SABE STUDY
CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT
EXISTING CONDITIONS REPORT

REGION OF PEEL, ONTARIO

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ASI File 19CH-168

April 2020 (Updated May 2020)
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 140 identified or potential cultural heritage resources located within the Peel Region SABE study area. These include four properties designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, twenty-three properties listed on the Town of Caledon’s Heritage Register, 112 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. In addition to the existing and potential cultural heritage resources above, the report has identified existing and potential cultural heritage resources associated with the historic communities of Tullamore, Wildfield, Sandhill, Campbell’s Cross and Victoria.
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. 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 conserve cultural heritage resources and provide landowners and developers with a greater understanding of the status of their property with regards to 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 Castlederg Side Road. Additional small sections of the study area are located along Highway 50 and Mount Hope Road. Preliminary forecasts assume that the SABE will need to accommodate additional population of 51,500 and additional employment of 20,400 by 2041. The size of the FSA is approximately 8,000 hectares, about six times larger than the total estimated land need required to accommodate these forecasts. It is anticipated that the FSA is large enough to accommodate changes to the Growth Plan population and employment forecasts and/or time horizon arising from the Provincial review of Schedule 3. Any revisions to the technical studies arising from changes to Schedule 3 or the Growth Plan time horizon are expected to be achievable within the SABE study timeline.

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.
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 (1990). The Planning Act (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 1990) and related Provincial Policy Statement (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2014) 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 (1990) provides an extensive listing of potential concerns and interest. 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.

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.” (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2014).

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.”
(Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2014)

Adjacent lands are defined as those lands contiguous to a protected heritage property or as
otherwise defined in the municipal official plan. (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing
2014)

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. 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” (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2014).

In addition to the Planning Act (1990) and Provincial Policy Statement (2020), the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (Government of Ontario 2019) 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 polices 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.

3.3.3.1.6 Appropriate Mitigation
Where a Cultural Heritage Survey, Cultural Heritage Planning Statement or Cultural Heritage Impact Statement has identified a development property as having archaeological potential, no pre-approval site grading, servicing or other soil disturbance shall take place prior to the Town and/or appropriate Provincial Ministry confirming that all archaeological resource concerns have met licencing and resource conservation requirements.

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.

3.3.3.6.2 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 2041 (Region of Peel 2019). The SABE will follow the policy requirements of the Provincial Growth Plan (Government of Ontario 2019), Provincial Greenbelt Plan (Government of Ontario 2017), other Provincial Plans, the Region of Peel Regional Official Plan (208 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) (Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 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 Caledon Township and includes rural areas near Mayfield,
Tullamore, Wildfield, Bolton, Sandhill, Campbell’s Cross, Victoria, Alloa, Columbia, Edmonton, Glasgow and Macville.

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

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

Instructions were issued for the first survey of Caledon on May 15, 1819. The work appears to have been completed by Samuel Ryckman (PLS) before October of that same year when the first patent plans were produced. The first settlers, primarily from Scotland and Ireland, arrived in the township in 1819-20 to take up their lands (Heyes 1961:105; Armstrong 1985:142; Winearls 1991:473-474).

The first township meeting of the inhabitants of Caledon 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 separate township meeting. The first township meeting, where officials such as path masters and fence viewers were elected, was held in conjunction with neighbouring Albion Township.
The first “census” and assessment records show that the population of Caledon numbered 100 inhabitants in 1821. There is no record of how much land had been cleared by that time (Pope 1877:59; Trimble 1975:129; Crichton 1977).

The population of Caledon continued to increase, and by 1837 the township contained 1,488 inhabitants and by 1841 it had risen slightly to 1,511. That number more than doubled within one decade, and the 1851-52 census returns showed a population of 3,707. This increased yet again to 4,588 in 1861, and by 1871 this number had increased slightly to 4,785 (Walton 1837:62; Pope 1877:59).

By 1842, there were 43,661 acres (17,669 ha) of land had been taken up in Caledon. Less than one quarter of that total, or 9,307 acres (3,766 ha), was under cultivation and assessed at £25,587. The topography of the northern part of the township was described as being “hilly and broken” and timbered with pine, whereas the better land and farms were situated in the southern part of Caledon. This portion of the township primarily contained hardwood. The township then contained one saw mill and three grist mills. By 1851, this number had increased to two saw mills and three grist mills. The principal crops grown in the township included wheat, oats, peas and potatoes. Additional farm produce included maple sugar, butter and wool (Smith 1846:27; Smith 1851:280).

In 1851, an eyewitness noted that Caledon was a township “as beyond the verge of civilization or habitable country.” It was settled by “a rough and hardy set” who had retained their “old backwoods, divil-me-care manners.” When these people came to town to transact their business, it was necessary to give themselves airs, to show their independence. Nothing pleases them; nothing is as good as they get in Caledon! There are no potatoes on the table; they can get potatoes for supper in Caledon. They do not like bread; they get hot cakes for supper in Caledon. The beef is not as good as they get in Caledon. The tea is not as sweet, the sugar as sweet, nor is the mustard, (even when it brings tears into their eyes) as strong as they can get in Caledon! And should anyone at table possessing a little more sense of propriety, attempt good naturedly to check their grumbling, they will probably become sulky, and exclaim loudly that they can talk as much as they like in Caledon. Caledon, being in their opinion, the ne plus ultra of everything that is desirable or worthy of admiration, and they themselves the “pink of perfection.”

It was thought that this attitude was brought about due to their isolation, but this resulted in many of these settlers greatly improving their farms. It was then hoped that the proposed plank road from Brampton across the township would not only improve the economy of the township, but also the outlook and attitude of its inhabitants (Smith 1851:279-280; Pope 1877:64).

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, farms that had produced cereal crops such as wheat began to diversify and a gradual shift began towards mixed farming. A variety of root and vegetable crops were grown, in addition to profitable dairy and cattle farming, as well as the raising of poultry and pigs and other livestock. During the latter half of the twentieth century, many farmers found that it was difficult to remain competitive with cheaper produce being brought to markets from growers outside of the province. As a result, many of the farms became “hobby farms,” while others were converted to specialized uses such as horse farms and riding clubs.
Caledon made up for its agricultural deficiencies by the fact that it contained the Credit River. This watershed was recognized for its great hydraulic potential during the first half of the nineteenth century. It is estimated that there were more than forty mills and other factories (textiles, tanneries, distilleries, hydro generating stations, etc.) located along the Credit. These grist and saw mills were of great benefit to the early settlers and the development of the various towns and villages which sprang up along the length of the river. Unfortunately, the mills had an adverse effect upon the watershed by slowing the flow of the water in the Credit. This hindered fish spawning, and the waste by-products (such as saw dust) which were released into the stream had a further negative impact upon the natural eco-system.

From time to time the dams which created the mill ponds gave way, with catastrophic damage to nearby buildings and occasional loss of life. A particularly good example of this was the torrent of water that was released when the mill dam was breached at Alton in 1889 (Beaumont 1974).

Other important industries which sprang up in Caledon Township during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries included stone quarry operations, lime kilns, and brick making operations. These industries took advantage of the outcroppings of dolostone (useful for building materials and for the manufacture of lime), Credit Valley sandstone (for decorative building materials), and clay and shale deposits (brick making). The sandstone from the quarries supplied building materials for some of the most important and recognizable buildings in Ontario, such as the Provincial Legislature at Queen’s Park. Unfortunately, the supply of stone from these quarries was soon exhausted, and they ceased operations during the early twentieth century. The lime kilns were shut down at around the same time, although some of the brick making facilities near Cheltenham and at Terra Cotta remained operational until well into the twentieth century.

### 3.3.2 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).

### 3.3.3 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 (Hurontario, 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).

3.3.4 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).

3.3.5 Bolton

This town situated upon the Humber River was originally named “Bolton Mills.” It was first settled around 1819 by James Bolton and his family, who emigrated from Norfolk, England. The growth of the village commenced after 1824, when James and George Bolton erected the first grist mill in the area on Lot 9 Concession 7. A store and distillery were built here by the Boltons during the early 1840s, followed by the first school which was opened in 1842 and a Congregationalist Church in 1843. 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).

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.”

Bolton was elevated to the status of an independent town 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, Pearcy’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 T G &B grounds 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 1851:32; Smith 1851:281-282; Prosser 1854; Lovell 1857:63; Tremaine 1859; Crossby 1873:38-39; Pope 1877:18, 56-57, 64; Heyes 1961:59-61, 236-255, 303-348; Rayburn 1997:37; Scott 1997:29).

3.3.6 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), an Orange Hall, and two brick schools. The population numbered approximately 200 inhabitants (Smith 1851:281; Lovell 1857:643; Tremaine 1859; Crossby 1873:307; Pope 1877:65; Heyes 1961:280-282).
3.3.7 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).

3.3.8 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).

3.3.9 Alloa

Part of this village extended outside of the study area boundaries into part Lot 17 in Concessions 3 and 4 West. 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 old Home Church Cemetery is located across the street on the south side of Mayfield Road, on part Lot 15 Concession 4 in Chinguacousy. The tombstones have been set flat into concrete, and arranged in two rows. The oldest marked burials are those of James Sydney Coventry (December 1833, aged 1), Betsy Bell (1834, aged 10) and Hugh Skinner (1835, aged 69). The Alloa 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).
3.3.10 **Colombia**

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).

