-of-way . The landscape is dominated by the West Humber River and its associated vegetation. There is currently one property within the community that is Listed on the Municipal Heritage Register at 12052 The Gore Road (CHR 158) and one potential cultural heritage resource at 12221 The Gore Road (CHR 99). Additionally, though it is located within the Municipality of Brampton, St. Patrick’s Catholic Church and Cemetery is located to the south of the intersection and is designated by the City of Brampton.

4.3.3 Sandhill

The community of Sandhill is located at the intersection of Airport Road and King Street. The community has maintained its rural character and of the small communities on the edge of the study area, Sandhill has the many existing and potential cultural heritage resources dating to its early history. These include the following properties that are Listed on the Municipal Heritage Register:



- 13803 Airport Road (CHR 69)
- 13889 Airport Road (CHR 145)
- 13949 Airport Road (CHR 144)
- 14045 Airport Road (CHR 159)
- 5964 King Street (CHR 161)

In addition, the following properties are designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act:

- 13941 Airport Road (CHR 137)
- 6060 King Street – Former St. Mark’s Anglican Church (CHR 162)

4.3.4 Campbell’s Cross

The community of Campbell’s Cross is located at the intersection of Kennedy Road and King Street. The community has seen two waves of development over the past fifty years with a number of mid-to-late century bungalows and additional residential development over the past ten years, particularly on the east side of Kennedy Road, including a new subdivision based around Jamestown Court. Vestiges of the early history of Campbell’s Cross includes the following properties Listed on the Municipal Heritage Register:

- 3427 King Street (CHR 120)
- 8 Victoria Street East (CHR 126)
- 4 Victoria Street East (CHR 138)
- 3515 King Street (CHR 140) - Trinity Anglican Church
- 3465 King Street (CHR 141)
- 4 Andrew Street (CHR 142)
- 17 Andrew Street (CHR 150)
- 3646 King Street (CHR 160)

4.3.5 Victoria

The community of Victoria is located at the intersection of Hurontario Street and King Street. The area is dominated today by a number of large commercial and industrial properties. The area has three properties that have been identified as Listed on the Municipal Heritage Register:

- 13961 Hurontario Street (CHR 32)
- 13986 Hurontario Street (CHR 147)
- 3029 King Street (CHR 148)

4.3.6 Alloo

The community of Alloo is located at the intersection of Mayfield Road and Creditview Road. The intersection is dominated by the Home United Church. Suburban residential development is present to the south of Mayfield Road, while the north side of the road consists of agricultural lands. The community has three properties that are Listed on the Town of Caledon’s Municipal Heritage Register:

- 1500 Mayfield Road (CHR 107)
- 12017 Creditview Road (CHR 6)
- 12101 Creditview Road (CHR 153)

4.3.7 Macville

The community of Macville is located at the intersection of King Street and The Gore Road. The area is rural in character with agricultural lands at each corner of the intersection. The community features one property at 13957 The Gore Road (CHR 98) that is Listed on the Town of Caledon's Municipal Heritage Register property, and two properties that were identified as potential cultural heritage resources:

- 7403 King Street (CHR 121)
- 7477 King Street (CHR 122)

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The background research, data collection, and desktop field review conducted for the study area determined that there are 162 identified or potential cultural heritage resources located within the Peel Region SABE study area. These include:

- 6 properties designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act
- 107 properties Listed on the Town of Caledon's Heritage Register
- 9 properties on the Town of Caledon's Built Heritage Resource Inventory
- 39 potential cultural heritage resources identified via historical mapping analysis and desktop survey.
- One feature identified as a Cultural Heritage Landscape (Credit Valley Railway)

These existing and potential cultural heritage resources contribute to a rural land use history dating to the nineteenth century. The research and analysis in this report found that the potential cultural heritage resources are potential candidates for conservation and integration into future land uses in the area, and their cultural heritage value should be determined via cultural heritage impact assessments during subsequent planning studies and development applications.

The appropriate location(s) of the future settlement area will be determined by the various studies contributing to the Peel Region SABE study. Though the intention of the study is to determine the appropriate boundary for future settlement, and areas where no existing or potential cultural heritage resources are present would be optimal targets for avoiding heritage issues as part of development proposals, the presence of existing and potential cultural heritage resources should not be regarded as an impediment for development. Certain areas may be less likely candidates, such as intact proterties/landscapes that may be associated with the Greenbelt Areas⁹. Furthermore, with regards to the historical crossroads communities within the study area, though none of these communities are intact historical crossroad communities, all of them have traces of their early history, with areas like Sandhill and Campbell's Cross having at least a half-dozen existing or potential cultural heritage resources each. Generally, development may want to concentrate around these communities to support the long term viability of the identified cultural heritage resources within them. Avoiding these areas may deter the type of investment that many of these resources require. It may also be prudent to focus on areas with large swaths of land surrounding these communities that has not been identified as existing or potential cultural heritage resources. These include communities like Victoria, Macville, Alloa, Tullamore and Wildfield.

⁹ See Focus Study Area (FSA) Map included in Figure 1 for an outline of the Greenbelt Area lands



Properties identified in this report as potential cultural heritage resources will require further evaluation and it may be determined that some of these properties not have cultural heritage value. A large concentration of these properties are found along The Gore Road and Humber Station Road. Once evaluated, given the size of many of these properties, substantial parcels of land may be considered free of cultural heritage concerns and would not require further heritage-related work. Properties within the chosen Settlement Area Boundary that are Listed or Designated may still be developed, but will require following existing municipal policies regarding heritage conservation as outlined below.

It should be noted that the study area contains a significant number of properties that have been Listed on the Town of Caledon's Heritage Register. These properties are potential candidates for designation and though this does not rule out future development, any development proposed for these lands will likely require the development of detailed mitigation measures to avoid or minimize impacts to identified built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes. These properties should be evaluated by the Town of Caledon to determine if the properties merit designation and to ensure that significant cultural heritage resources and their heritage attributes are conserved.

Due to the rural character of the study area, areas and properties proposed for within the SABE will undoubtedly undergo a transformation that will alter their current rural condition. Accompanying the final SABE document should be a set of policies to provide guidance for future Secondary Plans undertaken by the Town of Caledon that will need to reconcile future development with these existing and potential cultural heritage resources. These policies are informed by the regional and municipal policies contained within the Region of Peel and the Town of Caledon's *Official Plans*¹⁰. In addition, to the policies of both the Region and the Town, future policies should consider the guidance provided by the Ministry of Heritage, Sports, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process* (2006) and the 14 standards outlined in the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

The set of policies should include:

1. As per Section 3.3.3.1.3 of the Town of Caledon's *Official Plan*, Secondary Plans and other planning studies conducted within the chosen SABE area shall ensure that cultural heritage resources are identified, evaluated, and conserved. This shall involve the preparation of a Cultural Heritage Planning Statement during the Secondary Plan process that will provide guidance for development proposals within the new Settlement Area Boundary Area. These should be conducted based on the criteria for Cultural Heritage Planning Statements in the Town of Caledon's *Official Plan*.
2. This Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment has identified properties as potential cultural heritage resources. To be consistent with the Town of Caledon's *Official Plan*, Cultural Heritage Surveys should be conducted as part of any future planning application on all properties identified in this report that are not yet listed or designated by the Town of Caledon to determine their level of heritage significance. Development on properties that are determined to meet the requirements for

¹⁰ Note: Both Official Plans are currently under review. Future Secondary Plan policies should consider the Official Plan policies for heritage conservation that are in effect at that time.



listing or designation, and all properties already designated by the municipality should require a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment to determine the extent of impacts as a result of any proposed development.

3. Properties determined to contain cultural heritage value should be conserved as per the policies of the Region of Peel's *Official Plan* and the Town of Caledon's *Official Plan*.
4. To be consistent with the Region of Peel's *Official Plan*, all infrastructure projects required as part of future development within the SABE area (such as the development of new roadways, storm water management systems, etc), should require cultural heritage impact assessments to determine the extent of any impacts on existing or potential cultural heritage resources.

Furthermore, the following mitigation measures and/or alternative development approaches should be incorporated in to future Secondary Plans within the proposed SABE area to reduce the potential for adverse impacts to cultural heritage resources in the area. All properties identified in this report as potential cultural heritage resources should be evaluated under Ontario Regulation 9/06 to determine their cultural heritage significance. For all existing heritage properties and properties identified in this report for their heritage potential and determined to merit heritage status, common mitigation protocols may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Preparation of cultural heritage impact assessments for all developments affecting existing or potential cultural heritage resources;
- Preparation of conservation, restoration and adaptive reuse plans as necessary;
- Heritage Designation, Heritage Conservation Easement;
- Preparation of security plan and/or letter of credit to help ensure security and protection of heritage resources.
- Encouraging interim tenant occupancy for properties currently vacant to help ensure security and protection of heritage resources;
- Avoidance and mitigation to allow development to proceed while retaining potential cultural heritage resources in situ and intact;
- Adaptive re-use of a built heritage structure or cultural heritage resources;
- Alternative development approaches to conserve and enhance a significant heritage resource;
- Avoidance protocols to isolating development and land alterations to minimize impacts on significant built and natural features and vistas;
- Historical commemoration of the cultural heritage of a property/structure/area, historical commemoration by way of interpretive plaques;
- The relocating of structures to ensure their longterm viability;
- Documentation and salvage of its architectural components may be considered;
- Architectural design guidelines for buildings on adjacent and nearby lots to help integrate and harmonize mass, setback, setting, and materials;
- Limiting height and density of buildings on adjacent and nearby lots;
- Ensuring compatible lot patterns, situating parks and storm water ponds near a heritage resource;



- Vegetation buffer zones, tree planting, site plan control and other planning mechanisms;
- Allowing only compatible infill and additions;

5.1 Recommendations

Based on the results of the Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. The Peel Region SABE Study should incorporate the policies outlined in Section 5.0 of this report. These policies are consistent with the Region of Peel and Town of Caledon's *Official Plans* and will provide guidance for future Secondary Plans within the proposed SABE area with regards to considering the presence of the potential cultural heritage resources identified in this report and conserving cultural heritage resources.
2. The Town of Caledon should research and evaluate properties identified as potential cultural heritage resources within this report to determine whether properties have cultural heritage value. In particular, there are a large number of properties along The Gore Road and Humber Station Road that should be evaluated. This should be done as part of the Cultural Heritage Planning Statement for any future Secondary Plans, or simply as a proactive measure that will help protect cultural heritage resources and provide municipal planners, landowners, developers and other stakeholders with a greater understanding of the heritage concerns of specific properties with regards to potential future development.
3. Should future work require an expansion of the study area, a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.



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APPENDIX A: Historical Maps



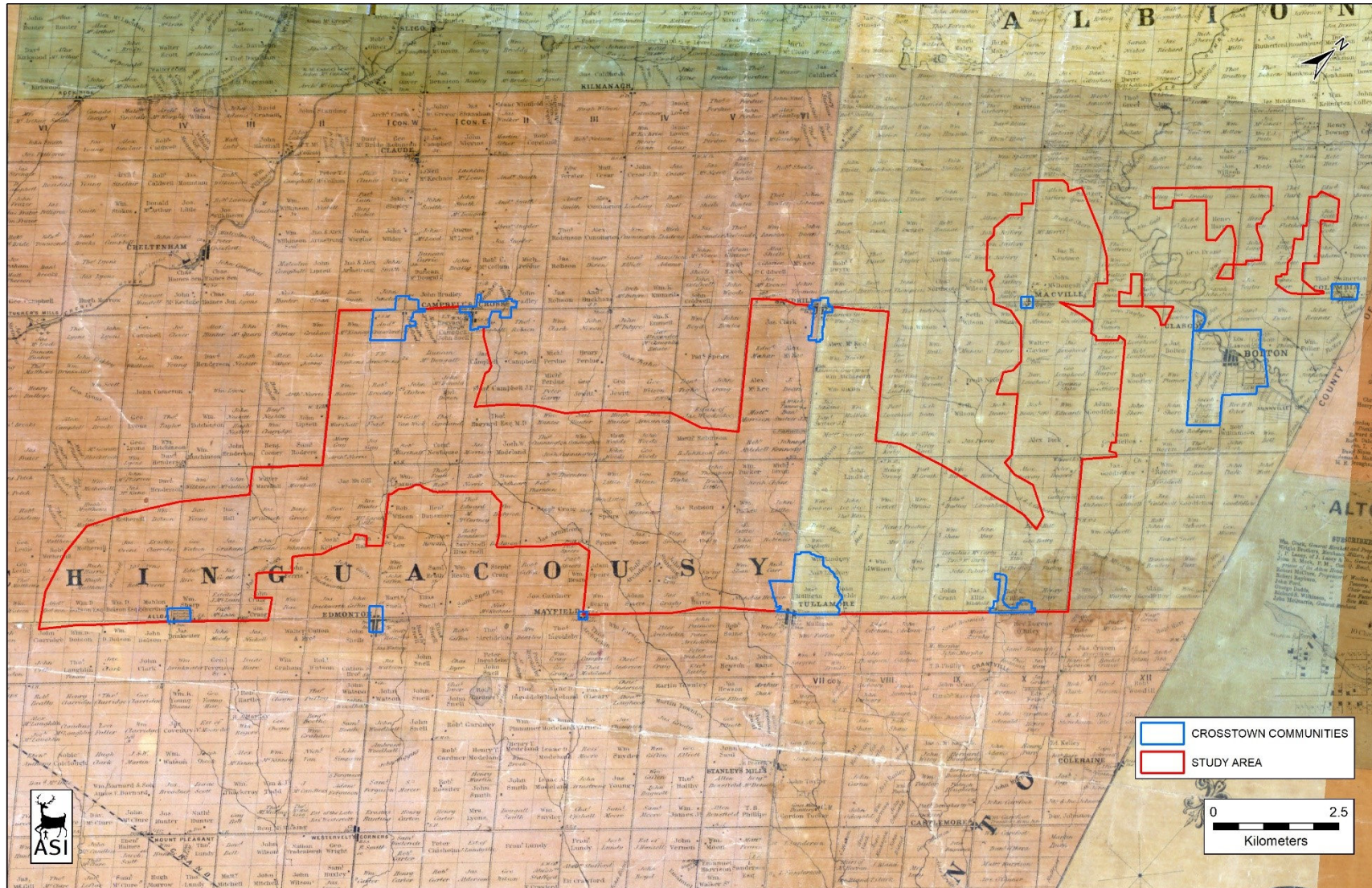


Figure 11: 1859 Tremaine Map of Peel County (Tremaine 1859)

