

Appendix C

Cultural Heritage Assessment

Appendix C.1

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

**Mississauga Road / Old Main Street
and Bush Street**

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
(Background Research and Property Inspection)**

**Mississauga Road Improvements from Olde Base Line Road to Bush Street and
Bush Street From Mississauga Road to Winston Churchill Boulevard
Class Environmental Assessment,
Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario**

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Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection)

Mississauga Road Improvements from Olde Base Line Road to Bush Street and Bush Street From Mississauga Road to Winston Churchill Boulevard Class Environmental Assessment, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by Dillon Consulting Limited, on behalf of the Regional Municipality of Peel, to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (background research and property inspection) as part of the Mississauga Road Improvements Class Environmental Assessment (EA), Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario. The project involves reconstruction and improvements on Mississauga Road from north of Olde Base Line Road to Bush Street and Bush Street from Mississauga Road to east of Winston Churchill Boulevard including Belfountain.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment determined that no archaeological sites have been registered within 1 km of the study corridor. However, a review of the geography and local nineteenth century land use of the study corridor suggested that it has potential for the identification of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

Based on the results of the property inspection, it was determined that the Mississauga Road, Old Main Street, and Bush Street ROWs have been subject to extensive and deep land alterations. The Niagara Escarpment cuts across the northern and southern end of the study corridor, and the lands adjacent to the ROW consist of rocky uneven terrain. Portions of the study corridor, adjacent to the ROW, can also be characterized as low and wet or as exhibiting excessive slope. However, several areas beyond the disturbed ROW have remained relatively undisturbed and exhibit archaeological site potential.

In light of these results, ASI makes the following recommendations:

1. The existing Mississauga Road, Old Main Street, and Bush Street ROWs do not retain archaeological site potential due to previous ground disturbances. Additional archaeological assessment is therefore not required along this portion of the study corridor; and
2. If construction extends beyond the disturbed ROW, a Stage 2 assessment is recommended on any lands along the study corridor where there is potential for archaeological sites, in accordance with *Draft Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCL 2009).
3. Prior to any land-disturbing activities adjacent to a cemetery, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment should be conducted, in accordance with *Draft Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCL 2009), to confirm the presence or absence of unmarked graves beyond the limits of the fence. This work will involve the removal of the topsoil with a Gradall followed by the shovel shining of the exposed surfaces and subsequent inspection for grave shafts.



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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DIVISION**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by Dillon Consulting Limited, on behalf of the Regional Municipality of Peel, to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (background research and property inspection) as part of the Mississauga Road Improvements Class Environmental Assessment (EA), Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (Figure 1). The project involves reconstruction and improvements on Mississauga Road from north of Olde Base Line Road to Bush Street and Bush Street from Mississauga Road to east of Winston Churchill Boulevard including Belfountain.

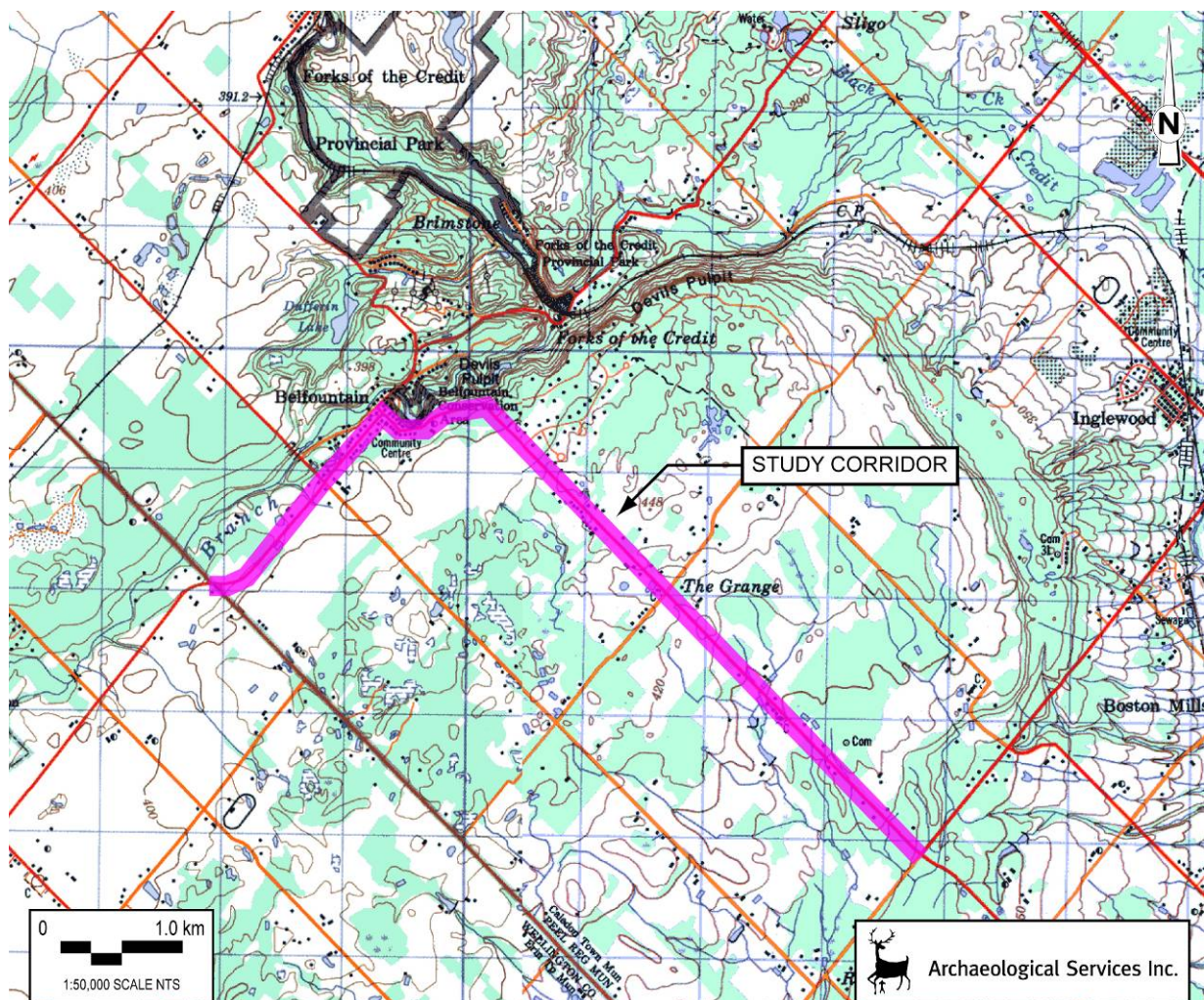


Figure 1: Location of the study corridor.

Base Map: NTS Sheet 30 M/13 (Bolton) and 40 P/06 (Orangville)

Authorization to carry out the activities necessary for the completion of the Stage 1 assessment was granted to ASI by Dillon on March 8, 2010.

The objectives of this report are:

- To provide information about the geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition of the study corridor;
- To evaluate in detail the archaeological potential of the study corridor which can be used, if necessary, to support recommendations for the Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- To recommend appropriate strategies for the Stage 2 survey, if necessary.

2.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (2005) and the *Draft Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCL 2009). A Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment involves a background study to provide detailed documentary research on the archaeological and land use history and present conditions of the study area. Specifically, the background study provides information about previous archaeological fieldwork within and around the study area, its geography and history, and current land conditions.

2.1 Previous Archaeological Research

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the study corridor, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC)¹; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of ASI.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MTC. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west, and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study corridor under review is located in Borden blocks *AkGx* and *AkHa*.

According to the OASD (email communication, Robert von Bitter, MTC Data Coordinator, April 1, 2010), no archaeological sites have been registered within 1 km of the study corridor.

2.2 Geography

The study corridor, specifically the northern and southern ends, are located within the Niagara Escarpment physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 114-122). The Niagara Escarpment extends from the Niagara River to the northern tip of the Bruce Peninsula, continuing

¹ In January 2010, the Government of the Province of Ontario re-organized several of its ministries, and the new Ministry of Tourism and Culture was formed from the former Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Tourism.



thorough the Manitoulin Islands. It displays an association of landforms not found anywhere else in Ontario. Vertical cliffs along the brow often outline the edge of the dolostone of the Lockport and Amabel Formations, while the slopes below are carved in red shale. The brow of the escarpment within the study corridor increases in elevation from 240 m to about 430 m a.s.l. In this section, the escarpment is cut by a number of water sources, and there are scenic gorges at the Forks of the Credit.

The central portion of the study corridor is located on the rolling uplands of the Paris Moraine (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 50). This moraine is comprised of sandy till and kame deposits built by the Ontario-Erie ice lobe. These glacial deposits have created a hummocky terrain characterized by stony soils, and numerous wet depressions, which are underlain by the limestone bedrock.

Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in south central Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location. A number of tributaries of the Credit and West Credit Rivers traverse the study corridor.

The *Draft Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCL 2009:5) stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include: elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including; food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie) and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert) are also considered characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (MCL 2009:5-6). If present, these characteristics will be described in Section 3.0.

Therefore, due to the proximity of the numerous tributaries, it may be concluded that there is potential for the recovery of Aboriginal cultural material within the study corridor.

2.3 Land-Use History

2.3.1 Township Survey and Settlement

The study corridor is located in the former Township of Caledon, County of Peel. Historical research revealed that the land which encompasses this part of the township contains a long and well-documented history extending to the early nineteenth century. The land within Caledon Township was acquired by the British from the Mississaugas in 1818, under Treaty 19, known as the Second Purchase. The first



township survey was undertaken in 1819, and the first legal settlers occupied their land holdings in the following year. The township was named after the Roman designation for Scotland. Caledon was initially settled by the children of Loyalists, soldiers who served during the War of 1812, and by immigrants from England, Scotland and Ireland. By the 1840s, the township was noted for its good farms (Smith 1846: 27; Armstrong 1985:142; Rayburn 1997:51).

The post office village of Grange was located at the intersection of the Grange Sideroad and Mississauga Road, on part Lots 5 and 6, Concession 5, in Caledon Township. The village itself was shown as “Greenlaw” on the Walker and Miles map of 1877, and the post office was shown as “Grange” a short distance to the east on part Lot 5, Concession 4. This community contained a church and a blacksmith shop.

Early settlement of Belfountain (also: Bellfountain, Bellefountain, Belfontain) occurred circa 1825 with the construction of a saw mill by William Frank on the Credit River. The settlement that grew around the mill became known as McCurdy Mills. Due to the rugged terrain in the area, straight concession roads could not be established, which defined the character of Old Main Street. By the mid-nineteenth century, the settlement had a general store, a tavern, and a blacksmith shop in addition to the mills. Belfountain came into prominence during the late nineteenth century when large scale quarrying began in the area and skilled stonecutters and quarry managers settled in the community with their families (Scheinman 2009: 7-29 – 7-31).

2.3.2 Historic Map Review

The 1859 *Tremaine's Map of Peel County* and the 1877 *Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* were reviewed to determine the potential for the presence of historical archaeological remains within the study corridor during the nineteenth century (Figures 2 and 3).

Historically, the southwestern part of the study corridor is located on part of Lots 1 to 10, along the road allowance between Concession IV and V, in the former Township of Caledon. The northeastern part of the study corridor extends westerly through Belfountain, following a road allowance through the middle of Lot 10 across Concessions V and VI, in the former Township of Caledon. The available data gathered from the atlases is summarized in Table 1. 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

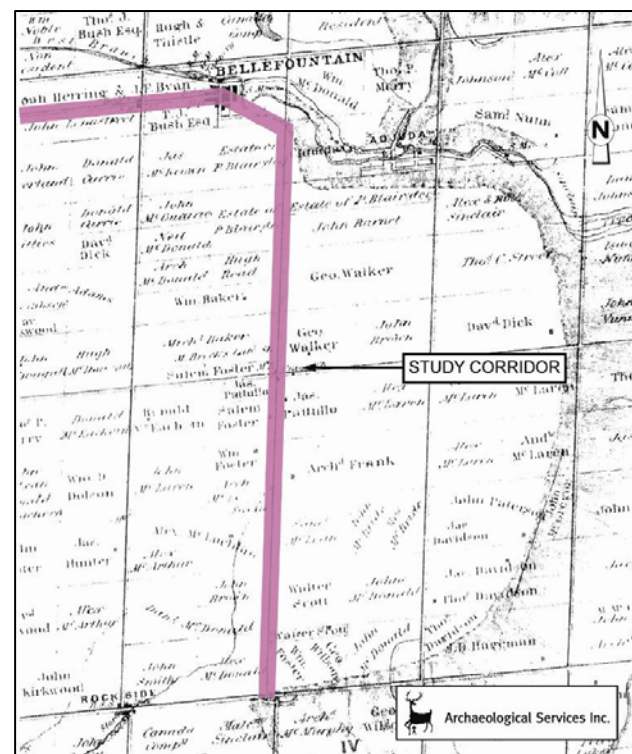


Figure 2: Location of study corridor overlaid on the 1859 Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel



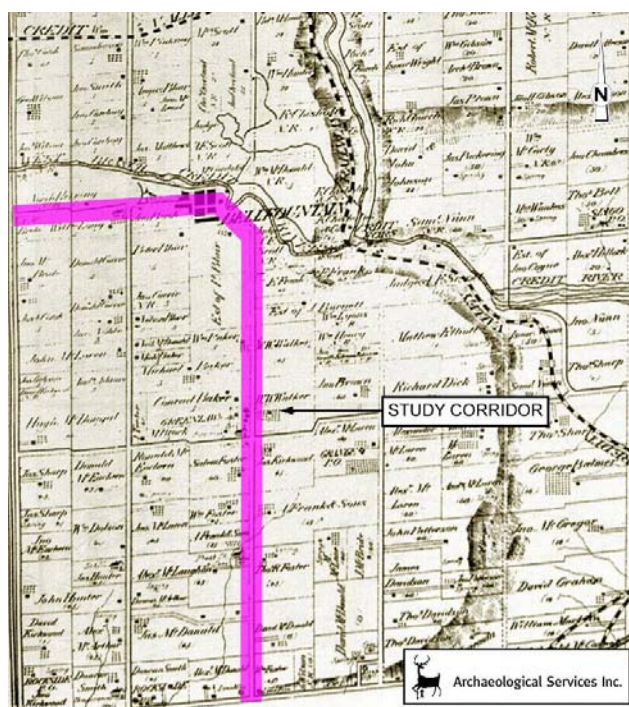


Figure 3: Location of study corridor overlaid on the map of Township of Caledon

preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

Table 1: Summary of Property Owners and Historic Features along the Study Corridor

Con.#	Lot#	Property Owners		Historic Features	
		1859	1877	1859	1877
IV	1	William Foster Walter Scott	William Foster		Homestead
	2	Walter Scott	David MacDonald		Homestead, orchard
	3	S. McLaren	Thomas R. Foster	Church	2 homesteads, orchards
	4	A. Frank	A. Frank & Sons Co.	Homestead	Homestead, orchard
	5	Jason Patullo	James Kirkwood	Homestead	Homestead, orchard
	6	George Walker	W.W. Walker	Homestead	Homestead, orchard
	7	George Walker	W.W. Walker		Homestead, orchard
	8	John Barret Estate of P. Blairdes	Estate of J. Burnell E. Frank		
	9		A.E. Scott		
	10	William MacDonald			
V	1	Alex MacDonald	Alexander MacDonald		Homestead
	2	David MacDonald John Brown	James MacDonald		Homestead



	3	Alex McLachlan	Alexander McLaughlin		Church (Melville White Church)
	4	A. McL William Foster	A. Frank & Sons Co. William Foster		Homestead, orchard
	5	Salem Foster Jason Patullo	Salem Foster		Homestead
	6	Salem Foster M. Brocks M. Baker	W. Brock Conrad Baker		Church, 3 homesteads
	7	William Baker Hugh Reid	Michael Baker William Baker		Homestead, orchard
	8	Estate of P. Blair	Estate of P. Blair		
	9	Estate of P. Blair	Estate of P. Blair		Homestead
	10		John Bush		Church
VI	10		William Long A. McBride Noah Herring		School House Homestead

Historic cemeteries require particular attention during an archaeological assessment if impact is anticipated in the vicinity. Three cemeteries/churches are indicated on the historic atlas maps or on the NTS maps, adjacent to the study corridor. The Melville Church and Cemetery (15962 Mississauga Road), located on Lot 3, Concession V, was built in 1837 and is the oldest standing church in the Town of Caledon. The cemetery contains the monuments of many of the pioneers who settled in the community of Rockside. A second church once stood at Greenlaw Corners, now Mississauga Road and The Grange Sideroad. While nothing above ground remains of the former church building, the remains of the Greenlaw Corners Pioneer Cemetery can be seen. The headstones have been relocated to the rear of the lot and are set in two rows. Both the Melville Cemetery and Greenlaw Cemetery were identified as important cultural heritage resources in the Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape Study ((Scheinman 2006) Finally, the Belfountain-Blair Cemetery (670 Bush Street), located on Lot 8, Concession IV, is the final resting place of many Belfountain area pioneers.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to the water model outlined in Section 2.2, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 m of an early settlement road, such as Mississauga Road and Bush Street, are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The *Draft Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCL 2009: 6) stipulates that that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario*



Heritage Act or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential.

Therefore, based on the proximity to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement and early historic transportation routes, it may be concluded that there is potential for the recovery of Euro-Canadian cultural material within the study corridor.

3.0 ANALYSIS: ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL EVALUATION

The *Draft Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* list characteristics that indicate where archaeological resources are most likely to be found (MCL 2009: 5-6). Archaeological potential is confirmed when one or more features of archaeological potential are present.

Per Section 1.3.1 of the standards and guidelines, the study corridor meets the following criteria used for determining archaeological potential:

- Water source: primary secondary, or past water source (i.e. numerous tributaries of the Credit and West Credit Rivers);
- Early Euro-Canadian settlement (i.e. Belfountain, Greenlaw, pioneer homesteads, churches, cemeteries, school house);
- Early historical transportation route (i.e. Mississauga Road and Bush Street); and
- Properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (i.e. Melville Church and Cemetery, Patullo-McDiarmid-Simmonds stone fence).

These criteria characterize the study corridor as having potential for the identification of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

4.0 PROPERTY INSPECTION

A property inspection of the study corridor was conducted by Peter Carruthers (P163), ASI, on April 27, 2010, in order to gain first-hand knowledge of its geography, topography, and current conditions, and to evaluate and map its archaeological potential. It is a visual inspection only and does not include excavation or collection of archaeological resources. Weather conditions during the property inspection were sunny and 7°C. Field observations have been compiled onto maps of the study area (Figures 4 to 13). Associated photography can be found in Section 8.0.

Typically, rights-of-way (ROW) can be divided into two areas: the disturbed ROW, and ROW lands beyond the disturbed ROW. The typically disturbed ROW extends outwards from either side of the centerline of the traveled lanes, and it includes the traveled lanes and shoulders and extends to the toe of the fill slope, the top of the cut slope, or the outside edge of the drainage ditch, whichever is furthest from the centerline. Subsurface disturbance within these lands may be considered extreme and pervasive, thereby negating any archaeological potential for such lands.

ROW construction disturbance may be found to extend beyond the typical disturbed ROW area, and this



generally includes additional grading, cutting and filling, additional drainage ditching, watercourse alteration or channelization, servicing, removals, intensive landscaping, and heavy construction traffic. Areas beyond the typically disturbed ROW generally require archaeological assessment in order to determine archaeological potential relative to the type or scale of disturbances that may have occurred in these zones.

Mississauga Road and Bush Street are currently two lane rural roads. The project involves reconstruction and improvements on Mississauga Road from north of Olde Base Line Road to Bush Street and Bush Street from Mississauga Road to east of Winston Churchill Boulevard, including Old Main Street in Belfountain. The property inspection focused on the existing ROWs and the immediately adjacent lands.

The Mississauga Road, Old Main Street, and Bush Street ROWs have been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. ROW disturbances can be attributed to typical road construction, exhibiting ditching, grading, and utility installation (i.e. hydro) (Plates 1-2, 6, 10-13, 16, 23-27). Due to the extent of previous disturbance, the Mississauga Road and Bush Street ROWs do not exhibit archaeological site potential. No further archaeological assessment is required

The study corridor is located largely on the Niagara Escarpment plain. Some of the land adjacent to the ROW intersects with the visibly rough, rocky, and uneven terrain (Plates 1-2, 15). These portions of the study corridor contain low archaeological site potential. No further archaeological assessment is therefore required at these locations (Figures 4 and 10: areas marked in irregular stipple). Where these conditions are not visible, the Escarpment plain is buried at varying depths. A few areas along the study corridor can also be characterized as having excessive slope (Plates 11-12, 22). No further archaeological assessment is therefore required at these locations (Figures 6, 8, 9, 12, 13: areas marked in pink).

As mentioned in Section 2.2, a number of tributaries of the Credit and West Credit Rivers traverse the study corridor. These areas can be characterized as being low and wet and do not have archaeological potential (Plates 6, 22, 25). No further archaeological assessment is therefore required in these areas (Figures 4 to 13: areas marked in blue).

While the proposed project is not considering increasing the number of lanes along the study corridor, if the proposed project extends beyond the disturbed ROW, areas with archaeological potential will require further work. These areas include agricultural fields (Plates 3, 7, 13, 16, 23-24, 26-27), woodlots that remain dry, lands surrounding 19th century farmsteads (Plates 5, 8), lands adjacent to the ROW within the former hamlet of Greenlaw / The Grange (Plate 10) and front lawns within the historic settlement of Belfountain (Plates 18-21). These areas have remained relatively undisturbed and exhibit archaeological potential based on their proximity to numerous water sources and early historical transportation routes. Should road improvements encroach upon undisturbed land with archaeological potential beyond the disturbed ROW, a Stage 2 property assessment should be conducted (Figures 4 to 13: areas marked in green).



As mentioned in Section 2.3.2, three cemeteries are located along the study corridor: Melville Cemetery² (Plate 4), Greenlaw Corners Pioneer Cemetery (Plate 9), and Belfountain-Blair Cemetery (Plate 14). If land disturbances are proposed in the vicinity of the cemeteries, a Stage 3 archaeological investigation will be necessary in order to determine the presence and extent of burial features in the proposed disturbance area.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMPLIANCE ADVICE

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment is being conducted to assist with the Mississauga Road Improvements Class EA. The assessment determined that no archaeological sites have been registered within 1 km of the study corridor. However, a review of the geography and local nineteenth century land use of the study corridor suggested that it has potential for the identification of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

Based on the results of the property inspection, it was determined that the Mississauga Road, Old Main Street, and Bush Street ROWs have been subject to extensive and deep land alterations. The study corridor is located largely on the Niagara Escarpment plain, and some of the lands adjacent to the ROW consist of rocky uneven terrain. Portions of the study corridor, adjacent to the ROW can also be characterized as low and wet or as exhibiting excessive slope. However, several areas beyond the disturbed ROW have remained relatively undisturbed and exhibit archaeological site potential.

In light of these results, ASI makes the following recommendations:

1. The existing Mississauga Road, Old Main Street, and Bush Street ROWs do not retain archaeological site potential due to previous ground disturbances. Additional archaeological assessment is therefore not required along this portion of the study corridor; and
2. If construction extends beyond the disturbed ROW, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is recommended on any lands along the study corridor where there is potential for archaeological sites (Figures 4 to 13: areas marked in green), in accordance with *Draft Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCL 2009).
3. Prior to any land-disturbing activities adjacent to a cemetery, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment should be conducted, in accordance with *Draft Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCL 2009), to confirm the presence or absence of unmarked graves beyond the limits of the fence. This work will involve the removal of the topsoil with a Gradall followed by the shovel shining of the exposed surfaces and subsequent inspection for grave shafts.

² Email communication from Sally Drummond, Heritage Resource Officer at the Town of Caledon indicated that the Melville White Church property actually includes lands directly north of the stone wall, where a driveshed once stood parallel to the road. Members of the Belfountain Heritage Society also informed her that the cemetery once extended north of the current cedar hedgerow that border the north edge of the cemetery. Some graves were relocated from here into the main cemetery in the early 20th century prior to the land being sold for residential development.



ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, RSO 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that the licensed consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological licence, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario;
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; and
- The *Cemeteries Act* requires that any person discovering human remains must immediately notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Consumer Services.

The documentation related to this archaeological assessment will be curated by Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Culture, and any other legitimate interest groups.

6.0 REFERENCES CITED

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7.0 OVERSIZED GRAPHICS

Figures 4 to 13: Mississauga Road Class EA - Results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment



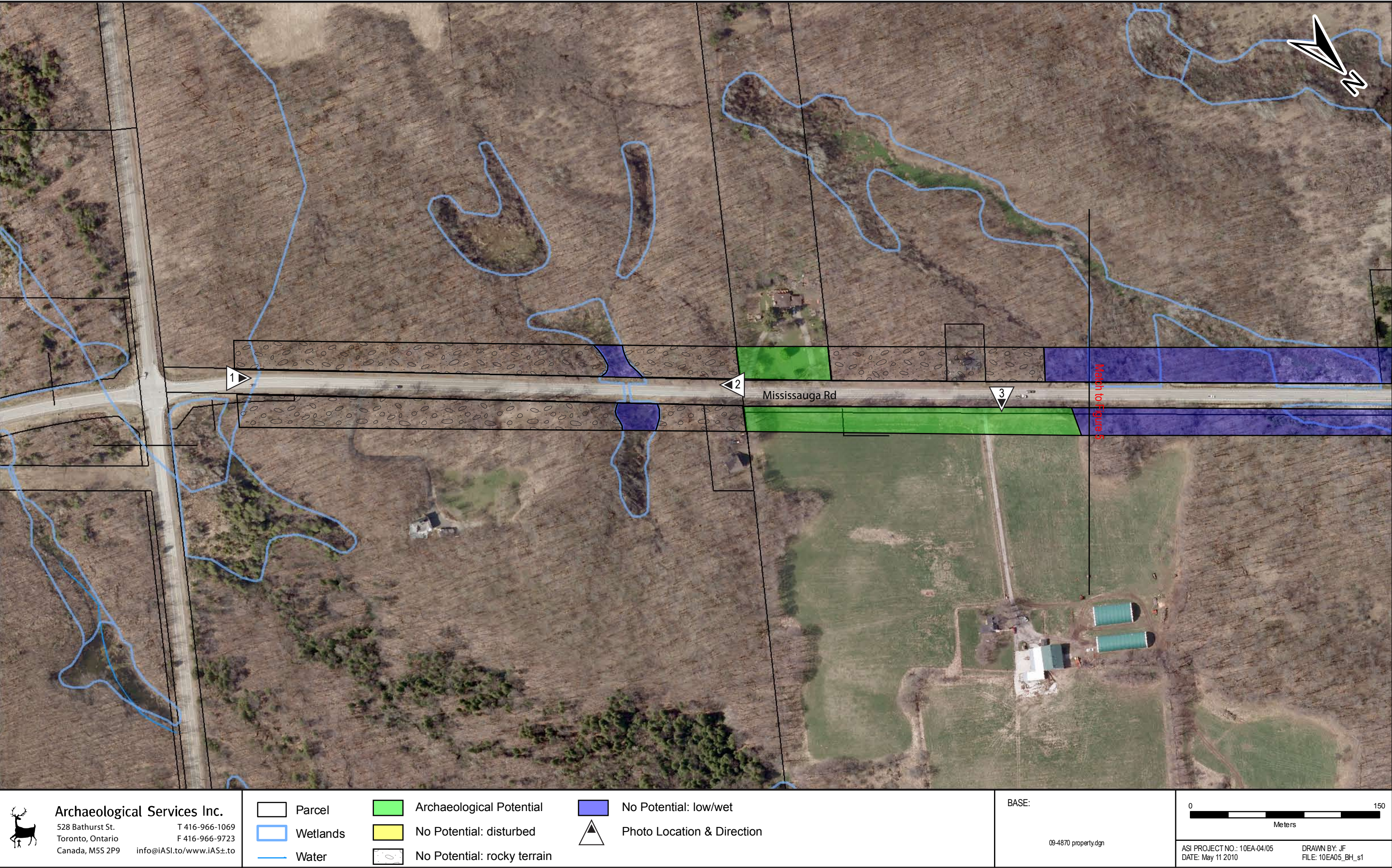


Figure 4: Mississauga Road Class EA - Results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