3.3.11 **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 number 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).

3.3.12 **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).

3.3.13 **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 County of Peel, historic township of Caledon.

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 10 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. The boundary of the study area follows along the border between Peel and Chingacousy to the southeast. Illustrated in the 1859 Tremaine’s map, the study area passes through the historical settlements of Silco and Caldwell, which were later amalgamated. 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 Gray and Bruce Railway. The previously illustrated settlements of Silco and Caldwell have since disbanded. The landscapes 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 12). 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), and its Teeswater Branch (West of Victoria). There are few non-residential/agricultural buildings noted in the
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 13) 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 14) 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.

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:
  - Alloa 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 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:
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 Creditville Creek Road in 2011. To account for these gaps, the desktop review was supplemented by a 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.

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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 discussed in Table 1 and Table 2 and mapped in Appendix B of this report.

The study area (Figure 2) 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 Castlederg Side Road. The study area consists of rural residences, with active agricultural fields causing many farmhouses to be set back from the roads (Figure 3 to Figure 9). The agricultural fields to the northeast have cleared the previous rural settlements, illustrating the growing development to the northwest of Humber Station Road and southeast of Mayfield Road.

![Figure 2: Location of the study area of the Peel Region SABE study area (Google 2019)](image-url)
Figure 3: Intersection of Airport Road and Old School Road (Google)

Figure 4: Airport Road, south of Sandhill (Google)
Figure 5: Crossroads community of Macville (Google)

Figure 6: Intersection of Old School Road and Heart Lake Road (Google)
Figure 7: McLaughlin Road near the Brampton Airfield (Google)

Figure 8: Kennedy Road, south of Campbell's Cross (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 139 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.

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

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

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<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>5069 OLD SCHOOL RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>5400 OLD SCHOOL RD</td>
<td>Part IV Designation</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>5962 OLD SCHOOL RD</td>
<td>Part IV Designation</td>
<td>Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>3427 KING ST</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>7403 KING ST</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>7477 KING ST</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>7640 KING ST</td>
<td>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</td>
<td>Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>6339 KING ST</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>7601 KING ST</td>
<td>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>8 VICTORIA ST</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>14291 HIGHWAY 50</td>
<td>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</td>
<td>Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>14684 HIGHWAY 50</td>
<td>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>14685 HIGHWAY 50</td>
<td>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>14475 HIGHWAY 50</td>
<td>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>14328 HIGHWAY 50</td>
<td>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</td>
<td>Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>6824 HEALEY RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>6859 HEALEY RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2: Summary of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHR#</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Recognition</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>12620 AIRPORT RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>12542 AIRPORT RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>13123 AIRPORT RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>600 Glasgow Road</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Credit Valley Railway</td>
<td>Cultural Heritage Landscape</td>
<td>Railway</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. The community’s rural character has been largely maintained though large storage properties have been developed to the north of the intersection. The last vestige of the original community is situated at 6340 Mayfield Road, which was identified during the desktop review as CHR111, as a portion of the property extends outside of Tullamore’s boundaries.

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 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. 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 most 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 (CHR69)
- 13941 Airport Road
- 13949 Airport Road
• 14045 Airport Road  
• 5964 King Street  
• 6060 King Street – Former St. Mark’s Anglican Church  

Furthermore, the following property has been identified as a potential cultural heritage resource as part of the desktop review:  
• 5968 King Street  

4.3.4 **Campbell’s Cross**  
The community of Campbell’s Cross is located at the intersection of Kennedy Road and Peel Regional Road 9. 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:  
• 3515 King Street – Trinity Anglican Church  
• 4 Andrew Street  

In addition, the following property has been identified as a potential cultural heritage resource as part of the desktop review:  
• 4 Victoria Street  

4.3.5 **Victoria**  
The community of Victoria is located at the intersection of Hurontario Street and Peel Regional Road 9. The area is dominated today by a number of large commercial and industrial properties. The area has no properties on the Town of Caledon’s Municipal Heritage Register though one properties has been identified as a potential cultural heritage resource as part of the desktop review:  
• 13961 Hurontario Street  

5.0 **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**  
The background research, data collection, and desktop field review conducted for the study area determined that there are 140 identified or potential cultural heritage resources located within the Peel Region SABE study area. These include:  

• 140 existing or potential cultural heritage resources including:  
  o 27 existing cultural heritage resources on the Town of Caledon’s Municipal Heritage Register  
    ▪ Four properties designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act  
    ▪ 23 properties Listed on the Town of Caledon’s Heritage Register  
  o 112 potential cultural heritage resources identified via historical mapping analysis and desktop survey.  
  o One feature identified as a Cultural Heritage Landscape (Credit River Valley Railway)
In addition to the existing and potential cultural heritage resources above, the report has identified existing and potential cultural heritage resources associated with the historic communities of Tullamore, Wildfield, Sandhill, Campbell’s Cross and Victoria.

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, 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 SABE than any other. Furthermore, properties identified in this report as potential cultural heritage resources will require further evaluation and it may be determined that some of these properties do not meet the criteria for listing or designation. Once evaluated, given the size of many of these properties, substantial parcels of land may be considered free of cultural heritage resources and would not require further heritage-related work. Otherwise, properties within the chosen Settlement Area Boundary that are determined to contain cultural heritage value may still be developed, but will require following existing municipal policies regarding heritage conservation as outlined below.

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 provincial and municipal policies contained within the Region of Peel and the Town of Caledon’s Official Plans\(^8\). 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

\(^8\) 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.
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 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 existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the area. Common mitigation protocols may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 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;
- Documentation and salvage including the relocation of a structure or (as a last resort) the salvaging 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;
Preparation of cultural heritage impact assessments for all developments affecting a cultural heritage resource;
Preparation of conservation, restoration and adaptive reuse plans as necessary;
Heritage Designation, Heritage Conservation Easement; and
Preparation of security plan and/or letter of credit to help ensure security and protection of heritage resources.

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. 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 conserve cultural heritage resources and provide landowners and developers with a greater understanding of the status of their property with regards to 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.
6.0 REFERENCES

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Walton, George

Winearls, J.
APPENDIX A: Historical Maps
Figure 10: 1859 Tremaine Map of Peel County (Tremaine 1859)
Figure 11: 1877 Illustrated County Atlas of Peel County (Walker & Miles 1877)
Figure 12: 1919 NTS Map (Department of Militia and Defence 1919)
Figure 13: 1954 aerial photograph (University of Toronto 1954)
Figure 14: 1994 NTS Map
APPENDIX B: Peel Region SABE Study Area Mapping of Existing and Potential Cultural Heritage Resources
Figure 15: Map of Existing and Potential Cultural Heritage Resources (ASI 2020)
Figure 16: Map of Existing and Potential Cultural Heritage Resources (ASI 2020)
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHR</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Heritage Status</th>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12300 MISSISSAUGA RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td><strong>Design/Physical Description</strong>&lt;br&gt;The residence may be a representative example of a Gothic Revival building and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.&lt;br&gt;<strong>Architectural Style:</strong> Gothic Revival&lt;br&gt;<strong>Storeys:</strong> 1.5 Storeys&lt;br&gt;<strong>Roof Type:</strong> Cross-Gable&lt;br&gt;<strong>Form:</strong> L-Shape&lt;br&gt;<strong>Plan:</strong> Side Hall&lt;br&gt;<strong>Materials:</strong> Brick - Red&lt;br&gt;<strong>Verandah Type:</strong> Front - Across Portion&lt;br&gt;<strong>Barn/Outbuildings?:</strong> Yes&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Historical Description</strong>&lt;br&gt;The residence on the property was constructed c. 1885. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Contextual Description</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the rural character of Mississauga Rd. in the Town of Caledon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

* Unless stated otherwise, dates of construction derive from Municipal Property Assessment Corporation 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.
## Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHR</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Heritage Status</th>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2   | 12466 MISSISSAUGA RD | Identified During Desktop Review   | Farmscape     | **Design/Physical Description**  
The residence may be a representative example of a Gothic Revival building 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: Rectangular  
Plan: Centre Hall  
Materials: Brick - Red  
Verandah Type: Front - All Across  
Barn/Outbuildings? Yes  
**Historical**  
The residence on the property was constructed c. 1860 and first appears on the 1877 Illustrated County Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon  
**Contextual**  
The property contributes to the rural character of Mississauga Rd in the Town of Caledon. |
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHR</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Heritage Status</th>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 3   | 12679 MISSISSAUGA RD | Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape    | **Design/Physical Description**  
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: Side Hall  
Materials: Siding – Other  
Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion  
Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes  