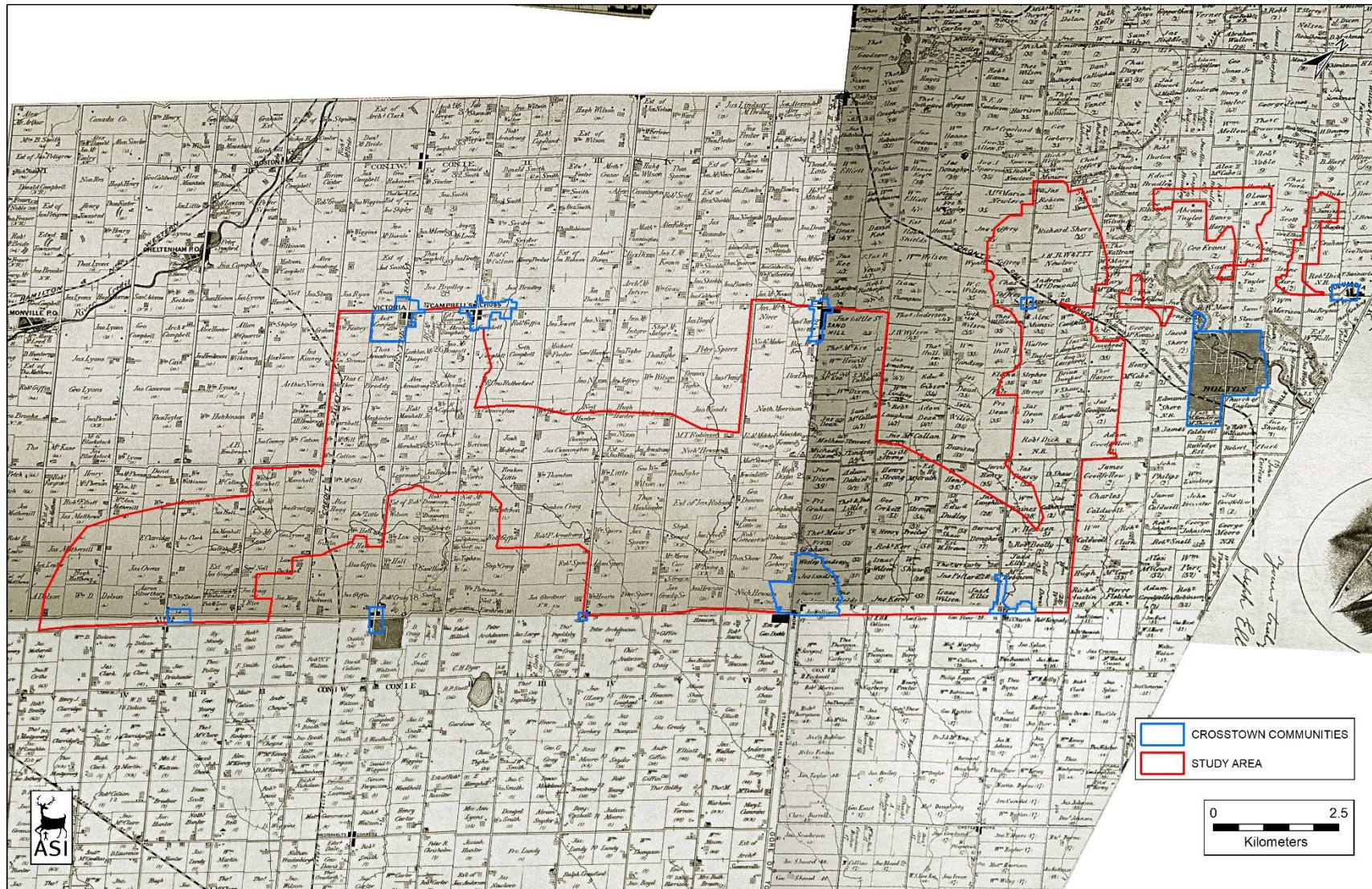


Figure 12: 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County (Walker & Miles 1877)

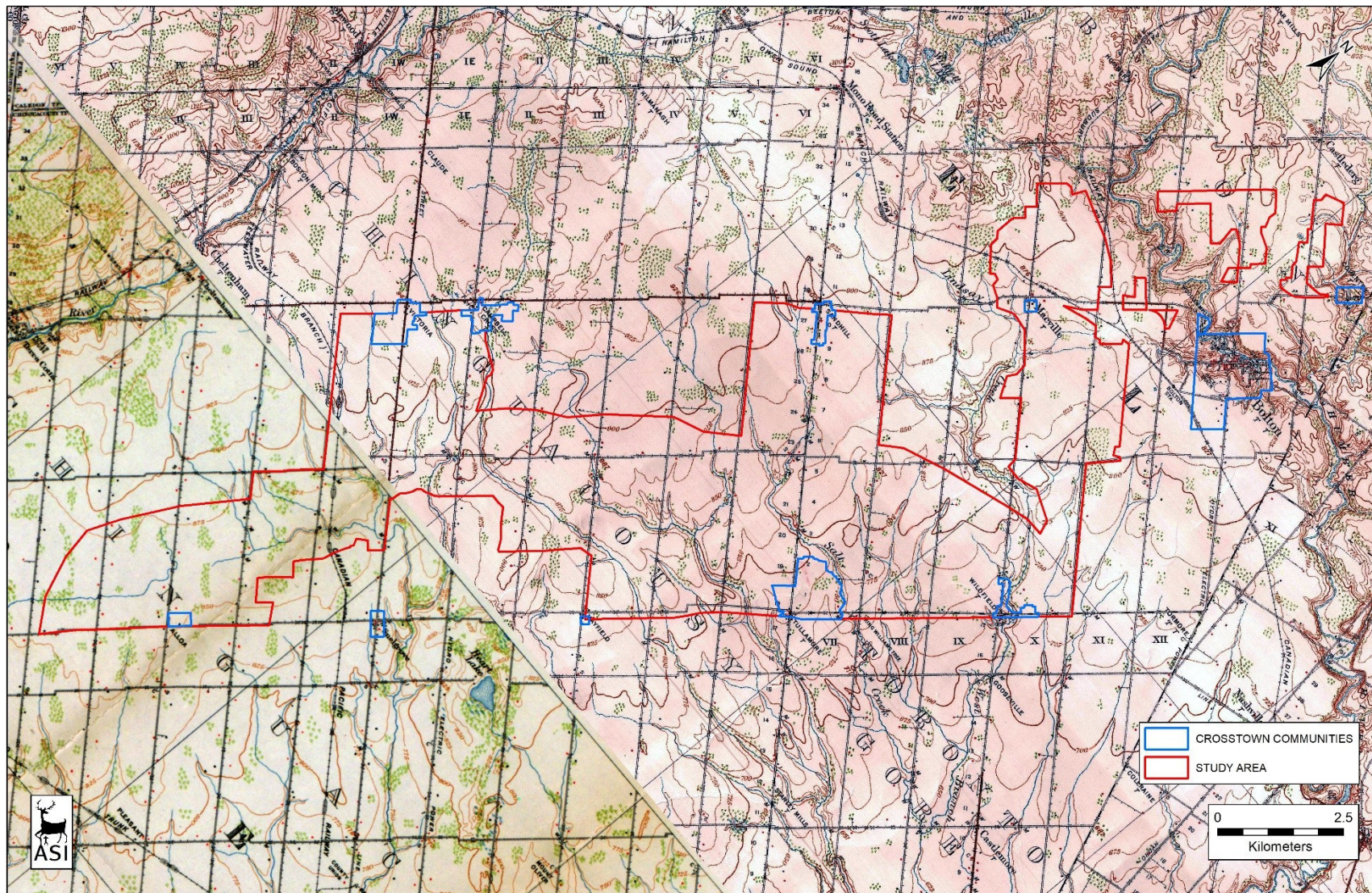


Figure 13: 1919 NTS Map (Department of Militia and Defence 1919)

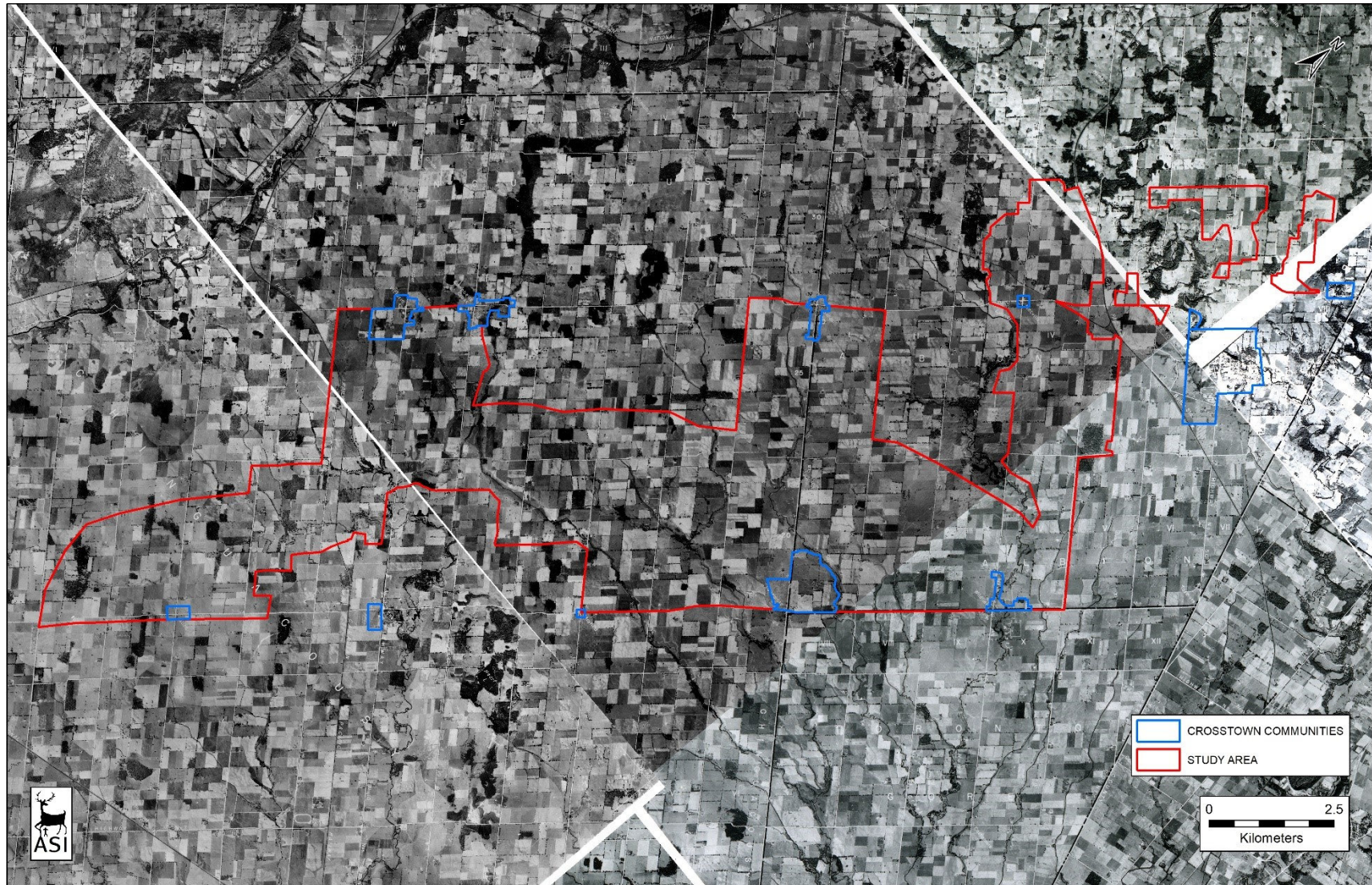


Figure 14: 1954 aerial photograph (University of Toronto 1954)