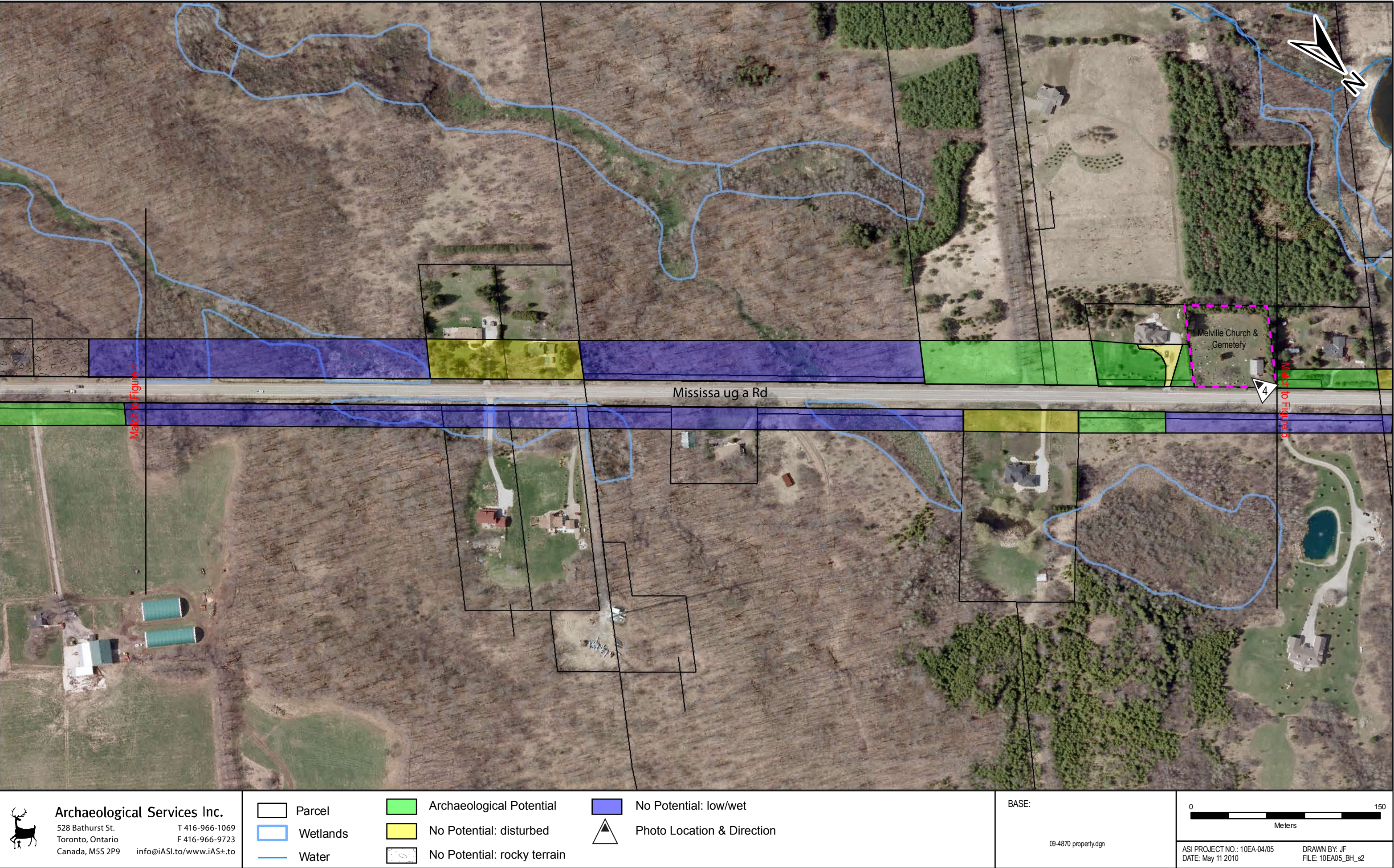
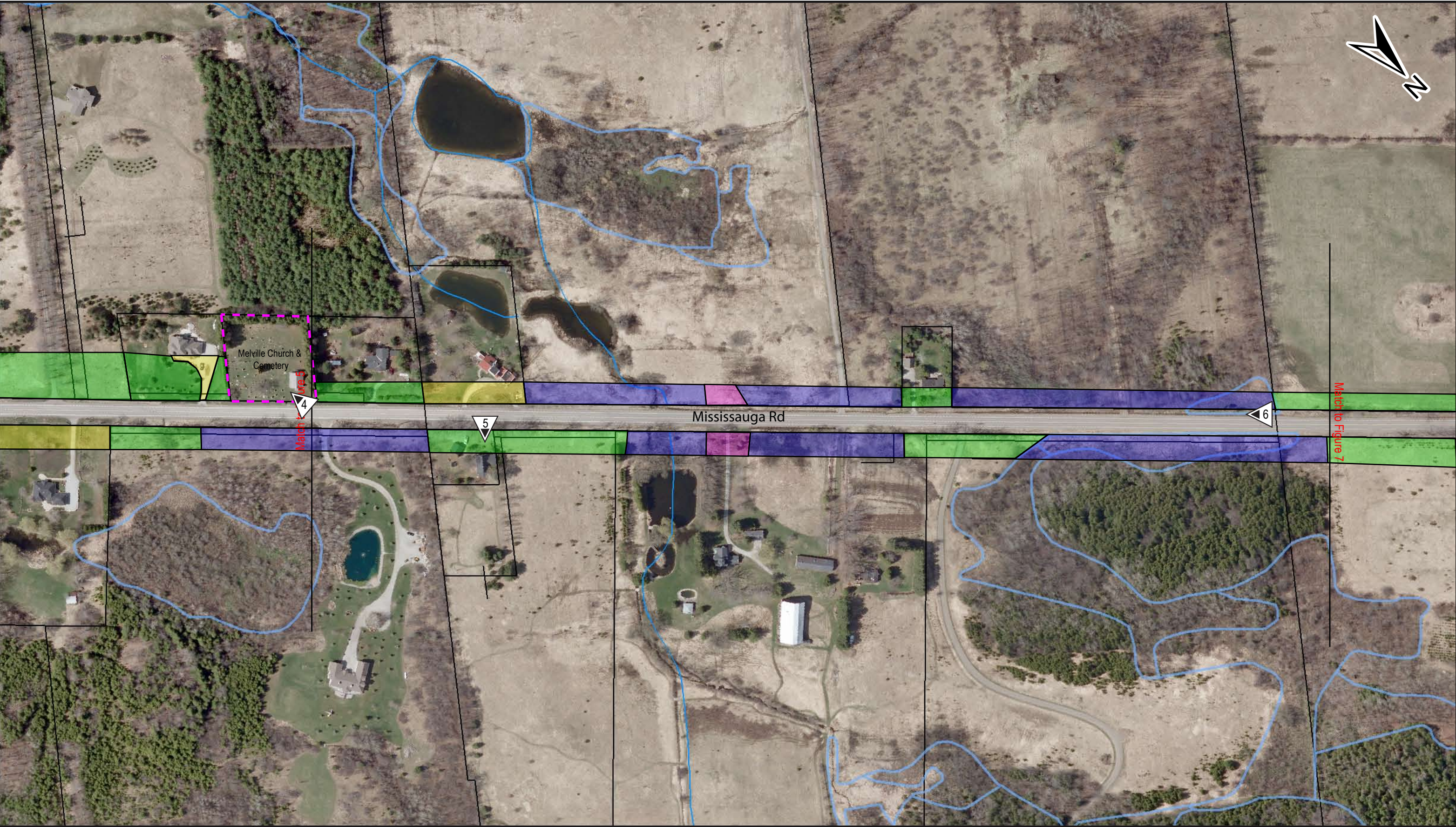


Figure 5: Mississauga Road Class EA - Results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment











 Archaeological Services Inc. 528 Bathurst St. Toronto, Ontario Canada, M5S 2P9 T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 info@iASI.to/www.iAS±.to	 Parcel	 Archaeological Potential	 No Potential: rocky terrain	BASE: 09-4870 property.dgn	 0 150 Meters
	 Wetlands	 No Potential: disturbed	 No Potential: low/wet		

Figure 6: Mississauga Road Class EA - Results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

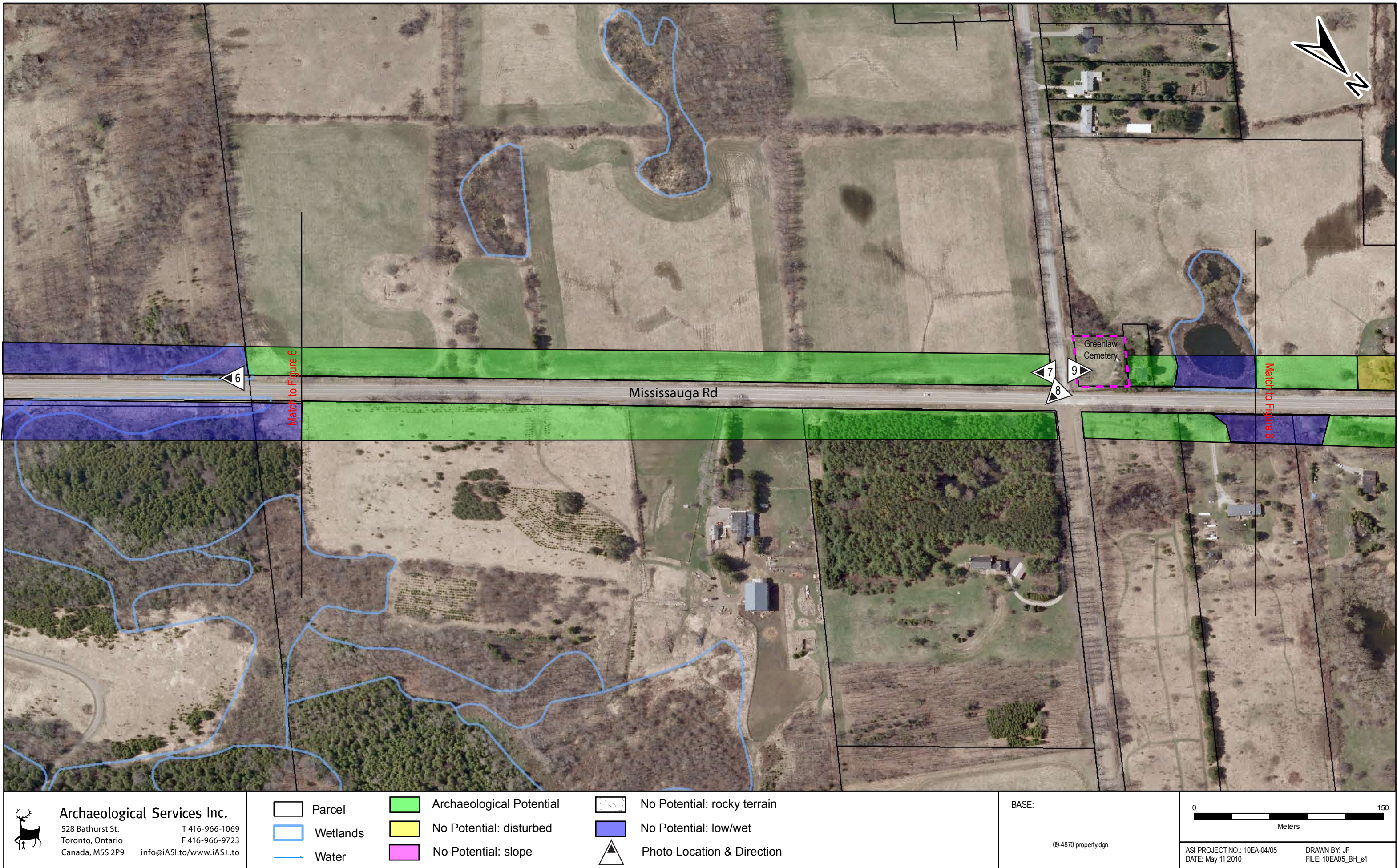


Figure 7: Mississauga Road Class EA - Results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

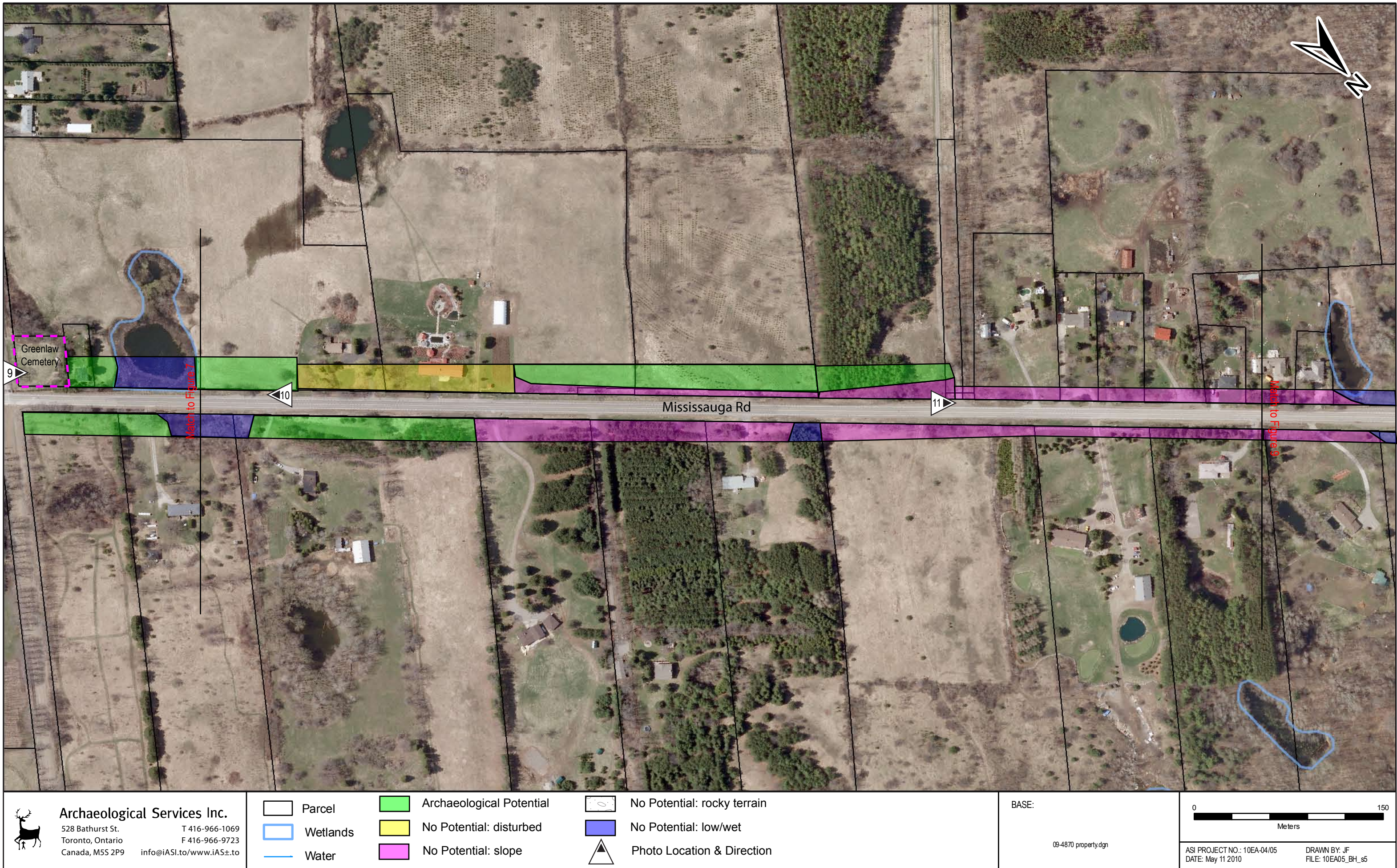


Figure 8: Mississauga Road Class EA - Results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

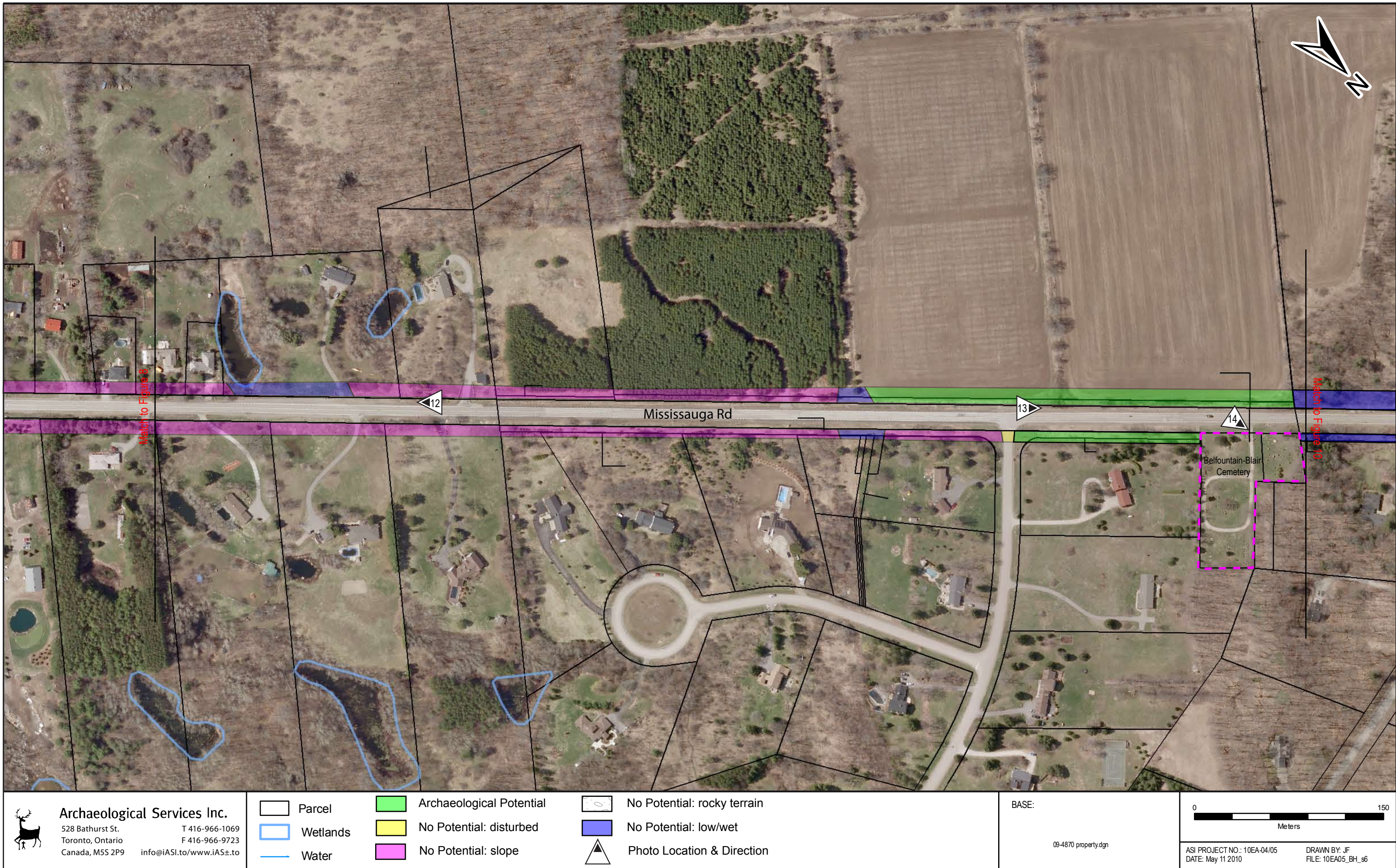
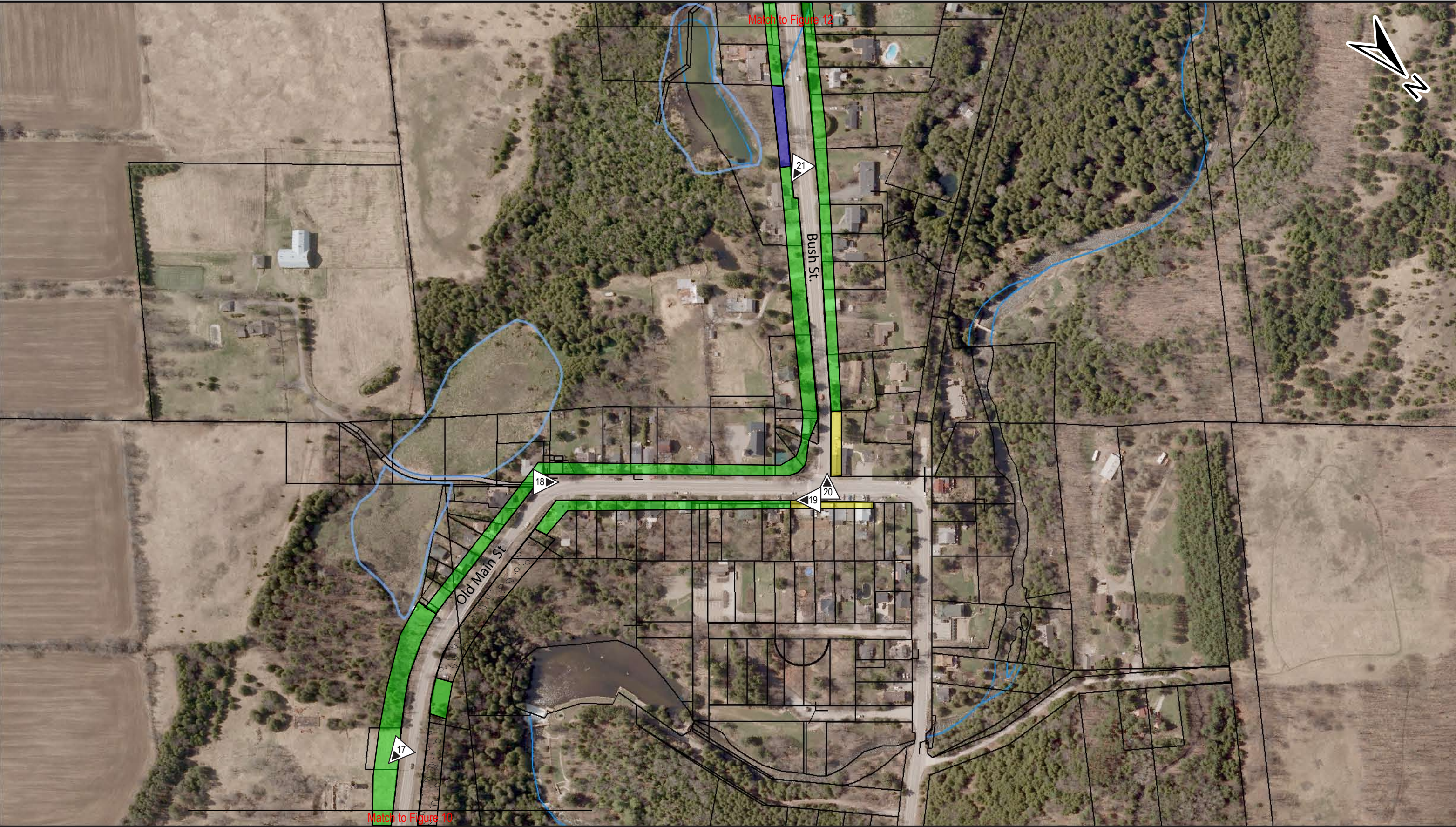


Figure 9: Mississauga Road Class EA - Results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment



Figure 10: Mississauga Road Class EA - Results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment







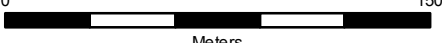






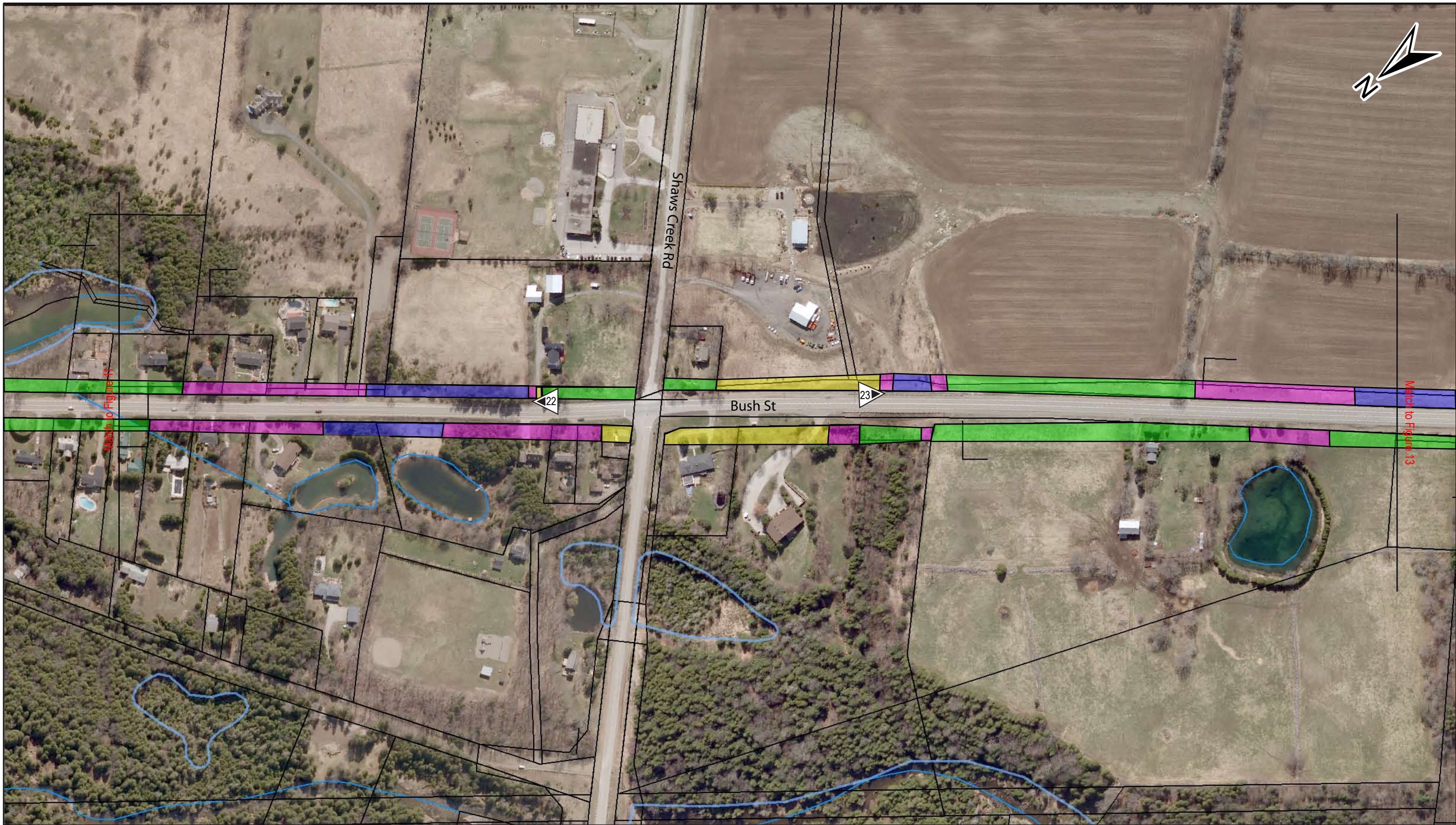
 Archaeological Services Inc. 528 Bathurst St. Toronto, Ontario Canada, M5S 2P9 T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 info@iASI.to/www.iAS±.to	 Parcel	 Archaeological Potential	 No Potential: rocky terrain	BASE: 09-4870 property.dgn	 0 150 Meters
	 Wetlands	 No Potential: disturbed	 No Potential: low/wet		
	 Water	 No Potential: slope	 Photo Location & Direction		

Figure 11: Mississauga Road Class EA - Results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment




 Archaeological Services Inc. 528 Bathurst St. Toronto, Ontario Canada, M5S 2P9 T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 info@IASI.to/www.iASi.to	[Black outline] Parcel [Blue outline] Wetlands [Blue line] Water	[Green fill] Archaeological Potential [Yellow fill] No Potential: disturbed [Magenta fill] No Potential: slope	[White fill with black outline] No Potential: rocky terrain [Blue fill] No Potential: low/wet [Triangle with arrow] Photo Location & Direction	BASE: 09-4870 property.dgn	0 150 Meters ASI PROJECT NO.: 10EA-04/05 DATE: May 11 2010	DRAWN BY: JF FILE: 10EA05_BH_s9

Figure 12: Mississauga Road Class EA - Results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

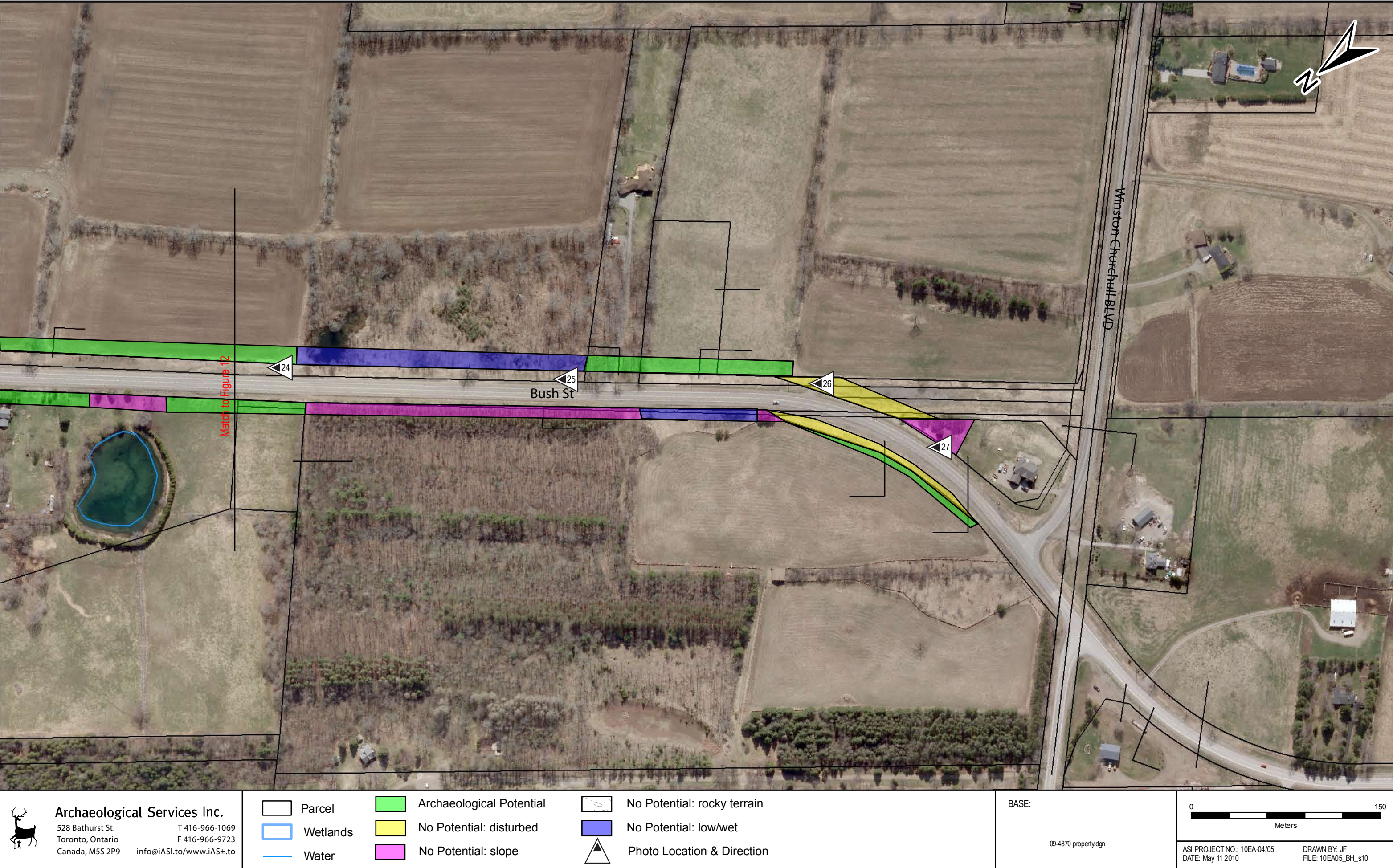


Figure 13: Mississauga Road Class EA - Results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

8.0 PHOTOGRAPHY



Plate 1: View northwest along Mississauga Rd. Lands adjacent to ROW consists of rocky, uneven ground.



Plate 2: View southeast along Mississauga Rd ROW. Lands adjacent to ROW consists of rocky, uneven ground.



Plate 3: View northeast toward 19th century farm. Undisturbed lands are present beyond tree line in agricultural field..