**Historical**  
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  

**Contextual**  
The property contributes to the rural character of Mississauga Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![Photograph 1](image1.jpg) ![Photograph 2](image2.jpg) |
Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHR</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Heritage Status</th>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 4   | 12441 MISSISSAUGA RD | Identified During Desktop Review      | Farmscape    | Design/Physical Description
The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.
The residence was not visible via Google Streetview.
Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes
Historical
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
Contextual
The property contributes to the rural character of Mississauga Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![Photograph of the property](image_url) |
Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHR</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Heritage Status</th>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>12317 HERITAGE RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>The property may be a representative example of 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 Historical The building on the property was constructed c. 1875 and first appears on the 1877 Illustrated County Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. Contextual The property contributes to the rural character of Heritage Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td>image1 image2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHR</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Heritage Status</th>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 6   | 12017 CREDITVIEW RD | Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape | Design/Physical Description  
The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.  
The residence was not visible via Google Streetview.  
Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes  
Historical  
The building on the property was constructed c.1885 and first appears on the 1877 Illustrated County Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.  
Contextual  
The property contributes to the rural character of Creditview Rd. in the Town of Caledon. | ![Photograph](image1.jpg) |
| 7   | 12240 CREDITVIEW RD | Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape | Design/Physical Description  
The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.  
The residence was not visible via Google Streetview.  
Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes  
Historical  
The building on the property was constructed c. 1900 and first appears on the 1890-1914 NTS Map, though a building is noted in this location as early as the 1877 Illustrated County Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.  
Contextual  
The property contributes to the rural character of Creditview Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![Photograph](image2.jpg) |
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHR</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Heritage Status</th>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>12458 CREDITVIEW RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Roof Type: Cross-Hipped Form: L-Shape Plan: Side Hall Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes Historical The building 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 County Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. Contextual The property contributes to the rural character of Creditview Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>12455 CREDITVIEW RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: L-Shape Plan: Centre Hall Barn/Outbuildings?: No Historical The building was constructed c. 1897 though a building first appears on the property on the 1877 Illustrated County Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. Contextual The property contributes to the rural character of Creditview Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHR</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Heritage Status</td>
<td>Resource Type</td>
<td>Description/Comments</td>
<td>Photograph(s)</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 10  | 12700 CREDITVIEW RD | Identified  | Farmscape   | Design/Physical Description  
The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.  
The residence was not visible via Google Streetview.  
Roof Type: Gable  
Form: Square  
Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes  

Historical  
The building on the property was constructed c. 1860 and first appears on the 1877 Illustrated County Atlas. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon  

Contextual  
The property contributes to the rural character of Creditview Rd in the Town of Caledon.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | ![Image](image1.jpg) |
| 11  | 12697 CREDITVIEW RD | Identified  | Residence    | Design/Physical Description  
The residence was not visible via Google Streetview.  
Form: L-Shape  
Plan: Side Hall  
Barn/Outbuildings?: No  

Historical  
A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. 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.  

Contextual  
The property contributes to the rural character of Creditview Rd in the Town of Caledon.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | ![Image](image2.jpg) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHR</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Heritage Status</th>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>12306 CHINGUACOUSY RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Vernacular Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: L-Shape Plan: Side Hall Materials: Siding · Vinyl Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Historical</strong> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though this residence was constructed c. 1915. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>Contextual</strong> The property contributes to the rural character of Chinguacousy Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>12259 CHINGUACOUSY RD</td>
<td>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Other Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Gable Form: L-Shape Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Log Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</td>
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<td></td>
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<td><strong>Historical</strong> 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.</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Contextual</strong> The property contributes to the rural character of Chinguacousy Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CHR</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Heritage Status</td>
<td>Resource Type</td>
<td>Description/Comments</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 14  | 12472 CHINGUACOUSY RD | Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape    | **Design/Physical Description**<br>The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Gothic Revival<br>Storeys: 1.5 Storeys<br>Roof Type: Cross-Gable<br>Form: L-Shape<br>Plan: Side Hall<br>Materials: Siding - Vinyl<br>Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes  

**Historical**<br>The building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. Though its construction date is unknown, the property may contribute to the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.  

**Contextual**<br>The property contributes to the rural character of Chinguacousy Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![ Photograph(s) ](google Earth) |
| 15  | 12540 CHINGUACOUSY RD | Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape    | **Design/Physical Description**<br>The residence may be a representative example of a Gothic Revival residence and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Gothic Revival<br>Storeys: 1.5 Storeys<br>Roof Type: Cross-Gable<br>Form: Rectangular<br>Plan: Centre Hall<br>Materials: Siding - Aluminum<br>Verandah Type: Wrap - Front and One Side<br>Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes  

**Historical**<br>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  

**Contextual**<br>The property contributes to the rural character of Chinguacousy Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![ Photograph(s) ](google Earth) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHR</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Heritage Status</th>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>12710 CHINGUACOUSY RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description:&lt;br&gt;The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. &lt;br&gt;Architectural Style: Edwardian&lt;br&gt;Storeys: 2.5 Storeys&lt;br&gt;Roof Type: Hipped&lt;br&gt;Form: Rectangular&lt;br&gt;Plan: Centre Hall&lt;br&gt;Materials: Brick - Red&lt;br&gt;Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;Historical&lt;br&gt;A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, 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&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;Contextual&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the rural character of Chinguacousy Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Photo" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>12846 CHINGUACOUSY RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description:&lt;br&gt;The residence may be a representative example of an Italianate residence, and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.&lt;br&gt;Architectural Style: Italianate&lt;br&gt;Storeys: 2.5 Storeys&lt;br&gt;Roof Type: Cross-Gable&lt;br&gt;Form: Other&lt;br&gt;Plan: Side Hall&lt;br&gt;Materials: Brick - Buff, Brick - Polychrome&lt;br&gt;Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion&lt;br&gt;Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;Historical&lt;br&gt;The building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. Though its construction date is unknown, it may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;Contextual&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the rural character of Chinguacousy Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Photo" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHR</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Heritage Status</td>
<td>Resource Type</td>
<td>Description/Comments</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>12016 CHINGUACOUSY RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description&lt;br&gt;Architectural Style: Vernacular&lt;br&gt;Storeys: 1.5 Storeys&lt;br&gt;Roof Type: Saltbox&lt;br&gt;Form: L-Shape&lt;br&gt;Plan: Side Hall&lt;br&gt;Materials: Siding - Aluminum&lt;br&gt;Barn/Outbuildings?: No&lt;br&gt;Historical&lt;br&gt;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&lt;br&gt;Contextual&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the rural character of Chinguacousy Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Photograph" /> <img src="image2" alt="Photograph" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHR</th>
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<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 19  | 12669 CHINGUACOUSY RD | Listed on Municipal Heritage Register | Residence | **Design/Physical Description**
The residence may be a representative example of its style.
Architectural Style: Edwardian
Storeys: 2 Storeys
Roof Type: Hipped
Form: Rectangular
Plan: Centre Hall
Materials: Siding - Other
Barn/Outbuildings?: No

**Historical**
The building on the property was constructed c. 1911 and first appears on the 1909-1914 NTS Map.

**Contextual**
The property contributes to the rural character of Chinguacousy Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![Photo](image1.jpg) |
| 20  | 12711 MCLAUGHLIN RD | Listed on Municipal Heritage Register | Farmscape | **Design/Physical Description**
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 'dogtoothed' above arch of centre gable window
Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes

**Historical**
A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though this residence was constructed c. 1885. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.

**Contextual**
The property contributes to the rural character of McLaughlin Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![Photo](image2.jpg) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHR</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>12700 MCLAUGHLIN RD</td>
<td>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description: The residence and 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 Historical: The building on the property was constructed c. 1845 according to the Town of Caledon Heritage Register and first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. It may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. Contextual: The property contributes to the rural character of McLaughlin Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>12891 MCLAUGHLIN RD</td>
<td>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description: The residence and 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 Historical: The building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. Contextual: The property contributes to the rural character of McLaughlin Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

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<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 23  | 12960 MCLAUGHLIN RD | Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape     | 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  

Historical:  
A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though this residence was constructed c. 1905. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.  

Contextual:  
The property contributes to the rural character of McLaughlin Rd in the Town of Caledon. |
|     |                 |                 |               |                                                                                       |               |
| 24  | 13343 MCLAUGHLIN RD | Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape     | The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Vernacular  
Storeys: 1.5 Storeys  
Roof Type: Gable  
Form: L-Shape  
Plan: Side Hall  
Materials: Siding - Aluminum  
Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes  

Historical:  
The building on the property was constructed c. 1870 and first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.  

Contextual:  
The property contributes to the rural character of McLaughlin Rd in the Town of Caledon. |
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Photograph(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>12461 MCLAUGHLIN RD</td>
<td>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td><strong>Design/Physical Description</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.&lt;br&gt;Architectural Style: Vernacular&lt;br&gt;Storeys: 2 Storeys&lt;br&gt;Roof Type: Hipped&lt;br&gt;Form: Other&lt;br&gt;Plan: Centre Hall&lt;br&gt;Materials: Brick - Red&lt;br&gt;Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Photograph" /></td>
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<td><strong>Historical</strong>&lt;br&gt;A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. 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.</td>
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<td><strong>Contextual</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the rural character of McLaughlin Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>12900 MCLAUGHLIN RD</td>
<td>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td><strong>Design/Physical Description</strong>&lt;br&gt;The residence may be a representative example of an Edwardian residence and the property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.&lt;br&gt;Architectural Style: Edwardian&lt;br&gt;Storeys: 2 Storeys&lt;br&gt;Roof Type: Hipped&lt;br&gt;Form: Square&lt;br&gt;Plan: Centre Hall&lt;br&gt;Materials: Brick - Red&lt;br&gt;Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion&lt;br&gt;Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes</td>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Photograph" /></td>
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<td><strong>Historical</strong>&lt;br&gt;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</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Contextual</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the rural character of McLaughlin Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHR</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Heritage Status</th>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 27  | 13707 HURONTARIO ST | Identified During Desktop Review | Residence     | **Design/Physical Description**  
Architectural Style: Vernacular  
Storeys: 1.5 Storeys  
Roof Type: Gable  
Form: Rectangular  
Plan: Side Hall  
Materials: Brick - Red, Brick - Polychrome  
Barn/Outbuildings?: No  
**Historical**  
The building on the property was constructed c. 1915 and first appears on the 1919 NTS Map.  
**Contextual**  
The property contributes to the rural character of Hurontario St in the Town of Caledon.            | ![13707 HURONTARIO ST](image1) ![13707 HURONTARIO ST](image2) |
| 28  | 13435 HURONTARIO ST | Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape     | **Design/Physical Description**  
The residence may be a representative example of a Gothic Revival residence and 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  
**Historical**  
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.  
**Contextual**  
The property contributes to the rural character of Hurontario St in the Town of Caledon.       | ![13435 HURONTARIO ST](image3) ![13435 HURONTARIO ST](image4) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHR</th>
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<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 29  | 13242 HURONTARIO ST | Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape     | Design/Physical Description  
The residence may be representative of the Italianate style and 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  

Historical  
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.  