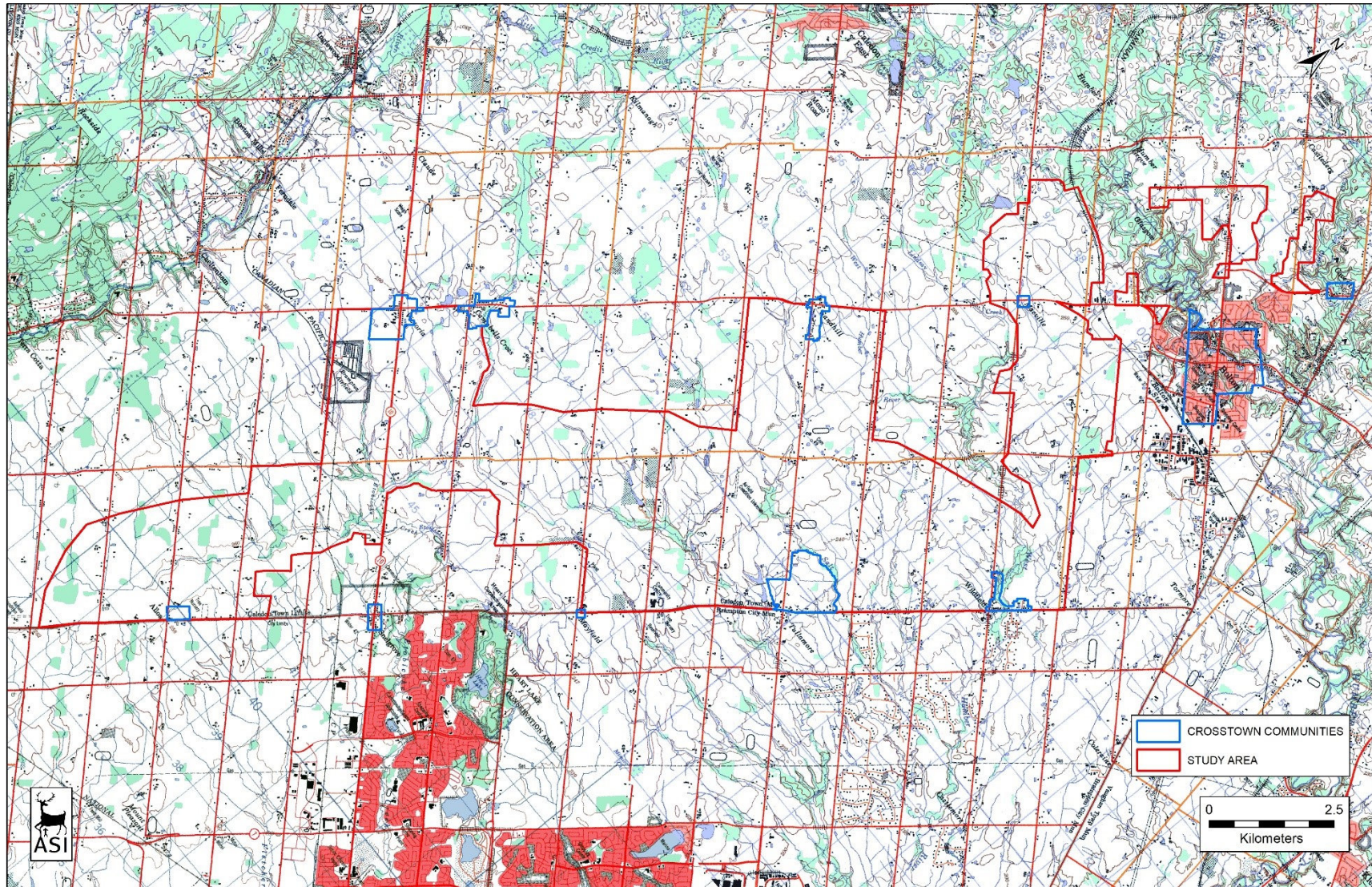


Figure 15: 1994 NTS Map

APPENDIX B: Peel Region SABE Study Area Mapping of Existing and Potential Cultural Heritage Resources



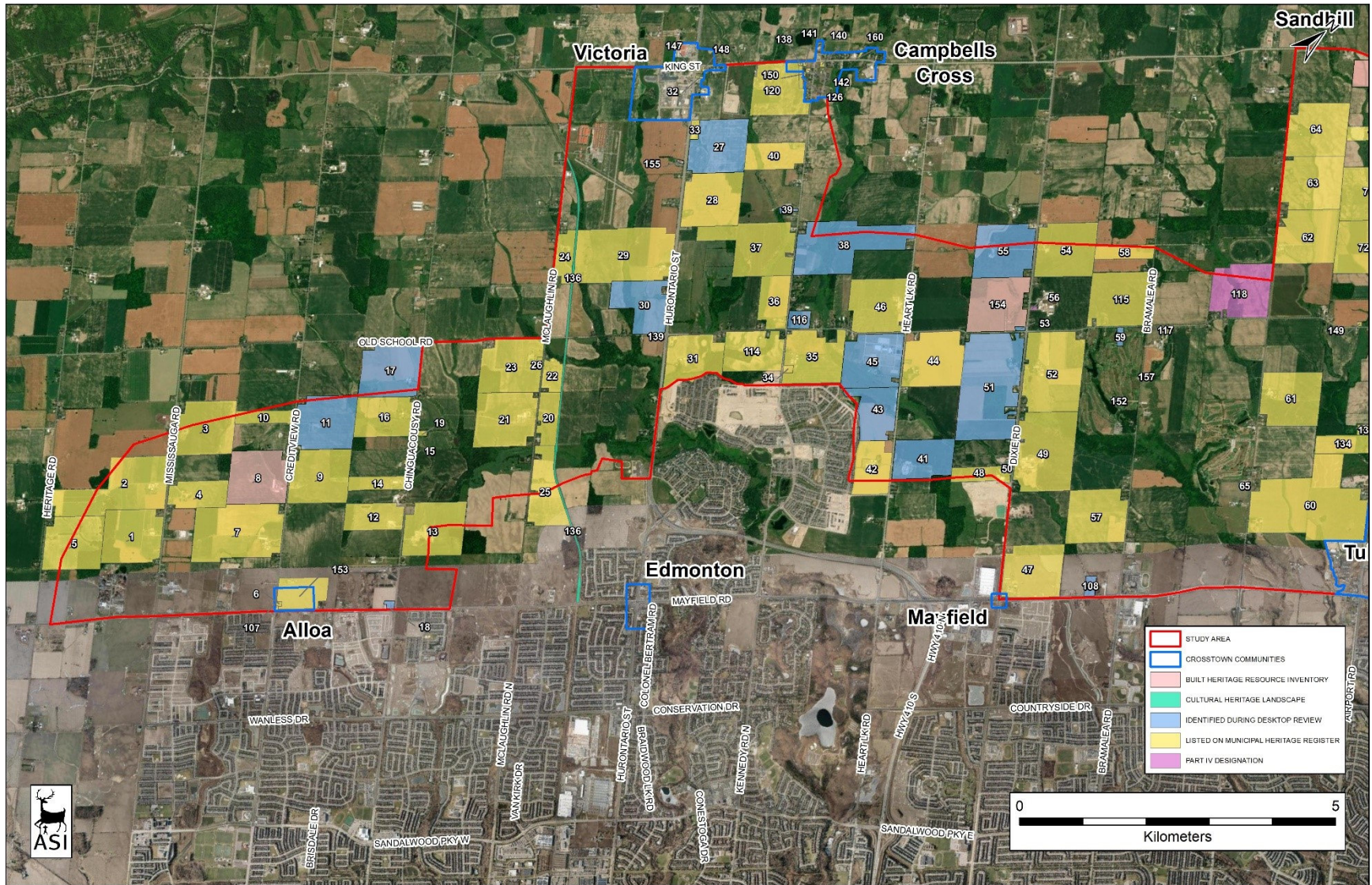


Figure 16: Map of Existing and Potential Cultural Heritage Resources (ASI 2020)

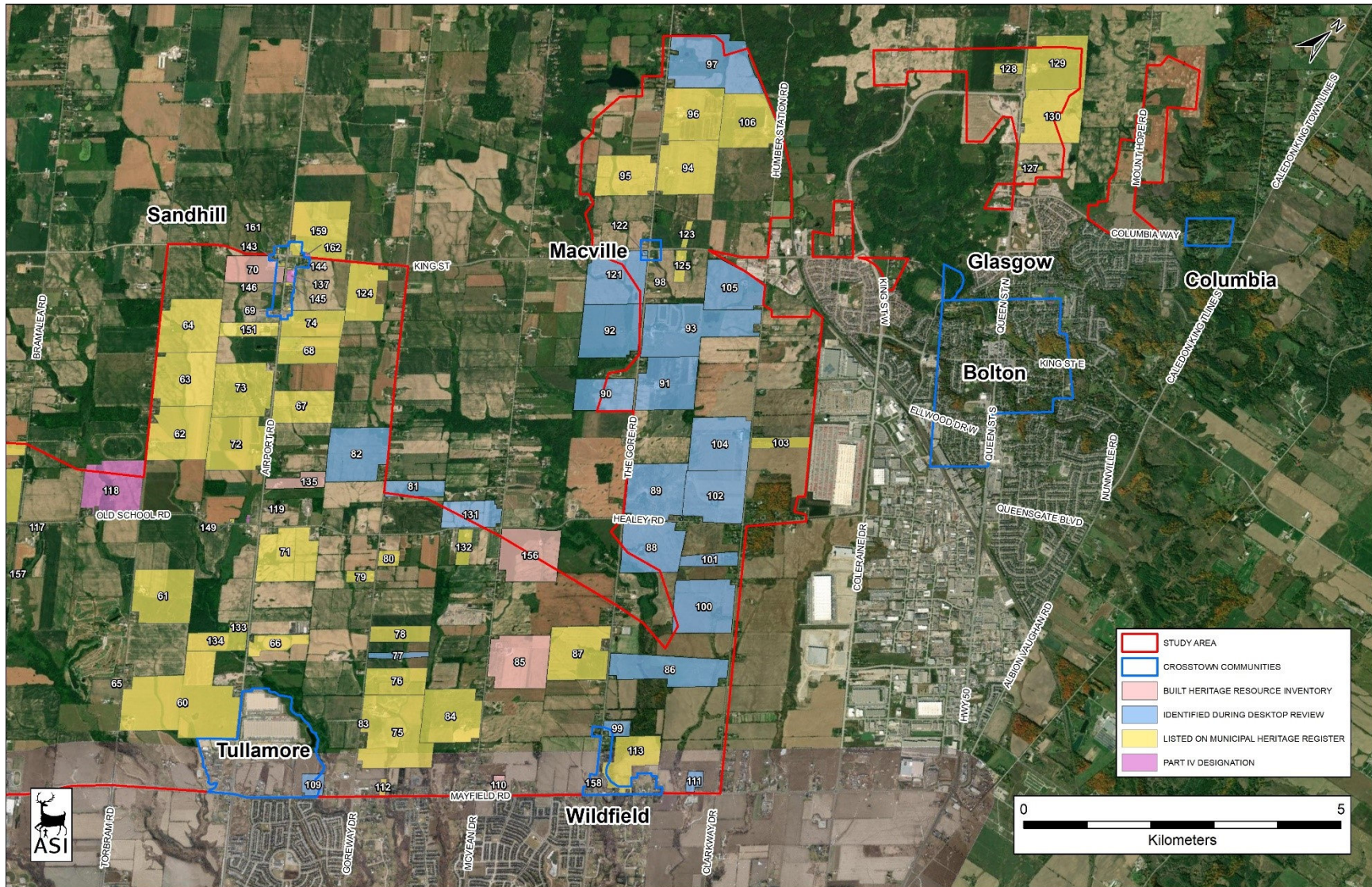


Figure 17: Map of Existing and Potential Cultural Heritage Resources (ASI 2020)



Figure 18: Map of Existing and Potential Cultural Heritage Resources in and near Alloa (ASI 2020)