Plate 4: View south at Melville Church and Cemetery.



Plate 5: View northeast at 16015 Mississauga Rd, a former stone schoolhouse.



Plate 6: View southeast along Mississauga Rd. Note lands adjacent to ROW are low/wet.





Plate 7: View southeast across open agricultural field.



Plate 8: View west across Mississauga Rd toward stone fence (designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act).



Plate 9: View northwest toward Greenlaw Corners Pioneer Cemetery.



Plate 10: View southeast along Mississauga Rd ROW. Note sign for historic community of Greenlaw.



Plate 11: View northwest along Mississauga Rd. Note steep slope adjacent to ROW.



Plate 12: View southeast along Mississauga Rd. Note steep slope adjacent to ROW.





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Plate 26: View northeast at graded ROW. Potential exists in agricultural field on both sides of road.



Plate 27: View northeast along Bush St. Potential exists on other side of road cut on left.



**Winston Churchill Boulevard and
Olde Base Line Road**

**Archaeological Assessment:
Stage 1 Background Study and Property Inspection**

**Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard
Class Environmental Assessment Study**

**Former Townships of Caledon and Chinguacousy (Peel County)
And Former Township of Erin (Wellington County)**

Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario

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**Archaeological Assessment:
Stage 1 Background Study and Property Inspection
Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard
Class Environmental Assessment Study
Former Townships of Caledon and Chinguacousy (Peel County)
And Former Township of Erin (Wellington County)
Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Services Inc (ASI) was contracted by HDR liTRANS to conduct a Stage 1 Background Study and Property Inspection as part of the OldeBase Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard Class Environmental Assessment (EA). The project involves the rehabilitation/reconstruction of OldeBase Line and Winston Churchill Boulevard. This assessment is a continuation of work started in 2010, which involved the reconstruction/rehabilitation of Mississauga Road (from north of OldeBase Line Road to Bush Street) and Bush Street (from Mississauga Road to east of Winston Churchill Boulevard).

The Stage 1 Background Study determined that six archaeological sites have been registered within 1 km of the study area. A review of the geography and history of the study area suggested that the study area has potential for the identification of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

The Stage 1 Property Inspection determined that the majority of the study area has been previously disturbed by road construction and but that parcels of land beyond the Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard (rights-of-way) ROWs retain archaeological potential.

In light of these results, ASI makes the following recommendations:

1. Archaeological potential exists in the study area. These lands require a Stage 2 Property Assessment, which will be conducted by test pit survey and/or pedestrian survey. A test pit survey includes the systematic excavation of small test pits by hand at 5 m intervals and can only be conducted when ploughing for pedestrian survey is not feasible;
2. Due to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any potential archaeological resources, the lands within the Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard ROWs do not retain archaeological potential. These ROW lands do not require further archaeological assessment;



3. Parts of the study area do not retain archaeological potential due to permanently wet conditions and steeply sloping lands. These lands do not require further archaeological assessment; and,
4. Should the proposed work extend beyond the current study area then further Stage 1 assessment must be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands.



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DIVISION**

PROJECT PERSONNEL

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

Archaeological Services Inc (ASI) was contracted by HDR liTRANS to conduct a Stage 1 Background Study and Property Inspection as part of the OldeBase Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard Class Environmental Assessment (EA). The project involves the rehabilitation/reconstruction of OldeBase Line and Winston Churchill Boulevard (Figure 1). This assessment is a continuation of work started in 2010, which involved the reconstruction/rehabilitation of Mississauga Road (from north of OldeBase Line Road to Bush Street) and Bush Street (from Mississauga Road to east of Winston Churchill Boulevard).

This assessment was conducted under the project management of Heidi Schopf and senior project management of Lisa Merritt, both of ASI; Rob Pihl was the licensee for the project (PIF P057-719-2012).

The objectives of this report are:

- To provide information about the geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition of the study area;
- To evaluate in detail the archaeological potential of the study area which can be used, if necessary, to support recommendations for Stage 2 Property Assessment for all or parts of the property; and
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 Property Assessment, if necessary.

This report describes the Stage 1 assessment that was conducted for this project and is organized as follows: Section 1.0 describes the project context and summarizes the background study that was conducted to provide the archaeological and historical context for the project study area; Section 2.0 describes the field methods used during the assessment and summarizes the results of the property inspection; Section 3.0 provides an analysis of the assessment results and evaluates the archaeological potential of the study area; Section 4.0 provides recommendations for the next assessment steps; and the remaining sections contain other report information that is required by the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011), which is administered by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS), e.g., advice on compliance with legislation, works cited, mapping and photo-documentation.

1.1 Development Context

All work has been undertaken as required by the *Environmental Assessment Act*, RSO (1990) and regulations made under the Act, and are therefore subject to all associated legislation. This project is being conducted under the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) process.

All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the terms of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (2005) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S&G).

Permission to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by HDR liTRANS on July 5, 2012.



1.2 Historical Context

This section provides a brief summary of historic research for the study area. A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview, including a general description of settlement and historic land use. Historically, the study area is located the road allowance between the following lots and concessions:

Township of Caledon (Peel County)

- Concession 5W, Lot 1
- Concession 6W, Lots 1-11

Township of Chinguacousy (Peel County)

- Concession 5W, Lot 34
- Concession 6W, Lot 34

Township of Erin (Wellington County)

- Concession 11, Lots 3-13

1.2.1 *Aboriginal Land Use*

The Aboriginal settlement of the lands located north of Lake Ontario is reflected in the archaeological record of this region. The known archaeological sites in this region reflect the long-term occupation of the lands north of Lake Ontario, which begins approximately 13 000 years ago and continues to present day (ASI 2011). The diversity and richness of the natural environment has fostered the Aboriginal settlement of the region which dates from the Paleo-Indian period (13 000-11 000 BP) to the Contact period (1600-1800 AD).

For over 10,000 years the Aboriginal peoples of southern Ontario were primarily organized in small extended family groups that lived in temporary camps following the seasonal rounds. With the introduction of maize-based agriculture about 2000 years before present (BP) some of these groups gradually opted to live in larger and more permanent settlements since they could rely on stored crops over the winter season. These settlements were primarily focused around watersheds boasting sandy, easily worked soil. While large scale settlements or villages from the Late Woodland period (1000 AD – 1651) area not thought to be common in the general vicinity of the study area, the density of the region made it a very attractive location for resource extraction of many kinds through the Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland periods.

The contact period for the north shore of Lake Ontario begins in the early 17th century with the arrival of French explorers, traders and missionaries. The ancestral Huron-Wendat are thought to have been the main group who controlled the region and the presence of European trade goods is first evident in the mid-16th century where European artifacts start to make an appearance at some ancestral Huron-Wendat sites. The occurrence of European artifacts on Huron-Wendat sites increases towards the end of the 16th century as the interaction between the Huron-Wendat and French explorers, traders, and missionaries continued to increase in frequency and intensity. The Huron were eventually dispersed by the Five Nations Iroquois in 1649 at which point the Seneca mainly took over control of the region (Ramsden 1990).



By 1600, most, if not all, of the Aboriginal communities located on the north shore of Lake Ontario had moved inland, although the Five Nations Iroquois, and in particular the Seneca, were still using the central north shore of Lake Ontario for hunting, fishing, and for participation in the fur trade. The main settlements were located near the mouths of the Humber and Rouge Rivers, which were the two branches of the Toronto Carrying Place Trail. This route linked Lake Ontario to the upper Great Lakes through Lake Simcoe.

The first Europeans to arrive in the area were transient merchants and traders from France and England, who followed Aboriginal pathways and set up trading posts at strategic locations along the well-traveled river routes. All of these occupations occurred at sites that afforded both natural landfalls for Great Lakes traffic and convenient access, by means of the various waterways and overland trails, into the hinterlands. Chief among these was Fort Rouillé, a small, wooden trading post on the shore of Lake Ontario east of the Humber River, which was built for the purpose of intercepting Aboriginal traders before they could cross the lake to trade with the English on the south shore. Jean Baptiste Rosseau established another substantial trading post at the mouth of the Humber. Early transportation routes followed existing Aboriginal trails, both along the lakeshore and adjacent to various creeks and rivers (ASI 2006).

Beginning in the mid-18th century, the Mississauga replaced the Seneca as the controlling Aboriginal group in the region since the Iroquois confederacy had overstretched their territory between the 1650s and 1670s (Williamson 2008). The Mississaugas traded with both the British and the French in order to have wider access to European materials at better prices, and used their strategic position on the Humber to act as trade intermediaries between the British and tribes in the north.

With construction of Yonge Street, the Carrying Place Trail soon fell into disuse and Yonge Street became a major transportation route, not only for military activity and trade between the Lake Huron shore and the Lake Ontario shore, but for settlers accessing newly opened lands. From Yonge Street, settlement spread westward along the newly surveyed township roads.

1.2.2 Township Survey and Settlement

Township of Caledon, Peel County

The land within Caledon Township was acquired by the British from the Mississaugas in 1818. The first township survey was undertaken in 1819, and the first legal settlers occupied their land holdings in the following year. The township was named after the Roman designation for Scotland. Caledon was initially settled by the children of Loyalists, soldiers who served during the War of 1812, and by immigrants from England, Scotland and Ireland. By the 1840s, the township was noted for its good farms (Smith 1846: 27; Armstrong 1985:142; Rayburn 1997:51).

The Village of Bellefountain was situated on the Credit River on part Lots 9 and 10 Concession 5 West, Caledon Township. The first name for the village was said to have been “Tubtown” due to the large number of tubs of water used to cool metal outside Henderson’s blacksmith shop. When mills were built by McCurdy, the name became “McCurdy’s village.” In 1853, the post office was given the name Belfountain, suggested by the clear waters of the Credit River. Registered plans of subdivision for this village date from 1846. It contained two saw mills, one grist mill,



hotel and a tannery. The population numbered about 100 (Crossby 1873:31; Winearls 1991:608; Scott 1997:25; Rayburn 1997:28).

Part of the study area runs through the Village of Rockside. This post office village was located on part Lot 34 Concession 6 West, Caledon Township. It contained a population of about 60 (Crossby 1873:278).

Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County

Chinguacousy Township is said to have been named by Sir Peregrine Maitland after the Mississauga word for the Credit River, and which signified “young pine.” Other scholars assert that it was named in honour of the Ottawa Chief Shinguacose, which was corrupted to the present spelling of ‘Chinguacousy,’ “under whose leadership Fort Michilimacinac was captured from the Americans in the War of 1812” (Mika 1977:416; Rayburn 1997: 68). Part of the land which encompasses Chinguacousy Township was alienated by the British from the native Mississaugas through a provisional treaty dated October 28, 1818 (*Indian Treaties* 1891: #19 p. 47).

The township was formally surveyed in 1818, and the first “legal” settlers took up their lands later in that same year. The extant *Survey Diaries* indicated that the original timber stands within the township included oak, ash, maple, beech, elm, basswood, hemlock and pine. The survey crew working in the township in the summer of 1819 suffered under extreme conditions. One of the complaints noted by the surveyor was that of “musketoes miserable thick.” Due to heavy rain, part of the crew became separated from the rest of the party, and they spent a wet, uncomfortable night alone in the woods. One of the men, named Montgomery, badly cut his foot and had to be sent home. The work within this township was summed up by the surveyor as “pretty tuff times” (Pope 1877:65; Mika 1977:417; Armstrong 1985:142).

Chinguacousy was originally included within the limits of the Home District until 1849, when the old Upper Canadian Districts were abolished. It formed part of the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel until 1851, when Peel was elevated to independent County status. In 1974, part of the township was amalgamated with the City of Brampton, and the remainder was annexed to the Town of Caledon (Pope 1877:59; Mika 1977:417-418; Armstrong 1985:152; Rayburn 1997:68).

Chinguacousy was described as one of the best settled townships in the Home District. It contained excellent, rolling land which was timbered mainly in hardwood with some pine intermixed. Excellent wheat was grown here. The township contained one grist mill and seven saw mills. By 1851, this number had increased to two grist mills and eight sawmills (Smith 1846:32; Smith 1851:279).

In 1877, it was described as a “first class agricultural township and the farmers as a general thing have been very successful in their undertakings, many of them having amassed quite a fortune. The township is noted for its beautiful and substantial farm residences and commodious barns. The farms also are generally in the highest state of cultivation, while the grounds in front of the residences are for the most part tastefully arranged with beautiful flowers and shade trees, giving each place and the country generally a handsome appearance” (Pope 1877:65).



Township of Erin, Wellington County

The land within Erin Township was acquired by the British from the Mississaugas in 1818. The first township survey was undertaken in 1819, and the first legal settlers occupied their land holdings in the following year. The township was first named after a poetic name for Ireland, *Ierne*, mentioned by the Greek geographer Strabo. Erin was initially settled by the children of Loyalists, soldiers who had served during the War of 1812, and by immigrants from England, Scotland and Ireland (Smith 1846:55-56; Erin 1967; McMillan 1974; Armstrong 1985:143; Rayburn 1997:113).

The municipal history of Erin Township dates back to 1842 when a meeting was held in the home of Abraham Buck and the first officers were appointed to administer the affairs of the township. Henry Trout Sr. was appointed as the township clerk, Philander Hopkins was the collector of taxes, and Archibald Patterson and Robert Neily were made the township wardens (Mika and Mika 1977:680).

The population of Erin had reached 981 by 1835 and by 1850 it had increased to 3035 (Mika and Mika 1977:680). Until this time Erin Township was part of the District of Wellington. During 1850 and 1851 it was under the jurisdiction of the Waterloo County Council. In 1852 Erin Township was run under the United Counties of Wellington, Waterloo, and Grey. It was made part of the County of Wellington when it was formed in 1854 (Mika and Mika 1977).

1.2.3 Historic Map Review

The 1859 *Tremaine's Map of Peel County*, the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Map of the County of Peel*, and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington* were reviewed to determine the potential for the presence of historic archaeological resources within the study area during the nineteenth century (Figure 2). 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 with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

Historically, the study area is located in the former Townships of Caledon and Chinguacousy, Peel County and the Township of Erin, Wellington County. Details of historic property owners and historic features in the study area are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard – Nineteenth-century property owner(s) and historical features(s)

Con. #	Lot #	Property Owner(s) 1859	Property Owners (1879)	Historical Feature(s) (1859)	Historical Feature(s) (1879)
<i>Township of Caledon, Peel County</i>					
5 West	1	John Smith, Alex McDonald	Duncan Smith, Alex McDonald	Farmstead	Farmsteads (5), Village of Rockside
6 West	1	John Kirkwood	Duncan Smith, Jno. Kirkwood	Farmstead	Farmsteads (3), Orchards (2), Rockside Post Office, Temperance Hall



Con. #	Lot #	Property Owner(s) 1859	Property Owners (1879)	Historical Feature(s) (1859)	Historical Feature(s) (1879)
	2	David Kirkwood, Alex McArthur	David Kirkwood	Farmstead	Farmstead, orchard, farm lane
	3	John Hunter, Jas. Hunter	John Hunter	Farmsteads (2)	Farmstead, orchard
	4	John McLean, Donald McEachern, Wm. D. Dolson	Jno. McEachern, Jas. Sharp	-	-
	5	Thomas P. Merry, Donald McEachern	Jas Sharp	-	Farmstead, Orchard, Farm lane
	6	John McDougall, Hugh McDougall	Hugh McDougall, Jas. Gibson	-	Farmstead, Orchard
	7	David Kirkwood, Jas. Gibson, Andrew Adams	John McLaren, Jas. Gibson, David Kirkwood, Andrew Adams	-	Farmstead, Orchard
	8	John Gillies, Donald Currie, David Dick	Josh. Cook, Donald Currie, Jno. Noble	-	Farmsteads (3), Orchards (3)
	9	John Overland, Donald Currie	Jno. McBride, Donald Currie	-	Farmstead, Orchard, Farm lane
	10	John Longstreet, Noah Herring & J.F. Ryan	A. McBride, William Long, Noah Herring	School house	Farmstead, Orchard, School house
	11	Non Resident, William Noble, Thos J. Bush Esq.	Josh. Wilson, Jno. Conboy	-	Farmsteads (4)
<i>Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County</i>					
5 West	34	Canada Company, Malcom Sinclair	Canada Co.	Hamlet of Rockside	Village of Rockside, Lime Kiln, Farmstead
6 West	34	Mrs. McArthur, John Smith	Alex McArthur	Hamlet of Rockside	Village of Rockside, Farmsteads (2), Orchard
<i>Township of Erin, Wellington County</i>					
11	3	n/a	J. Kirkwood	n/a	-
	4	n/a	J. Gibson	n/a	Farmstead
	5	n/a	J. Gibson	n/a	Farmstead
	6	n/a	J. Kechnie	n/a	-
	7	n/a	A. Teeter, W. Teeter	n/a	Farmsteads (2)
	8	n/a	W. Beer	n/a	-
	9	n/a	W. Beer	n/a	Farmstead
	10	n/a	J. Davidson, J.L. McDonald	n/a	-
	11	n/a	M. McDonald, J. Longstreet	n/a	Farmstead
	12	n/a	A. McLaren, A. McBryde	n/a	Farmsteads (2)
	13	n/a	W. Stewart	n/a	Farmstead



Historic mapping was reviewed as part of historical research, and it was determined that the study area was a rural, agricultural landscape in the early nineteenth century. The historic mapping demonstrates that the study area runs through the Village of Rockside and is located in close proximity to the Village of Bellefontaine. The mapping also demonstrates that Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard are both historically surveyed roads. Further, The Grange Side Road, Bush Street, Sideroad 10 and Sideroad 5 are also depicted as historically surveyed roads. Nineteenth-century historic mapping also depicts the names of owners/occupants of farms and properties adjacent to the study area, and the location and arrangement of residences and farmsteads.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to the water model outlined in Section 1.2.2 of this report since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints.

Section 1.3.1 of the *S&G* stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are also considered to have archaeological potential.

1.2.4 Summary of Historical Context

The background research and historic mapping demonstrates that the study area exhibits archaeological potential due to the presence of historic features within and/or in close proximity to the study area. The study area is mainly comprised of Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard, which are both historic transportation routes and are therefore, indicators of archaeological potential.

Further, the background research demonstrated that the study area retains potential for the recovery of pre-contact and contact period archaeological resources.

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard study area, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology and topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions. Three sources of information were consulted to provide information about previous archaeological research in the study area; the site record forms for registered sites housed at the MTCS; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of ASI.



1.3.1 Current Land Use and Field Conditions

The Stage 1 property inspection was conducted by Peter Carruthers (P163) ASI, on October 17, 2012. The study area is located along Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard, including the intersections. The study area is bordered by residential development that is rural in character. The residential dwellings are a mix of historic farmsteads that date to the nineteenth century and relatively recent developments that date to the mid-twentieth century. The landscape features numerous kettle ponds and associated wetlands, which are a typical feature of the region, which is dominated by the Niagara Escarpment. The landscape is also steeply sloping in some areas.

1.3.2 Geography

In addition to the known archaeological sites, the state of the natural environment is an important predictor of archaeological potential. Accordingly, a description of the study area physiography and soils is provided below.

Section 1.3.1 of the *S&G* stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

Water has been identified as the major determinant of site selection and the presence of potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location.

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

The study area falls within the Guelph Drumlin Field, Horseshoe Moraine, and Niagara Escarpment physiographic regions of southern Ontario. The Guelph Drumlin Field physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 137-139) centres upon the City of Guelph and Guelph Township and occupies roughly 830 km². Within the Guelph Drumlin Field, there are approximately 300 drumlins of varying sizes. For the most part these hills are of the broad oval type with slopes less steep than those of the Peterborough drumlins and are not as closely grouped as those in some other areas. The till in these drumlins is loamy and calcareous, and was derived



mostly from dolostone of the Amabel Formation so which can be found exposed below the Niagara Escarpment.

The Horseshoe Moraine physiographic region of southern Ontario forms the core of a horse-shoe shaped area flanking the upland that lies to the west of the highest part of the Niagara Escarpment (Chapman and Putnam 1984:127-129). This region features a complex arrangement of till ridges, kame moraines, outwash plains and spillways, interspersed with more smoothly moulded till plains and drumlinized areas. The area also contains many small lakes, streams, and swampy areas.

The Niagara Escarpment physiographic region extends from the Niagara River to the northern tip of the Bruce Peninsula, continuing through the Manitoulin Islands (Chapman and Putman 1984: 114-122). Vertical cliffs along the brow mostly outline the edge of the dolostone of the Lockport and Amabel Formations, which the slopes below are carved in red shale. Flanked by landscapes of glacial origin, the rock-hewn topography stands in striking contrast, and its steep-sided valleys are strongly suggestive of non-glacial regions. While the escarpment stands out boldly in the Niagara Peninsula and along the shore of Georgian Bay, there is an intervening area and, particularly in Mono and Mulmur Townships and the Town of Caledon, where long stretches are almost completely hidden. The section of the study area along Olde Base Line Road partly runs through the Niagara Escarpment (Ministry of Natural Resources 2012).

Soils in the study area consist of Caledon loam, Dumfries loam, and Farmington loam (Hoffman and Richards 1953). Caledon loam is well drained and has smooth gently sloping to smooth moderately sloping topography. Caledon soil is used mainly for dairying and general farming and is fairly well suited to the growth of cereal grains, hay, and pasture.

Dumfries loam is well drained with steep irregular slopes. Small, imperfectly and poorly drained potholes occur throughout this soil type. Dumfries soil is susceptible to sheet erosion and is mostly cleared. The remaining forested areas consist of small woodlots with beech and sugar maple being the most common tree species (Hoffman and Richards 1953).

Farmington loam is well drained and has smooth gently sloping topography. Forestry and grazing are the chief uses for the soil with sugar maple, white cedar, and beech being the main species present. Farmington loam has less than a foot of soil over the bedrock and, accordingly, crop production is mostly prohibited by the droughty conditions and shallowness of the soil (Hoffman and Richards 1953).

Surficial geology information is mapped and presented in Figure 4 and soil drainage is presented in Figure 5.

The study area is located within the 'Cheltenham to Glen Williams' and the 'West Credit River' Subwatersheds of the Credit Valley Watershed (Credit Valley Conservation 2009). The West Credit River runs through the western limits of the study area. The study area also features numerous kettle ponds and wetlands.



1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Research

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west, and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area under review is located in Borden block *AkGx*.

According to the OASD (email communication, Robert von Bitter, MTCS Data Coordinator, October 29, 2012), six identified archaeological sites are located within 1 km of the study area.

Table 2: Details of archaeological sites registered within 1 km of the study area

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AkGx-13	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot	Dibb (1997)
AkGx-14	-	Early Archaic, Crawford Knoll	Findspot	Dibb (1997)
AkGx-15	-	Middle Archaic, Brewerton	Findspot	Dibb (1997)
AkGx-16	-	Pre-Contact	Findspot	Dibb (1997)
AkGx-17	-	Early Woodland	Findspot	Dibb (1997)
AkGx-18	Westerveld	Euro-Canadian	Scatter, midden	Dibb (1997)

Note: Sites in bold are located within 50 m of the study area

It should be noted that five out of six archaeological sites are located within 50 m of the study area. These include *AkGx-13*, *AkGx-14*, *AkGx-15*, *AkGx-16* and *AkGx-17*. These sites were all researched by Gordon Dibb in 1997. This work was conducted as part of the investigation of the proposed Rockfort Quarry site. All five sites were recovered on agricultural lands and consisted of pre-contact findspots that date between the Early Archaic and Early Woodland Periods.

Some lands within 50 m of the study area were previously assessed by ASI in 2010 (MTCS PIF P057-608-2010). ASI conducted a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment as part of the Mississauga Road Improvements from Olde Base Line Road to Bush Street and Bush Street from Mississauga Road to Winston Churchill Boulevard. The study found that the Mississauga Road, Old Main Street and Bush Street ROWs did not retain archaeological potential but that archaeological potential was present in parcels of land beyond the disturbed ROWs (ASI 2010).

1.3.4 Summary of Archaeological Context

The review of archaeological work conducted in the area demonstrated that six archaeological sites have been registered within 1 km of the study area. The registered sites predominantly consist of pre-contact findspots. One Euro-Canadian site is present within 1 km of the study area.

As discussed in Section 1.3.3 of this report, archaeological potential is associated with the presence of certain topographic features. The study area features well drained soils, kettle ponds, marshland, and a section of the West Credit River. The Niagara Escarpment runs through the study area along Olde Base Line Road.



The presence of known archaeological sites, well-drained soils, and water sources indicate that the study area has the potential for the recovery of prehistoric and historic archaeological resources.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

A property inspection was conducted in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current conditions of the Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard study area as per Section 1.2 of the *S&G*. A property inspection is a visual inspection only and does not include excavation or collection of archaeological resources.

Where applicable, Section 1.2, Standards 1-5 of the *S&G* were met as follows during the course of the property inspection:

- The Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard study area was inspected systematically during optimal weather conditions which permitted good visibility of land features;
- Weather conditions were overcast with light rain and temperatures of 15°C;
- Coverage was sufficient to identify previously identified features of archaeological potential and additional features not visible on mapping; and,
- Additional features were documented as well as any features that will affect assessment strategies.

Field observations are compiled onto a map of the study area in Section 7.0 (Figures 6-11) and associated photography is presented in Section 8.0 (Plates 1-26).

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological and historical context was analyzed to help determine the archaeological potential of the study area. A summary of the archaeological potential of the Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard study area is presented in Section 3.1 of this report and an evaluation of the property inspection results is presented in Section 3.2.

3.1 Analysis of Archaeological Potential

Section 1.3.1 of the *S&G* lists characteristics that indicate where archaeological resources are most likely to be found, and archaeological potential is confirmed when one or more features of archaeological potential are present. Accordingly, the Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard study area meets the following criteria used for determining archaeological potential:

- Previously known archaeological sites (e.g. Westerveld *AkGx-18*)
- Water source: primary, secondary, or past water source (e.g. West Credit River)
- Pockets of well-drained sandy soil (e.g. Caledon Loam)



- Early historical transportation routes (e.g. Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard)
- Areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (e.g. homesteads)
- Areas of early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g. lime kilns)
- Distinctive land formations (e.g. Niagara Escarpment)
- Resources areas (e.g. Niagara Escarpment)

These criteria characterize the study area as having potential for the identification of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

3.2 Analysis of Property Inspection Results

As mentioned in Section 1.0 of this report, the Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard project involves the rehabilitation/reconstruction of OldeBase Line and Winston Churchill Boulevard.

The Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard study area is mainly comprised of a right-of-way (ROW). Typically, the ROW can be divided into two areas: the disturbed ROW, and ROW lands beyond the disturbed ROW. The typically disturbed ROW extends outwards from either side of the centerline of the traveled lanes, and it includes the traveled lanes and shoulders and extends to the toe of the fill slope, the top of the cut slope, or the outside edge of the drainage ditch, whichever is furthest from the centerline. Subsurface disturbance within these lands may be considered extreme and pervasive, thereby negating any archaeological potential for such lands.

ROW construction disturbance may be found to extend beyond the typical disturbed ROW area, and this generally includes additional grading, cutting and filling, additional drainage ditching, watercourse alteration or channelization, servicing, removals, intensive landscaping, and heavy construction traffic. Areas beyond the typically disturbed ROW generally require archaeological assessment in order to determine archaeological potential relative to the type or scale of disturbances that may have occurred in these zones.

The property inspection revealed that the Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard study area consists of existing ROW lands with associated grading/ditching. These lands have been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. These ROW disturbances can be attributed to typical road construction activities including paving, utility installation, grading, and ditching. These areas do not retain archaeological potential and do not require further assessment (Plates 2-8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18, 20-22, 24 and 25; Figures 6-11: area marked in yellow).

Sections of the study area feature low and wet conditions (Plates 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 14-16, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25; Figures 6-11). These areas do not retain archaeological potential and do not require further work. This determination is made in accordance with Section 2.1 Standard 2a(i) of the *S&G*, which states that Stage 2 survey is not required on permanently wet areas.

Sections of the study area feature steeply sloping conditions (Plates 4, 23-26; Figures 6-11). These areas do not retain archaeological potential and do not require further work. This determination is made in accordance with Section 2.1 Standard 2a(iii) of the *S&G*, which states



that Stage 2 survey is not required on lands with steep slopes greater than 20° except in locations likely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs.

Areas of potential exist in the Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard study area. These lands include open green space, fields and forested areas that appear relatively undisturbed (Plates 3, 4, 8-15, 17, 21). These lands retain archaeological potential and will require further archaeological assessment should they be impacted by the proposed work (Figures 6-11: areas marked in green).

3.3 Conclusions

The Stage 1 Background Study and Property Inspection was conducted to assist with the Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard Class EA. The assessment determined that six archaeological sites have been registered within 1 km of the study area. A review of the geography and history of the study area suggested that the study area has potential for the identification of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. The property inspection determined that the majority of the study area has been previously disturbed by road construction but that parcels of land beyond the Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard ROWs retain archaeological potential.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the results of the background research and property inspection undertaken for the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard Class EA, ASI makes the following recommendations:

1. Archaeological potential exists in the study area (Figures 6-11: areas marked in green). These lands require a Stage 2 Property Assessment, which will be conducted by test pit survey and/or pedestrian survey. A test pit survey includes the systematic excavation of small test pits by hand at 5 m intervals and can only be conducted when ploughing for pedestrian survey is not feasible;
2. Due to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any potential archaeological resources, the ROW lands within the Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard ROWs do not retain archaeological potential. These ROW lands do not require further archaeological assessment (Figures 6-11: areas marked in yellow);
3. Parts of the study area do not retain archaeological potential due to permanently wet conditions and steeply sloping lands (Figures 6-11: areas marked in blue and orange). These lands do not require further archaeological assessment; and,
4. Should the proposed work extend beyond the current study area then further Stage 1 assessment must be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands.



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

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development;
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; and
- The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.