Contextual  
The property contributes to the rural character of Hurontario St in the Town of Caledon. | ![Image](image1.jpg) ![Image](image2.jpg)
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>13144 HURONTARIO ST</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td><strong>Design/Physical Description</strong>&lt;br&gt;The residence was not visible via Google Streetview.&lt;br&gt;Roof Type: Cross-Gable&lt;br&gt;Form: Other&lt;br&gt;Barn/Outbuildings?: No&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Historical</strong>&lt;br&gt;The building on the property was constructed c. 1880 but a building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. It may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Contextual</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the rural character of Hurontario St in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Photograph" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>12891 HURONTARIO ST</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td><strong>Design/Physical Description</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.&lt;br&gt;The residence was not visible via Google Streetview.&lt;br&gt;Storeys: 2 Storeys&lt;br&gt;Roof Type: Hipped&lt;br&gt;Form: Other&lt;br&gt;Plan: Centre Hall&lt;br&gt;Materials: Brick - Red&lt;br&gt;Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Historical</strong>&lt;br&gt;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.&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Contextual</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the rural character of Hurontario St in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Photograph" /></td>
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<td>CHR</td>
<td>Address</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>13961 HURONTARIO ST</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description&lt;br&gt;Architectural Style: Non-Descript&lt;br&gt;Storeys: 1.5 Storeys&lt;br&gt;Roof Type: Gable&lt;br&gt;Form: Square&lt;br&gt;Plan: Centre Hall&lt;br&gt;Materials: Siding - Wood&lt;br&gt;Verandah: Enclosed Porch&lt;br&gt;Barn/Outbuildings?: No&lt;br&gt;Historical&lt;br&gt;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.&lt;br&gt;Contextual&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the rural character of Hurontario St in the Town of Caledon and the character of the community of Victoria.</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>13739 HURONTARIO ST</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description&lt;br&gt;Architectural Style: Vernacular&lt;br&gt;Storeys: 2 Storeys&lt;br&gt;Roof Type: Saltbox&lt;br&gt;Form: L-Shape&lt;br&gt;Plan: Side Hall&lt;br&gt;Materials: Siding - Other&lt;br&gt;Barn/Outbuildings?: No&lt;br&gt;Historical&lt;br&gt;The building on the property was constructed c. 1915.&lt;br&gt;Contextual&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the rural character of Hurontario St in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>CHR</td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>12895 KENNEDY RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Church and Cemetery</td>
<td>The church 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. Historical: The church on the property was constructed c. 1875 and first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The church may be associated with the theme of religious history in Caledon. Contextual: The property contributes to the rural character of Kennedy Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
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</table>
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 35  | 12909 KENNEDY RD   | Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape | **Design/Physical Description**  
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  
**Historical**  
The building on the property was constructed c. 1885 and first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.  
**Contextual**  
The property contributes to the rural character of Kennedy Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![Photograph](image1.png) ![Photograph](image2.png) |
| 36  | 13030 KENNEDY RD   | Identified During Desktop Review | Residence | **Design/Physical Description**  
Architectural Style: Gothic Revival  
Storeys: 1 Storey  
Roof Type: Gable  
Form: T-Shape  
Materials: Brick - Red, Brick - Polychrome  
Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes  
**Historical**  
Though the construction date of the building on the property is unknown, the building first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.  
**Contextual**  
The property contributes to the rural character of Kennedy Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![Photograph](image3.png) ![Photograph](image4.png) |
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 37  | 13306 KENNEDY RD   | Identified During Desktop Review | Residence     | Design/Physical Description  
The residence may be a representative example of a Gothic Revival residence  
Architectural Style: Gothic Revival  
Storeys: 1 Storey  
Roof Type: Gable  
Form: Rectangular  
Plan: Centre Hall  
Materials: Brick - Red, Brick - Polychrome  
Barn/Outbuildings?: No  
Historical  
A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though this residence was constructed c. 1895. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon  
Contextual  
The property contributes to the rural character of Kennedy Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![Photograph](image1.jpg) |
| 38  | 13305 KENNEDY RD   | Identified During Desktop Review | Residence     | Design/Physical Description  
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  
Historical  
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.  
Contextual  
The property contributes to the rural character of Kennedy Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![Photograph](image2.jpg) |
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHR</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Heritage Status</th>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>13448 KENNEDY RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Roof Type: Hipped. Form: L-Shape. Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes. <strong>Historical</strong> The building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. <strong>Contextual</strong> The property contributes to the rural character of Kennedy Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Photograph" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>13678 KENNEDY RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>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. <strong>Historical</strong> A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, 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. <strong>Contextual</strong> The property contributes to the rural character of Kennedy Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Photograph" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHR</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Heritage Status</th>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 41  | 12505 HEART LAKE RD      | Identified During Desktop Review        | Farmscape     | Design/Physical Description  
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  
Historical  
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.  
Contextual  
The property contributes to the rural character of Heart Lake Rd in the Town of Caledon. |![](image1.jpg)  
![](image2.jpg)
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

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<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 42  | 12506 HEART LAKE RD | Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape | Design/Physical Description  
The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.  
Architectural Style: Vernacular  
Storeys: 2 Storeys  
Roof Type: Hipped  
Form: Other  
Materials: Brick - Red  
Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes  

#### Historical  
A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1896. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.

#### Contextual  
The property contributes to the rural character of Heart Lake Rd in the Town of Caledon. | Photograph(s) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHR</th>
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<th>Heritage Status</th>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>12698 HEART LAKE RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description: The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: H-Shape Barn/Outbuildings?: No Historical: The building on the property was constructed c. 1875 and first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. Contextual: The property contributes to the rural character of Heart Lake Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHR</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Heritage Status</td>
<td>Resource Type</td>
<td>Description/Comments</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>12863 HEART LAKE RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description: 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: Brick - Red. Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes. Historical: A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1895. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. Contextual: The property contributes to the rural character of Heart Lake Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>12942 HEART LAKE RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description: The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Roof Type: Hipped. Form: T-Shape. Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes. Historical: Though its construction date is unknown, the building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. Contextual: The property contributes to the rural character of Heart Lake Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>13070 HEART LAKE RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td><strong>Design/Physical Description</strong>&lt;br&gt;The residence may be a representative example of a Gothic Revival residence. The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. <strong>Architectural Style:</strong> Gothic Revival  <strong>Storeys:</strong> 1.5 Storeys  <strong>Roof Type:</strong> Cross-Gable  <strong>Form:</strong> Rectangular  <strong>Plan:</strong> Side Hall  <strong>Materials:</strong> Brick - Red, Brick - Polychrome  <strong>Verandah Type:</strong> Front - Across Portion  <strong>Barn/Outbuildings?</strong> Yes  <strong>Historical</strong>&lt;br&gt;A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1885. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.  <strong>Contextual</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the rural character of Heart Lake Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

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<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 47  | 12035 DIXIE RD| Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape    | **Design/Physical Description**  
The residence ay 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: 2 Storeys  
Roof Type: Hipped  
Form: L-Shape  
Materials: Brick - Red, Brick - Polychrome  
Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes  
**Historical**  
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.  
**Contextual**  
The property contributes to the rural character of Dixie Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![Photograph 1](image1.jpg) ![Photograph 2](image2.jpg)
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

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<tr>
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<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>12434 DIXIE RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description: 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. Historical: A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1919. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. Contextual: The property contributes to the rural character of Dixie Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td>![Photograph 1]![Photograph 2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHR</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Heritage Status</td>
<td>Resource Type</td>
<td>Description/Comments</td>
<td>Photograph(s)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>12489 DIXIE RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td><strong>Design/Physical Description</strong>&lt;br&gt;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&lt;br&gt;Storeys: 1.5 Storeys&lt;br&gt;Roof Type: Cross-Gable&lt;br&gt;Form: L-Shape&lt;br&gt;Plan: Side Hall&lt;br&gt;Materials: Brick - Red, Brick - Polychrome&lt;br&gt;Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion&lt;br&gt;Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes&lt;br&gt;<strong>Historical</strong>&lt;br&gt;A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1885. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.&lt;br&gt;<strong>Contextual</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the rural character of Dixie Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Image" /> <img src="image2.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>12496 DIXIE RD</td>
<td>Identified</td>
<td>Church and Cemetery</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description: 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. Historical: The Mayfield United Church was constructed in 1874 and first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. A church has been on the property since 1830. The church may be associated with the theme of the religious history of Caledon. Contextual: The property contributes to the rural character of Dixie Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image-url" alt="Church Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<th>Description/Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S1</td>
<td>12862 DIXIE RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td><strong>Design/Physical Description</strong>&lt;br&gt;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&lt;br&gt;Storeys: 1.5 Storeys&lt;br&gt;Roof Type: Cross-Gable&lt;br&gt;Form: L-Shape&lt;br&gt;Plan: Side Hall&lt;br&gt;Materials: Brick - Red, Brick - Polychrome&lt;br&gt;Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion&lt;br&gt;Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes&lt;br&gt;<strong>Historical</strong>&lt;br&gt;A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1885. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.&lt;br&gt;<strong>Contextual</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the rural character of Dixie Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