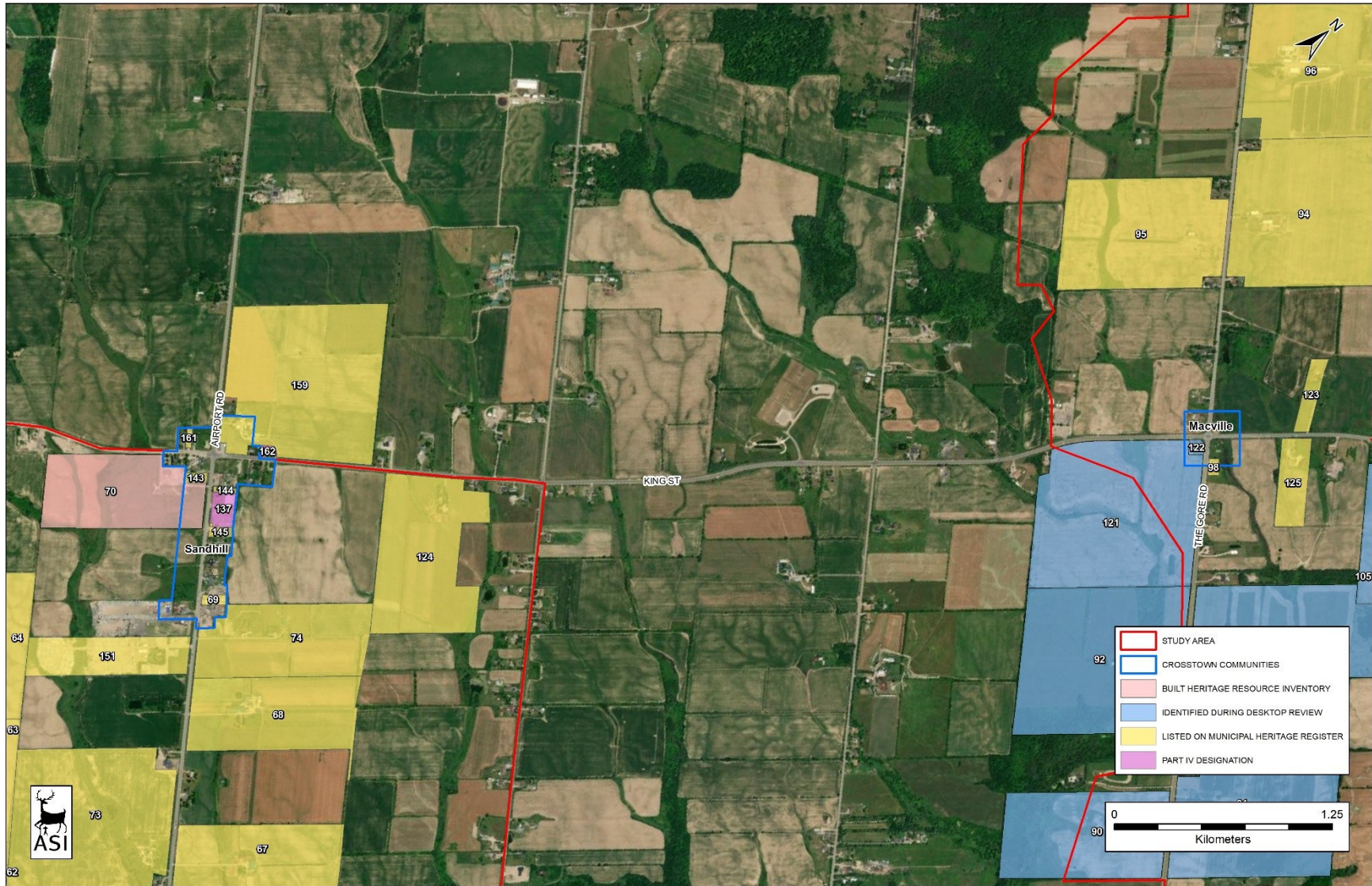


Figure 19: Map of Existing and Potential Cultural Heritage Resources in and near Sandhill and Macville (ASI 2020)

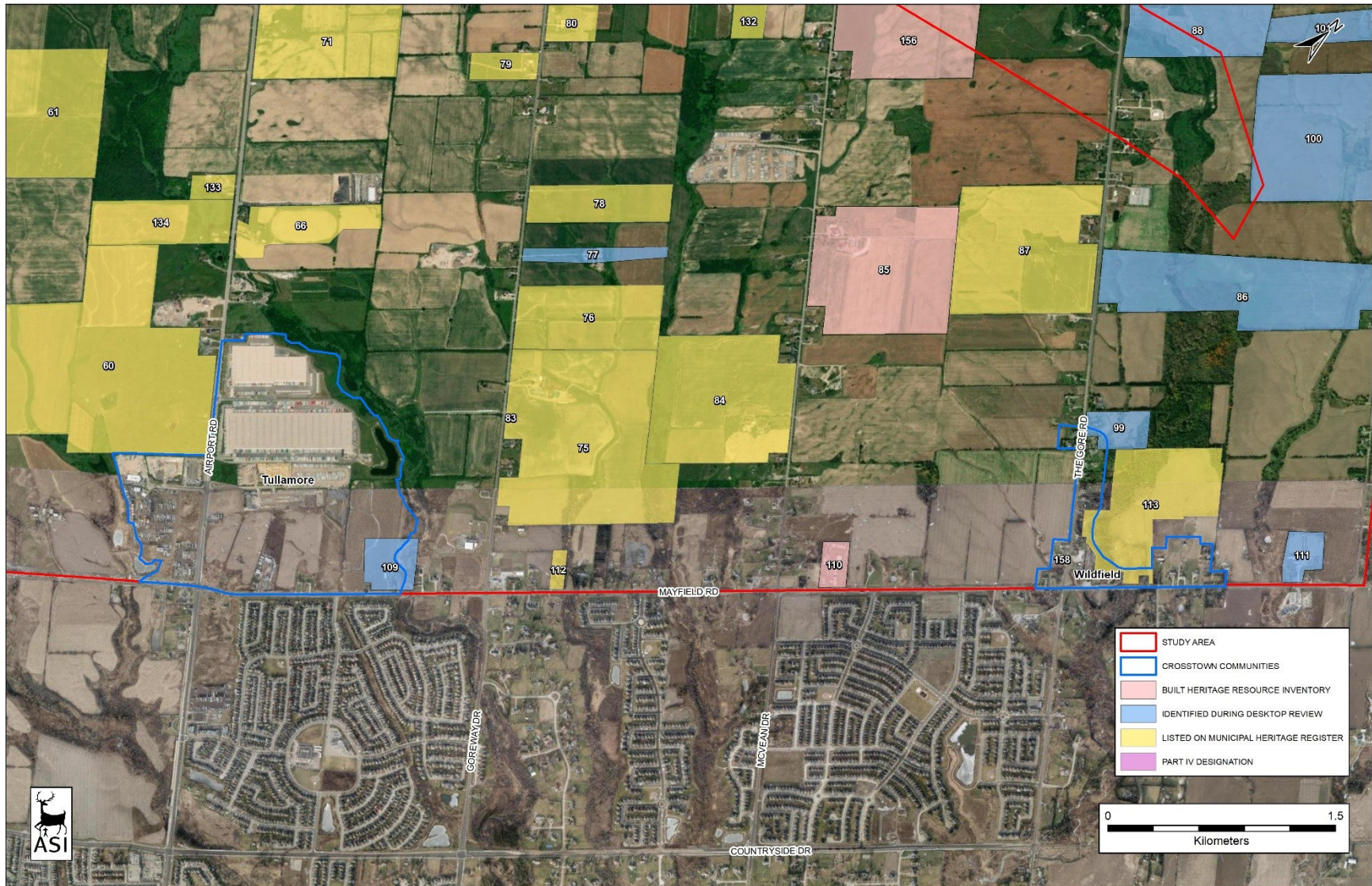


Figure 20: Map of Existing and Potential Cultural Heritage Resources in and near Tullamore and Wildfield (ASI 2020)

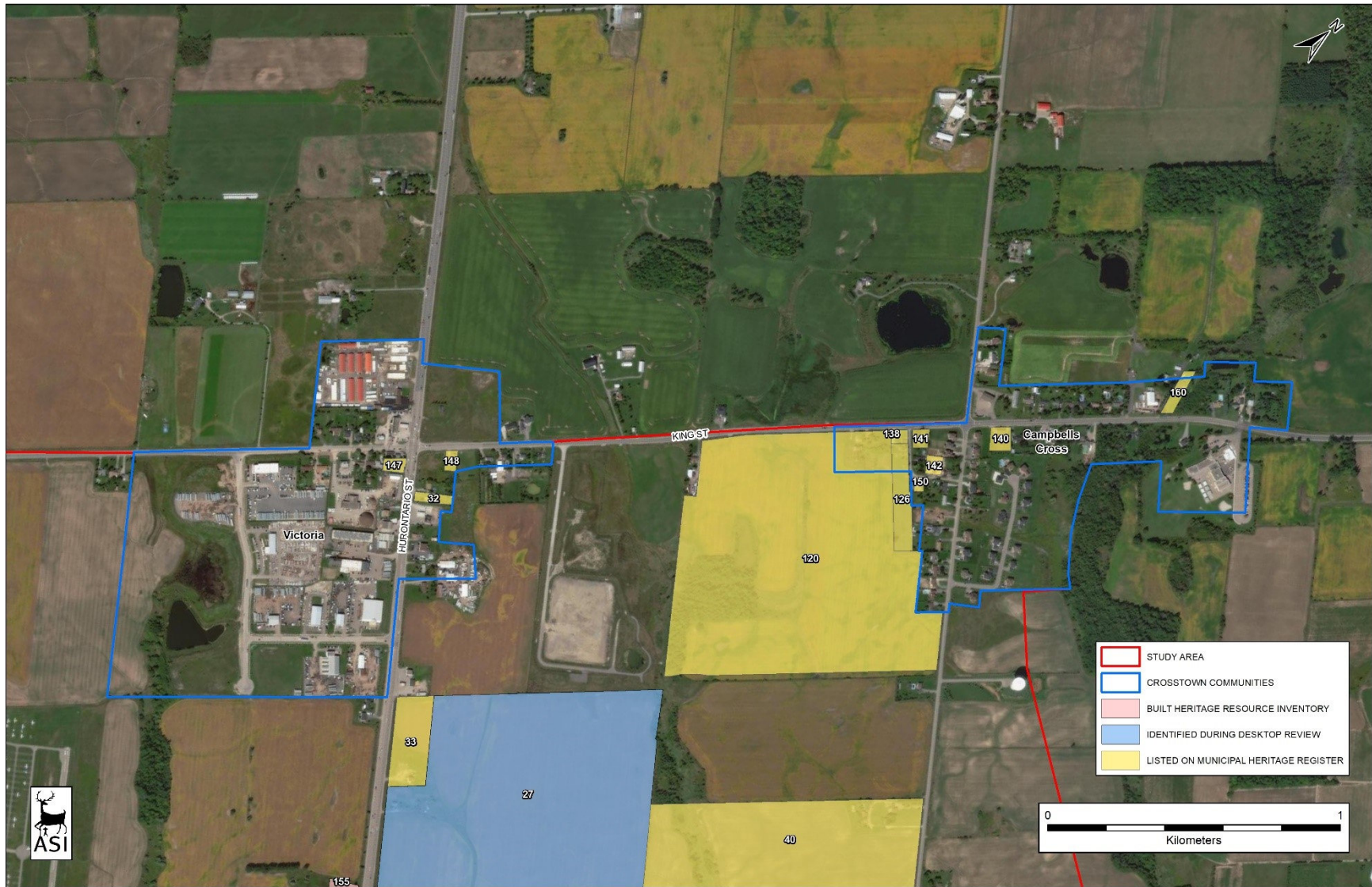







Figure 21: Map of Existing and Potential Cultural Heritage Resources in and near Victoria and Campbell's Cross (ASI 2020)



Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area



CHR	Address	Heritage Status	Resource Type	Description/Comments	Photograph(s)
1	12300 MISSISSAUGA RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “High Victorian Gothic style farmhouse with a red-and-buff brick exterior” on a rural farm property.¹¹ Architectural Style: Gothic Revival Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: L-Shape Plan: Side Hall Materials: Brick - Red Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical Description</u> The residence on the property was constructed in 1875. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual Description</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Mississauga Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
2	12466 MISSISSAUGA RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “Gothic Revival style farmhouse with a red-and-buff brick exterior” on a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Gothic Revival Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: Rectangular Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Brick - Red Verandah Type: Front - All Across Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The residence on the property was constructed c. 1860 and first appears on the 1877 Illustrated</p>	



¹¹ Unless stated otherwise, all quotations in Table 3 are from the descriptions found on the Town of Caledon Heritage Register, available here: <https://www.caledon.ca/en/living-here/heritage-designation.aspx>



				<p>Historical Atlas.¹² The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Mississauga Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
3	12679 MISSISSAUGA RD	Listed on the Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “farmhouse with red brick exterior covered with synthetic siding” on a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Gothic Revival Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: Other Plan: Side Hall Materials: Siding – Other Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1860 and first appears on the 1859 Tremaine Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Mississauga Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	 




¹² Unless stated otherwise, dates of construction derive from Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) data supplied to ASI by the Region of Peel. If a property does not have a stated date of construction, this is because no date of construction was provided within the MPAC data for that property. The dates of construction provided by MPAC have not been verified, and further research into the history of each property should be conducted as part of a Cultural Heritage Survey or Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment.