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7.0 MAPS



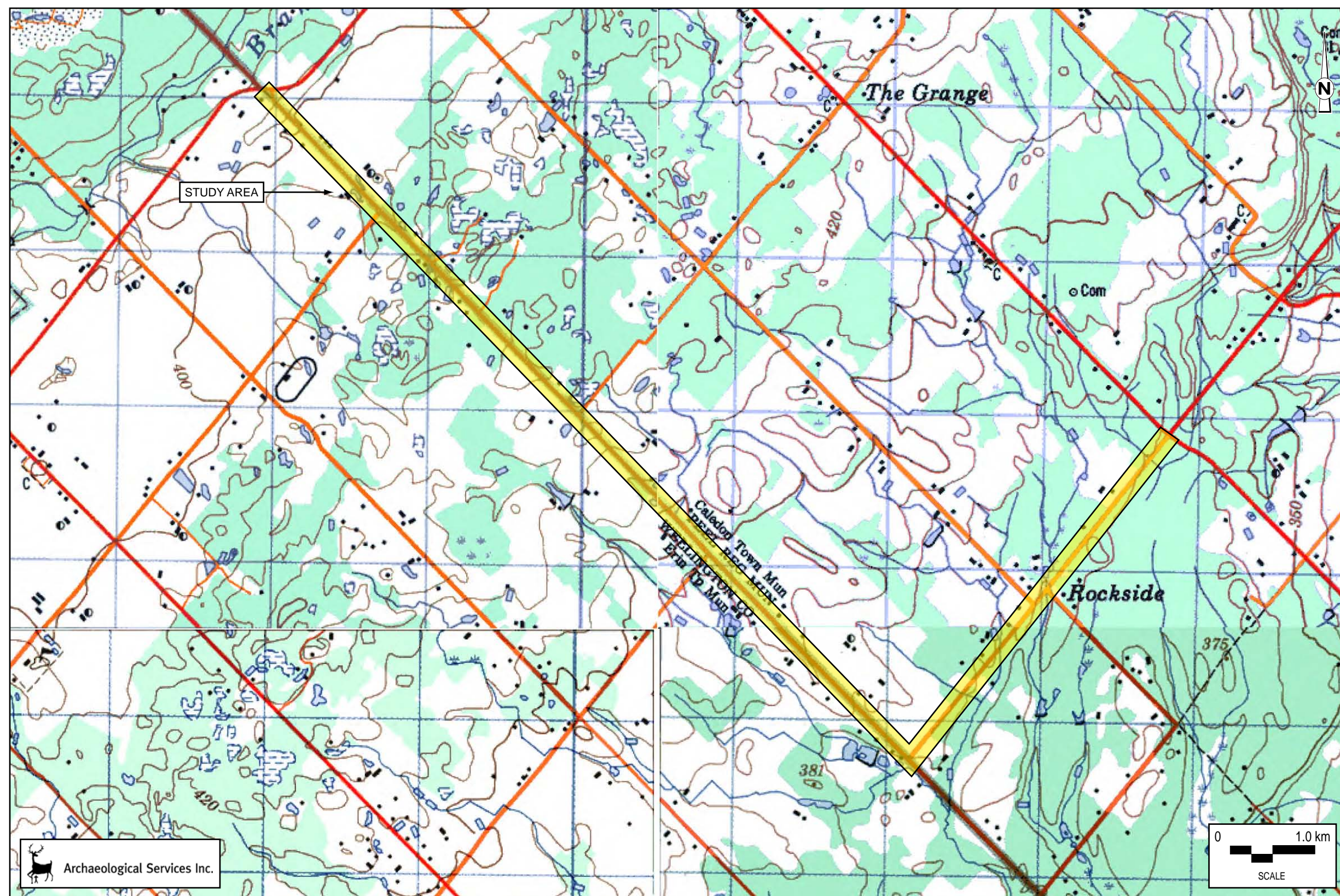


Figure 1: Location of the study area

Base Maps: NTS Sheets 40 P/16 (Orangeville), 40 P/09 (Guelph), 30 M/12 (Brampton), and 30 M/13 (Bolton)

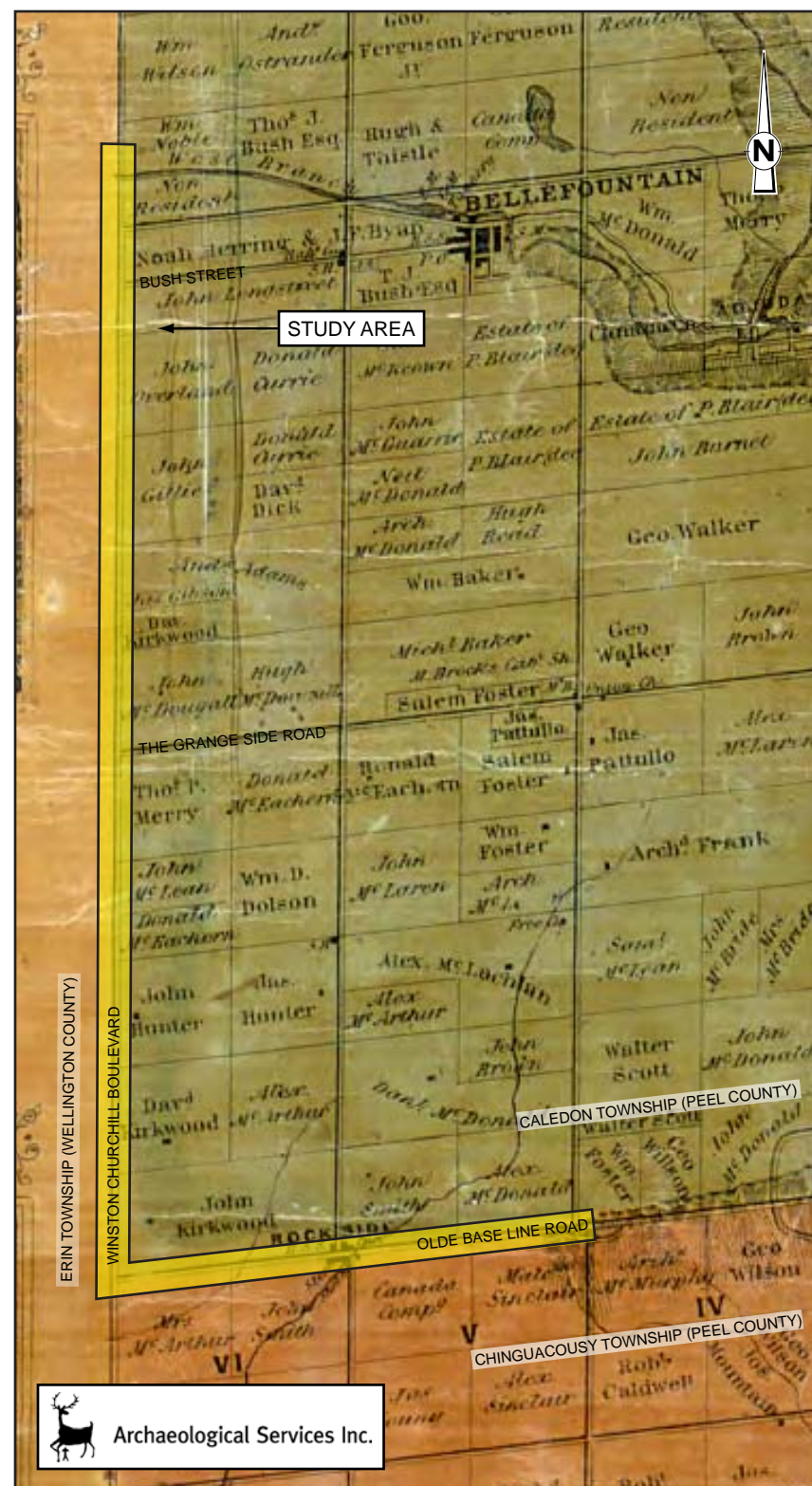


Figure 2: The study area overlaid on the 1859 Tremaine's Map of Peel
Base Map: Tremaine's Map of Peel (Tremaine 1859)

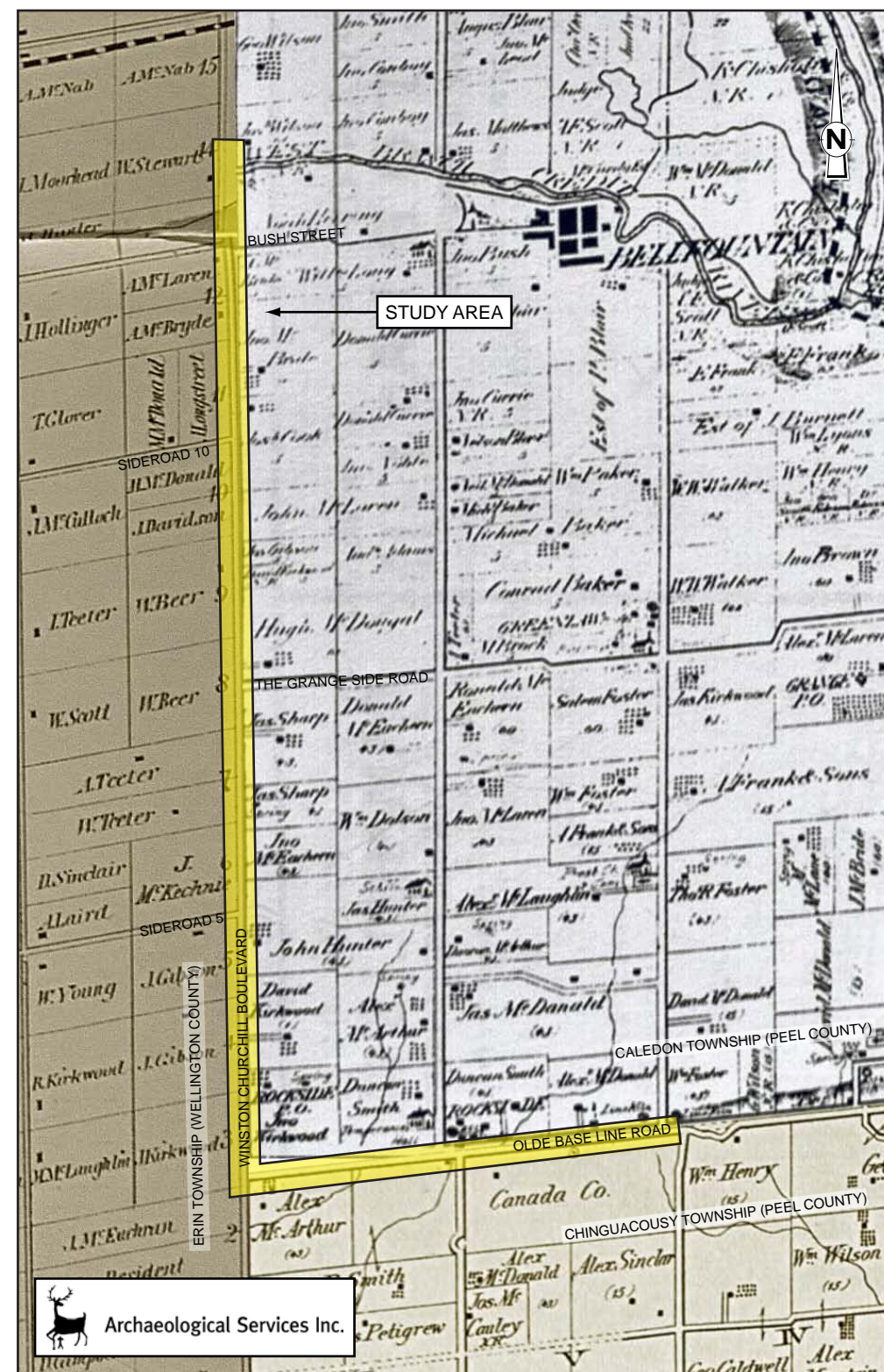
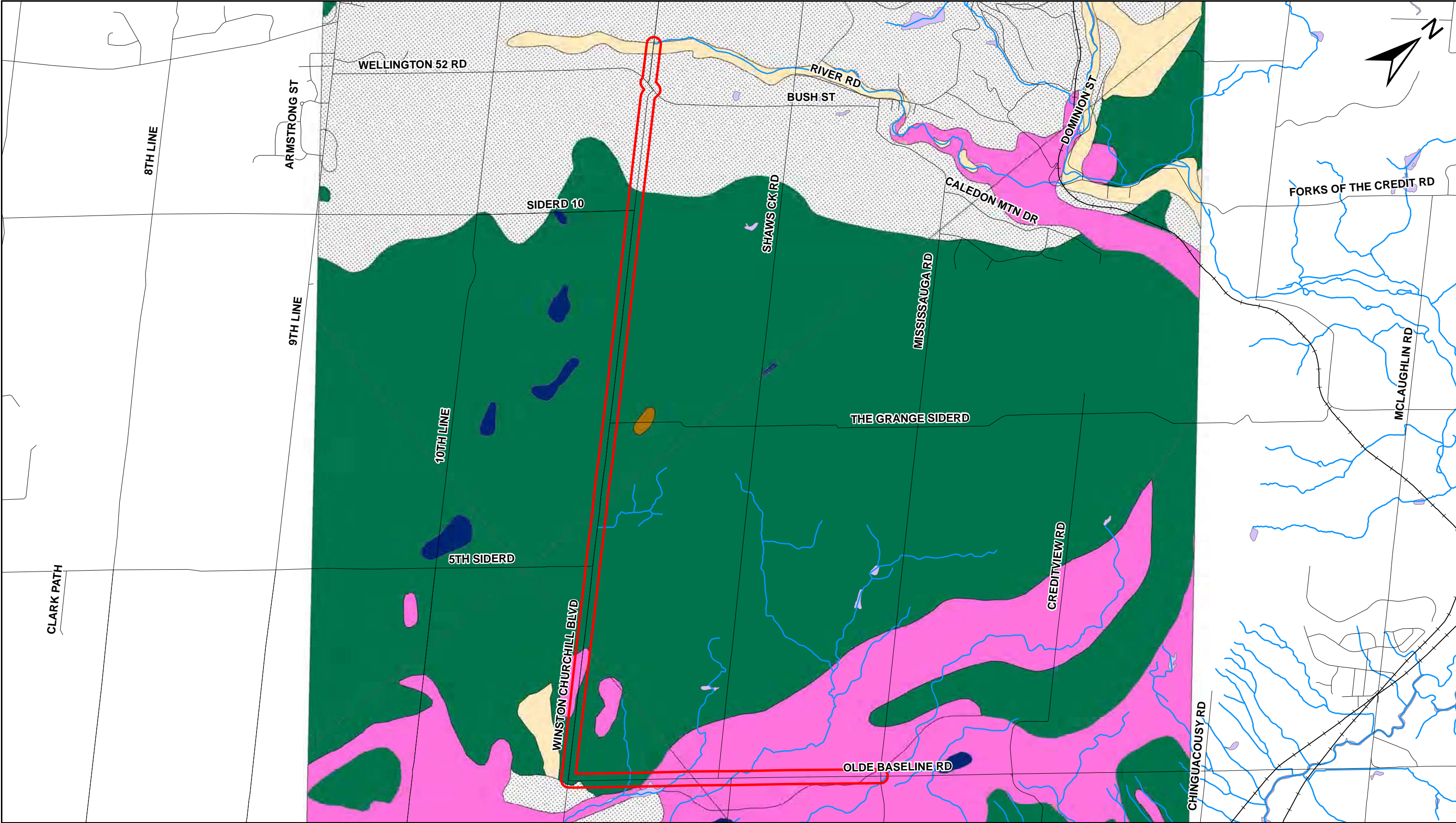


Figure 3: The study area overlaid on the 1877 maps of the Townships of Caledon, Chinguacousy, and Erin
Base Map: Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County Peel (Pope 1877) and the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington (Walker & Miles 1877)




 Archaeological Services Inc. 528 Bathurst St. Toronto, Ontario Canada, M5S 2P9 T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 info@iasl.to/www.iasl.to	LEGEND <div><div><div><div><div></div><div>Study Area</div></div><div><div></div><div>Paleozoic Bedrock</div></div></div><div><div></div><div>Diamicton</div></div><div><div></div><div>Gravel</div></div><div><div></div><div>Organic Deposits</div></div><div><div></div><div>Sand</div></div><div><div></div><div>Silt</div></div></div></div>	BASE: Peel Region Ortho Provided by HDR Sep 26 2012	<div><div></div><div>0</div><div>1,000</div></div> <div>Meters</div>
			ASI PROJECT NO.: 11EA097/098 DATE: Oct 1, 2012

Figure 4: Surficial geology in the study area

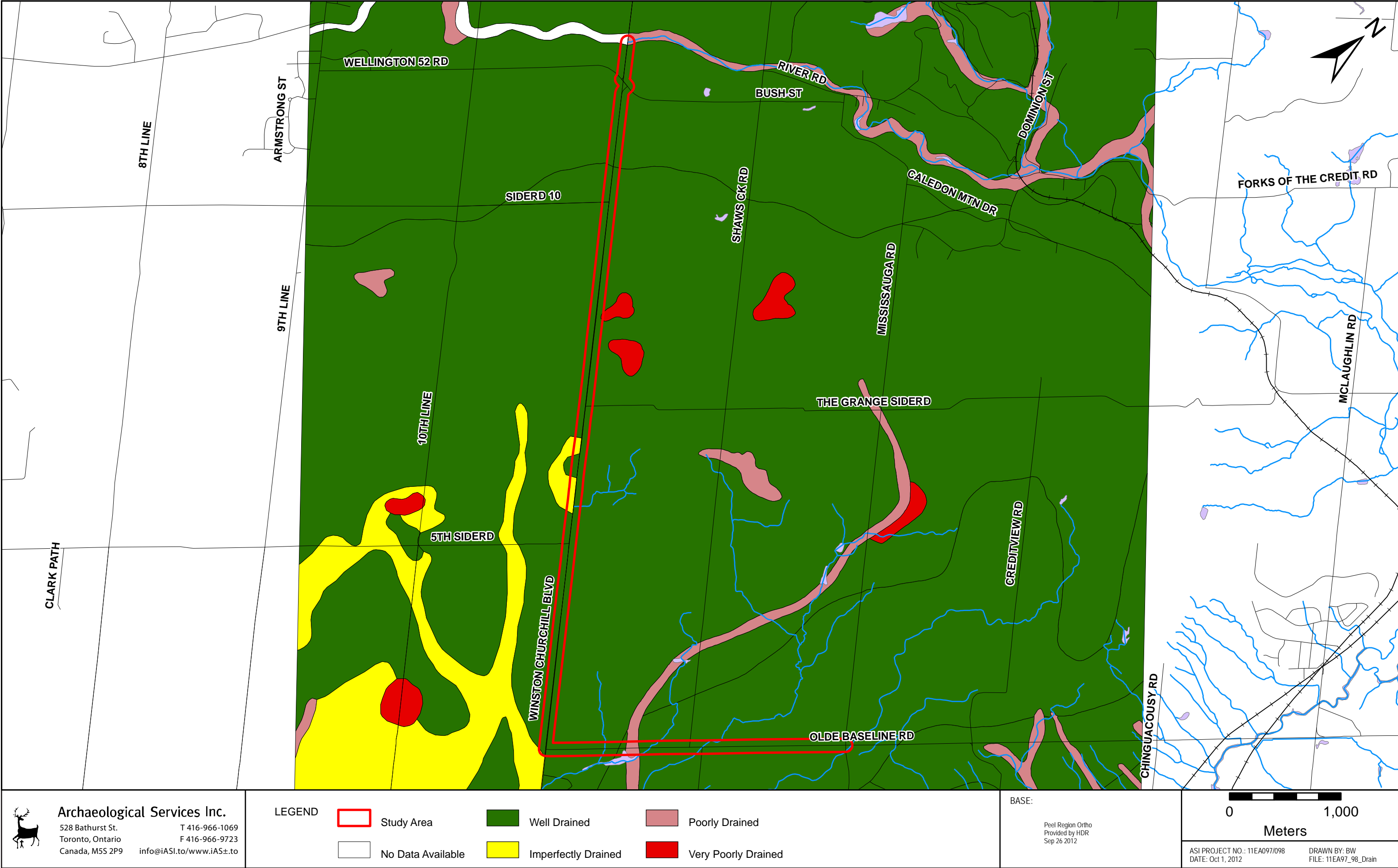
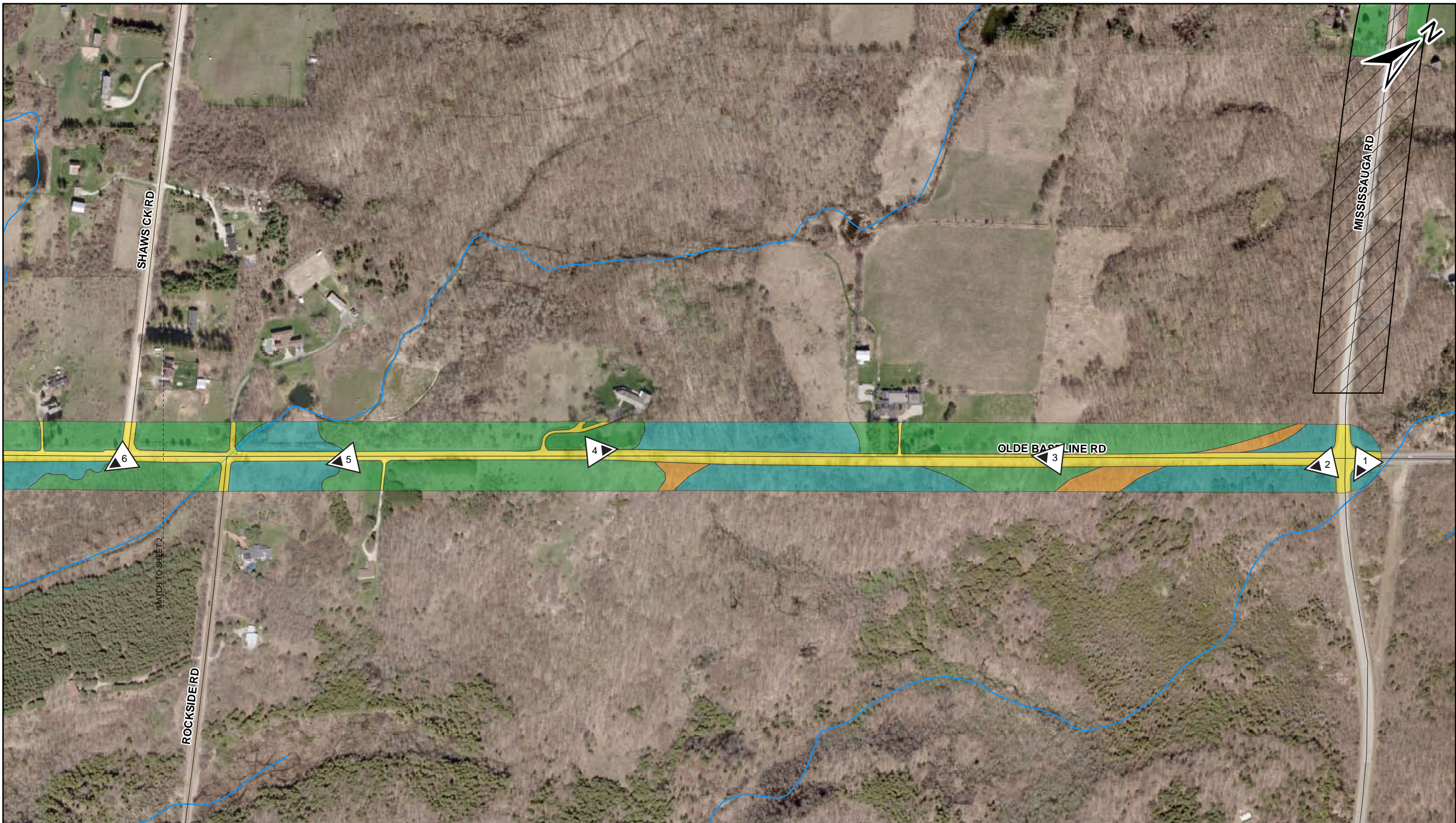
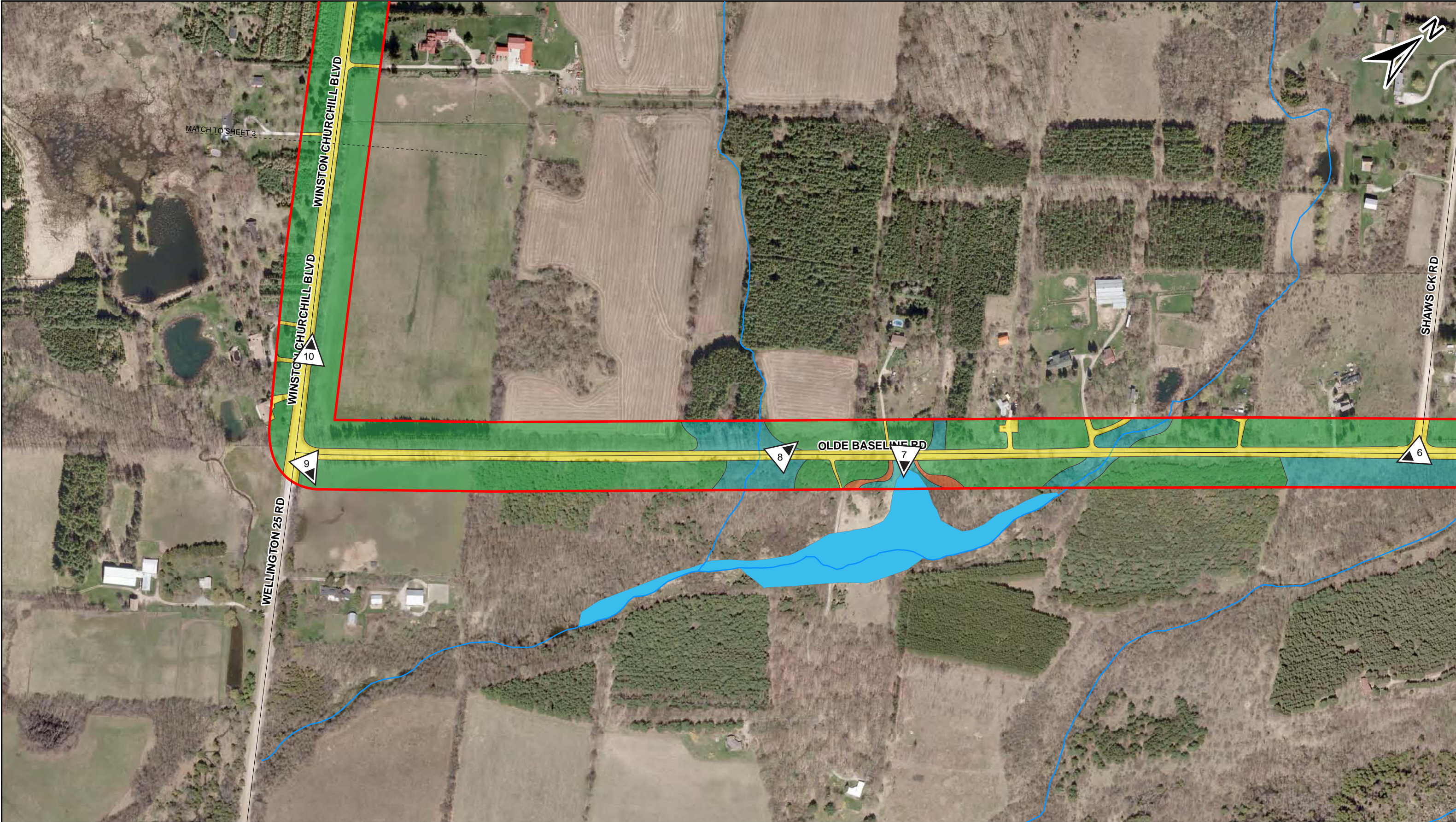



Figure 5: Soil drainage in the study area



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	Study Area	Roads Watercourse	Archaeological Potential No Potential - Disturbed	No Potential - Low and Wet No Potential - Steep Slope	Previously Assessed (ASI 2010)	Photo Location and Direction	ASI PROJECT NO.: 11EA097/098 DATE: Oct 1, 2012

Figure 6: Old Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard - Results of Stage 1 Property Inspection (Sheet 1)





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LEGEND

Study Area	Roads	Archaeological Potential	No Potential - Low and Wet
Watercourse	No Potential - Disturbed	No Potential - Steep Slope	Photo Location and Direction

0

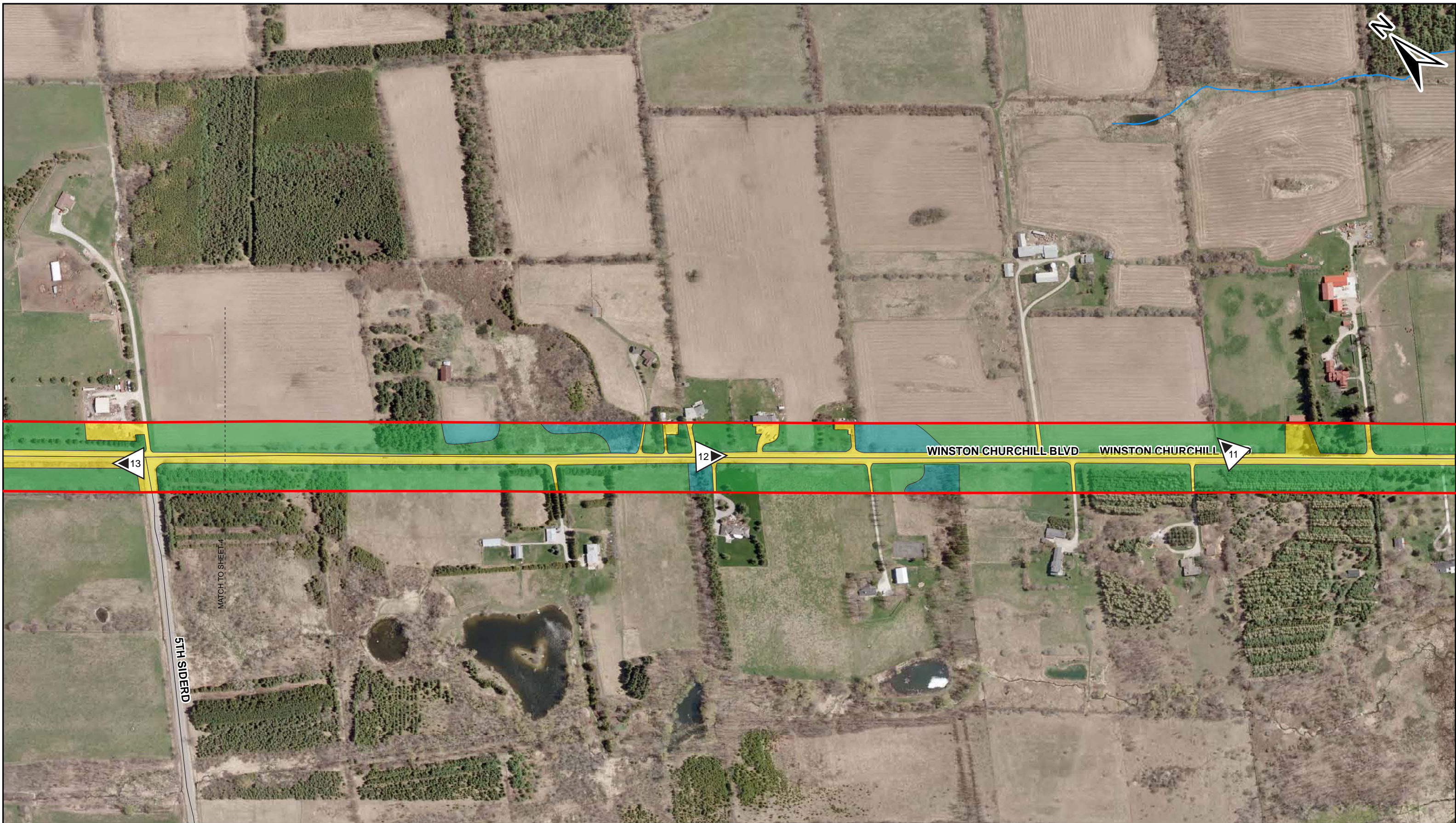
200

Meters

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DATE: Oct 1, 2012

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Figure 7: Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard - Results of Stage 1 Property Inspection (Sheet 2)