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<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>12861 DIXIE RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description: The residence may be a representative example of a Romanesque Revival residence. The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Romanesque Revival; Storeys: 2.5 Storeys; Roof Type: Other; Form: Other; Plan: Side Hall; Materials: Brick - Red; Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion; Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes. <strong>Historical</strong> The building on the property was constructed c. 1876 and first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. <strong>Contextual</strong> The property contributes to the rural character of Dixie Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Photo 1" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>13014 DIXIE RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description: 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. <strong>Historical</strong> 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. <strong>Contextual</strong> The property contributes to the rural character of Dixie Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Photo 2" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

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<tr>
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<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 54  | 13301 DIXIE RD| Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape     | The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architecture Style: Romanesque Revival  
Storeys: 2.5 Storeys  
Roof Type: Hipped with front gable  
Form: Other  
Plan: Side Hall  
Materials: Brick - Red  
Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes  
Historical: A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1900. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon  
Contextual: The property contributes to the rural character of Dixie Rd in the Town of Caledon.                                                                                           | [Photo](#)    |
| 55  | 13300 DIXIE RD| Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape     | 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  
Historical: The building on the property was constructed c. 1865 and first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon  
Contextual: The property contributes to the rural character of Dixie Rd in the Town of Caledon.                                                                                           | [Photo](#)    |
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>13079 DIXIE RD</td>
<td>Part IV Designation</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td><strong>Design/Physical Description</strong>&lt;br&gt;Architectural Style: Italianate&lt;br&gt;Storeys: 2 Storeys&lt;br&gt;Roof Type: Hipped&lt;br&gt;Form: L-Shape&lt;br&gt;Plan: Side Hall&lt;br&gt;Materials: Brick - Red&lt;br&gt;Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion&lt;br&gt;Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Historical</strong>&lt;br&gt;According to the Town of Caledon’s Heritage Register, the residence is known as the Abram Armstrong House, and was constructed c. 1895.&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Contextual</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the rural character of Dixie Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Photograph" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>12282 BRAMALEA RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td><strong>Design/Physical Description</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.&lt;br&gt;Architectural Style: Vernacular&lt;br&gt;Storeys: 1.5 Storeys&lt;br&gt;Roof Type: Gable&lt;br&gt;Form: T-Shape&lt;br&gt;Plan: Centre Hall&lt;br&gt;Materials: Siding - Aluminum&lt;br&gt;Verandah Type: Front - All Across&lt;br&gt;Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Historical</strong>&lt;br&gt;A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1915. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Contextual</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the rural character of Bramalea Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Photograph" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHR</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Heritage Status</td>
<td>Resource Type</td>
<td>Description/Comments</td>
<td>Photograph(s)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 58  | 13278 BRAMALEA RD    | Identified During Desktop Review | Residence     | **Design/Physical Description**  
The residence may be a representative example of an Italianate residence.  
Architectural Style: Italianate  
Storeys: 2.5 Storeys  
Roof Type: Hipped  
Form: L-Shape  
Plan: Centre Hall  
Materials: Brick - Buff  
Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes  

**Historical**  
The building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1890. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.  

**Contextual**  
The property contributes to the rural character of Bramalea Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![Photograph](image) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Description/Comments</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 59  | 12600 BRAMALEA RD  | Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape | **Design/Physical Description**  
Architectural Style: Edwardian  
Storeys: 2 Storeys  
Roof Type: Gable  
Form: Square  
Plan: Centre Hall  
Materials: Brick - Red  
Verandah Type: Front - All Across  
Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes  
**Historical**  
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  
**Contextual**  
The property contributes to the rural character of Bramlea Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![Photograph](image1.jpg) ![Photograph](image2.jpg) |
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<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 60  | 12145 TORBRAM RD   | Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape    | **Design/Physical Description**<br>The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.<br>Architectural Style: Gothic Revival<br>Storeys: 1.5 Storeys<br>Roof Type: Gable<br>Form: L-Shape<br>Materials: Brick - Red, Brick - Polychrome<br>Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes<br><br>**Historical**<br>The building on the property was constructed c. 1850 and first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.<br><br>**Contextual**<br>The property contributes to the rural character of Torbram Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![Photograph](image1.jpg) ![Photograph](image2.jpg)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 61   | 12729 TORBRAM RD   | Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape | **Design/Physical Description**  
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  
Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes  
**Historical**  
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.  
**Contextual**  
The property contributes to the rural character of Torbram Rd in the Town of Caledon. |
| 62   | 13245 TORBRAM RD   | Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape | **Design/Physical Description**  
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  
Materials: Brick - Red, Brick - Polychrome  
Verandah Type: Side  
Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes  
**Historical**  
A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1885. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.  
**Contextual**  
The property contributes to the rural character of Torbram Rd in the Town of Caledon. |
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 63  | 13523 TORBRAM RD | Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape     | **Design/Physical Description**  
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  
**Historical**  
A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1900. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.  
**Contextual**  
The property contributes to the rural character of Torbram Rd in the Town of Caledon.                                                                 | ![Image](image1.jpg) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHR</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>13689 TORBRAM RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description: The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Storeys: 2.5 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: Square Materials: Brick - Red Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes Historical: A building on the property first appears on the 1859 Tremaine Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1913. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. Contextual: The property contributes to the rural character of Torbram Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Photo" /> <img src="image2.jpg" alt="Photo" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>12380 TORBRAM RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description: The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: T-Shape Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes Historical: The building on the 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. Contextual: The property contributes to the rural character of Torbram Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image3.jpg" alt="Photo" /> <img src="image4.jpg" alt="Photo" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHR</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Heritage Status</td>
<td>Resource Type</td>
<td>Description/Comments</td>
<td>Photograph(s)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 66  | 12541 AIRPORT RD | Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape     | Design/Physical Description: The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.  
Architectural Style: Edwardian  
Storeys: 1.5 Storeys  
Roof Type: Hipped  
Form: L-Shape  
Plan: Centre Hall  
Materials: Siding - Other  
Verandah Type: Front - All Across  
Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes  
Historical: Though the residence’s construction date is unknown, a building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.  
Contextual: The property contributes to the rural character of Airport Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![Photograph](image1.jpg) |
| 67  | 13441 AIRPORT RD | Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape     | Design/Physical Description: The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.  
The residence was not visible via Google Streetview.  
Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes  
Historical: 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.  
Contextual: The property contributes to the rural character of Airport Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![Photograph](image2.jpg) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHR</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Heritage Status</th>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 68  | 13649 AIRPORT RD | Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape | Design/Physical Description  
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  
Historical  
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.  
Contextual  
The property contributes to the rural character of Airport Rd in the Town of Caledon. |
| 69  | 13803 AIRPORT RD | Listed on Municipal Heritage Register | Commercial | Design/Physical Description  
Architectural Style: Non-Descript  
Storeys: 1 Storey  
Roof Type: Cross-Gable  
Form: L-Shape  
Plan: Side Hall  
Materials: Timber, Siding - Aluminium  
Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes  
Historical  
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.  
Contextual  
The property contributes to the rural character of Airport Rd in the community of Sandhill and the Town of Caledon. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHR</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Heritage Status</th>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 70  | 13940 AIRPORT RD| Identified During Desktop Review | Residence     | Design/Physical Description  
The residence may be a representative example of a Gothic Revival residence.  
Architectural Style: Gothic 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  

Historical  
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.  

Contextual  
The property contributes to the rural character of Airport Rd in the Town of Caledon. |
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHR</th>
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<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>12863 AIRPORT RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Storeys: 1 Storey, Roof Type: Gable, Form: Rectangular, Plan: Side Hall, Materials: Siding - Vinyl, Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes. 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. Contextual The property contributes to the rural character of Airport Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

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<th>Description/Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 72  | 13256 AIRPORT RD   | Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape    | Design/Physical Description:  
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  

Historical:  
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.  