<p>4</p>	<p>12441 MISSISSAUGA RD</p>	<p>Listed on the Municipal Heritage Register</p>	<p>Farmscape</p>	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “Gothic Revival style farmhouse with a modern white brick exterior” found on a rural farm property.</p> <p>The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1890 and first appears on the 1909-1914 NTS Map. It may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Mississauga Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	 
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5	12317 HERITAGE RD	Listed on the Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “1 1/2 storey farmhouse with a synthetic exterior” on a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Vernacular Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Gable Form: Other Plan: Side Hall Materials: Siding - Vinyl Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1875 and first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Heritage Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	 
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6	12017 CREDITVIEW RD	Listed on the Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is “Late Victorian gothic [with] modern synthetic cladding” found on a rural property. Architectural Style: Gothic Revival Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: Other Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed in the late nineteenth century according to the Town of Caledon Heritage Register. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Creditview Road and the former Village of Alloa in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
7	12240 CREDITVIEW RD	Listed on the Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “late Italianate style farmhouse with a red brick exterior” on a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1900 and first appears on the 1909-1914 NTS Map, though a building is noted in this location as early as the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Creditview Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	


8	12458 CREDITVIEW RD	Found on Built Heritage Resource Inventory	Remnant Barn	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The barn is built with vertical boards and has a gambrel roof. The barn is located on a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Roof Type: Gambrel Form: Rectangle Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The barn was constructed between 1875 and 1899. The residence on the property was constructed c. 1900 and first appears on the 1909-1914 NTS Map. Structures are noted in this location as early as the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Creditview Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
9	12455 CREDITVIEW RD	Listed on the Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a "Late Italianate style farmhouse with a red brick exterior." It was not visible via Google Streetview. Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: L-Shape Plan: Centre Hall Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building was constructed c. 1897 though a building first appears on the property on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Creditview Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	


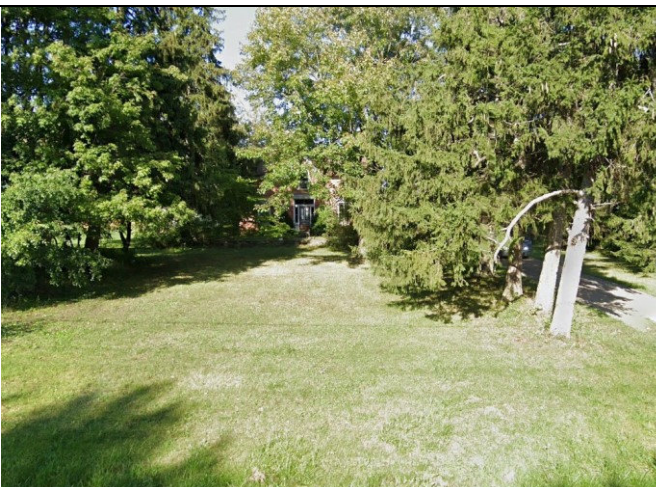
10	12700 CREDITVIEW RD	Listed on the Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “1 1/2 storey frame late Victorian gothic farmhouse with a synthetic exterior” located on a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Roof Type: Gable Form: Square Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1860 and first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Creditview Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
11	12697 CREDITVIEW RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Form: L-Shape Plan: Side Hall Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The date of construction is unknown. If the building on the property dates to the nineteenth century, the property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Creditview Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
12	12306 CHINGUACOUSY RD	Listed on the Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is an “Italianate style farmhouse with a synthetic exterior” located on a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Vernacular Italianate Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: L-Shape Plan: Side Hall Materials: Siding - Vinyl Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u></p>	



				<p>A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though this residence was constructed c. 1915. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Chinguacousy Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
13	12259 CHINGUACOUSY RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “c. 1845 log dwelling with early tail addition” found on a rural farm property.</p> <p>Architectural Style: Other Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Gable Form: L-Shape Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Log Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> According to the Town of Caledon Heritage Register, the residence on the property was constructed c. 1845 and first appears on the 1859 Tremaine Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Chinguacousy Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	



<p>14</p>	<p>12472 CHINGUACOUSY RD</p>	<p>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</p>	<p>Farmscape</p>	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “gothic style farmhouse with a synthetic exterior” located on a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Gothic Revival Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: L-Shape Plan: Side Hall Materials: Siding - Vinyl Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. Though its construction date is unknown, the property may contribute to the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Chinguacousy Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
<p>15</p>	<p>12540 CHINGUACOUSY RD</p>	<p>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</p>	<p>Farmscape</p>	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “gothic revival style farmhouse with a synthetic exterior” located on a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Gothic Revival Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: Rectangular Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Siding - Aluminum Verandah Type: Wrap - Front and One Side Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1900 and first appears on the 1909-1914 NTS Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Chinguacousy Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	

16	12710 CHINGUACOUSY RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is an “Edwardian classical style farmhouse with a red brick exterior” and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Edwardian Classical Storeys: 2.5 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: Rectangular Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Brick - Red Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though given the style of the residence, the building is likely a later construction. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Chinguacousy Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
17	12846 CHINGUACOUSY RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence may be a representative example of an Italianate residence, and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Italianate Storeys: 2.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: Other Plan: Side Hall Materials: Brick - Buff, Brick - Polychrome Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. Though its construction date is unknown, it may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Chinguacousy Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	



<p>18</p>	<p>12016 CHINGUACOUSY RD</p>	<p>Identified During Desktop Review</p>	<p>Farmscape</p>	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> Architectural Style: Vernacular Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Saltbox Form: L-Shape Plan: Side Hall Materials: Siding - Aluminum Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1911 and first appears on the 1909-1914 NTS Map. The property may be associated with the theme of early twentieth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Chinguacousy Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
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<p>19</p>	<p>12669 CHINGUACOUSY RD</p>	<p>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</p>	<p>Residence</p>	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The house is an “Edwardian residence on picturesque landscaped yard with coniferous and deciduous vegetation” and may be a representative example of its style. Architectural Style: Edwardian Classical Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: Rectangular Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Siding - Other Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1911 and first appears on the 1909-1914 NTS Map.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Chinguacousy Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
<p>20</p>	<p>12711 MCLAUGHLIN RD</p>	<p>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</p>	<p>Farmscape</p>	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “centre gable brick farmhouse with fine stone detailing, pilastered main entrance treatment and unusual brick 'dogtoothing' above arch of centre gable window; well-preserved sense of setting with well-treed front yard, tree-lined lane, low terrace surrounding dwelling, and view toward 12700 McLaughlin.” The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Gothic Revival Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: Other Plan: Centre Hall Materials/Design elements: Brick - Red, Brick – Polychrome, stone, and unusual brick 'dogtoothing' above arch of centre gable window Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though this residence was constructed c. 1885. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of McLaughlin Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	

21	12700 MCLAUGHLIN RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “3-bay dwelling, possibly one of area’s remaining original c.1845 log houses; beautifully landscaped setting with adjacent creek.” The farm buildings may be an early and representative example of a rural farm property and of a log structure. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: T-Shape Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Log Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1845 according to the Town of Caledon Heritage Register and first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. It may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of McLaughlin Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
22	12891 MCLAUGHLIN RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is the “only stone dwelling within Secondary Plan area; well constructed and retaining fine detailing (lancet window and stone hood, date stone); modern window sash are reversible; barn not accessible at time of survey.” The farm buildings may be a representative example of a rural farm property and an example of a stone residence. Architectural Style: Vernacular Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: Other Plan: Side Hall Materials: Stone - Cut Verandah Type: Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u></p>	



				The property contributes to the rural character of McLaughlin Road in the Town of Caledon.	
23	12960 MCLAUGHLIN RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is “possibly one of area’s original log dwellings c. 1845” and property includes an “intact large barn complex dating mostly to 1900-1950, with earlier barn to west.” The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Vernacular Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Saltbox Form: Square Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Siding - Other Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of McLaughlin Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
24	13343 MCLAUGHLIN RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “farmhouse with a synthetic exterior” and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Classical Revival Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Gable Form: L-Shape Plan: Side Hall Materials: Siding - Aluminum Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1870 and first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of McLaughlin Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	

25	12461 MCLAUGHLIN RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is an “intact late 19C brick farmhouse within treed domestic yard setting” and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Vernacular Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: Other Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Brick - Red Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The Town of Caledon Heritage Register notes that the property is late-19th Century. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of McLaughlin Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
26	12900 MCLAUGHLIN RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence may be a representative example of an Edwardian residence and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Edwardian Classical Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: Square Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Brick - Red Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1905 (1911 according to the Town of Caledon Heritage Register) and first appears on the 1909-1914 NTS Map. The property may be associated with the theme of early twentieth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of McLaughlin Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	




27	13707 HURONTARIO ST	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> Architectural Style: Vernacular Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Gable Form: Rectangular Plan: Side Hall Materials: Brick - Red, Brick - Polychrome Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1915 and first appears on the 1919 NTS Map.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Hurontario Street in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
28	13435 HURONTARIO ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Gothic Revival Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Gable Form: Other Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Brick - Red, Brick - Polychrome Verandah Type: Enclosed Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1885 and first appears on the 1909-1914 NTS Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Hurontario Street in the Town of Caledon.</p>	



					
29	13242 HURONTARIO ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “late Italianate style farmhouse with a red brick exterior” and may be representative of the Italianate style. The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Italianate Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: T-Shape Materials: Brick - Red Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1890 and first appears on the 1909-1914 NTS Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Hurontario Street in the Town of Caledon.</p>	



					
30	13144 HURONTARIO ST	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: Other Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1880 but a building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. It may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Hurontario Street in the Town of Caledon.</p>	




<p>31</p>	<p>12891 HURONTARIO ST</p>	<p>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</p>	<p>Farmscape</p>	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is an “Italianate style farmhouse with a red brick exterior” and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: Other Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Brick - Red Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1859 Tremaine Map, though this residence was constructed c. 1885. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Hurontario Street in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
<p>32</p>	<p>13961 HURONTARIO ST</p>	<p>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</p>	<p>Residence</p>	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> Architectural Style: Non-Descript Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Gable Form: Square Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Siding - Wood Verandah: Enclosed Porch Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1890 and is noted as part of the crossroad community of Victoria. The building may be associated with the theme of early settlement in Victoria.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Hurontario Street in the Town of Caledon and the character of the community of Victoria.</p>	



33	13739 HURONTARIO ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> Architectural Style: Vernacular Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Saltbox Form: L-Shape Plan: Side Hall Materials: Siding - Other Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> According to MPAC, the building on the property was constructed c. 1915 but according to the Heritage Register, it was constructed between 1850 and 1874.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Hurontario Street in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
34	12895 KENNEDY RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Church and Cemetery	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The structure is a “Small church, Gothic Revival with corbelled tower” and may be a representative example of a Gothic Revival Church. It may also exhibit characteristics of high craftsmanship. Architectural Style: Gothic Revival Storeys: 1 Storey Roof Type: Gable Form: Rectangular Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Brick - Red, Brick - Polychrome Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The church on the property was constructed c. 1875 and first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The church may be associated with the theme of religious history in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Kennedy Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	



35	12909 KENNEDY RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “ Gothic Revival style farmhouse with a cut stone exterior” and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Form: T-Shape Materials: Stone - Other, Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1885 and first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Kennedy Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	 
36	13030 KENNEDY RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> Architectural Style: Classical Revival Storeys: 1 Storey Roof Type: Gable Form: T-Shape Materials: Brick - Red, Brick - Polychrome Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> Though the construction date of the building on the property is unknown, the building first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u></p>	



				The property contributes to the rural character of Kennedy Road in the Town of Caledon.	
37	13306 KENNEDY RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence may be a representative example of a Gothic Revival farmhouse. Architectural Style: Gothic Revival Storeys: 1 Storey Roof Type: Gable Form: Rectangular Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Brick - Red, Brick - Polychrome Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though this residence was constructed c. 1895. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Kennedy Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
38	13305 KENNEDY RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: T-Shape Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property first appears on the 1859 Tremaine Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Kennedy Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	


39	13448 KENNEDY RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Roof Type: Hipped Form: L-Shape Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Kennedy Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
40	13678 KENNEDY RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “Late neoclassical style farmhouse with board and batten siding” and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: T-Shape Materials: Siding - Wood Board-and-Batten Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the residence on the property was constructed c. 1885. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Kennedy Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	




					
41	12505 HEART LAKE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Roof Type: Gable Form: L-Shape Materials: Brick - Red Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> Though its construction date is unknown, the building on the property first appears on the 1859 Tremaine Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Heart Lake Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	 



42	12506 HEART LAKE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “late Italianate style farmhouse with a red brick exterior” and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Vernacular Italianate Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: Other Materials: Brick - Red Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the residence was constructed c. 1896. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Heart Lake Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	 
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<p>43</p>	<p>12698 HEART LAKE RD</p>	<p>Identified During Desktop Review</p>	<p>Residence</p>	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: H-Shape Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1875 and first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Heart Lake Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
<p>44</p>	<p>12863 HEART LAKE RD</p>	<p>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</p>	<p>Farmscape</p>	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is an "Edwardian classical style farmhouse" and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Edwardian Classical Storeys: 2.5 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: L-Shape Plan: Side Hall Materials: Brick - Red Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the</p>	