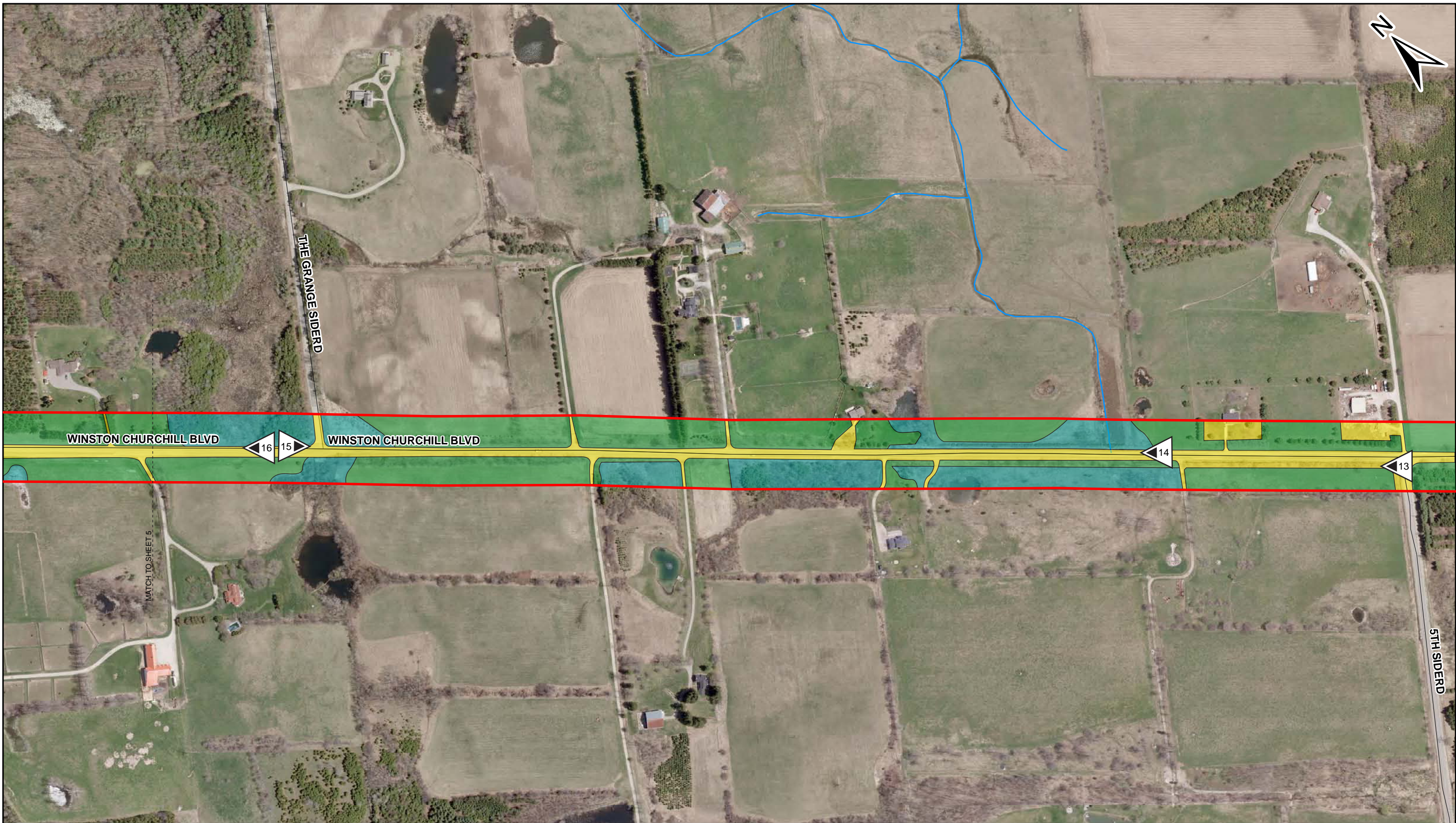
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Figure 8: Old Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard - Results of Stage 1 Property Inspection (Sheet 3)




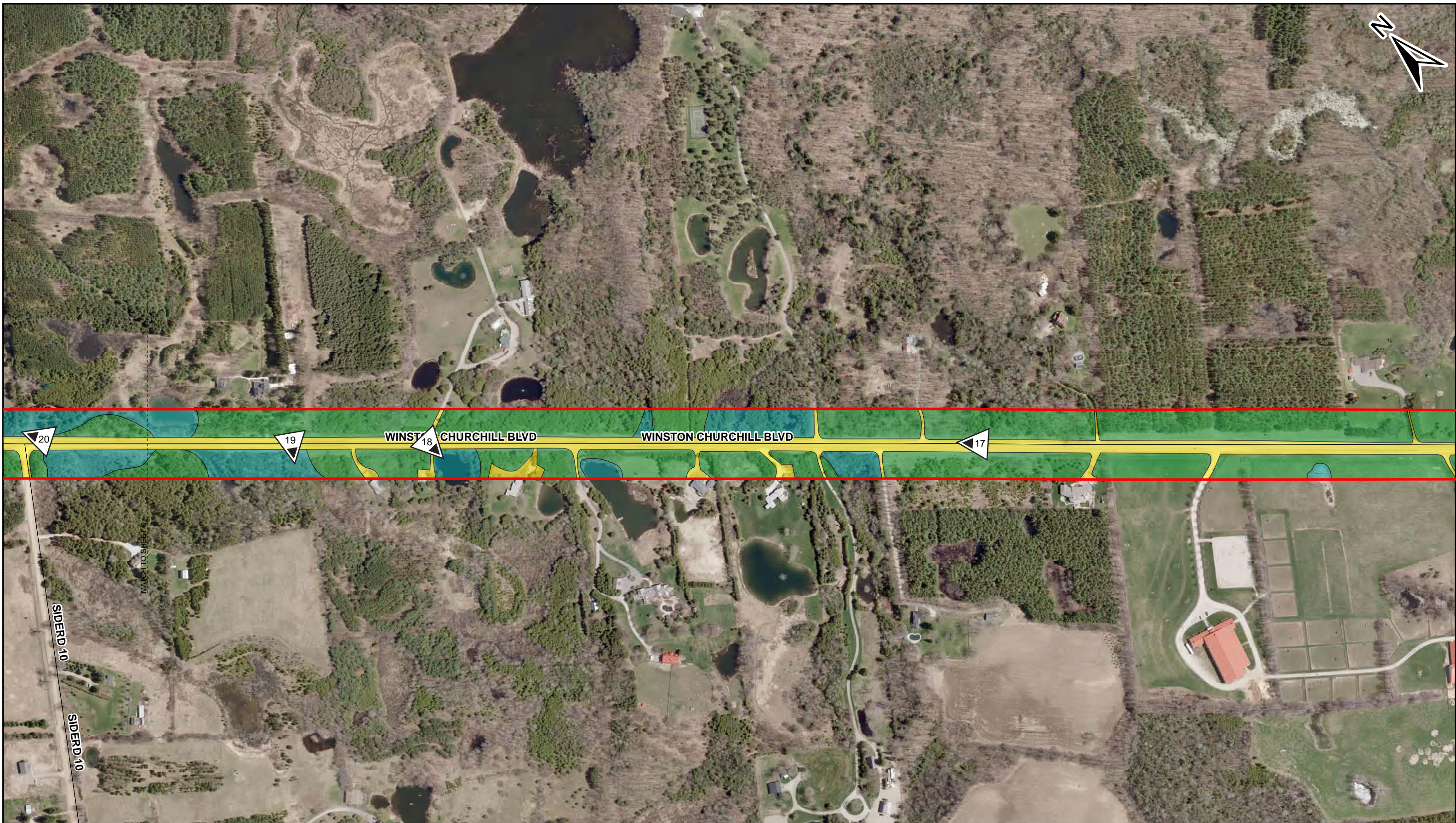
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Figure 9: Old Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard - Results of Stage 1 Property Inspection (Sheet 4)






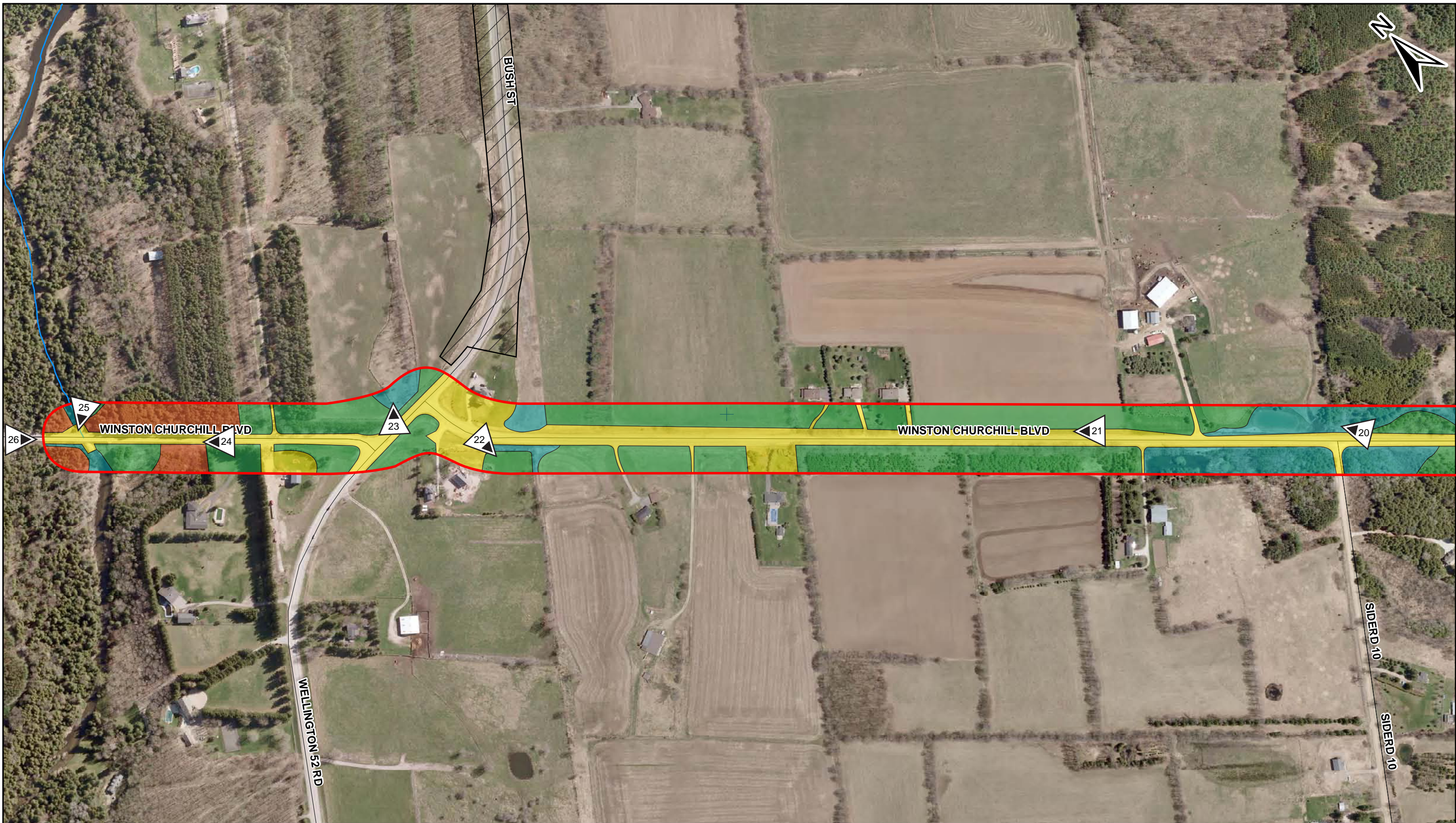
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Figure 10: Old Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard - Results of Stage 1 Property Inspection (Sheet 5)




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Figure 11: Old Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard - Results of Stage 1 Property Inspection (Sheet 6)

8.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: South-southeast view towards Mississauga Road. Area is low and wet – no potential.



Plate 2: South-southwest view along OldeBase Line Road. Raised road bed across low/wet ground. No potential.



Plate 3: Southwest view along Olde Base Line Road. ROW is disturbed and has no potential. Potential beyond ROW in level lands.



Plate 4: North-northeast view along Olde Base Line Road. ROW is disturbed – no potential. Potential on both sides of road beyond ROW. Note sloping ground in distance.



Plate 5: South-southwest view along Olde Base Line Road. ROW is artificially raised and disturbed – no potential. Low and wet on both sides of road.



Plate 6: Southsouthwest view from Olde Base Line Road. ROW and low/wet conditions – no potential.





Plate 7: Southeast view into wetland on south side of Olde Baseline Road. Disturbed ROW and low/wet conditions – no potential.



Plate 8: North view from Olde Baseline Road. Potential on ridge. No potential in ROW or in low/wet areas adjacent to creek.



Plate 9: Southeast view from Olde Baseline Road. Potential in open green space. Note historic farmstead in distance.



Plate 10: Northwest view along Winston Churchill Boulevard. ROW is disturbed – no potential. Potential on both sides of road beyond ROW.



Plate 11: North view from Winston Churchill Boulevard. Dry stone wall on at the edge of a historic farmstead. Potential on both sides of road.



Plate 12: Southeast view along Winston Churchill Boulevard. ROW is disturbed – no potential. Potential on both sides of road beyond ROW.





Plate 13: Northwest view from 5th Sideroad. ROW and ditch are disturbed – no potential. Potential in open field beyond fence line.



Plate 14: Northwest view along Winston Churchill Boulevard. Low/wet land on both sides of raised road bed. Potential adjacent to ROW along fence line.



Plate 15: Southeast view along Winston Churchill Boulevard. Low/wet land on both sides of road – no potential. Note rise in distance.



Plate 16: Northwest view along Winston Churchill Road. Low/wet land on right - no potential. Note higher land with potential in distance on left.



Plate 17: Northwest view along Winston Churchill Boulevard. ROW is disturbed – no potential. Potential on both sides of road beyond ROW.



Plate 18: South view of Winston Churchill Boulevard. ROW is disturbed – no potential. Note small kettle pond in distance.





Plate 19: South-southwest view from Winston Churchill Boulevard. Area is low and wet due to presence of kettle lakes/ponds and wetland – no potential.



Plate 20: North-northwest view along Winston Churchill Boulevard. Disturbed ROW and kettle pond with associated wetland – no potential.



Plate 21: Northwest view towards Bush Street. Potential in field on right. ROW and utilities on left – no potential.



Plate 22: South view from Winston Churchill Boulevard towards wetland and ravine. No potential due to ROW disturbance and low/wet conditions.



Plate 23: Northeast view from Winston Churchill Boulevard. Low/wet and sloping beyond road. No potential.



Plate 24: Northwest view along Winston Churchill Boulevard. ROW is disturbed – no potential. Note steep slope to right and in distance.





Plate 25: West-southwest view towards Winston Churchill Boulevard. Area around concrete culvert is disturbed – no potential. No potential in valley due to low/wet and steeply sloping conditions.



Plate 26: Southeast view along Winston Churchill Boulevard across valley. Road is raised above valley floor/steeply sloping lands. No potential.



Appendix C.2
Built Heritage Resources and Cultural
Heritage Landscape Assessment

**Mississauga Road / Old Main Street
and Bush Street**

**Cultural Heritage Assessment Report:
Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes
Existing Conditions**

**Mississauga Road Improvements
from Olde Base Line Road to Bush Street and
Bush Street from Mississauga Road to Winston Churchill Boulevard
Class Environmental Assessment
Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario**

Prepared for:

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ASI File 10EA-005

June 2010 (Revised July 2010
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**Cultural Heritage Assessment Report:
Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes**

**Mississauga Road Improvements from Olde Base Line Road to Bush Street and
Bush Street from Mississauga Road to Winston Churchill Boulevard
Class Environmental Assessment
Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Dillon Consulting Limited, on behalf of the Regional Municipality of Peel, to conduct a cultural heritage assessment as part of the Mississauga Road Improvements Class Environmental Assessment, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario. The project involves reconstruction and improvements on Mississauga Road from north of Olde Base Line Road to Bush Street and Bush Street from Mississauga Road to east of Winston Churchill Boulevard, including Belfountain.

The proposed road improvements along Mississauga Road and Bush Street can have a variety of impacts upon built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. These include the loss or displacement of resources through removal or demolition and the disruption of resources by introducing physical, visual, audible or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with the resources and/or their setting.

Based upon the results of historical research, it was revealed that the study corridor features a historically surveyed thoroughfare in an agricultural area and early settlement that date back to the early- to mid-nineteenth century. The field review confirmed that this area retains a number of nineteenth and twentieth century cultural heritage resources, both within the historic settlement of Belfountain and along Mississauga Road and Bush Street.

1. Road improvements should be planned to avoid identified cultural heritage resources. Construction activities should be planned so as to ensure that associated vibration impacts do not adversely impact resources set in close proximity to road right-of-ways.
2. Wherever possible, historic roadsides and agricultural landscapes should be maintained through the use of landscaping with historic plant materials for berms or vegetative screens, and hedge rows should be preserved where extant.
3. When detailed road improvement plans are complete, a qualified heritage consultant should identify specific direct and indirect impacts of the undertaking on cultural heritage resources determined to be in close proximity to the Mississauga Road, Bush Street and Old Main Street alignments (BHR 1 – BHR 31; CHL 2, CHL 4 – CHL 9, CHL 12 – CHL 14, CHL 17) and to develop appropriate mitigation measures.
4. In cases where resources are subject to indirect impacts, appropriate mitigation measures may include the introduction of landscape designs and vegetative elements to screen the disruptive aspects of the proposed road improvements.
5. In cases where resources are subject to direct impacts, further investigation including the completion of a Heritage Impact Assessment by a qualified heritage consultant will be required to determine the heritage value of the resource before specific mitigations can be prepared. Resources found to be significant may be considered for conservation in situ, relocation, or for documentation and removal.
6. In particular, further research regarding the age, construction, and historic significance of the stone walls should be undertaken through the preparation of a Heritage Impact Assessment. This should involve reviewing and comparing available aerial photographs; locating and reviewing historic photographs; and interviewing local heritage stakeholders and land owners to aid in understanding their construction and rehabilitation history.



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DIVISION**

PROJECT PERSONNEL

<i>Senior Project Manager:</i>	Robert Pihl, MA, CAHP Partner and Senior Archaeologist Manager, Environmental Assessment Division
<i>Project Director:</i>	Rebecca Sciarra, MA, CAHP Cultural Heritage Specialist
<i>Project Manager:</i>	Lindsay Popert, MA, CAHP Cultural Heritage Specialist
<i>Cultural Heritage Specialist:</i>	Lindsay Popert
<i>Project Coordinator:</i>	Sarah Jagelewski, Hon. BA Research Archaeologist
<i>Report Preparation:</i>	Annie Veilleux, Hon. BA Researcher Lindsay Popert
<i>Graphics Preparation:</i>	Caitlin Pearce, Hon. BA Staff Archaeologist
<i>Report Reviewer:</i>	Rebecca Sciarra



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by Dillon Consulting Limited, on behalf of the Regional Municipality of Peel, to conduct a cultural heritage assessment as part of the Mississauga Road Improvements Class Environmental Assessment (EA), Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (Figure 1). The project involves reconstruction and improvements on Mississauga Road from north of Olde Base Line Road to Bush Street and Bush Street from Mississauga Road to east of Winston Churchill Boulevard, including Belfountain.

The purpose of this report is to present a built heritage and cultural landscape inventory of cultural heritage resources in the study corridor, identify general impacts to identified cultural heritage resources, and propose appropriate mitigation measures. This research was conducted under the project direction of Rebecca A. Sciarra, Cultural Heritage Specialist.

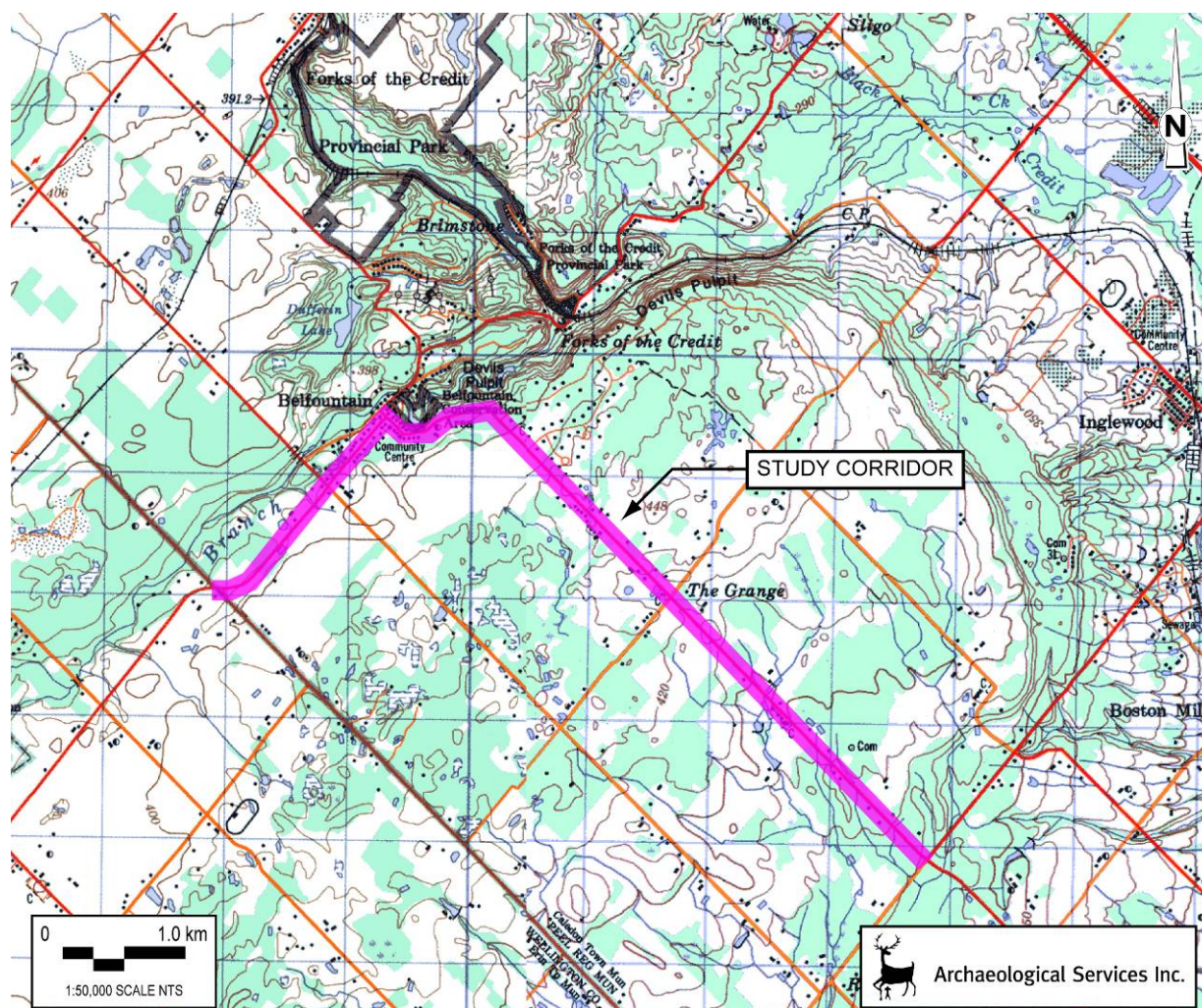


Figure 1: Location of the study corridor.

Base Map: NTS Sheet 30 M/13 (Bolton) and 40 P/06 (Orangeville)

2.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Approach and Methodology

This cultural heritage assessment considers cultural heritage resources in the context of improvements to specified areas, pursuant to the *Environmental Assessment Act*. This assessment addresses above ground cultural heritage resources over 40 years old. Use of a 40 year old threshold is a guiding principle when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources (Ministry of Transportation 2006; Ministry of Transportation 2007; Ontario Realty Corporation 2007). While identification of a resource that is 40 years old or older does not confer outright heritage significance, this threshold provides a means to collect information about resources that may retain heritage value. Similarly, if a resource is slightly younger than 40 years old, this does not preclude the resource from retaining heritage value.

Road improvements have the potential to affect cultural heritage resources in a variety of ways. Impacts can include: direct impacts that result in the loss of resources through demolition, or the displacement of resources through relocation; and indirect impacts that result in the disruption of resources by introducing physical, visual, audible or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with the resources and/or their setting.

For the purposes of this assessment, the term cultural heritage resources was used to describe both cultural landscapes and built heritage features. A cultural landscape is perceived as a collection of individual built heritage features and other related features that together form farm complexes, roadscares and nucleated settlements. Built heritage features are typically individual buildings or structures that may be associated with a variety of human activities, such as historical settlement and patterns of architectural development.

The analysis throughout the study process addresses cultural heritage resources under various pieces of legislation and their supporting guidelines. Under the *Environmental Assessment Act* (1990) environment is defined in Subsection 1(c) to include:

- cultural conditions that influence the life of man or a community, and;
- any building, structure, machine, or other device or thing made by man.

The Ministry of Tourism and Culture is charged under Section 2 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* with the responsibility to determine policies, priorities and programs for the conservation, protection and preservation of the heritage of Ontario and has published two guidelines to assist in assessing cultural heritage resources as part of an environmental assessment: *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (1992), and *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (1981). Accordingly, both guidelines have been utilized in this assessment process.

The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (Section 1.0) states the following:

When speaking of man-made heritage we are concerned with the works of man and the effects of his activities in the environment rather than with movable human artifacts or those environments that are natural and completely undisturbed by man.



In addition, environment may be interpreted to include the combination and interrelationships of human artifacts with all other aspects of the physical environment, as well as with the social, economic and cultural conditions that influence the life of the people and communities in Ontario. The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* distinguish between two basic ways of visually experiencing this heritage in the environment, namely as cultural landscapes and as cultural features.

Within this document, cultural landscapes are defined as the following (Section 1.0):

The use and physical appearance of the land as we see it now is a result of man's activities over time in modifying pristine landscapes for his own purposes. A cultural landscape is perceived as a collection of individual man-made features into a whole. Urban cultural landscapes are sometimes given special names such as townscapes or streetscapes that describe various scales of perception from the general scene to the particular view. Cultural landscapes in the countryside are viewed in or adjacent to natural undisturbed landscapes, or waterscapes, and include such land uses as agriculture, mining, forestry, recreation, and transportation. Like urban cultural landscapes, they too may be perceived at various scales: as a large area of homogeneous character; or as an intermediate sized area of homogeneous character or a collection of settings such as a group of farms; or as a discrete example of specific landscape character such as a single farm, or an individual village or hamlet.

A cultural feature is defined as the following (Section 1.0):

...an individual part of a cultural landscape that may be focused upon as part of a broader scene, or viewed independently. The term refers to any man-made or modified object in or on the land or underwater, such as buildings of various types, street furniture, engineering works, plantings and landscaping, archaeological sites, or a collection of such objects seen as a group because of close physical or social relationships.

Additionally, the *Planning Act* (1990) and related *Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)* make a number of provisions relating to heritage conservation. One of the general purposes of the *Planning Act* is to integrate matters of provincial interest in provincial and municipal planning decisions. In order to inform all those involved in planning activities of the scope of these matters of provincial interest, Section 2 of the *Planning Act* provides an extensive listing. 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:

2.0 ...protecting cultural heritage and archaeological resources for their economic, environmental, and social benefits.

Part 4.5 of the *PPS* states that:

Comprehensive, integrated and long-term planning is best achieved through municipal official plans. Municipal official plans shall identify provincial interests and set out appropriate land use designations and policies. Municipal official plans should also



coordinate cross-boundary matters to complement the actions of other planning authorities and promote mutually beneficial solutions.

Municipal 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 a municipal official plan.

Those policies of particular relevance for the conservation of 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 cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.

A number of 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.

Built heritage resources mean one or more buildings, structures, monuments, installations or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic, or military history, and identified as being important to a community.

Cultural heritage landscapes mean a defined geographical area of heritage significance that has been modified by human activities. Such an area is valued by a community, and is of significance to the understanding of the history of a people or place. Examples include farmscapes, historic settlements, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value (*PPS 2005*).

In addition, significance is also more generally defined. It is assigned a specific meaning according to the subject matter or policy context, such as wetlands or ecologically important areas. With regard to cultural heritage and archaeology resources, resources of significance are those that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people (*PPS 2005*).

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 (*PPS 2005*).

Additional provisions guiding heritage conservation in the study corridor are contained within the *Niagara Escarpment Plan's* (March 2010) Development Criteria under Section 2.12-Heritage. The Plan's objective regarding heritage is "to inventory, interpret, evaluate, maintain and conserve the cultural heritage features of the Niagara Escarpment Plan Area" (Niagara Escarpment Commission 2010: 75).

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



2.2 Data Collection

In the course of the cultural heritage assessment, all potentially affected cultural heritage resources within the study corridor 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 particular geographic area.

Background historic research, which includes consultation of primary and secondary source research and historic mapping, is undertaken to identify early settlement patterns and broad agents or themes of change in a study corridor. 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 particular place, neighbourhood, or intersection.