Contextual:  
The property contributes to the rural character of Airport Rd in the Town of Caledon. |
Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>13440 AIRPORT RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description: 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: Brick - Red, Brick - Polychrome Verandah Type: Front - All Across Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes Historical: 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. Contextual: The property contributes to the rural character of Airport Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

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<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 74  | 13755 AIRPORT RD | Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape     | Design/Physical Description  
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  
Historical  
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  
Contextual  
The property contributes to the rural character of Airport Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![Image](image1.jpg) |
| 75  | 12351 INNIS LAKE RD | Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape     | Design/Physical Description  
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  
Historical  
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.  
Contextual  
The property contributes to the rural character of Innis Lake Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![Image](image2.jpg) |
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

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<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>12445 INNIS LAKE RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape Design/Physical Description The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetsview. Roof Type: Hipped Form: Square Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes Historical A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1895. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. Contextual The property contributes to the rural character of Innis Lake Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>12551 INNIS LAKE RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape Design/Physical Description The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetsview. Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: L-Shape Plan: Side Hall Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes Historical A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1890. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. Contextual The property contributes to the rural character of Innis Lake Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<th>Description/Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>12649 INNIS LAKE RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td><strong>Design/Physical Description</strong>&lt;br&gt;The residence was not visible via Google Streetview.&lt;br&gt;Roof Type: Cross-Gable&lt;br&gt;Form: T-Shape&lt;br&gt;Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes&lt;br&gt;<strong>Historical</strong>&lt;br&gt;Though the construction date of the building is not known, the building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.&lt;br&gt;<strong>Contextual</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the rural character of Innis Lake Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>12830 INNIS LAKE RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td><strong>Design/Physical Description</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.&lt;br&gt;Architectural Style: Non-Descript&lt;br&gt;Storeys: 2 Storeys&lt;br&gt;Roof Type: Gable&lt;br&gt;Form: Rectangular&lt;br&gt;Plan: Centre Hall&lt;br&gt;Materials: Brick - Polychrome&lt;br&gt;Verandah Type: Other&lt;br&gt;Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes&lt;br&gt;<strong>Historical</strong>&lt;br&gt;A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1895. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.&lt;br&gt;<strong>Contextual</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the rural character of Innis Lake Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

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<th>Heritage Status</th>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 80  | 12939 INNIS LAKE RD | Identified During Desktop Review | Residence | Design/Physical Description: The residence may be a representative example of a Gothic Revival residence.  
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  

**Historical**  
Though the construction date of the building is not known, the building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.  

**Contextual**  
The property contributes to the rural character of Innis Lake Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![Residence Image](image1.png) |
| 81  | 13151 INNIS LAKE RD | Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape | Design/Physical Description: 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  

**Historical**  
A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1895. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.  

**Contextual**  
The property contributes to the rural character of Innis Lake Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![Farmscape Image](image2.png) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHR</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>13386 INNIS LAKE RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description Architectural Style: Non-Descript Storeys: 1 Storey Roof Type: Saltbox Form: Rectangular Materials: Siding - Wood Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes Historical The building on the property was constructed c. 1900. Contextual The property contributes to the rural character of Innis Lake Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Photograph" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>12295 INNIS LAKE RD</td>
<td>Part IV Designation Church and Cemetery</td>
<td>Church and Cemetery</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description Architectural Style: Gothic Revival Storeys: 1 Storey Roof Type: Gable Form: Rectangular Materials: Brick - Red Historical The Salem United Church was constructed c. 1862 on the property though a church is noted on this location on the 1859 Tremaine Map. Contextual The property contributes to the rural character of Innis Lake Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Photograph" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHR</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Heritage Status</td>
<td>Resource Type</td>
<td>Description/Comments</td>
<td>Photograph(s)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| B4  | 12250 CENTREVILLE CREEK RD | Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape     | **Design/Physical Description**  
The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.  
Architectural Style: Vernacular  
Storeys: 2 Storeys  
Roof Type: Cross-Hipped  
Form: L-Shape  
Plan: Side Hall  
Materials: Siding - Vinyl  
Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes  

**Historical**  
A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, and though the residence was constructed c. 1902. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.  

**Contextual**  
The property contributes to the rural character of Centreville Creek Rd in the Town of Caledon. |
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 85  | 12561 CENTREVILLE CREEK RD   | Identified During Desktop Review    | Farmscape    | **Design/Physical Description**  
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  
**Historical**  
Though the construction date for the buildings on the property is not known, a building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.  
**Contextual**  
The property contributes to the rural character of Centreville Creek Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![Photograph 1](image1.jpg) ![Photograph 2](image2.jpg)
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

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<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>12453 THE GORE RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description: 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 Historical: A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1895. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. Contextual: The property contributes to the rural character of The Gore Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Image 1" /> <img src="image2.jpg" alt="Image 2" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>12494 THE GORE RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description&lt;br&gt;The residence was not visible via Google Streetview.&lt;br&gt;Storeys: 2 Storeys&lt;br&gt;Roof Type: Hipped Plan: L-shaped Form: Other Materials: Brick - Red Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes&lt;br&gt;Historical&lt;br&gt;A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1910. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. &lt;br&gt;Contextual&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the rural character of The Gore Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Residence Photograph" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>12879 THE GORE RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description&lt;br&gt;The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.&lt;br&gt;The residence was not visible via Google Streetview.&lt;br&gt;Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: Rectangular Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes&lt;br&gt;Historical&lt;br&gt;A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1895. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. &lt;br&gt;Contextual&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the rural character of The Gore Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Farmscape Photograph" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 89  | 13067 THE GORE RD| Identified During Desktop Review       | Farmscape     | **Design/Physical Description**<br>The residence may be a representative example of a Gothic Revival residence. The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.<br>Architectural Style: Gothic Revival<br>Storeys: 1.5 Storeys<br>Roof Type: Cross-Gable<br>Form: Other<br>Plan: Centre Hall<br>Materials: Siding - Other<br>Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion<br>Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes<br><br>**Historical**<br>The building on the property was constructed c. 1860 and first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.<br><br>**Contextual**<br>The property contributes to the rural character of The Gore Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![Photograph 1](image1.png) ![Photograph 2](image2.png)
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<th>Description/Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 90  | 13464 THE GORE RD| Identified During Desktop Review | Residence | Design/Physical Description: Architectural Style: Vernacular Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: T-Shape Plan: Side Hall Materials: Brick · Red Verandah Type: Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes  

**Historical**  
A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1880. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.  

**Contextual**  
The property contributes to the rural character of The Gore Rd in the Town of Caledon.
<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>13495 THE GORE RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>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 &lt;br&gt; <strong>Historical</strong>&lt;br&gt; Though the construction of the buildings on the property is not known, a building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. <strong>Contextual</strong>&lt;br&gt; The property contributes to the rural character of The Gore Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>13708 THE GORE RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>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 &lt;br&gt; <strong>Historical</strong>&lt;br&gt; A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1915. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. <strong>Contextual</strong>&lt;br&gt; The property contributes to the rural character of The Gore Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>13707 THE GORE RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td><strong>Design/Physical Description</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview.&lt;br&gt;Roof Type: Gable&lt;br&gt;Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes&lt;br&gt;<strong>Historical</strong>&lt;br&gt;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.&lt;br&gt;<strong>Contextual</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the rural character of The Gore Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 94  | 14275 THE GORE RD | Listed on Municipal Heritage Register | Farmscape | **Design/Physical Description**<br>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.<br>Architectural Style: Italianate<br>Storeys: 2.5 Storeys<br>Roof Type: Hipped<br>Form: T-Shape<br>Plan: Centre Hall<br>Materials: Brick - Polychrome, Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes<br>**Historical**<br>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.<br>**Contextual**<br>The property contributes to the rural character of The Gore Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![Image](image2.jpg) ![Image](image3.jpg)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHR</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Heritage Status</th>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 95  | 14258 THE GORE RD    | Listed on Municipal Heritage Register    | Residence     | **Design/Physical Description**  
The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.  
Architectural Style: Edwardian  
Storeys: 2 Storeys  
Roof Type: Hipped  
Form: L-Shape  
Plan: Centre Hall  
Materials: Siding - Vinyl  
Verandah Type: Front - All Across  
Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes  
**Historical**  
According to the Town of Caledon Heritage Register, the building was constructed c.1900. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.  
**Contextual**  
The property contributes to the rural character of The Gore Rd in the Town of Caledon.                                                                                                                                  |                |
| 96  | 14495 THE GORE RD    | Identified During Desktop Review         | Farmscape     | **Design/Physical Description**  
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  
**Historical**  
The building on the property was constructed c.1895. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.  
**Contextual**  
The property contributes to the rural character of The Gore Rd in the Town of Caledon.                                                                                                                                  |                |
<table>
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<th>CHR</th>
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<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 97  | 14695 THE GORE RD | Identified During Desktop Review      | Farmscape     | 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  
Historical:  
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.  
Contextual:  
The property contributes to the rural character of The Gore Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![Image](image1.jpg) |
| 98  | 13957 THE GORE RD | Listed on Municipal Heritage Register | Residence     | Architectural Style: Bungalow  
Storeys: 1 Storey  
Roof Type: Gable  
Form: Rectangular  
Plan: Side Hall  
Materials: Bick - Red  
Barn/Outbuildings?: No  
Historical:  
The property is the location of the Former SS No.5 Albion, "Macville School" which was built in 1872.  
Contextual:  
The property does not appear to have contextual value. | ![Image](image2.jpg) |
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHR</th>
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<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>12211 THE GORE RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td><strong>Design/Physical Description</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.&lt;br&gt;Architectural Style: Non-Descript&lt;br&gt;Storeys: 1 Storey&lt;br&gt;Roof Type: Cross-Hipped&lt;br&gt;Form: Other&lt;br&gt;Materials: Siding - Composite Wood&lt;br&gt;Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion&lt;br&gt;Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes&lt;br&gt;Historical&lt;br&gt;A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.&lt;br&gt;Contextual&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the rural character of The Gore Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Photograph" /> <img src="image2.jpg" alt="Photograph" /> <img src="image3.jpg" alt="Photograph" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>12519 HUMBER STATION RD</td>
<td>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td><strong>Design/Physical Description</strong>&lt;br&gt;The residence was not visible via Google Streetview.&lt;br&gt;Roof Type: Saltbox&lt;br&gt;Form: Square&lt;br&gt;Barn/Outbuildings?: No&lt;br&gt;Historical&lt;br&gt;According to the Town of Caledon Heritage Register, the building was constructed c.1880. The residence appears on the 1909-1914 NTS Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.&lt;br&gt;Contextual&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the rural character of Humber Station Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image4.jpg" alt="Photograph" /> <img src="image5.jpg" alt="Photograph" /> <img src="image6.jpg" alt="Photograph" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