				<p>residence was constructed c. 1895. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Heart Lake Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
45	12864 HEART LAKE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is an “Italianate-style home – 2 storey and hip roof” though it was not visible via Google Streetview. The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.</p> <p>Architectural Style: Italianate Roof Type: Hipped Form: T-Shape Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> Though its construction date is unknown, the building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Heart Lake Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	



46	13070 HEART LAKE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “high Victorian gothic style farmhouse with a red-and-buff brick exterior” and may be a representative example of a Gothic Revival residence. The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Gothic Revival Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: Rectangular Plan: Side Hall Materials: Brick - Red, Brick - Polychrome Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the residence was constructed c. 1885. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Heart Lake Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
47	12035 DIXIE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is an “Italianate style, red-and-buff brick farmhouse” and may be a representative example of this style. The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Italianate Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: L-Shape Materials: Brick - Red, Brick - Polychrome Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1859 Tremaine Map, though this residence was constructed c. 1885. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Dixie Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	




					
48	12434 DIXIE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Vernacular Storeys: 2.5 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: L-Shape Plan: Side Hall Materials: Concrete Block Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the residence was constructed c. 1919. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Dixie Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	 



<p>49</p>	<p>12489 DIXIE RD</p>	<p>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</p>	<p>Farmscape</p>	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Classical Revival Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: L-Shape Plan: Side Hall Materials: Brick - Red, Brick - Polychrome Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the residence was constructed c. 1885. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Dixie Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
<p>50</p>	<p>12496 DIXIE RD</p>	<p>Identified During Desktop Review</p>	<p>Church and Cemetery</p>	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The church may be a representative example of a Gothic Revival Church. It may also exhibit elements of high craftsmanship. Architectural Style: Gothic Revival Storeys: 1 Storey Roof Type: Gable Form: Rectangular Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Brick - Red, Stone - Other Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The Mayfield United Church was constructed in 1874 and first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. A church has been on the property since 1830. The church may be associated with the theme of the religious history of Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u></p>	




				The property contributes to the rural character of Dixie Road in the Town of Caledon.	
51	12862 DIXIE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence may be a representative example of a Gothic Revival residence. The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Gothic Revival Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: L-Shape Plan: Side Hall Materials: Brick - Red, Brick - Polychrome Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the residence was constructed c. 1885. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Dixie Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	 




52	12861 DIXIE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Italianate Storeys: 2.5 Storeys Roof Type: Other Form: Other Plan: Side Hall Materials: Brick - Red Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1876 and first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Dixie Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
53	13014 DIXIE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence may be a representative example of a Georgian residence. Architectural Style: Georgian Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: L-Shape Plan: Side Hall Materials: Siding - Aluminum Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1859 Tremaine Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1870. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Dixie Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	



54	13301 DIXIE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is an “edwardian classical style farmhouse with a red brick exterior” and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Edwardian Classical Storeys: 2.5 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped with front gable Form: Other Plan: Side Hall Materials: Brick - Red Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the residence was constructed c. 1900. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Dixie Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
55	13300 DIXIE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Form: L-Shape Plan: Side Hall Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1865 and first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Dixie Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	

56	13079 DIXIE RD	Part IV Designation	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> Architectural Style: Italianate Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: L-Shape Plan: Side Hall Materials: Brick - Red Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> According to the Town of Caledon’s Heritage Register, the residence is known as the Abram Armstrong House, and was constructed c. 1895.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Dixie Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
57	12282 BRAMALEA RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “1 1/2 storey neoclassical style home with centre entry and symmetrical placed windows” and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Vernacular Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Gable Form: T-Shape Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Siding - Aluminum Verandah Type: Front - All Across Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the residence was constructed c. 1915. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Bramalea Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	 



58	13278 BRAMALEA RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is an “Italianate style farmhouse with a buff brick exterior” and may be a representative example of this style. Architectural Style: Italianate Storeys: 2.5 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: L-Shape Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Brick - Buff Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the residence was constructed c. 1890. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Bramalea Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
59	4907 Old School Road	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Edwardian Classical Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Gable Form: Square Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Brick - Red Verandah Type: Front - All Across Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property first appears on the 1919 NTS Map. The property may be associated with the theme of early twentieth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Old School Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	



					
60	12245 TORBRAM RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “Neoclassical style farmhouse with a red-and-buff brick exterior” and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Classical Revival Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Gable Form: L-Shape Materials: Brick - Red, Brick - Polychrome Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1850 and first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Torbram Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	 



61	12729 TORBRAM RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “High Victorian Gothic style farmhouse with a red-and-buff brick exterior” and may be a representative example of this style. The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Gothic Revival Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: L-Shape Plan: Side Hall Materials: Brick - Red, Brick - Polychrome Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1859 Tremaine Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1885. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Torbram Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
62	13245 TORBRAM RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “Red-and-buff brick Neoclassical farmhouse” and may be a representative example of this style. The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Classical Revival Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: Other Materials: Brick - Red, Brick - Polychrome Verandah Type: Side Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the residence was constructed c. 1885. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Torbram Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	 


63	13523 TORBRAM RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “high Victorian gothic style farmhouse with a synthetic exterior” and may be a representative example of this style. The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.</p> <p>Architectural Style: Gothic Revival Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: L-Shape Plan: Side Hall Materials: Siding - Aluminum Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the residence was constructed c. 1900. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Torbram Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
64	13689 TORBRAM RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is an “Edwardian Classical style farmhouse with a red brick exterior” and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview.</p> <p>Storeys: 2.5 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: Square Materials: Brick - Red Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1859 Tremaine Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1913. The property may be</p>	




				<p>associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Torbram Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
65	12380 TORBRAM RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “Late Victorian Gothic style farmhouse with a red-and-buff brick exterior” though it was not visible via Google Streetview. Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: T-Shape Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building was constructed c. 1890 and first appears on the 1909-1914 NTS Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Torbram Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
66	12541 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “bungalow style farmhouse” and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Vernacular Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: L-Shape Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Siding - Other Verandah Type: Front - All Across Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> Though the residence’s construction date is unknown, a building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The</p>	



				<p>property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Airport Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
67	13441 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “Neoclassical style farmhouse with a red-and-buff brick exterior” and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1859 Tremaine Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1895. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Airport Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
68	13649 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “neoclassical style farmhouse with a board-and-batten exterior” and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: Other Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1859 Tremaine Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1880. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Airport Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	



69	13803 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Commercial	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “c.1850s timber frame dwelling, with 3 bay façade and gable roof.” Architectural Style: Non-Descript Storeys: 1 Storey Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: L-Shape Plan: Side Hall Materials: Timber, Siding - Aluminum Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> According to the Town of Caledon Heritage Register, the residence was constructed c.1850. The building first appears on the 1859 Tremaine Map. It may be associated with the development of the community of Sandhill.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Airport Road in the community of Sandhill and the Town of Caledon.</p>	
70	13940 AIRPORT RD	Found on Built Heritage Resource Inventory	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property may be a representative example of a rural property. Architectural Style: Classical Revival Storeys: 1 Storey Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: L-Shape Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Brick - Polychrome Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1859 Tremaine Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1885. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Airport Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	


71	12863 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “gothic style farmhouse, with a synthetic exterior, covering possibly log or farm construction” and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Non-Descript Storeys: 1 Storey Roof Type: Gable Form: Rectangular Plan: Side Hall Materials: Siding - Vinyl Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1875 and first appears on the 1909-1914 NTS Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Airport Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	 
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72	13256 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “Gothic Revival style farmhouse with a red-and-buff brick exterior” and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Vernacular Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: Other Plan: Side Hall Materials: Brick - Red Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1885 and first appears on the 1909-1914 NTS Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Airport Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
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73	13440 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Gothic Revival Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: Other Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Brick - Red, Brick - Polychrome Verandah Type: Front - All Across Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1867 and first appears on the 1909-1914 NTS Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Airport Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	 
74	13755 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “gothic style farmhouse, with a synthetic exterior” and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Roof Type: Gable and Hipped Form: Square Verandah Type: Wraparound Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1915. The property may be associated with the theme of early twentieth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p>	




				<p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Airport Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
75	12351 INNIS LAKE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “neoclassical style farmhouse with a synthetic exterior” and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Vernacular Storeys: 1 Storey Roof Type: Gable Form: L-Shape Materials: Siding - Vinyl Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1859 Tremaine Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1895. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Innis Lake Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	 




76	12445 INNIS LAKE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is an “edwardian classical style farmhouse with a red brick exterior” and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Roof Type: Hipped Form: Square Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the residence was constructed c. 1895. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Innis Lake Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
77	12551 INNIS LAKE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: L-Shape Plan: Side Hall Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the residence was constructed c. 1890. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Innis Lake Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	



78	12649 INNIS LAKE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “Neoclassical style farmhouse with a fieldstone/rubblestone exterior” but it was not visible via Google Streetview. Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: T-Shape Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> Though the construction date of the building is not known, the building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Innis Lake Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
79	12830 INNIS LAKE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “Neoclassical farmhouse with a red-and-buff-brick exterior” and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Classical Revival Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Gable Form: Rectangular Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Brick - Polychrome Verandah Type: Other Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the residence was constructed c. 1895. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Innis Lake Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	

<p>80</p>	<p>12939 INNIS LAKE RD</p>	<p>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</p>	<p>Residence</p>	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “gothic revival style farmhouse with a red-and-buff brick exterior” and may be a representative example of this style. Architectural Style: Gothic Revival Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Gable Form: Other Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Brick - Polychrome Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> Though the construction date of the building is not known, the building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Innis Lake Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
<p>81</p>	<p>13151 INNIS LAKE RD</p>	<p>Identified During Desktop Review</p>	<p>Farmscape</p>	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Roof Type: Gable Form: Rectangular Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the residence was constructed c. 1895. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Innis Lake Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	



82	13386 INNIS LAKE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Other	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> Architectural Style: Non-Descript Storeys: 1 Storey Roof Type: Saltbox Form: Rectangular Materials: Siding - Wood Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1900.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Innis Lake Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
83	12295 INNIS LAKE RD	Part IV Designation	Church and Cemetery	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> Architectural Style: Gothic Revival Storeys: 1 Storey Roof Type: Gable Form: Rectangular Materials: Brick - Red</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The Salem United Church was constructed c. 1862 on the property though a church is noted on this location on the 1859 Tremaine Map.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Innis Lake Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	



<p>84</p>	<p>12250 CENTREVILLE CREEK RD</p>	<p>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</p>	<p>Farmscape</p>	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is an “Edwardian classical farmhouse” and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Edwardian Classical Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Hipped Form: L-Shape Plan: Side Hall Materials: Siding - Vinyl Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, and though the residence was constructed c. 1902. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Centreville Creek Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	 
<p>85</p>	<p>12561 CENTREVILLE CREEK RD</p>	<p>Found on Built Heritage Resource Inventory</p>	<p>Barn</p>	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The barn is a vertical board structure with a gable roof constructed between 1875 and 1899. The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Gable Verandah Type: Across the front Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> Though the construction date for the buildings on the property is not known, a building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated</p>	



				<p>with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Centreville Creek Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
86	12453 THE GORE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence may be a representative example of a Georgian residence. Architectural Style: Georgian Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Gable Form: T-Shape Plan: Centre Hall Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the residence was constructed c. 1895. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of The Gore Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	 



<p>87</p>	<p>12494 THE GORE RD</p>	<p>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</p>	<p>Residence</p>	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is an “Edwardian Classical style farmhouse with a red brick exterior” but it was not visible via Google Streetview. Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Plan: L-shaped Form: Other Materials: Brick - Red Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the residence was constructed c. 1910. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of The Gore Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
<p>88</p>	<p>12879 THE GORE RD</p>	<p>Identified During Desktop Review</p>	<p>Farmscape</p>	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: Rectangular Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the residence was constructed c. 1895. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of The Gore Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	



89	13067 THE GORE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence may be a representative example of a Gothic Revival residence. The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Gothic Revival Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: Other Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Siding - Other Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1860 and first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of The Gore Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
90	13464 THE GORE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> Architectural Style: Vernacular Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: T-Shape Plan: Side Hall Materials: Brick - Red Verandah Type: Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the residence was constructed c. 1880. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p>	

				<p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of The Gore Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
91	13495 THE GORE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Vernacular Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: Rectangular Plan: Side Hall Materials: Siding - Vinyl Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> Though the construction of the buildings on the property is not known, a building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of The Gore Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	



92	13708 THE GORE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Roof Type: Hipped Form: Square Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the residence was constructed c. 1915. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of The Gore Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
93	13707 THE GORE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Roof Type: Gable Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1859 Tremaine Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1895. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of The Gore Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	




94	14275 THE GORE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence may be a representative example of an Italianate building. The building may also reflect a high degree of craftsmanship. The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Italianate Storeys: 2.5 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: T-Shape Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Brick - Polychrome, Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1859 Tremaine Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1875. The property is associated with the Newlove Family who were early settlers and prominent members of the Macville farming community. Also, the property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of The Gore Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
95	14258 THE GORE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property includes a "Frame Edwardian Classical farmhouse and large gambrel-roofed timber frame barn" and may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Edwardian Classical Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: L-Shape Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Siding - Vinyl Verandah Type: Front - All Across Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> According to the Town of Caledon Heritage Register, the building was constructed c.1900. The</p>	



				<p>property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of The Gore Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
96	14495 THE GORE RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “Queen Anne style farmhouse with a red brick exterior” and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Roof Type: Hipped Form: Rectangular Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1895. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of The Gore Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	




97	14695 THE GORE RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Roof Type: Cross-Gable Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1875 and first appears on the 1909-1914 NTS Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of The Gore Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
98	13963 THE GORE RD ¹³	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Former school	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> Storeys: 1 Storey Roof Type: Gable Form: Rectangular Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The property is the location of the Former SS No.5 Albion, "Macville School" which was built in 1872 and closed in 1963.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of The Gore Road in the Town of Caledon value.</p>	




¹³ The address provided on the Town of Caledon's Heritage Register is for 13957 The Gore Road, but that may be an entry error as that is the address for the neighbouring bungalow.