A field review is then undertaken to confirm the location and condition of previously identified cultural heritage resources. The field review is also utilized to identify cultural heritage resources that have not been previously identified on federal, provincial, or municipal databases.

Several investigative criteria are utilized during the field review to appropriately identify new cultural heritage resources. These investigative criteria are derived from provincial guidelines, definitions, and past experience. During the course of the environmental assessment, a built structure or landscape is identified as a cultural heritage resource if it is considered to be 40 years or older¹, and if the resource satisfies at least one of the following three categories:

Design/Physical Value:

- It is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method
- It displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit
- It demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement
- The site and/or structure retains original stylistic features and has not been irreversibly altered so as to destroy its integrity

Historical/Associative Value:

- It has a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to: the Town of Caledon; the Province of Ontario; Canada; or the world heritage list

¹ Use of a 40 year old threshold is a guiding principle when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources (Ministry of Transportation 2006; Ministry of Transportation 2007; Ontario Realty Corporation 2007). While identification of a resource that is 40 years old or older does not confer outright heritage significance, this threshold provides a means to collect information about resources that may retain heritage value. Similarly, if a resource is slightly younger than 40 years old, this does not preclude the resource from retaining heritage value.



- It yields, or had the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of: the Town of Caledon; the Province of Ontario, Canada; or the world heritage list
- It demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to: the Town of Caledon; the Province of Ontario; Canada; or the world heritage list

Contextual Value:

- It is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area
- It is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings
- It is a landmark
- It illustrates a significant phase in the development of the community or a major change or turning point in the community's history
- The landscape contains a structure other than a building (fencing, culvert, public art, statue, etc.) that is associated with the history or daily life of that area or region
- There is evidence of previous historic and/or existing agricultural practices (e.g. terracing, deforestation, complex water canalization, apple orchards, vineyards, etc.)

If a resource meets one or more of the categories, it will be identified as a 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.

When identifying cultural heritage landscapes, the following categories are typically utilized for the purposes of the classification during the field review:

Farm complexes:	comprise two or more buildings, one of which must be a farmhouse or barn, and may include a tree-lined drive, tree windbreaks, fences, domestic gardens and small orchards.
Roadscapes:	generally two-lanes in width with absence of shoulders or narrow shoulders only, ditches, tree lines, bridges, culverts and other associated features.
Waterscapes:	waterway features that contribute to the overall character of the cultural heritage landscape, usually in relation to their influence on historic development and settlement patterns.
Railscapes:	active or inactive railway lines or railway rights of way and associated features.
Historical settlements:	groupings of two or more structures with a commonly applied name.
Streetscapes:	generally consists of a paved road found in a more urban setting, and may include a series of houses that would have been built in the same time period.
Historical agricultural Landscapes:	generally comprises a historically rooted settlement and farming pattern that reflects a recognizable arrangement of fields within a lot and may



have associated agricultural outbuildings, structures, and vegetative elements such as tree rows;

Cemeteries: land used for the burial of human remains.

Results of data collection are contained in Section 3.0, while Sections 4.0 and 5.0 contain conclusions and recommend mitigation measures with respect to the undertaking.

3.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

3.1 Introduction

This section provides a brief summary of historic research and a description of previously identified above ground cultural heritage resources that may be affected by the proposed road improvements. A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study corridor, including a general description of Euro-Canadian settlement and land-use.

3.2 Township Survey and Settlement

The study corridor is located within the former Township of Caledon, County of Peel. Historical research reveals that the land which encompasses the study corridor has a long and well-documented history extending to the early nineteenth century. Historic settlements located along the study corridor include the post office village of Grange and the village of Belfountain.

The land within the Township of Caledon was acquired by the British from the Mississaugas in 1818. The first township survey was undertaken in 1819, and the first legal settlers occupied their land holdings in the following year. The township was named after the Roman designation for Scotland. Caledon was initially settled by the children of Loyalists, soldiers who served during the War of 1812, and by immigrants from England, Scotland and Ireland. By the 1840s, the township was noted for its good farms (Smith 1846: 27; Armstrong 1985:142; Rayburn 1997:51).

The post office village of Grange was located at the intersection of the Grange Sideroad and Mississauga Road, on part Lots 5 and 6, Concession 5, in Caledon Township. The village itself was shown as “Greenlaw” on the Walker and Miles map of 1877, and the post office was shown as “Grange” a short distance to the east on part Lot 5, Concession 4. This community contained a church, a blacksmith shop and a cabinet shop.

Early settlement of Belfountain (also: Bellfountain, Bellefountain, Belfontain) occurred circa 1825 with the construction of a saw mill by William Frank on the Credit River. The settlement that grew around the mill became known as McCurdy Mills. Due to the rugged terrain in the area, straight concession roads could not be established, which defined the character of Old Main Street. By the mid-nineteenth century, the settlement had a general store, a tavern, and a blacksmith shop in addition to the mills. Belfountain came into prominence during the late nineteenth century when large scale quarrying began in the area and skilled stonecutters and quarry managers settled in the community with their families (Scheinman 2009: 7-29 – 7-31).



3.3 Review of Historic Mapping

The 1859 *Tremaine's Map of Peel County*, the 1877 *Historical Atlas of the County of Peel*, and the 1917 *Guidal Directory Map of Caledon Township* were reviewed to determine the potential for the presence of cultural heritage resources located within the study corridor (Figures 2 to 4). Historically, the southwestern part of the study corridor is located on part of Lots 1 to 10, along the road allowance between Concession IV and V, in the former Township of Caledon. The northeastern part of the study corridor extends westerly through Bellefountain, following a road allowance through the middle of Lot 10 across Concessions V and VI, in the former Township of Caledon. It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest appear on the historic maps. Features such as farmhouses were generally not illustrated on the Tremaine series of maps and features of interest were not mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the maps. Table 1 provides a summary of the study corridor's historic location, corresponding map reference, and associated features depicted on historic mapping.

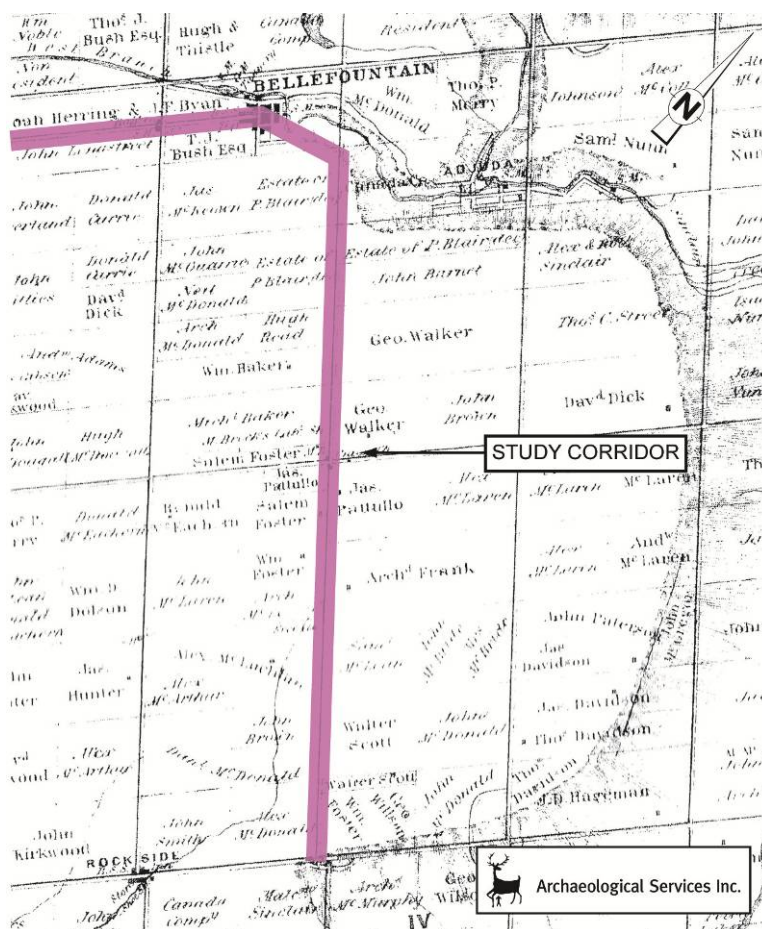


Figure 2: Approximate location of the study corridor in the former Township of Caledon, 1859

Source: Tremaine's Map of Peel County

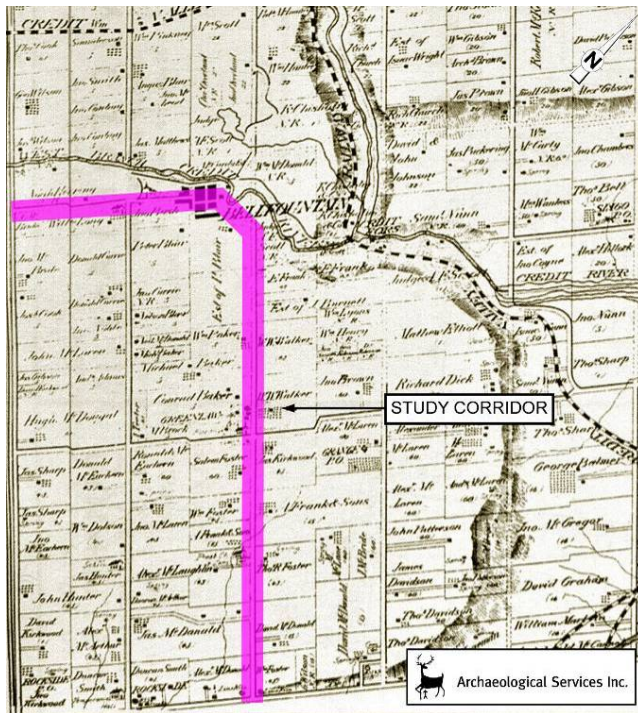


Figure 3: Approximate location of the study corridor in the former Township of Caledon, 1877.

Source: 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel*

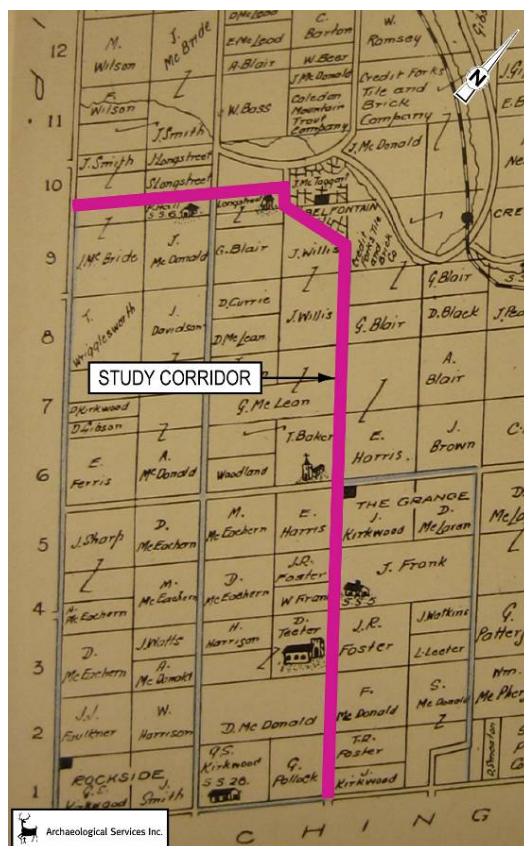


Figure 4: Approximate location of the study corridor in the former Township of Caledon, 1917.

Source: 1917 *Guidal Directory Map of Caledon Township*



Table 1: Summary of Property Owners and Historic Features along the Study Corridor

Con#	Lot#	Property Owners			Historic Features		
		1859	1877	1917	1859	1877	1917
IV	1	William Foster Walter Scott	William Foster	J. Kirkwood T.R. Foster		Homestead	
	2	Walter Scott	David McDonald	F. McDonald		Homestead, orchard	
	3	S. McLaren	Thomas R. Foster	J.R. Foster	Church	2 homesteads, orchards	
	4	A. Frank	A. Frank & Sons Co.	J. Frank	Homestead	Homestead, orchard	School (S.S.5)
	5	Jason Patullo	James Kirkwood	J. Kirkwood	Homestead	Homestead, orchard	The Grange
	6	George Walker	W.W. Walker	E. Harris	Homestead	Homestead, orchard	
	7	George Walker	W.W. Walker	E. Harris		Homestead, orchard	
	8	John Barret Estate of P. Blair	Estate of J. Burnett E. Frank	G. Blair Credit Forks Tile and Brick Co.			
	9		A.E. Scott	Credit Forks Tile and Brick Co.			
V	1	Alex McDonald	Alexander McDonald	G. Pollock		Homestead	
	2	David MacDonald John Brown	James MacDonald	D. McDonald		Homestead	
	3	Alex McLachlan	Alexander McLaughlin	D. Teeter		Church (Melville White Church)	Church
	4	A. McL William Foster	A. Frank & Sons Co. William Foster	W. Frank J.R. Foster		Homestead, orchard	
	5	Salem Foster James Patullo	Salem Foster	E. Harris		Homestead	
	6	Salem Foster M. Brock M. Baker	W. Brock Conrad Baker	T. Baker		Church, 3 homesteads	Church
	7	William Baker Hugh Reid	Michael Baker William Baker	G. McLean G. McLean		Homestead, orchard	
	8	Estate of P. Blair	Estate of P. Blair	J. Willis			
	9	Estate of P. Blair	Estate of P. Blair	J. Willis		Homestead	Belfountain
	10	T. J. Bush	John Bush	Langstreet J. McTaggart		Church	Church Belfountain
VI	10	Noah Herring John Longstreet	William Long A. McBride Noah Herring	S. Langstreet F. Hall J. Smith McBride		School House Homestead	School (S.S.6)



3.4 Existing Conditions

In order to make a preliminary identification of existing built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within the study corridor, a number of sources were consulted, including the following reports: *Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape Study, Town of Caledon* (Scheinman 2006), *Town of Caledon Heritage Landscape Inventory* (Scheinman 2009), and *Town of Caledon Built Heritage Resources Inventory Report of Findings* (Stewart and Dilse 2008). The Town of Caledon's Heritage Coordinator was also contacted to collect relevant data, including a list of previously identified built heritage resources located in the study corridor (compiled August 2009).

A field review was undertaken by Lindsay Popert, ASI, in June 2010 to document the existing conditions of the study corridor. Property inspection proceeded from Olde Base Line Road northerly to Belfountain, and continued easterly from Belfountain along Bush Street to Winston Churchill. The assessment focused on properties located within or immediately adjacent to the study corridor. The corridor is comprised of: the proposed 30m right-of-way (ROW) along Mississauga Road and part of Bush Street from Shaws Creek Road westerly to Winston Churchill; and the 20m ROW along Old Main Street and part of Bush Street from Shaws Creek Road easterly to Old Main Street. This part of the data collection revealed that the study corridor features a historically surveyed thoroughfare in an agricultural area. Early settlement dates back to the early- to mid-nineteenth century. The field review confirmed that this area retains a number of nineteenth and twentieth century cultural heritage resources, both within the historic settlement of Belfountain and along Mississauga Road and Bush Street.

Table 2 lists the built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes that were identified within or adjacent to the study corridor during the field review, while Section 6.0 provides location mapping of identified cultural heritage resources.





Table 2: Mississauga Road Improvements from Olde Baseline Road to Bush Street and Bush Street from Mississauga Road to Winston Churchill Boulevard – Identified Built Heritage Resources (BHRs) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs)						
Feature	Location	Feature Type	Description/Comment*	Recognition/Reference(s)	Photo	Potential Impact
BHR 1	16015 Mississauga Road	Former school house (now a residence)	Formerly known as S.S. No. 5; built in 1890; part of historic community of Rockside; records indicate that the property was also the site of the original log school/church; 1 ½ storey stone structure with stone foundation and gable asphalt roof; single brick internal chimney centrally located; excellent condition; sympathetic additions; detached garage; mature trees are located along Mississauga Road.	<i>Listed-High Significance:</i> Inventory ID 1519, Town of Caledon (also in Scheinman 2006:A-6, #14; Stewart and Dilse 2008; 42)		Indirect impacts to this resource may occur as a result of encroachment on to this property
BHR 2	16014 Mississauga Road	Residence	Mid-twentieth century Spanish Colonial residence; central part is 2 storeys with flat roof; 1 ½ storey accretion to the south with gable tile roof; unknown foundation and stucco cladding; 2 chimneys (internal and external); tower on the northwest corner of the central part features an arcaded entrance; the structure is positioned at an angle to the ROW; garage is attached on the north elevation.	Identified during the field review		Indirect impacts to this resource may occur as a result of encroachment on to this property







Table 2: Mississauga Road Improvements from Olde Baseline Road to Bush Street and Bush Street from Mississauga Road to Winston Churchill Boulevard – Identified Built Heritage Resources (BHRs) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs)						
Feature	Location	Feature Type	Description/Comment*	Recognition/Reference(s)	Photo	Potential Impact
BHR 3	16416 Mississauga Road	Residence	Mid-twentieth century cottage; 1 ½ storeys; concrete foundation; wood siding; gable roof; internal brick chimney; front appears to have been renovated; good integrity/condition.	Identified during the field review		Indirect impacts to this resource may occur as a result of encroachment on to this property
BHR 4	17153 Old Main Street	Residence	Mid-twentieth century vernacular residence; 1 ½ storeys with 1 storey accretion on west elevation; unknown foundation; wood siding; gable roof; internal brick chimney; modern single-pane windows; enclosed porch; irregular shaped property located on the edge of a ridge overlooking a mill pond to the north.	<i>Listed:</i> Inventory ID 258, Town of Caledon		Direct impacts to this resource may occur given its close proximity to the road and its position at or just outside the southeast limits of the historic core of Belfountain where the existing ROW may expand from 20m to 30m as per the Region of Peel Official Plan
BHR 5	17170 Old Main Street	Residence	Early twentieth-century 1 ½ storey structure; ½ storey addition on the front façade; unknown foundation; vinyl siding; hipped asphalt roof; modern windows.	<i>Listed:</i> Inventory ID 257, Town of Caledon		Indirect impacts to this resource may occur as a result of encroachment on to this property

Table 2: Mississauga Road Improvements from Olde Baseline Road to Bush Street and Bush Street from Mississauga Road to Winston Churchill Boulevard – Identified Built Heritage Resources (BHRs) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs)						
Feature	Location	Feature Type	Description/Comment*	Recognition/Reference(s)	Photo	Potential Impact
BHR 6	17176 Old Main Street	Residence; drive shed	Twentieth century 2 storey residence; unknown foundation; wood cladding (clapboard on 2 nd storey); gable asphalt roof; residence appears to be modern; drive shed located behind the house is of heritage interest however it is difficult to see from the road side.	<i>Listed:</i> Inventory ID 256, Town of Caledon		Indirect impacts to this resource may occur as a result of encroachment on to this property
BHR 7	17180 Old Main Street	Residence	Mid-twentieth century vernacular residence; 1 storey with 2 storey rear extension; gable asphalt roof; unknown foundation faced with concrete; wood clapboard siding; front porch is extant.	<i>Listed:</i> Inventory ID 255, Town of Caledon		Indirect impacts to this resource may occur as a result of encroachment on to this property
BHR 8	17190 Old Main Street	Residence	Mid twentieth-century vernacular residence; 1 ½ storeys; unknown foundation; vinyl siding; gable asphalt roof; modern casement windows with 3/1 panes; enclosed front porch is present.	<i>Listed:</i> Inventory ID 254, Town of Caledon		Indirect impacts to this resource may occur as a result of encroachment on to this property.




Feature	Location	Feature Type	Description/Comment*	Recognition/Reference(s)	Photo	Potential Impact
BHR 9	17196 Old Main Street	Residence	Nineteenth century regency cottage; 1 ½ storey; stone foundation of rubblestone construction; hipped asphalt roof; single internal brick chimney; gabled dormer on front façade with three modern casement windows; segmental arches over windows; good integrity/condition; prominent location on the street; built on ruins of a Methodist Church.	<i>Listed–High Significance:</i> Inventory ID 253, Town of Caledon (also in Stewart and Dilse 2008:24)		Indirect impacts to this resource may occur as a result of encroachment on to this property.
BHR 10	17204 Old Main Street	Town Hall	Belfountain Community Hall; 1893; 2 storeys; stone foundation faced with concrete; wooden vertical board-and-batten siding; gable asphalt roof; 2/2 sash windows in original wooden frames; enclosed portico; originally a public hall and mechanic's institute.	<i>Listed–High Significance:</i> Inventory ID 252, Town of Caledon (also in Stewart and Dilse 2008:24)		Indirect impacts to this resource may occur as a result of encroachment on to this property.
BHR 11	17211 Old Main Street	Residence	Nineteenth century Ontario Gothic cottage; 1 ½ storeys; unknown foundation; combination of wood and vinyl siding; hipped asphalt roof; original 4-pane storm windows on west elevation; new windows on enclosed front porch exterior, which was likely a later addition.	<i>Listed:</i> Inventor ID 251, Town of Caledon		Indirect impacts to this resource may occur as a result of encroachment on to this property.




Table 2: Mississauga Road Improvements from Olde Baseline Road to Bush Street and Bush Street from Mississauga Road to Winston Churchill Boulevard – Identified Built Heritage Resources (BHRs) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs)						
Feature	Location	Feature Type	Description/Comment*	Recognition/Reference(s)	Photo	Potential Impact
BHR 12	17227 Old Main Street	Residence	Mid-twentieth century vernacular residence; 1 ½ storeys; unknown foundation; wood board and batten cladding; gable asphalt roof; windows are modern, multi-paned sashes; a skylight in the roof is visible.	<i>Listed:</i> Inventory ID 247, Town of Caledon		Indirect impacts to this resource may occur as a result of encroachment on to this property.
BHR 13	17235 Old Main Street	Residence	Mid-twentieth century vernacular residence; 1 ½ storeys; unknown foundation; wood clapboard siding; gable asphalt roof; modern 1/1 sash windows.	<i>Listed:</i> Inventory ID 245, Town of Caledon		Indirect impacts to this resource may occur as a result of encroachment on to this property.
BHR 14	17241 Old Main Street	Residence	Brock Residence; c.1840; 1 ½ storey frame structure; wood clapboarding; gable asphalt roof; the structure faces south away from the road; modern windows; first residence on Main Street; built by Robert Western Brock, cabinet and casket maker; house drawn by C.W. Jeffreys in 1933.	<i>Designated:</i> Inventory ID 244, Town of Caledon (also in Scheinman 2009: 7-38, BC-12)		Indirect impacts to this resource may occur as a result of encroachment on to this property.




Table 2: Mississauga Road Improvements from Olde Baseline Road to Bush Street and Bush Street from Mississauga Road to Winston Churchill Boulevard – Identified Built Heritage Resources (BHRs) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs)						
Feature	Location	Feature Type	Description/Comment*	Recognition/Reference(s)	Photo	Potential Impact
BHR 15	17249 Old Main Street	Residence	Early twentieth century vernacular residence; 1 storey; unknown foundation; wood board and batten siding; gable asphalt roof; 3/2 pane windows on west elevation; the structure is situated below grade of Old Main Street.	<i>Listed:</i> Inventory ID 242, Town of Caledon		Indirect impacts to this resource may occur as a result of encroachment on to this property.
BHR 16	17257 Old Main Street	Residence	Mid twentieth century vernacular residence; 1 storey; unknown foundation; wood clapboarding; hipped asphalt roof; single internal brick chimney; modern windows; excellent condition/integrity.	Identified during field review		Indirect impacts to this resource may occur as a result of encroachment on to this property.
BHR 17	17263 Old Main Street	Residence	Early twentieth century; 1 storey with 1 storey rear addition; unknown foundation; hipped asphalt roof with steeply sloped roof line; wood cladding; single internal chimney; enclosed front porch; modern windows on the west elevation; excellent integrity/condition.	<i>Listed:</i> Inventory ID 240, Town of Caledon		Indirect impacts to this resource may occur as a result of encroachment on to this property.




Table 2: Mississauga Road Improvements from Olde Baseline Road to Bush Street and Bush Street from Mississauga Road to Winston Churchill Boulevard – Identified Built Heritage Resources (BHRs) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs)						
Feature	Location	Feature Type	Description/Comment*	Recognition/Reference(s)	Photo	Potential Impact
BHR 18	17277 Old Main Street	Commercial complex	Nineteenth century commercial/warehouse; 2 storeys; unknown foundation; mix of wood vertical board and clapboard siding; gable roof with metal sheeting; single internal brick chimney; side extension housing a coffee shop and ice cream stand; located at cross-roads in Belfountain which marks the centre of the community.	<i>Listed:</i> Inventory ID 238, Town of Caledon		Indirect impacts to this resource may occur as a result of encroachment on to this property.
BHR 19	17258 Old Main Street	Church	Belfountain Village Church; 1889, founded in 1835; stone foundation; rock faced limestone High Victorian Gothic structure with squat side tower; corner entrance in tower; cross gabled roof; external chimney at rear; frame addition at rear.	<i>Listed-High Significance:</i> Inventory ID 241, Town of Caledon (also in Stewart and Dilse 2008:24)		Indirect impacts to this resource may occur as a result of encroachment on to this property.
BHR 20	17246 Old Main Street	Residence; commercial	McTaggart-Douglas House and Store; aka Wayside Inn; c.1850; 1 1/2 storey frame structure with clapboard exterior; High Victorian Gothic style; front gabled north wing with early shopfront; a verandah is extant; original segmentally arched windows and corbelled brick chimneys extant; operated by Peter McTaggart in mid-1850s as a store and inn; a barn located to the south and set further back from ROW; the barn has a gable roof and vertical board siding.	<i>Designated:</i> Inventory ID 242, Town of Caledon (also in Stewart and Dilse 2008:24; Scheinman 2009:7-37, BC-10)		Indirect impacts to this resource may occur as a result of encroachment on to this property.

Table 2: Mississauga Road Improvements from Olde Baseline Road to Bush Street and Bush Street from Mississauga Road to Winston Churchill Boulevard – Identified Built Heritage Resources (BHRs) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs)						
Feature	Location	Feature Type	Description/Comment*	Recognition/Reference(s)	Photo	Potential Impact
BHR 21	17228 Old Main Street	Residence; store	Mid twentieth-century vernacular structure; 1 storey; wood board and batten siding; hipped asphalt roof; three-bay front façade with central entrance flanked by two modern bay windows; gabled dormer above entrance door; there is a second single storey dwelling located immediately to the south and likely dates to the mid-to-late twentieth century.	<i>Listed:</i> Inventory ID 246, Town of Caledon		Indirect impacts to this resource may occur as a result of encroachment on to this property.
BHR 22	17224 Old Main Street	Residence; barn	Early twentieth century Arts & Crafts residence; 1 ½ storey with 1 storey rear accretion; unknown foundation; vinyl siding; gable asphalt roof; two stone chimneys on north elevation (internal and external); shed dormer on east elevation with multiple windows; centrally-located entrance; semi-circular window in gable end of south elevation; small covered portico; good integrity/condition; a gambrel roof drive shed is located behind the house.	<i>Listed:</i> Inventory ID 248, Town of Caledon		Indirect impacts to this resource may occur as a result of encroachment on to this property.
BHR 23	17216 Old Main Street	Residence	Nineteenth century vernacular; 1 ½ storeys; stone foundation; stucco cladding; gable asphalt roof; single internal brick chimney; front (east) elevation has multi-paned sash windows; front porch is extant on south half of front elevation.	<i>Listed:</i> Inventory ID 250, Town of Caledon		Indirect impacts to this resource may occur as a result of encroachment on to this property.







Table 2: Mississauga Road Improvements from Olde Baseline Road to Bush Street and Bush Street from Mississauga Road to Winston Churchill Boulevard – Identified Built Heritage Resources (BHRs) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs)						
Feature	Location	Feature Type	Description/Comment*	Recognition/Reference(s)	Photo	Potential Impact
BHR 24	758 Bush Street	Commercial	Belfountain Village Store; 1888 (occupies site of earlier Glover's Tavern); side-gabled roof; red-and-buff brick structure; stone foundation; double internal brick chimneys; segmented arches over windows; southern elevation has 2/2 sash windows on upper floor and larger, multi-paned storefront windows on the main floor; covered porch on length of front façade; the structure is set close to road.	<i>Listed-High Significance:</i> Inventory ID 236, Town of Caledon (also in Stewart and Dilse 2008:24; Scheinman 2009:7-37, BC-38)		Direct impacts to this resource may occur as a result of its close proximity to the road alignment and situation at the corner of an intersection.
BHR 25	715 Bush Street	Residence	Nineteenth century Ontario Gothic residence; unknown foundation; wood siding; gable asphalt roof; 3-bay front façade with central entrance flanked by 2/2 sash windows; central gable dormer with 2/2 sash window; decorative vergeboard in dormer; front porch with decorative detailing and woodwork; excellent integrity/condition.	<i>Listed-High Significance:</i> Inventory ID 260, Town of Caledon (also in Stewart and Dilse 2008:24)		Indirect impacts to this resource may occur as a result of encroachment on to this property.
BHR 26	700 Bush Street	Commercial	Vernacular commercial structure; ca. 1876; 1 1/2 storeys; gable roof with metal sheeting; combination of wood cladding, plaster, vertical board and insul-brick siding; exterior brick chimney on west elevation and internal brick chimney at rear; storefront windows and recessed front door on main floor of southern elevation; 2/2 sash window on either side of former upper porch door; poorly maintained and possibly vacant; the structure is set close to ROW; a residential structure is located to the rear of store.	<i>Listed – High Significance:</i> Inventory ID 261, Town of Caledon (also in Stewart and Dilse 2008:24)		Direct impacts to this resource may occur as a result of its close proximity to the road alignment.