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<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>12650 HUMBER STATION RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description: The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Roof Type: Hipped. Form: T-Shape. Materials: Brick - red. Barn/Outbuildings?: No. Historical: The building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. Contextual: The property contributes to the rural character of Humber Station Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Residence Photograph" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>12713 HUMBER STATION RD</td>
<td>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description: The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Architectural Style: Italianate. Roof Type: Gable. Form: Rectangular. Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes. Historical: A building on the property first appears on the 1859 Tremaine Map, though the Town of Caledon’s Heritage Register notes that the residence was constructed c.1880. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. Contextual: The property contributes to the rural character of Humber Station Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Farmscape Photograph" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHR</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Heritage Status</td>
<td>Resource Type</td>
<td>Description/Comments</td>
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<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>12880 HUMBER STATION RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td><strong>Design/Physical Description</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.&lt;br&gt;The residence was not visible via Google Streetview&lt;br&gt;Roof Type: Hipped&lt;br&gt;Form: Square&lt;br&gt;Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes&lt;br&gt;<strong>Historical</strong>&lt;br&gt;The building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.&lt;br&gt;<strong>Contextual</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the rural character of Humber Station Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/150" alt="Image 1" /> <img src="https://via.placeholder.com/150" alt="Image 2" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>13068 HUMBER STATION RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td><strong>Design/Physical Description</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.&lt;br&gt;Architectural Style: Vernacular&lt;br&gt;Storeys: 2 Storeys&lt;br&gt;Roof Type: Hipped&lt;br&gt;Form: T-Shape&lt;br&gt;Plan: Centre Hall&lt;br&gt;Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes&lt;br&gt;<strong>Historical</strong>&lt;br&gt;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.&lt;br&gt;<strong>Contextual</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the rural character of Humber Station Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/150" alt="Image 1" /> <img src="https://via.placeholder.com/150" alt="Image 2" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

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<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>13297 HUMBER STATION RD</td>
<td>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td><strong>Design/Physical Description</strong>&lt;br&gt;Architectural Style: Italianate&lt;br&gt;Roof Type: Cross-Hipped&lt;br&gt;Form: T-Shape&lt;br&gt;Material: Dichromatic brick&lt;br&gt;Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Historical</strong>&lt;br&gt;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.&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Contextual</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the rural character of Humber Station Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>CHR</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Heritage Status</th>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>13344 HUMBER STATION RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description: The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Edwardian. Storeys: 2 Storeys. Roof Type: Hipped. Form: L-Shape. Plan: Centre Hall. Materials: Brick - Red, Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes. Historical: Though the construction date of the residence on the property is not known, a building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. Contextual: The property contributes to the rural character of Humber Station Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image 1" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHR</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Heritage Status</th>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>13866 HUMBER STATION RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>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. <strong>Historical</strong> Though the construction date of the residence on the property is not known, a building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. <strong>Contextual</strong> The property contributes to the rural character of Humber Station Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Image of Humber Station Rd" /> <img src="image2.jpg" alt="Image of Humber Station Rd" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHR</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Heritage Status</td>
<td>Resource Type</td>
<td>Description/Comments</td>
<td>Photograph(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>14436 HUMBER STATION RD</td>
<td>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. The residence was not visible via Google Streetview. Architectural Style: Edwardian. Material: Brick - red. Roof Type: Cross-Hipped. Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes. Historical: A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, 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. Contextual: The property contributes to the rural character of Humber Station Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Photograph" /> <img src="image2.jpg" alt="Photograph" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Heritage Status</th>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>1500 MAYFIELD RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Church and Cemetery</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description: The church may be representative of a Romanesque Revival church. It may also exhibit high levels of craftsmanship. Architectural Style: Romanesque Revival Storeys: 1 Storey Roof Type: Gable Form: Rectangular Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Brick - Red, Stone - Other Barn/Outbuildings?: No Historical: The Home United Church was constructed in 1926. The church may be associated with the religious history of Caledon. Contextual: The property contributes to the rural character of Mayfield Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHR</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Heritage Status</td>
<td>Resource Type</td>
<td>Description/Comments</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 110 | 4848 MAYFIELD RD | Identified During Desktop Review | Residence    | Design/Physical Description: Vernacular
Architectural Style: 1.5 Storeys
Roof Type: Cross-Gable
Form: Other
Plan: Side Hall
Materials: Brick, Siding, Vinyl
Verandah Type: Front - Across Portion
Barn/Outbuildings?: No

Historical
A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though the building was constructed c. 1885. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.

Contextual
The property contributes to the rural character of Mayfield Rd in the Town of Caledon. |
| 111 | 6340 MAYFIELD RD | Identified During Desktop Review | Residence    | Design/Physical Description: Edwardian
Architectural Style: Edwardian
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

Historical
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.

Contextual
The property contributes to the rural character of Mayfield Rd in the Town of Caledon. |
Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>7072 MAYFIELD RD</td>
<td>Identified</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description Architectural Style: Vernacular Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Gable Form: L-Shape Materials: Siding - Aluminum Barn/Outbuildings?: No Historical The building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. Contextual The property contributes to the rural character of Mayfield Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Photograph" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>7904 MAYFIELD RD</td>
<td>Identified</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description 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 Historical Though the construction date of the residence on the property is not known, the building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. Contextual The property contributes to the rural character of Mayfield Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Photograph" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHR</th>
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<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 114 | 6600 MAYFIELD RD | Identified During Desktop Review     | Residence     | **Design/Physical Description**  
Roof Type: Cross-Gable  
Form: T-Shaped Plan  
Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes  
**Historical**  
The building on the property was constructed c. 1870. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.  
**Contextual**  
The property contributes to the rural character of Mayfield Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![ Photograph](image1.jpg) |
| 115 | 7660 MAYFIELD RD | Listed on Municipal Heritage Register | Residence     | **Design/Physical Description**  
The residence was not visible via Google Streetview  
Storeys: 2 Storeys  
Roof Type: Hipped  
Form: Square  
Materials: Brick - red  
Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes  
**Historical**  
According to the Town of Caledon’s Heritage Register, the property is known as the O’Reilly Farmscape, 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  
**Contextual**  
The property contributes to the rural character of Mayfield Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![ Photograph](image2.jpg) |
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