<p>99</p>	<p>12221 THE GORE RD</p>	<p>Identified During Desktop Review</p>	<p>Farmscape</p>	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Non-Descript Storeys: 1 Storey Roof Type: Cross-Hipped Form: Other Materials: Siding - Composite Wood Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of The Gore Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
<p>100</p>	<p>12650 HUMBER STATION RD</p>	<p>Identified During Desktop Review</p>	<p>Residence</p>	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence was not visible via Google Streetview Roof Type: Hipped Form: T-Shape Materials: Brick - red Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Humber Station Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	



<p>101</p>	<p>12880 HUMBER STATION RD</p>	<p>Identified During Desktop Review</p>	<p>Farmscape</p>	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview Roof Type: Hipped Form: Square Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Humber Station Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
<p>102</p>	<p>13068 HUMBER STATION RD</p>	<p>Identified During Desktop Review</p>	<p>Farmscape</p>	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Vernacular Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: T-Shape Plan: Centre Hall Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property first appears on the 1859 Tremaine Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Humber Station Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	 



103	13297 HUMBER STATION RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is an “Italianate-influenced dichromatic brick farmhouse” but was not visible via Google Streetview Architectural Style: Italianate Roof Type: Cross-Hipped Form: T-Shape Material: Dichromatic brick Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> According to the Town of Caledon’s Heritage Register, the building on the property was constructed c. 1880. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Humber Station Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
104	13344 HUMBER STATION RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Edwardian Classical Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: L-Shape Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Brick - Red, Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> Though the construction date of the residence on the property is not known, a building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Humber Station Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	



					
105	13866 HUMBER STATION RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview Roof Type: Hipped Form: Rectangular Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> Though the construction date of the residence on the property is not known, a building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Humber Station Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	 



<p>106</p>	<p>14436 HUMBER STATION RD</p>	<p>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</p>	<p>Farmscape</p>	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property includes a “large early 20th century red brick farmhouse in the Edwardian Classical style and gambrel-roofed barn.” The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview Architectural Style: Edwardian Classical Material: Brick - red Roof Type: Cross-Hipped Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the Town of Caledon’s Heritage Register notes that the residence was constructed in the early 20th century. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Humber Station Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	 
<p>107</p>	<p>1500 MAYFIELD RD</p>	<p>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</p>	<p>Church</p>	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The church is in the “Gothic Revival style [with] buttresses brick” and may be representative of this style. It may also exhibit high levels of craftsmanship. Architectural Style: Gothic Revival Storeys: 1 Storey Roof Type: Gable Form: Rectangular Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Brick - Red, Stone - Other Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The Home United Church was constructed in 1926 though the congregation had been meeting since</p>	

				<p>1829. The church may be associated with the religious history of Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Mayfield Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
108	4848 MAYFIELD RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> Architectural Style: Vernacular Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: Other Plan: Side Hall Materials: Brick - Other, Siding - Vinyl Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the building was constructed c. 1885. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Mayfield Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	



109	6340 MAYFIELD RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence may be a representative example of an Edwardian Classical residence. Architectural Style: Edwardian Classical Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: T-Shape Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Brick - Red, Stone - Other Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1859 Tremaine Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1910. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Mayfield Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
110	7072 MAYFIELD RD	Found on Built Heritage Resource Inventory	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> Architectural Style: Vernacular Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Gable Form: L-Shape Materials: Siding - Aluminum Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Mayfield Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	




111	7904 MAYFIELD RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Vernacular Storeys: 1 Storey Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: L-Shape Materials: Brick - Red Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> Though the construction date of the residence on the property is not known, the building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Mayfield Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
112	6600 MAYFIELD RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a "Neoclassical style farmhouse with a red-and-buff brick exterior" but was not visible via Google Streetview. Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: T-Shaped Plan Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1870. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Mayfield Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	



113	7660 MAYFIELD RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “2 storey brick 4-square, encompassing earlier structure within NW corner” but was not visible via Google Streetview Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: Square Materials: Brick - red Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> According to the Town of Caledon’s Heritage Register, the property is known as the O’Reilly Farmstead, which was constructed in 1906 and is associated with the O’Reilly family who were early settlers in Wildfield. The property may also be associated with the theme of early twentieth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Mayfield Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
114	3431 OLD SCHOOL RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “1 1/2-storey L-plan late Victorian style farmhouse with a synthetic exterior” and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Vernacular Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: Other Plan: Side Hall Materials: Siding - Vinyl, Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the residence was constructed c. 1900. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Old School Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	

					
115	4814 OLD SCHOOL RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is an “Edwardian Classical farmhouse with a red brick exterior.” Architectural Style: Edwardian Classical Storeys: 2.5 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: Rectangular Plan: Side Hall Materials: Brick - Red, Stone - Other Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the residence was constructed c. 1900. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Old School Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	

116	3538 OLD SCHOOL RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence was not visible via Google Streetview Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: Other Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property first appears on the 1859 Tremaine Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1885. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Old School Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
117	5069 OLD SCHOOL RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is an "Italianate style farmhouse with a red-and-buff brick exterior" and may be a representative example of this style. The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Vernacular Italianate Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: Other Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Brick - Polychrome Verandah Type: Front - All Across Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1895. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Old School Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	

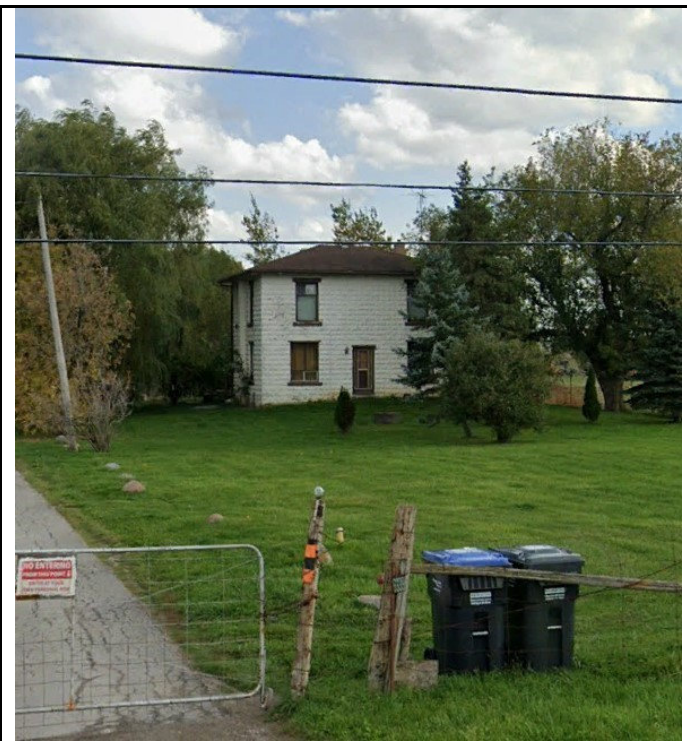
					
118	5400 OLD SCHOOL RD	Part IV Designation	Other	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> Row of Osage Orange trees</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The hedge was planted c. 1870. This hedge is the last remaining Osage Orange hedge in Peel Region.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The hedge contributes to the rural character of the surrounding area.</p>	



119	5962 OLD SCHOOL RD	Part IV Designation	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> Storeys: 1 Storey Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: T-Shape Plan: Centre Hall Materials/Design elements: Brick – Polychrome, flemish bond, quoins and decorative frieze Verandah Type: Front - All Across Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The residence is known as the Kennedy-Breen House. According to the Town of Caledon Heritage Register, the residence was constructed c. 1867 and first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Old School Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	  <p>(Town of Caledon Heritage Register)</p>
120	3427 KING ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “high Victorian gothic style farmhouse with a synthetic exterior” and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Gothic Revival Storeys: 1.5 storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: L-Shaped Plan Materials: Brick - red Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the residence was constructed c. 1885. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of King Street in the Town of Caledon.</p>	



					
121	7403 KING ST	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> Architectural Style: Classical Revival Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: L-Shape Materials: Brick - Red, Siding - Vinyl Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the residence was constructed c. 1915. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of King Street in the Town of Caledon.</p>	

122	7477 KING ST	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> Architectural Style: Italianate Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: Rectangular Plan: Side Hall Materials: Brick - Polychrome Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1876 and first appears on the 1909-1914 NTS Map. It is potentially the Macville Post Office according to the NTS Map.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the crossroads community of Macville and the rural character of King Street in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
123	7640 KING ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence may be a representative example of a Regency Cottage. Architectural Style: Regency Cottage Roof Type: Hipped Form: T-Shape Materials: Brick - Polychrome Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> According to the Town of Caledon's Heritage Register, the residence was built in the mid-late 19th century. The building first appears on the 1859 Tremaine Map. The property is associated with early inhabitant John McDougall and his descendants throughout the 19th century. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of King Street in the Town of Caledon.</p>	 <p>Photo from the Bolton Residential Expansion Study (2014)</p>


124	6339 KING ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is an “edwardian classical style farmhouse with a concrete block exterior” and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Edwardian Classical Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: L-Shape Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Stone - Other Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1895. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of King Street in the Town of Caledon.</p>
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125	7601 KING ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property includes a “Large early 20th century red brick farmhouse in the Edwardian Classical style and two barns, one having horizontal cladding.” The residence may be a representative example of an Edwardian residence. The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Edwardian Classical Storeys: 2.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Hipped Form: T-Shape Plan: Side Hall Materials: Brick - Red, Verandah Type: Wrap - Front and One Side Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1909. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of King Street in the Town of Caledon.</p>	 
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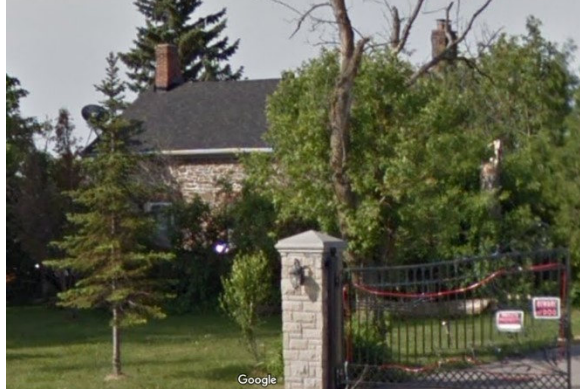

126	8 VICTORIA ST EAST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> Architectural Style: Gothic Revival Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: Other Materials: Siding - Aluminum, Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property was constructed c. 1885. It may be associated with the development of the community of Campbell's Cross.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Victoria Street East in the community of Campbell's Cross.</p>	
127	14291 HIGHWAY 50	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> Architectural Style: Gothic Revival Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: Rectangular Materials: Stucco Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> According to the Town of Caledon's Heritage Register, the residence was constructed c. 1870s. The building first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The house may be associated with James Rutherford and the property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Highway 50 in the Town of Caledon.</p>	 <p>Photo from the Bolton Residential Expansion Study (2014)</p>



<p>128</p>	<p>14684 HIGHWAY 50</p>	<p>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</p>	<p>Farmscape</p>	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence may be a representative example of an Edwardian Classical residence. The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Edwardian Classical Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: Other Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Brick - Red, Verandah Type: Front - All Across Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> According to the Town of Caledon's Heritage Register, the residence was constructed in 1928.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Highway 50 in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
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<p>129</p>	<p>14685 HIGHWAY 50</p>	<p>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</p>	<p>Farmscape</p>	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence may be a representative example of an Edwardian Classical residence. The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.</p> <p>Architectural Style: Edwardian Classical Storeys: 2.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Hipped Form: L-Shape Plan: Side Hall Materials: Brick - Red Verandah Type: Side Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building was constructed c. 1901. It may be associated with the theme of early twentieth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Highway 50 in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
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<p>130</p>	<p>14475 HIGHWAY 50</p>	<p>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</p>	<p>Farmscape</p>	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Vernacular Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: L-Shape Plan: Side Hall Materials/details: Brick – Buff, etched transom Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> According to the Town of Caledon’s Heritage Register, the residence on the property was constructed c. 1877 and first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property is associated with Henry Harper, a large landowner in the area and may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement of Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Highway 50 in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
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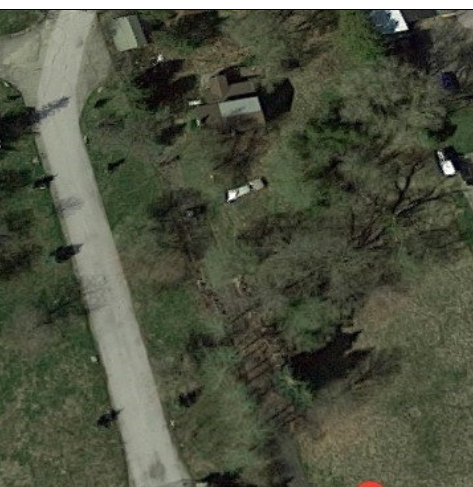
131	6824 HEALEY RD	Identified During Desktop Review	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> Architectural Style: Georgian Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: L-Shape Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Siding - Vinyl Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the residence was constructed c. 1915.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Healey Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
132	6859 HEALEY RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a "High Victorian Gothic style farmhouse with a red-and-buff brick exterior." Architectural Style: Gothic Revival Storeys: 1.5 Storey Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: L-Shape Plan: Side Hall Materials: Brick - Polychrome Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the residence was constructed c. 1915. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Healey Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	 