Table 2: Mississauga Road Improvements from Olde Baseline Road to Bush Street and Bush Street from Mississauga Road to Winston Churchill Boulevard – Identified Built Heritage Resources (BHRs) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs)						
Feature	Location	Feature Type	Description/Comment*	Recognition/Reference(s)	Photo	Potential Impact
BHR 27	673 Bush Street	Residence	Ontario Gothic residence; ca. 1870s and known as the Bush Residence and home of the first post master Thomas Jefferson Bush; 1 ½ storeys with 2 storey rear extension; frame construction with wood siding; gable asphalt roof; single internal brick chimney; 3-bay front façade with central entrance with transom flanked by sash windows; central gable dormer; a second house located on the property may be of nineteenth century vintage but has been altered.	<i>Listed</i> – Inventory ID 264, Town of Caledon (also in Scheinman 2009: 7-37, BC-6)		Indirect impacts to this resource may occur as a result of encroachment on to this property.
BHR 28	684 Bush Street	Residence	Early twentieth century vernacular residence; 1 ½ storeys; unknown foundation; vinyl siding; gable asphalt roof; centrally-located single internal brick chimney; 3-bay, symmetrical front façade with new windows; shed dormer above central entrance; porch wraps around the sides of house.	<i>Listed</i> : Inventory ID 263, Town of Caledon		Indirect impacts to this resource may occur as a result of encroachment on to this property.
BHR 29	628 Bush Street	Residence	Mid twentieth century vernacular residence; 1 ½ storeys; unknown foundation; wood clapboard siding; gambrel asphalt roof; enclosed front porch; modern casement windows; a gable roof drive shed or barn is located behind the house.	<i>Listed</i> : Inventory ID 265, Town of Caledon		Indirect impacts to this resource may occur as a result of encroachment on to this property.




Feature	Location	Feature Type	Description/Comment*	Recognition/Reference(s)	Photo	Potential Impact
BHR 30	Northeast corner of Shaws Creek Road and Bush Street	Residence	Mid twentieth century vernacular residence; 1 storey; unknown foundation; vinyl siding; enclosed porch clad in wood board and batten siding; gable asphalt roof; single internal concrete block chimney; modern windows; the structure is located close to the intersection at Bush Street and Shaw Creek Road.	Identified during the field review		Indirect impacts to this resource may occur as a result of encroachment on to this property and its position at a corner of an intersection.
BHR 31	17217 Old Main Street	Residence	Mid twentieth century vernacular residence; 1 ½ storeys; unknown foundation; wooden board and batten siding on lower floor and wood shingles on upper floor; gable asphalt roof with shed roof over enclosed porch on front elevation; 2/2 windows on lower floor; skylights have been incorporated into the roof.	<i>Listed:</i> Inventory ID 249, Town of Caledon		Indirect impacts to this resource may occur as a result of encroachment on to this property.
CHL 1	15663 Mississauga Road	Farm complex	This landscape consists of a 1 ½ storey Ontario Gothic farmhouse, a gable roof barn, and modern agricultural buildings. The residence, known as the David McDonald property and dating to ca. 1877, is a frame house with porch and central dormer with suicide door located on front elevation; rectangular property delineated by young tree lines (maples) and post & wire fence lines; long straight drive to the house; surrounding topography consists of low hills, fields. This landscape may be	<i>Listed:</i> Inventory ID 1517, Town of Caledon (also in Scheinman 2006: A-5, #11)		No impacts are expected to occur given the set back of the farmstead from the road.



Table 2: Mississauga Road Improvements from Olde Baseline Road to Bush Street and Bush Street from Mississauga Road to Winston Churchill Boulevard – Identified Built Heritage Resources (BHRs) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs)						
Feature	Location	Feature Type	Description/Comment*	Recognition/Reference(s)	Photo	Potential Impact
			described as an evolved cultural heritage landscape.			
CHL 2	15962 Mississauga Road	Church and Cemetery	This landscape consists of the Melville Church and Cemetery; originally known as “Melville White Church” and which dates to 1837. The church is a heavy timber frame building with gable roof and a centrally placed internal chimney. The building was recently restored. Other cultural landscape features include: stone wall created in 1902 along ROW; cemetery markers arranged in parallel, mostly east-west lines; mix of mature trees along the north, south, and west boundaries of rectangular property; flat topography; and location in historic community of Rockside. This landscape may be described as a designed and evolved cultural heritage landscape.	<i>Designated:</i> Inventory ID 1518, Town of Caledon (also in Stewart and Dilse 2008: 42; Scheinman 2006:A-5, #13)		The cemetery, church structure and stone wall are located in close proximity to the road alignment and as such, they may be subject to direct impacts as a result of encroachment.





Table 2: Mississauga Road Improvements from Olde Baseline Road to Bush Street and Bush Street from Mississauga Road to Winston Churchill Boulevard – Identified Built Heritage Resources (BHRs) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs)						
Feature	Location	Feature Type	Description/Comment*	Recognition/Reference(s)	Photo	Potential Impact
CHL 3	16065 Mississauga Road	Farm complex	This landscape consists of a residence, stable and barn. The residence likely dates to the late nineteenth century and includes a cut granite farmhouse and belvedere. A long fieldstone stable and timber-frame main barn are also extant on the property. Additional cultural landscape features include: post and rail fencing along the roadside property line; long driveway bordered by mature trees; and entrance flanked by stone pillars. Aboriginal artifacts have been found on the property. This landscape may be described as an evolved cultural heritage landscape.	<i>Listed– High Significance:</i> Inventory ID 1520, Town of Caledon (also in Stewart and Dilse 2008; 42, and Scheinman 2006:A-7, #15)		Given that the property is set far back from the road alignment, no impacts are expected.
CHL 4	in front and across from 16110 Mississauga Road	Stone wall remnants	This landscape consists of remnant stone walls on either side of the ROW. Some portions remain more intact than others, while other parts are failing due to age, lack of maintenance, and removal of stones. These walls may continue further in either direction but their precise location and extent were difficult to determine due to vegetation overgrowth. This landscape may be described as a designed cultural heritage landscape.	Identified during field review		The remnant stone walls are located in close proximity to the road alignment and as such, they may be subject to direct impacts as a result of encroachment.

Table 2: Mississauga Road Improvements from Olde Baseline Road to Bush Street and Bush Street from Mississauga Road to Winston Churchill Boulevard – Identified Built Heritage Resources (BHRs) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs)						
Feature	Location	Feature Type	Description/Comment*	Recognition/Reference(s)	Photo	Potential Impact
CHL 5	16311 Mississauga Road	Farm complex	This landscape, also known as the Patullo/Kirkwood Property, includes a log dwelling, nineteenth century stone house, and gable roof barn, all clustered together. The stone residence is 1 ½ storeys with interior chimney, gable roof and a rear gabled extension with dormers. The log house has been placed on a new foundation, and according to the property owner, it was relocated from another property. A stone wall, parts of which have been reconstructed, and post and rail fencing runs along the roadside property line. The stone wall is further described by CHL 6. A long entrance drive is bounded by a mature tree line. This landscape may be described as a designed and evolved cultural heritage landscape.	<i>Listed:</i> Inventory ID 1521, Town of Caledon (also in Scheinman 2006: A-7, #16)		The stone walls, wooden fence and mature line of trees located along Mississauga Road are in close proximity to the road alignment and therefore may be subject to direct impacts as a result of encroachment. No impacts are expected to the rest of the farm complex given that it is set well back from the road.
CHL 6	SE corner of Mississauga Road and Grange Side Road	Stone wall	This landscape consists of stone walls which are one of the last vestiges of the hamlet of Grange that was previously located at the corner of The Grange Side Road and Mississauga Road. These stone walls are in the process of being repaired by a hired contractor. They are constructed with limestone and described as granite dry laid walls (www.dswa.ca) and are possibly over 100 years old. This landscape can be described as a designed cultural heritage landscape.	<i>Designated:</i> Inventory ID 1646, Town of Caledon		The repaired stone walls are located in close proximity to the road alignment and may be subject to direct impacts as a result of encroachment.




Feature	Location	Feature Type	Description/Comment*	Recognition/Reference(s)	Photo	Potential Impact
CHL 7	The Grange Side Road (east and west of Mississauga Road)	Roadscape	This transportation corridor follows the original road allowances as indicated on historic mapping and continues to contain elements evocative of its historic origin. This road features a narrow 2-lane ROW; is mostly gravel surface; lacks shoulders; and is bordered by undeveloped lands to either side. This landscape can be described as a designed cultural heritage landscape.	Identified during the field review		The Grange Side Road intersects Mississauga Road and may be subject to direct impacts.
CHL 8	NW corner of The Grange Side Road and Mississauga Road	Cemetery	This landscape consists of the Greenlaw Corners Pioneer Cemetery, and which marks the previous location of the Greenlaw Corners Congregational Church (or Union Church). Grave markers have been relocated to a single place at the north end of the property. The property is bounded by tree lines and roads and contains open green space. A flat area in front of the grave markers may mark the location of the former church. This landscape may be described as a designed and evolved cultural heritage landscape.	<i>Listed–High Significance:</i> Inventory ID 146, Town of Caledon (also in Scheinman 2006: 17-18)		This site is located in close proximity to the road alignment and as such, it may be subject to direct impacts as a result of encroachment.
CHL 9	17025 Mississauga Road	Cemetery	This landscape consists of the Blair-Belfountain Community Cemetery. It is situated on elevated ground, on the crest of a hill where Mississauga Road starts to decline into the valley where Belfountain is located. The property is bounded by tree lines and Mississauga Road. A laneway leads into the cemetery with stone pillars to mark the entrance. A modern retaining wall accommodates road grading activities and a metal culvert is also extant. The cemetery	<i>Listed–High Significance:</i> Inventory ID 1523, Town of Caledon (also in Stewart and Dilse 2008; 42)		This site is located in close proximity to the road alignment and as such, it may be subject to direct impacts as a result of encroachment.






Table 2: Mississauga Road Improvements from Olde Baseline Road to Bush Street and Bush Street from Mississauga Road to Winston Churchill Boulevard – Identified Built Heritage Resources (BHRs) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs)						
Feature	Location	Feature Type	Description/Comment*	Recognition/Reference(s)	Photo	Potential Impact
			has been expanded to the southeast for new internments. This landscape can be described as a designed and evolved cultural heritage landscape.			
CHL 10	n/a	Remnant farm complex	This landscape consists of a silo and scattered concrete foundations. The property is bounded by post and wire fencing and tree lines. A centrally located driveway is still extant and vegetation is overgrown. This landscape can be described as an evolved cultural heritage landscape.	<i>Listed:</i> Inventory ID 259, Town of Caledon		The farm complex is set back from the road alignment. No direct or indirect impacts are expected.
CHL 11	523 Bush Street	Farm complex	This landscape consists of a farmhouse, barns, and additional landscape features. The farmhouse is a 1 ½ storey brick Ontario Gothic structure with a rear 1 ½ storey accretion, both with gable roofs. A decorative vergeboard is located on the central dormer of the farmhouse. The two barns are well-maintained and feature gable roofs and stone foundations. The barns are set back from the house but clustered together and are elevated above the grade of Bush Street. A paved driveway leads from Bush Street and a dirt laneway	<i>Listed:</i> Inventory ID 266, Town of Caledon		The farm complex is set back from the road alignment. No direct or indirect impacts are expected.

Table 2: Mississauga Road Improvements from Olde Baseline Road to Bush Street and Bush Street from Mississauga Road to Winston Churchill Boulevard – Identified Built Heritage Resources (BHRs) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs)						
Feature	Location	Feature Type	Description/Comment*	Recognition/Reference(s)	Photo	Potential Impact
			off Shaw Creek Road leads to the barns. The property is bounded by trees, wooden fence lines, fields and roads. This landscape can be described as an evolved cultural heritage landscape.			
CHL 12	330 Bush Street ²	Farm complex	This landscape consists of a farmhouse, barn, and landscape features. The farmhouse is a 1 ½ storey structure with gable roof and features a modern shed dormer, vinyl siding, and an external chimney stack. The house likely dates to the nineteenth century but the exterior has been modified. The barn has a gable roof and stone foundation. The house is located near the ROW while the barn is set well back from the road. A long tree-lined gravel	Listed: Inventory ID 1557, Town of Caledon		The house and part of the mature tree line bounding the driveway is located in close proximity to the road alignment and as such, it may be subject to direct impacts as a result of encroachment.

² The Town of Caledon lists property 1557 as being located at 332 Bush Street. Field review confirmed that 332 Bush Street consists of an empty lot and the farm complex was located at 330 Bush Street.




Table 2: Mississauga Road Improvements from Olde Baseline Road to Bush Street and Bush Street from Mississauga Road to Winston Churchill Boulevard – Identified Built Heritage Resources (BHRs) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs)						
Feature	Location	Feature Type	Description/Comment*	Recognition/Reference(s)	Photo	Potential Impact
			driveway provides access to the property. The property is bounded by hedges, tree lines, fences and fields. This landscape can be described as an evolved cultural heritage landscape.			
CHL 13	Shaw Creek Road (south of Bush Street)	Roadscape	This transportation corridor follows the original road allowances as indicated on historic mapping and contains elements evocative of its historic origin. It features a narrow two-lane ROW; mostly gravel surface; and lacks shoulders. Undeveloped lands are located to either side of the ROW. This landscape can be described as a designed cultural heritage landscape.	Identified during the field review		The Shaw Creek Road intersects Bush Street and may be subject to direct impacts.
CHL 14	East of Winston Churchill Blvd, North of Bush Street	Stone walls	This landscape consists of stone walls that divide fields and which serve to mark boundaries between fields and the road. These are historic and appear to have been left to decay. This landscape can be described as a designed cultural heritage landscape.	Identified during the field review		Portions of the remnant stone walls are located in close proximity to the road alignment and as such, they may be subject to direct impacts as a result of encroachment.




Table 2: Mississauga Road Improvements from Olde Baseline Road to Bush Street and Bush Street from Mississauga Road to Winston Churchill Boulevard – Identified Built Heritage Resources (BHRs) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs)						
Feature	Location	Feature Type	Description/Comment*	Recognition/Reference(s)	Photo	Potential Impact
CHL 15	5364 Winston Churchill Boulevard	Farm complex	This landscape consists of a farmhouse, outbuildings and landscape features. The farmhouse consists of a 2-storey concrete block structure with hipped roof, internal chimney, and modern multi-paned windows. The house is centrally located on the property with outbuildings set behind it. A long drive lined with mature trees provides access to the property from Winston Churchill Blvd. The property is bounded by wire fences and fields and features a flat topography. This landscape can be described as an evolved cultural heritage landscape.	Identified during the field review		The farm complex is set back from the road alignment. No direct or indirect impacts are expected.
CHL 16	699 Bush Street	Residence; former farm complex	This landscape consists of a farmhouse, outbuilding, and landscape features. The farmhouse, also known as the Drury Residence and dating to ca.1860 is a 2-storey 3-bay structure with symmetrical facade, central entrance and gable roof; 2/2 sash windows; wood clapboard exterior; exterior chimney stack on west elevation; and a porch on front elevation covering the entire façade width. The house is located on elevated land, is set back from the ROW, and is surrounded by mature trees. Shrubbery and wooden fencing is located along the ROW. Aerial photographs show outbuildings behind the house. This is an evolved cultural heritage landscape	<i>Listed–High Significance:</i> Inventory ID 262, Town of Caledon (also in Stewart and Dilse 2008:24; Scheinman 2009: 7-38, BC-7)		The farm complex is set back from the road alignment. No direct or indirect impacts are expected.

Table 2: Mississauga Road Improvements from Olde Baseline Road to Bush Street and Bush Street from Mississauga Road to Winston Churchill Boulevard – Identified Built Heritage Resources (BHRs) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs)						
Feature	Location	Feature Type	Description/Comment*	Recognition/Reference(s)	Photo	Potential Impact
CHL 17	Belfountain Historic Core	Historic settlement	This landscape consists of buildings forming part of a historic settlement. The buildings are set close to the road ROW and consist of a mixture of nineteenth and twentieth century residential buildings. The buildings are mostly of frame construction and there are few commercial buildings. The streetscape lacks curbs and sidewalks and there are minimal shoulders. Mature vegetation and wooded fence lines are found throughout. This landscape can be described as an evolved cultural heritage landscape	Identified during the field review Scheinman (2009: 7-28 to 7-47) identified Belfountain and the Credit River Gorge as a Candidate Cultural Heritage Landscape		Direct and indirect impacts to the Belfountain historic core streetscape are expected as a result of encroachment and construction activities.

* Information for the ‘description/comments’ column is a combination of field review results, previous reports, and/or the Town of Caledon’s Built Heritage Resources Inventory

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based upon the results of historical research, it was revealed that the study corridor features a historically surveyed thoroughfare in an agricultural area and its early settlement dates back to the early- to mid-nineteenth century. The field review confirmed that this area retains a number of nineteenth and twentieth century cultural heritage resources, both within the historic settlement of Belfountain and along Mississauga Road and Bush Street. The following provides a summary of field review and data collection findings:

- A total of 31 built heritage resources and 17 cultural heritage landscapes are located in the study corridor: four have been designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (BHR 14, BHR 20, CHL 2, and CHL 6); 11 have been listed with high significance on the Town of Caledon's municipal heritage inventory (BHR 1, BHR 9-10, BHR 19, BHR 24-26, CHL 3, CHL 8-9, and CHL 16); 23 have been listed on the municipal heritage inventory (BHR 4-8, BHR 11-13, BHR 15, BHR 17-18, BHR 21-23, BHR 27-29, BHR 31, CHL 1, CHL 5, and CHL 10-12); and 10 were identified in the course of the field review (BHR 2-3, BHR 16, BHR 30, CHL 4, CHL 7, CHL 13-15, and CHL 17);
- Of the 48 identified cultural heritage resources: 26 are residences (BHR 2-9, BHR 11-18, BHR 20-23, BHR 25, and BHR 27-31); one is a former schoolhouse (BHR 1); one is a town hall (BHR 10); two are commercial properties (BHR 24 and BHR 26); one is a church (BHR 19); one is a church and cemetery (CHL 2); two are cemeteries (CHL 8-9); eight are previous or current farm complexes (CHL 1, CHL 3, CHL 5, CHL 10-12, and CHL 15-16); two are roadsides (CHL 7 and CHL 13); three are stone walls (CHL 4, CHL 6, and CHL 14); and one is a historic settlement (CHL 17);
- The proposed road widening and associated construction activities have the potential to directly or indirectly impact 42 of the identified resources (BHR 1 – BHR 31; CHL 2, CHL 4 – CHL 9, CHL 12 – CHL 14, CHL 17) based on proximity of these cultural heritage resources to road right-of-ways; and
- Identified cultural heritage resources are historically, architecturally, and contextually associated with nineteenth century and twentieth century land use patterns, agricultural processes, and the historic settlement at Belfountain.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Road improvements along Mississauga Road, Old Main Street and Bush Street may have a variety of impacts upon built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. Impacts can include: direct impacts that result in the loss of resources through demolition, or the displacement of resources through relocation; and indirect impacts that result in the disruption of resources by introducing physical, visual, audible or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with the resources and/or their setting. Potential impacts on identified cultural heritage resources were identified based on the proximity of a resource to the proposed undertaking. Based on the results of background data collection and a field review, the following recommendations are provided:



1. Road improvements should be planned to avoid identified cultural heritage resources. Construction activities should be planned so as to ensure that associated vibration impacts do not adversely impact resources set in close proximity to road right-of-ways.
2. Wherever possible, historic roadscares and agricultural landscapes should be maintained through the use of landscaping with historic plant materials for berms or vegetative screens, and hedge rows should be preserved where extant.
3. When detailed road improvement plans are complete, a qualified heritage consultant should identify specific direct and indirect impacts of the undertaking on cultural heritage resources determined to be in close proximity to the Mississauga Road, Bush Street and Old Main Street alignments (BHR 1 – BHR 31; CHL 2, CHL 4 – CHL 9, CHL 12 – CHL 14, CHL 17) and to develop appropriate mitigation measures.
4. In cases where resources are subject to indirect impacts, appropriate mitigation measures may include the introduction of landscape designs and vegetative elements to screen the disruptive aspects of the proposed road improvements.
5. In cases where resources are subject to direct impacts, further investigation including the completion of a Heritage Impact Assessment by a qualified heritage consultant will be required to determine the heritage value of the resource before specific mitigations can be prepared. Resources found to be significant may be considered for conservation in situ, relocation, or for documentation and removal.
6. In particular, further research regarding the age, construction, and historic significance of the stone walls should be undertaken through the preparation of a Heritage Impact Assessment. This should involve reviewing and comparing available aerial photographs; locating and reviewing historic photographs; and interviewing local heritage stakeholders and land owners to aid in understanding their construction and rehabilitation history.



6.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE LOCATION MAPPING

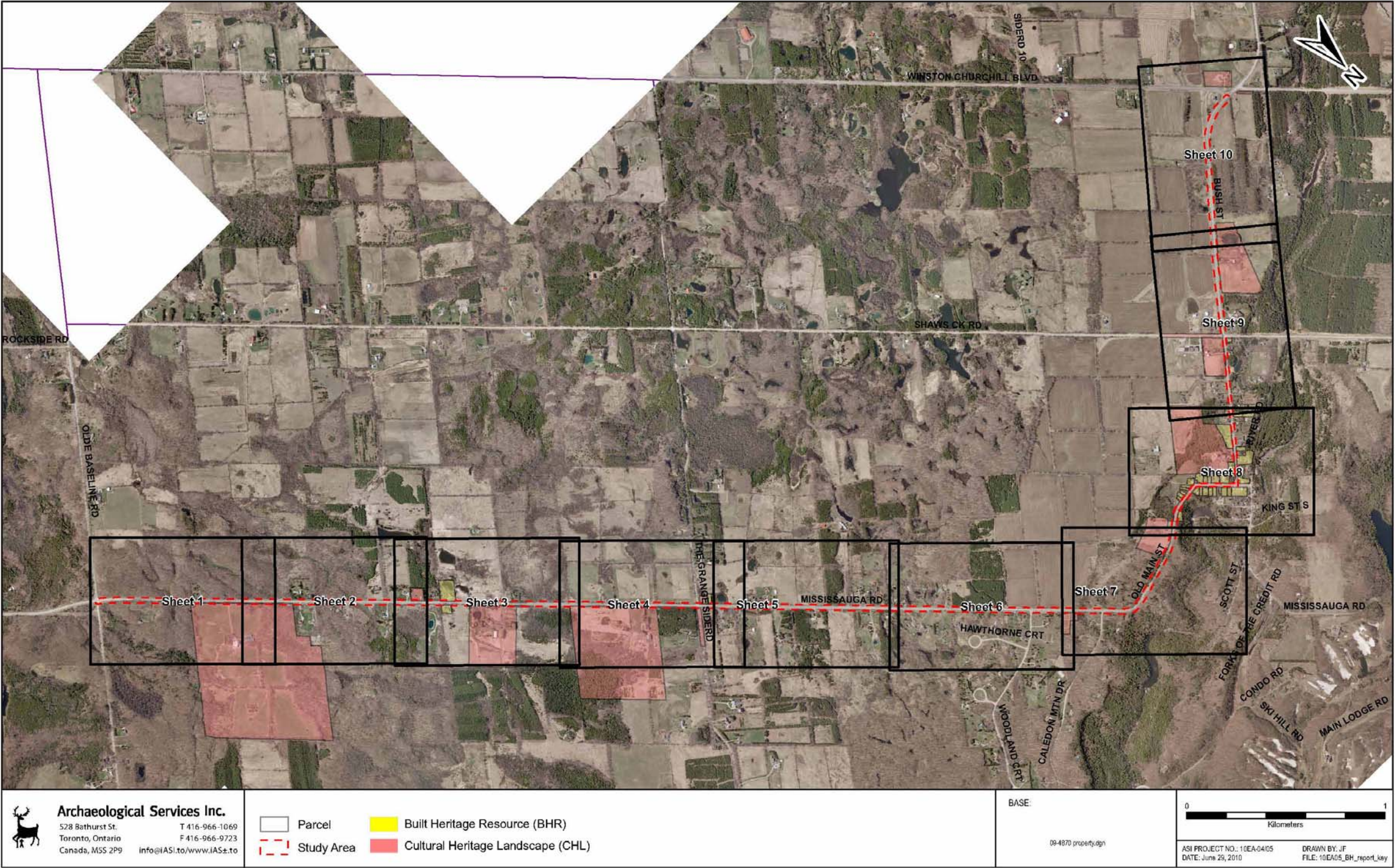


Figure 5: Key Plan of Cultural Heritage Resource Location Mapping



Figure 6: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes located in the study corridor.

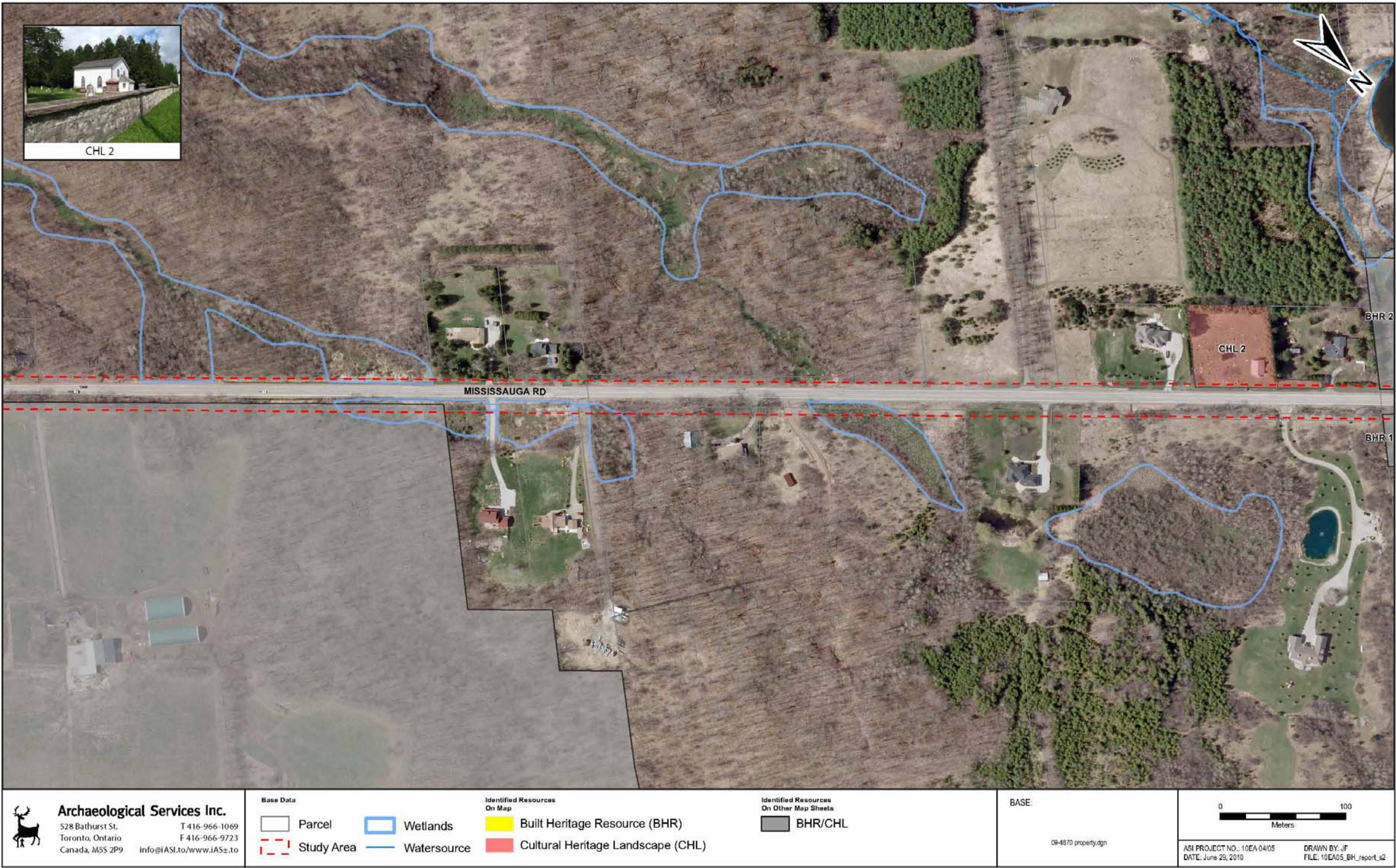


Figure 7: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes located in the study corridor.

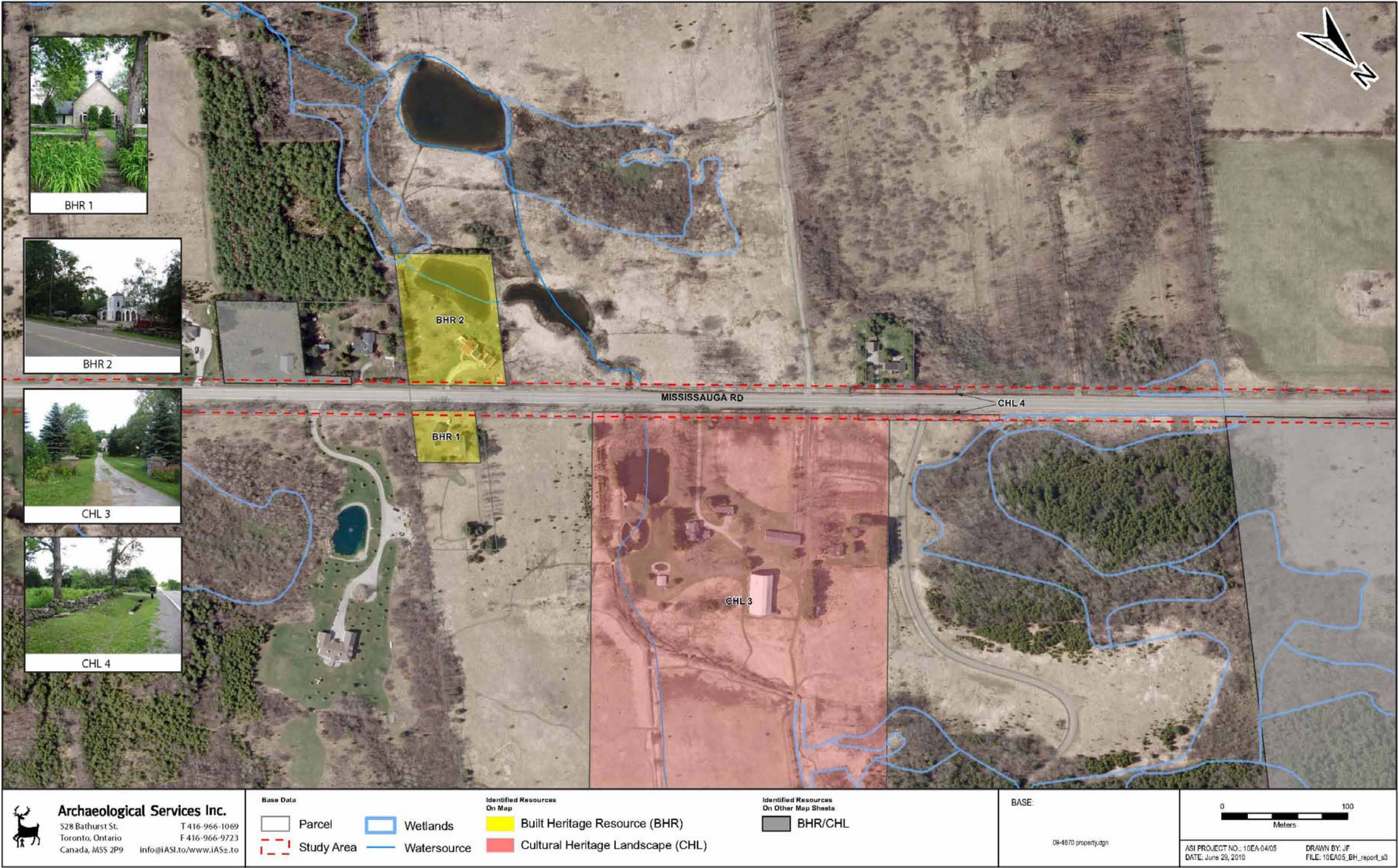


Figure 8: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes located in the study corridor.