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<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 116 | 3431 OLD SCHOOL RD  | Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape     | **Design/Physical Description**<br>The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.<br>Architectural Style: Vernacular<br>Storeys: 1.5 Storeys<br>Roof Type: Cross-Gable<br>Form: Other<br>Plan: Side Hall<br>Materials: Siding · Vinyl<br>Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes<br><br>**Historical**<br>A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1900. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.<br><br>**Contextual**<br>The property contributes to the rural character of Old School Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![Photograph 1](image1.png) ![Photograph 2](image2.png)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHR</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Heritage Status</th>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description/Comments</th>
<th>Photograph(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 117 | 4814 OLD SCHOOL RD | Identified During Desktop Review | Residence     | Architectural Style: Romanesque Revival  
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  
**Historical**  
A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1900. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.  
**Contextual**  
The property contributes to the rural character of Old School Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![Photograph](image1) |
| 118 | 3538 OLD SCHOOL RD | Identified During Desktop Review | Residence     | The residence was not visible via Google Streetview  
Roof Type: Cross-Gable  
Form: Other  
Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes  
**Historical**  
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.  
**Contextual**  
The property contributes to the rural character of Old School Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![Photograph](image2) |
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>5069 OLD SCHOOL RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description: 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 Storeys: 2 Storeys Roof Type: Hipped Form: Other Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Brick - Polychrome Verandah Type: Front - All Across Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes Historical: The building on the property was constructed c. 1895. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon Contextual: The property contributes to the rural character of Old School Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Image 1" /> <img src="image2.jpg" alt="Image 2" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>CHR</td>
<td>Address</td>
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<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>5400 OLD SCHOOL RD</td>
<td>Part IV Designation</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td><strong>Design/Physical Description</strong>&lt;br&gt;Row of Osage Orange trees  &lt;br&gt;<strong>Historical</strong>&lt;br&gt;The hedge was planted c.1870. This hedge is the last remaining Osage Orange hedge in Peel Region.  &lt;br&gt;<strong>Contextual</strong>&lt;br&gt;The hedge contributes to the rural character of the surrounding area.</td>
<td><img src="linkedimage" alt="Photograph" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>5962 OLD SCHOOL RD</td>
<td>Part IV Designation</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td><strong>Design/Physical Description</strong>&lt;br&gt;Storeys: 1 Storey  &lt;br&gt;Roof Type: Cross-Gable  &lt;br&gt;Form: T-Shape  &lt;br&gt;Plan: Centre Hall  &lt;br&gt;Materials/Design elements: Brick – Polychrome, Flemish bond, quoins and decorative frieze  &lt;br&gt;Verandah Type: Front - All Across  &lt;br&gt;Barn/Outbuildings?: No  &lt;br&gt;<strong>Historical</strong>&lt;br&gt;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 County Atlas Map.  &lt;br&gt;<strong>Contextual</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the rural character of Old School Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="linkedimage" alt="Photograph" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>3427 KING ST</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td><strong>Design/Physical Description</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.&lt;br&gt;Architectural Style: Gothic Revival&lt;br&gt;Storeys: 1.5 storeys&lt;br&gt;Roof Type: Cross Gabele&lt;br&gt;Form: L-Shaped Plan&lt;br&gt;Materials: Brick - red&lt;br&gt;Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes&lt;br&gt;<strong>Historical</strong>&lt;br&gt;A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1885. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.&lt;br&gt;<strong>Contextual</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the rural character of King St in the Town of Caledon.</td>
</tr>
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<td>CHR</td>
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<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>7403 KING ST</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td><strong>Design/Physical Description</strong>&lt;br&gt;Architectural Style: Vernacular&lt;br&gt;Storeys: 1.5 Storeys&lt;br&gt;Roof Type: Cross-Gable&lt;br&gt;Form: L-Shape&lt;br&gt;Materials: Brick - Red, Siding - Vinyl&lt;br&gt;Barn/Outbuildings?: No&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Historical</strong>&lt;br&gt;A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1915. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Contextual</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the rural character of King St in the Town of Caledon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>7477 KING ST</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td><strong>Design/Physical Description</strong>&lt;br&gt;Architectural Style: Italianate&lt;br&gt;Storeys: 2 Storeys&lt;br&gt;Roof Type: Hipped&lt;br&gt;Form: Rectangular&lt;br&gt;Plan: Side Hall&lt;br&gt;Materials: Brick - Polychrome&lt;br&gt;Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Historical</strong>&lt;br&gt;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.&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Contextual</strong>&lt;br&gt;The property contributes to the crossroads community of Macville and the rural character of King St in the Town of Caledon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>7640 KING ST</td>
<td>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>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. Historical: 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. Contextual: The property contributes to the rural character of King St in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td>Photo from the Bolton Residential Expansion Study (2014)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 126 | 6339 KING ST    | Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape | **Design/Physical Description**  
The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.  
Architectural Style: Edwardian  
Storeys: 2 Storeys  
Roof Type: Hipped  
Form: L-Shape  
Plan: Centre Hall  
Materials: Stone - Other  
Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes  
**Historical**  
The building on the property was constructed c. 1895. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.  
**Contextual**  
The property contributes to the rural character of King St in the Town of Caledon. | ![Image](image-url) |
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>7601 KING ST</td>
<td>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>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 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 Historical The building on the property was constructed c. 1909. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. Contextual The property contributes to the rural character of King St in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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</table>
| 128 | 8 VICTORIA ST      | Identified During Desktop Review| Residence     | **Design/Physical Description**  
Architectural Style: Gothic Revival  
Storeys: 1.5 Storeys  
Roof Type: Cross-Gable  
Form: Other  
Materials: Siding - Aluminum, Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes  
**Historical**  
The building on the property was constructed c. 1885. It may be associated with the development of the community of Campbell’s Cross  
**Contextual**  
The property contributes to the rural character of Victoria St in the community of Campbell’s Cross. | ![Photo](image1.jpg) |
| 129 | 14291 HIGHWAY 50   | Listed on Municipal Heritage Register | Residence     | **Design/Physical Description**  
Architectural Style: Gothic Revival  
Storeys: 1.5 Storeys  
Roof Type: Cross-Gable  
Form: Rectangular  
Materials: Stucco  
Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes  
**Historical**  
According to the Town of Caledon’s Heritage Register, the residence was constructed c1870. The building first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The house is associated with James Rutherford and the property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.  
**Contextual**  
The property contributes to the rural character of Highway 50 in the Town of Caledon. | ![Photo](image2.jpg) |
<table>
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| 130 | 14684 HIGHWAY 50   | Listed on Municipal Heritage Register | Farmscape     | **Design/Physical Description**  
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  
Storeys: 2  
Roof Type: Hipped  
Form: Other  
Plan: Centre Hall  
Materials: Brick - Red  
Verandah Type: Front - All Across  
Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes  

**Historical**  
According to the Town of Caledon’s Heritage Register, the residence was constructed in 1928.  

**Contextual**  
The property contributes to the rural character of Highway 50 in the Town of Caledon.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | ![Image](image1.png) |
<table>
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| 131 | 14685 HIGHWAY 50 | Listed on Municipal Heritage Register | Farmscape | Design/Physical Description
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
Storeys: 2.5 Storeys
Roof Type: Cross-Hipped
Form: L-Shape
Plan: Side Hall
Materials: Brick - Red
Verandah Type: Side
Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes
Historical
The building was constructed c. 1901. It may be associated with the theme of early twentieth century rural settlement in Caledon.
Contextual
The property contributes to the rural character of Highway 50 in the Town of Caledon. | ![Photograph](image)
### Table 3: Detailed description of existing and potential cultural heritage resources in the study area

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| 132 | 14475 HIGHWAY 50 | Listed on Municipal Heritage Register | Farmscape    | **Design/Physical Description**<br>The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.<br>Architectural Style: Vernacular<br>Storeys: 1.5 Storeys<br>Roof Type: Cross-Gable<br>Form: L-Shape<br>Plan: Side Hall<br>Materials/details: Brick – Buff, etched transom<br>Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes<br><br>**Historical**<br>According to the Town of Caledon’s Heritage Register, the residence on the property was constructed c.1877 and first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. 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.<br><br>**Contextual**<br>The property contributes to the rural character of Highway 50 in the Town of Caledon. | ![Photo 1](image1.jpg) ![Photo 2](image2.jpg)
<table>
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<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>14328 HIGHWAY 50</td>
<td>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description &lt;br&gt; Architectural Style: Gothic Revival &lt;br&gt; Storeys: 1.5 Storeys &lt;br&gt; Roof Type: Gable &lt;br&gt; Plan: Centre Hall &lt;br&gt; Materials: Siding &lt;br&gt; Barn/Outbuildings?: No &lt;br&gt; Historical &lt;br&gt; According to the Town of Caledon’s Heritage Register, the residence was constructed c.1850. It first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. &lt;br&gt; Contextual &lt;br&gt; The property contributes to the rural character of Highway 50 in the Town of Caledon.</td>
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<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>6824 HEALEY RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description Architectural Style: Edwardian Storeys: 1.5 Storeys Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: L-Shape Plan: Centre Hall Materials: Siding - Vinyl Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes Historical The building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1915. Contextual The property contributes to the rural character of Healey Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>6859 HEALEY RD</td>
<td>Identified During Desktop Review</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description Architectural Style: Vernacular Storeys: 1.5 Storey Roof Type: Cross-Gable Form: L-Shape Plan: Side Hall Materials: Brick - Polychrome Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes Historical A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1915. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. Contextual The property contributes to the rural character of Healey Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
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<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>12620 AIRPORT RD</td>
<td>Identified</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description: The residence may be a representative example of a Neo-classical residence. Architectural Style: Neo-Classical Storeys: 1.5 Storey Roof Type: Gable Form: Rectangle Materials: Brick – Painted white Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes Historical: Though the construction date of the residence is not known, a building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. Contextual: The property contributes to the rural character of Airport Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>12542 AIRPORT RD</td>
<td>Identified</td>
<td>Farmscape</td>
<td>Design/Physical Description: The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property. Architectural Style: Vernacular Storeys: 1.5 Storey Roof Type: Gable Form: L-Shape Plan: Side Hall Materials: Brick - Polychrome Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes Historical: A building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map, though the residence was constructed c. 1885. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon. Contextual: The property contributes to the rural character of Airport Rd in the Town of Caledon.</td>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
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</table>
| 138 | 13123 AIRPORT RD             | Identified During Desktop Review | Farmscape    | **Design/Physical Description**<br>The property may be a representative example of a rural farm property.<br>Architectural Style: Vernacular<br>Storeys: 2 Storey<br>Roof Type: Hipped<br>Form: Square<br>Materials: Brick<br>Barn/Outbuildings?: Yes<br>The property has been identified for its complex of barn structures.  
**Historical**<br>Though the construction date of the residence is not known, a building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.  
**Contextual**<br>The property contributes to the rural character of Airport Rd in the Town of Caledon. | ![Photograph](Photo from Bolton Residential Expansion Study (2014)) |
| 139 | 600 Glasgow Road             | Identified During Desktop Review | Residence     | **Design/Physical Description**<br>Architectural Style: Neoclassical<br>Storeys: 2 Storey<br>Roof Type: Saltbox<br>Form: Square<br>Materials: Timber frame/possible log, clad in board and batten<br>Barn/Outbuildings?: No<br>**Historical**<br>Though the construction date of the residence is not known, a building on the property first appears on the 1877 County Atlas Map. The property may be associated with the theme of nineteenth century rural settlement in Caledon.  
**Contextual**<br>The property contributes to the original rural character of the village of Glasgow in the Town of Caledon. | ![Photograph](Photo from Bolton Residential Expansion Study (2014)) |
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| 140 | Credit Valley Railway | Cultural Heritage Landscape | Railway       | **Design/Physical Description** From the CHL Inventory Report: 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.  
**Historical** From the CHL Inventory Report: 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.  
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. | ![Photograph](image.jpg) |