133	12620 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “neoclassical style farmhouse, with a fieldstone/rubblestone exterior” and may be a representative example of a neoclassical residence. Architectural Style: Neoclassical Storeys: 1.5 Storey Roof Type: Gable Form: Rectangle Materials: Brick – Painted white Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> Though the construction date of the residence is not known, a building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Airport Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
134	12542 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Classical Revival Storeys: 1.5 Storey Roof Type: Gable Form: L-Shape Plan: Side Hall Materials: Brick - Polychrome Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the residence was constructed c. 1885. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Airport Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	




135	13123 AIRPORT RD	Found on the Built Heritage Resource Inventory	Remnant Barn	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The structure is a vertical board barn with a gambrel roof. Additionally, the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence has the following features: Architectural Style: Vernacular Storeys: 2 Storey Roof Type: Hipped Form: Square Materials: Brick Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes The property has been identified for its complex of barn structures.</p> <p><u>Historical</u> Though the construction date of the residence is not known, a building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Airport Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
136	CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY	Cultural Heritage Landscape	Railway	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> From the CHL Inventory Report: <i>Extending northward from Mayfield Road through the former townships of Chinguacousy and Caledon, the former CVR passes through all manner of terrain and several of Caledon's physiographic regions. These include the flat farmlands of the Peel Plain, the South Slope, and the rugged Niagara Escarpment. Through its southern section the former CVR crosses the main branch of the Etobicoke Creek, encountering the Credit River valley and its tributaries at several junctures as it extends northward to the Town limits.</i></p> <p><u>Historical</u> From the CHL Inventory Report: <i>The CVR was established in February 1871. In 1873, survey work was completed with track laying begun in 1876. By 1877 the first branch of the line had opened from Parkdale (Toronto) to Milton. The track reached Brampton in December 1878, with the Forks of the Credit trestle bridge completed in September 1879. The line was open to Orangeville and to Elora in December 1879. The Branch from Streetsville to Orangeville was 35 miles.</i></p>	



				<p><i>With growing financial problems, the CVR was taken over by the Ontario & Quebec (O&Q) Railway, along with the Toronto, Grey and Bruce. The O&Q was taken over by the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) on January 4, 1884 on a perpetual lease arrangement. Duplication with the TG&B Railway line led to the decommissioning of a short section of the CVR from Melville Junction in Caledon Township to Orangeville. Under CPR ownership, the former CVR line was divided administratively into four components, with the Streetsville to Orangeville branch as part of the Owen Sound Subdivision. By 1996, with parts to the north decommissioned by CPR, the 35-mile section from Streetsville to Orangeville section fell under the ownership of the St. Lawrence & Hudson Railway.</i></p>	
137	13941 AIRPORT RD	Part IV Designation	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> This residence is recognized for its “architectural and historical value.”</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The construction date of the residence is c. 1850, and a building on the property first appears on the 1859 Tremaine Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the original character of the village of Sandhill in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
138	4 VICTORIA ST EAST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> Architectural Style: Neoclassical Storeys: 1.5 storeys Roof Type: Side gable Form: Rectangular Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The construction date of the residence is between 1850 and 1874 according to the Town of Caledon Heritage Register, and a building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property may contribute to the original character of the village of Campbell’s Cross in the Town of Caledon.</p>	



139	2939 OLD SCHOOL RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Former school	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The structure is the former S.S. #11 (Chinguacousy), and may be representative of a mid-19th century rural school.</p> <p>Roof Type: Front gable Form: Rectangular Materials: Dichromatic brickwork with stone quoins Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The construction date of this structure is 1866 according to the Town of Caledon Heritage Register. A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of education in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property may contribute to the rural character of Old School Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
140	3515 KING ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Church	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> Architectural Style: Gothic Roof Type: Gabled Form: Rectangular Materials: Red Brick Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The construction date of the church is c. 1899 according to the Town of Caledon Heritage Register, and a building on the property first appears on the 1909-1914 NTS Map. The property may be associated with the theme of religious history in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the original rural character of the village of Campbell's Cross in the Town of Caledon.</p>	



141	3465 KING ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> Architectural Style: late neoclassical Storeys: 2 storey Roof Type: gabled Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The construction date of the residence is c. 1875-1899 according to the Town of Caledon Heritage Register, and a building on the property may appear on the 1909-1914 NTS Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the original rural character of the village of Campbell's Cross in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
142	4 ANDREW ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> Storeys: 1.5 storey Roof Type: gabled Form: Rectangular Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The construction date of the residence is c. 1875-1890 according to the Town of Caledon Heritage Register, and a building on the property may appear on the 1909-1914 NTS Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the original rural character of the village of Campbell's Cross in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
143	13958 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> Architectural Style: Neoclassical style cottage, but not visible via Google Satellite. Roof Type: Gabled Form: Rectangular Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The construction date of the residence is c. 1850-1874 according to the Town of Caledon Heritage Register, and a building on the property may appear on the 1859 Tremaine Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u></p>	




				The property contributes to the original rural character of the village of Sandhill in the Town of Caledon.	
144	13949 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> Architectural Style: Neoclassical style frame construction cottage Storeys: 1.5 storey Roof Type: Gabled Form: Rectangular Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The construction date of the residence is c. 1850-1874 according to the Town of Caledon Heritage Register, and a building on the property may appear on the 1859 Tremaine Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the original rural character of the village of Sandhill in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
145	13889 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Church	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> This church is a "Red Picturesque Gothic style [church] with house contrasting yellow brick patterning."</p> <p>Architectural Style: Gothic Roof Type: Front gabled Form: Rectangular Materials: Red brick Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The construction date of this church is 1900 according to the Town of Caledon Heritage Register, and the building first appears on the 1909-1914 NTS Map. The property may be associated with the theme of religious history in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the original rural character of the village of Sandhill in the Town of Caledon.</p>	



146	13899 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Community Hall	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> Storeys: 1 storey Roof Type: Front gabled Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The construction date of this community hall is between 1875 and 1899 according to the Town of Caledon Heritage Register, and the building first appears on the 1909-1914 NTS Map. The property may be associated with the theme of early twentieth century community development in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the original rural character of the village of Sandhill in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
147	13986 HURONTARIO ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> This residence is an "Ontario cottage style home with additions and synthetic siding."</p> <p>Architectural Style: Ontario cottage Storeys: 1 storey Roof Type: Hipped Form: Square Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The construction date of the residence is c. 1850-1874 according to the Town of Caledon Heritage Register, and a building on the property may appear on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the original rural character of the village of Victoria in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
148	3029 KING ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> This residence is an "Ontario cottage style cottage with synthetic siding."</p> <p>Architectural Style: Ontario cottage Storeys: 1 storey Form: Square Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The construction date of the residence is c. 1900-1924 according to the Town of Caledon Heritage</p>	

				<p>Register, and a building on the property may appear on the 1909-1914 NTS map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the original rural character of the village of Victoria in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
149	5894 OLD SCHOOL RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Former school	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> This structure is a "Late Victorian Gothic schoolhouse."</p> <p>Storeys: 2 storeys Materials: Brick Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The construction date of this school is between 1875 and 1899 according to the Town of Caledon Heritage Register, and the first school building on the property appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of education in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the original rural character of Old School Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
150	17 ANDREW ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Former church	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> This structure was built "as a church with gable roof and larger windows - while altered over time with rear and front additions, the building retains its original shape."</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The construction date of this church is 1851 according to the Town of Caledon Heritage Register, and the building first appears on the 1859 Tremaine Map. The property may be associated with the theme of religious history in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the original rural character of the village of Campbell's Cross in the Town of Caledon.</p>	

151	13726 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “neoclassical style farmhouse with a board-and-batten exterior” though it was not visible via Google Streetview.</p> <p>Architectural Style: Neoclassical Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: L-Shaped Plan</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The residence was constructed between 1850 and 1874 according to the Town of Caledon Heritage Register, and a building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property no longer appears to have any contextual value in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
152	12722 BRAMALEA RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “neoclassical style farmhouse with a fieldstone/rubblestone exterior” though it was not visible via Google Streetview. The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.</p> <p>Architectural Style: Neoclassical Roof Type: Cross-Gable</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The residence was constructed between 1850 and 1874 according to the Town of Caledon Heritage Register. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Bramalea Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	

153	12101 CREDITVIEW RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Farmscape	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a “high Victorian gothic style farmhouse with a red-and-buff brick exterior” though it was not visible via Google Streetview. The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.</p> <p>Architectural Style: Gothic Revival Materials: Brick - red Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas, though the residence was constructed between 1875 and 1899 according to the Town of Caledon Heritage Register. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Creditview Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
154	4428 OLD SCHOOL RD	Found on Built Heritage Resource Inventory	Farm buildings	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property includes a vertical board gambrel-roof barn.</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The barn dates to the 1875-1899 period according to the Town of Caledon Built Heritage Resource Inventory and first appears on the 1909-1914 NTS Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The barn and property contribute to the rural character of Old School Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	

155	13648 HURONTARIO ST	Found on Built Heritage Resource Inventory	Farm buildings	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property includes a small vernacular farmhouse, a horizontal board gambrel-roof barn with stone foundations, and other outbuildings.</p> <p><u>Historical</u> The residence first appears on the 1877 Historical and though it is unclear when the farm buildings first appear. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The barn and property contribute to the rural character of Hurontario Street and the former Village of Victoria in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
156	7171 HEALEY RD	Found on Built Heritage Resource Inventory	Farm buildings	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The property includes a vertical board gambrel-roof barn.</p> <p><u>Historical</u> A residence first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas and a barn first appears on the 1909-1914 NTS Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The barns and property contribute to the rural character of 7171 Healey Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
157	12801 BRAMALEA RD	Found on Built Heritage Resource Inventory	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> The residence is a two storey log home.</p> <p>Storeys: 2 storeys Roof Type: Side-Gable Form: Rectangular Materials: Log Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> According to the Town of Caledon's Built Heritage Resource Inventory, it is not known if this log home is old or recently built, and if it has been moved to the site. No structure appears at this location of the property until after 1994.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Bramalea Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	

158	12052 THE GORE RD	Listed in Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> Architectural Style: Italianate Storeys: 2 storeys Materials: Brick - red Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> According to the Town of Caledon's Heritage Register, this home was built c. 1880s.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of The Gore Road and the former village of Wildfield in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
159	14045 AIRPORT RD	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> Architectural Style: Gothic Revival Storeys: 1.5 storeys Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</p> <p><u>Historical</u> According to the Town of Caledon's Heritage Register, this home was built c. 1850-1874.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of Airport Road in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
160	3646 KING ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u> This residence is a "neoclassical style house with single storey additions to either side which have hip roofs with a belfry-type roof peak."</p> <p>Architectural Style: Neoclassical Storeys: 1 storey Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u> According to the Town of Caledon's Heritage Register, this home was built c. 1850-1874.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u> The property contributes to the rural character of King Street in the former village of Campbell's Cross in the Town of Caledon.</p>	

161	5964 KING ST	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	Residence	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u></p> <p>Architectural Style: Neoclassical Storeys: 1.5 storeys Material: Log Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u></p> <p>According to the Town of Caledon’s Heritage Register, this home was built as a log house c. pre-1859.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u></p> <p>The property contributes to the rural character of King Street in the former village of Sandhill in the Town of Caledon.</p>	
162	6060 KING ST	Part IV Designation	Church	<p><u>Design/Physical Description</u></p> <p>This church is recognized for its “Architectural and historical value.”</p> <p>Architectural Style: Gothic Roof Type: Front gabled Form: Rectangular Materials: Red brick Barn/Outbuildings?: No</p> <p><u>Historical</u></p> <p>The construction date of the former St. Mark’s Anglican Church is c. 1871 according to the Town of Caledon Heritage Register, and the building first appears on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of religious history in Caledon.</p> <p><u>Contextual</u></p> <p>The property contributes to the original rural character of the village of Sandhill in the Town of Caledon.</p>	