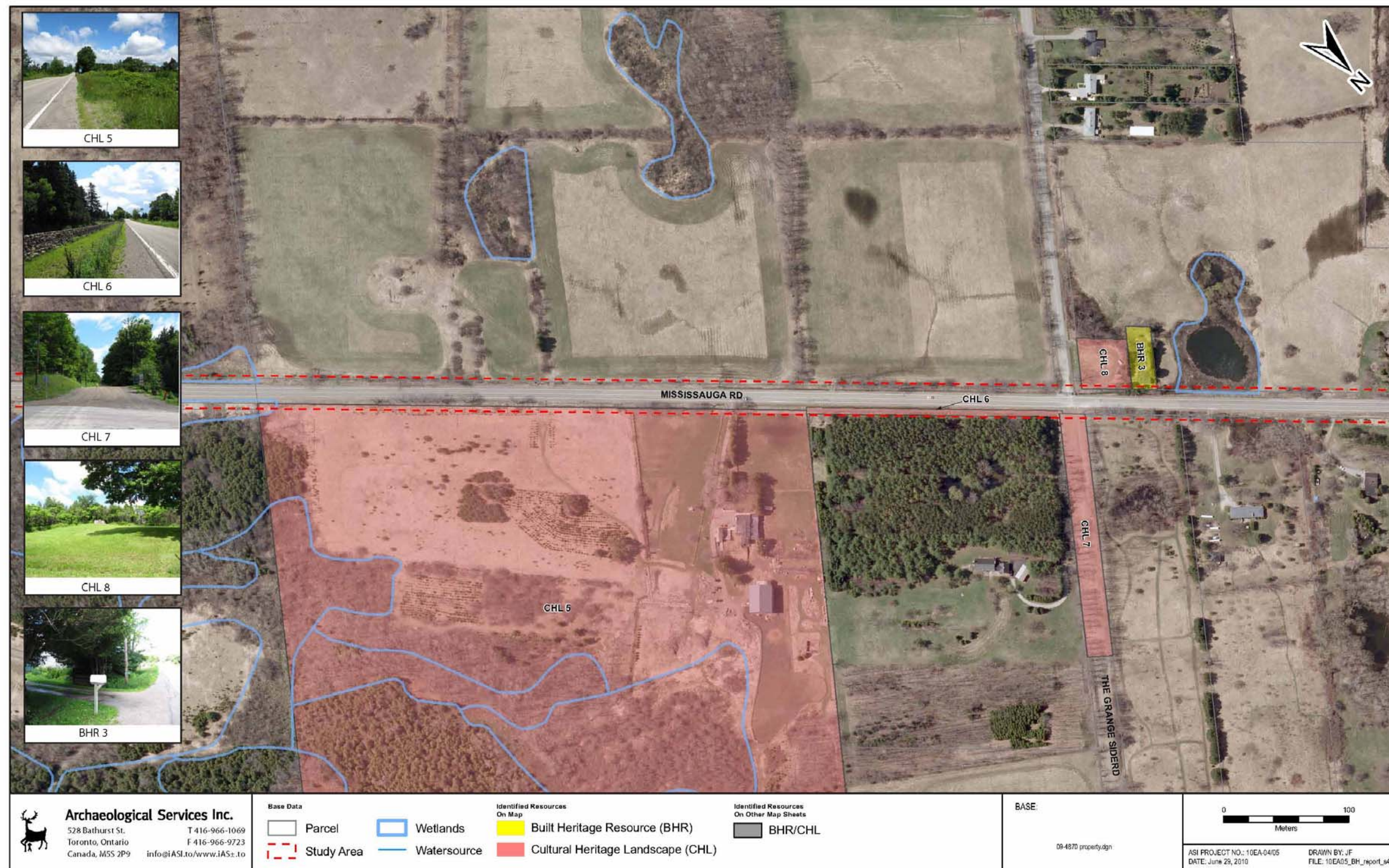


Figure 9: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes located in the study corridor.



Figure 10: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes located in the study corridor



Figure 11: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes located in the study corridor



Figure 12: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes located in the study corridor

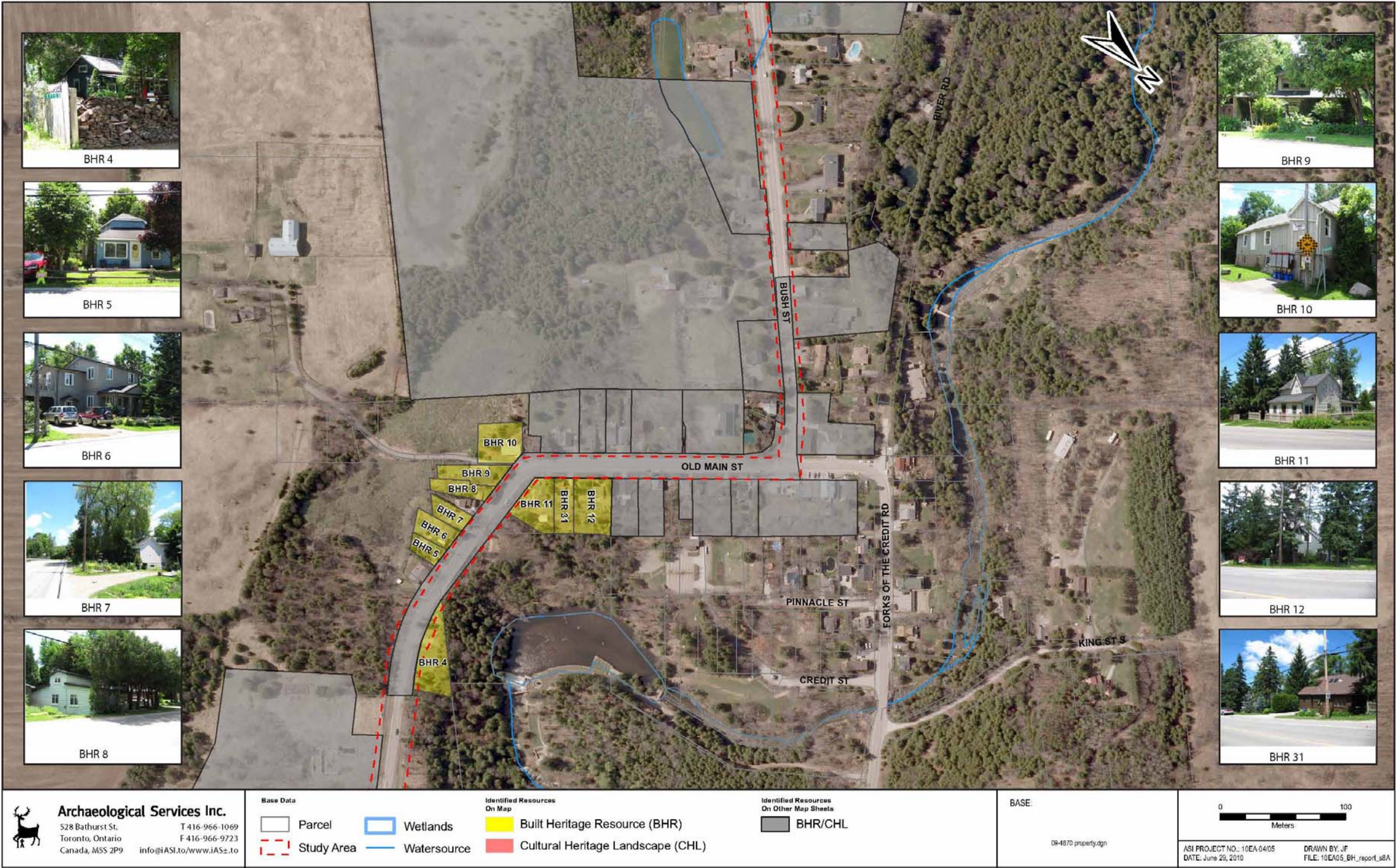


Figure 13: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes located in the study corridor.

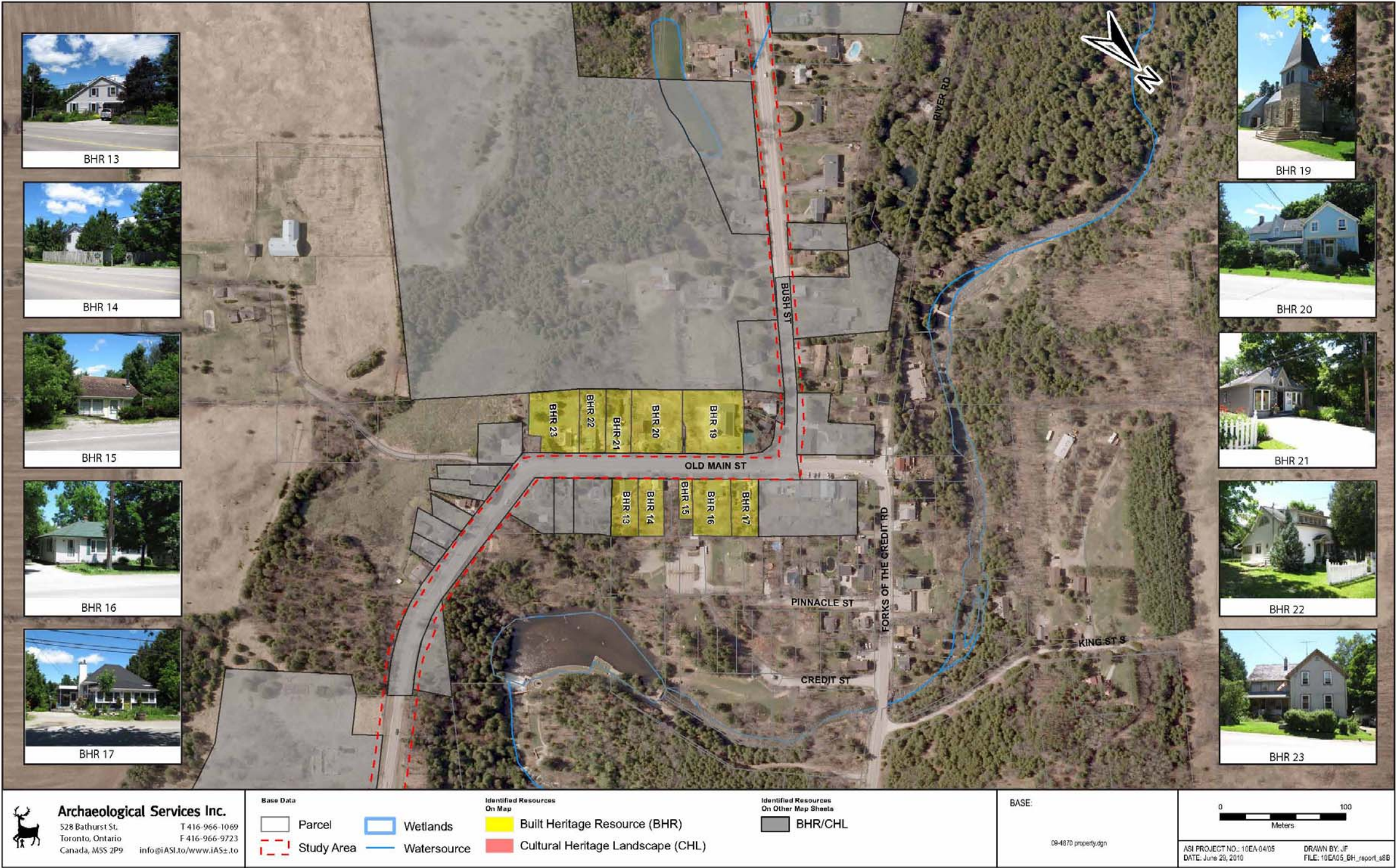


Figure 14: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes located in the study corridor

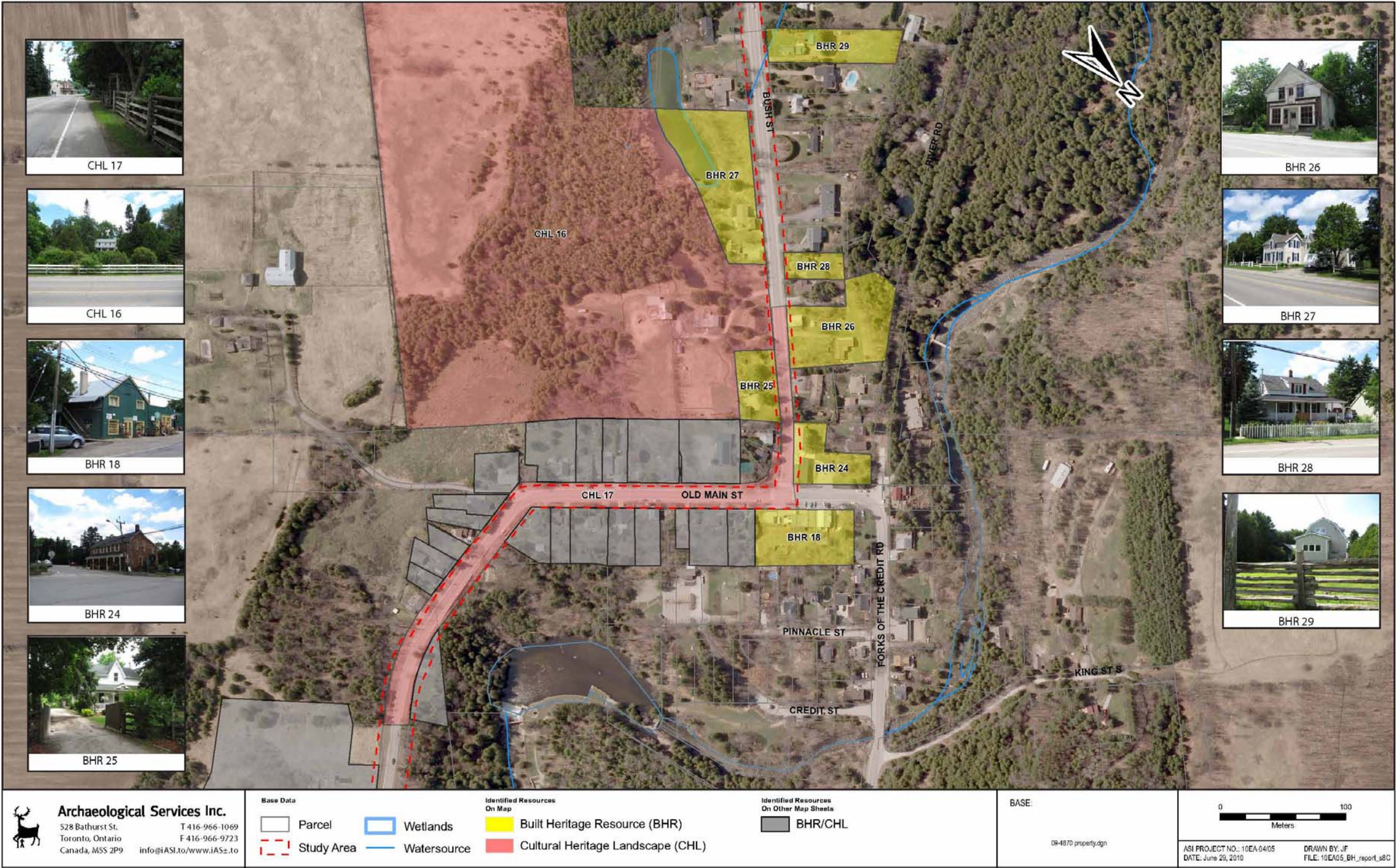


Figure 15: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes located in the study corridor



Figure 16: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes located in the study corridor.



Figure 17: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes located in the study corridor

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**Winston Churchill Boulevard and
Olde Base Line Road**

**Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Report:
Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes**

**Class Environmental Assessment Study for Improvements to Regional
Road Corridor: Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard
Town Caledon and Town of Erin, Ontario**

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ASI File 11EA-098

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**Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Report:
Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes**

**Class Environmental Assessment Study for Improvements to Regional
Road Corridor: Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard
Town Caledon and Town of Erin, Ontario**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by HDR | iTRANS, on behalf of the Region of Peel, to conduct a cultural heritage resource assessment as part of the Schedule C Class Environmental Assessment Study for Improvements to the Regional Road Corridor bounded by Winston Churchill Boulevard, Bush Street, Old Main Street, Mississauga Road and Olde Base Line Road. The study corridor extends south-easterly along Winston Churchill Boulevard from north of Bush Street/Wellington Road 52 south to Olde Base Line Road, hence north-easterly along Olde Base Line Road to Mississauga Road, in the Towns of Erin and Caledon, Ontario. The study is being undertaken to provide a comprehensive and environmentally-sound Transportation and Road Infrastructure Improvement Plan (including 30 % Detailed Design). The subject report is intended to supplement the following study completed in 2010: *Cultural Heritage Assessment Report: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes - Mississauga Road Improvements from Olde Base Line Road to Bush Street and Bush Street from Mississauga Road to Winston Churchill Boulevard Class Environmental Assessment Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario* (ASI 2010).

Based upon the results of background data collection and field review, eight cultural heritage resources were identified along the Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard study corridor. Based on the results of heritage evaluation and impact assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. In accordance with Section 3.2. of the *Official Plan* (in particular, Section 3.2.3.4.1) road improvement activities should be suitable planned so that identified cultural heritage landscapes are appropriately conserved.
2. The setting of CHL 7 is expected to be impacted through alteration to the Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard roadscapes through grading, profile, cross-section changes, removal of some landscape features adjacent to these roads including stone walls and cedar rail fencing, and physical encroachment by the introduction of elements (i.e. paved shoulders) that are not in keeping with the historic setting and scenic qualities of these heritage attributes of CHL 7, as such a cultural heritage landscape documentation report should be prepared by a qualified heritage consultant in advance of construction activities. Once finalized, the report should be submitted to the Town of Caledon and the Peel Archives for archival purposes.
3. CHL 1, CHL 5, and landscape features identified within CHL 7 are expected to be impacted through the removal/displacement of culturally significant fencing and/or heritage stone walls as a result of proposed grading limits and property acquisitions/easements. The following recommendations should be considered, in order of preference:
 - a. Where technically possible, make further adjustments to the profile, cross-section and grading limits of the proposed road improvements to avoid directly impacting culturally significant fencing and heritage stone walls.
 - b. If direct impacts are unavoidable, document and relocate cedar rail fencing and heritage stone walls further back on to the property in advance of construction activities. Prior to relocation, these resources should be subject to photographic documentation and compilation of a cultural heritage documentation report by a qualified heritage consultant and the report submitted to the Town of Caledon and the Peel Archives for archival purposes. In addition, such a mitigation strategy would include development of a relocation plan which



would lay out the actions and qualifications required and responsibilities of stakeholders in order to relocate and re-use the resource.

- c. Where relocation is not possible for structural or other technical reasons, document and salvage cedar rail fencing and heritage stone walls in advance of construction activities. These resources should be subject to photographic documentation and compilation of a cultural heritage documentation report by a qualified heritage consultant and the report submitted to the Town of Caledon and the Peel Archives for archival purposes. In addition, such a mitigation strategy would include development of a salvage plan which would lay out the actions and qualifications required and responsibilities of stakeholders in order to salvage the resource.
4. The extent of impacts to particular sections of cedar and stone fence lines will require further review during detail design. This is a result of insufficient data regarding the exact location of these fence lines, therefore making it difficult to provide a detailed impact assessment at this stage. The following cedar fence lines and stone fence lines, identified by match point and property location, shall be reviewed by a qualified cultural heritage consultant at the earliest stage possible during detail design to determine impacts and to develop appropriate mitigation measures:
 - 42+800 – 43+100 (west side – associated with 5160 Winston Churchill Blvd frontage) due to proposed grading limits.
 - 31+100 – 31+300 (north side of Olde Base Line Road) due to proposed grading limits.
 - 32+200 – 32+300 (Along 800 Olde Base Line Road frontage – north side of Olde Base Line Road, east of the driveway to 800 Olde Base Line Road).
5. Should future work require an expansion of the current study corridor and/or an additional study area, a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm impacts of the undertakings on potential cultural heritage resources.



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.
BUILT HERITAGE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE PLANNING DIVISION**

PROJECT PERSONNEL

<i>Corporate Responsibility:</i>	Robert Pihl, MA, CAHP <i>Partner and Senior Archaeologist Manager, Environmental Assessment Division</i>
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<i>Project Administrator:</i>	Carol Bella, Hon. BA <i>Research Archaeologist</i>
<i>Report Preparation:</i>	Lindsay Popert
<i>Graphics Preparation:</i>	Lindsay Popert Heidy Schopf, MES <i>Research Archaeologist</i>
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by HDR | iTRANS, on behalf of the Region of Peel, to conduct a cultural heritage resource assessment as part of the Schedule C Class Environmental Assessment Study for Improvements to the Regional Road Corridor bounded by Winston Churchill Boulevard, Bush Street, Old Main Street, Mississauga Road and Olde Base Line Road. The study corridor extends south-easterly along Winston Churchill Boulevard from north of Bush Street/Wellington Road 52 south to Olde Base Line Road, hence north-easterly along Olde Base Line Road to Mississauga Road, in the Towns of Erin and Caledon, Ontario (Figure 1). The study is being undertaken to provide a comprehensive and environmentally-sound Transportation and Road Infrastructure Improvement Plan (including 30 % Detailed Design). The subject report is intended to supplement the following study completed in 2010: *Cultural Heritage Assessment Report: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes - Mississauga Road Improvements from Olde Base Line Road to Bush Street and Bush Street from Mississauga Road to Winston Churchill Boulevard Class Environmental Assessment Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario* (ASI 2010).

The purpose of this report is to present a built heritage and cultural heritage landscape inventory of cultural heritage resources in the study corridor, identify impacts of the undertaking on identified cultural heritage resources, and to recommend appropriate mitigation measures. This updated report will serve as a Cultural Heritage Impact Statement, as per Section 3.2.3.1.5 of the *Official Plan*. This assessment was conducted under the project direction of Lindsay Popert, Cultural Heritage Specialist.

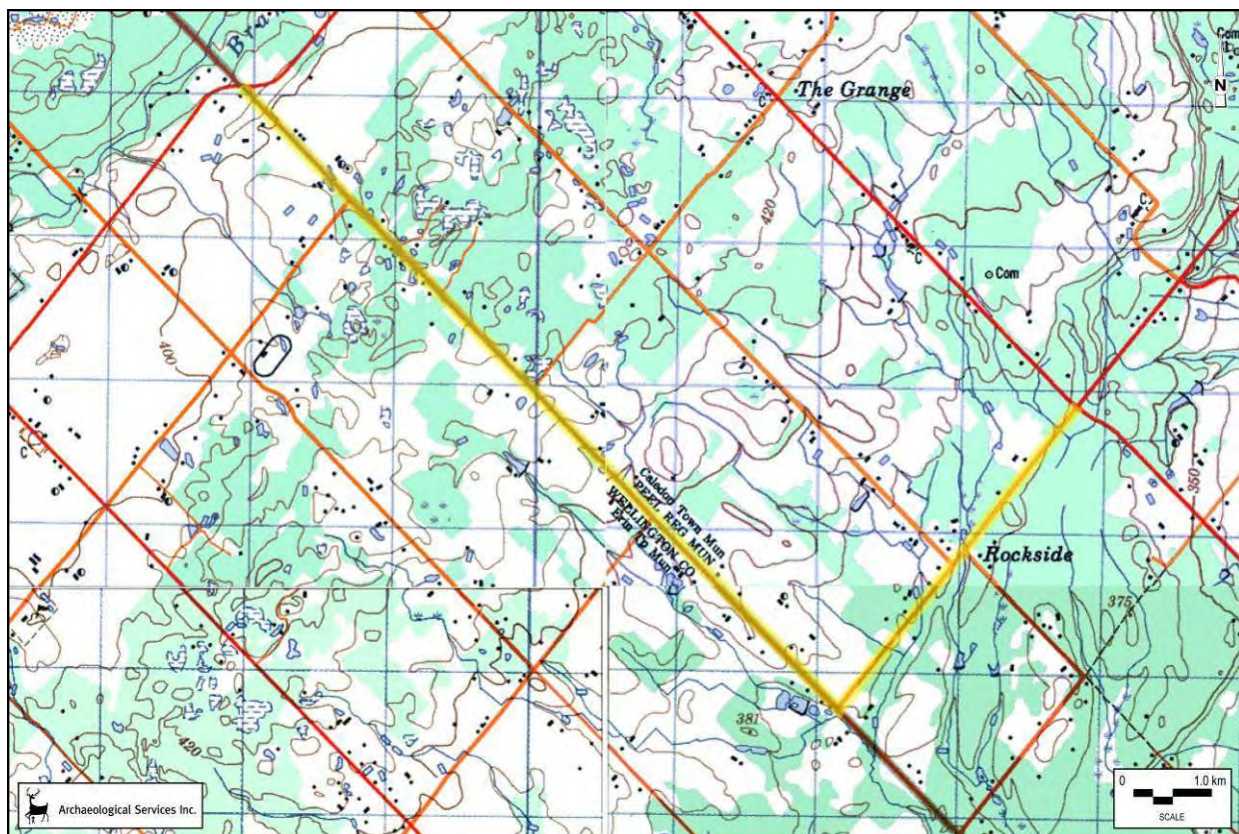


Figure 1: Location of the study corridor in the Towns of Caledon and Erin.

Base Map: NTS Map Sheets Bolton 30-M-13 & Brampton 30-M-12



2.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Approach and Methodology

This cultural heritage assessment considers cultural heritage resources in the context of improvements to specified areas, pursuant to the *Environmental Assessment Act*. This assessment addresses above ground cultural heritage resources over 40 years old. Use of a 40 year old threshold is a guiding principle when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources (Ministry of Transportation 2006; Ministry of Transportation 2007; Ontario Realty Corporation 2007). While identification of a resource that is 40 years old or older does not confer outright heritage significance, this threshold provides a means to collect information about resources that may retain heritage value. Similarly, if a resource is slightly younger than 40 years old, this does not preclude the resource from retaining heritage value.

For the purposes of this assessment, the term cultural heritage resources was used to describe both cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage features. A cultural landscape is perceived as a collection of individual built heritage resources and other related features that together form farm complexes, roadsides and nucleated settlements. Built heritage features are typically individual buildings or structures that may be associated with a variety of human activities, such as historical settlement and patterns of architectural development.

The analysis throughout the study process addresses cultural heritage resources under various pieces of legislation and their supporting guidelines. Under the *Environmental Assessment Act* (1990) environment is defined in Subsection 1(c) to include:

- cultural conditions that influence the life of man or a community, and;
- any building, structure, machine, or other device or thing made by man.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is charged under Section 2 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* with the responsibility to determine policies, priorities and programs for the conservation, protection and preservation of the heritage of Ontario and has published two guidelines to assist in assessing cultural heritage resources as part of an environmental assessment: *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (1992), and *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (1981). Accordingly, both guidelines have been utilized in this assessment process.

The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (Section 1.0) states the following:

When speaking of man-made heritage we are concerned with the works of man and the effects of his activities in the environment rather than with movable human artifacts or those environments that are natural and completely undisturbed by man.

In addition, environment may be interpreted to include the combination and interrelationships of human artifacts with all other aspects of the physical environment, as well as with the social, economic and cultural conditions that influence the life of the people and communities in Ontario. The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* distinguish between two basic ways of visually experiencing this heritage in the environment, namely as cultural heritage landscapes and as cultural features.



Within this document, cultural heritage landscapes are defined as the following (Section 1.0):

The use and physical appearance of the land as we see it now is a result of man's activities over time in modifying pristine landscapes for his own purposes. A cultural landscape is perceived as a collection of individual man-made features into a whole. Urban cultural landscapes are sometimes given special names such as townscapes or streetscapes that describe various scales of perception from the general scene to the particular view. Cultural landscapes in the countryside are viewed in or adjacent to natural undisturbed landscapes, or waterscapes, and include such landuses as agriculture, mining, forestry, recreation, and transportation. Like urban cultural landscapes, they too may be perceived at various scales: as a large area of homogeneous character; or as an intermediate sized area of homogeneous character or a collection of settings such as a group of farms; or as a discrete example of specific landscape character such as a single farm, or an individual village or hamlet.

A cultural feature is defined as the following (Section 1.0):

...an individual part of a cultural landscape that may be focused upon as part of a broader scene, or viewed independently. The term refers to any man-made or modified object in or on the land or underwater, such as buildings of various types, street furniture, engineering works, plantings and landscaping, archaeological sites, or a collection of such objects seen as a group because of close physical or social relationships.

The Minister of Tourism and Culture has also published *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (April 2010; Standards and Guidelines hereafter). These Standards and Guidelines apply to properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have cultural heritage value or interest. They are mandatory for ministries and prescribed public bodies and have the authority of a Management Board or Cabinet directive. Prescribed public bodies include:

- Agricultural Research Institute of Ontario
- Hydro One Inc.
- Liquor Control Board of Ontario
- McMichael Canadian Art Collection
- Metrolinx
- The Niagara Parks Commission.
- Ontario Heritage Trust
- Ontario Infrastructure Projects Corporation
- Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation
- Ontario Power Generation Inc.
- Ontario Realty Corporation
- Royal Botanical Gardens
- Toronto Area Transit Operating Authority
- St. Lawrence Parks Commission

The Standards and Guidelines provide a series of definition considered during the course of the assessment:

A provincial heritage property is defined as the following (14):



Provincial heritage property means real property, including buildings and structures on the property, that has cultural heritage value or interest and that is owned by the Crown in right of Ontario or by a prescribed public body; or that is occupied by a ministry or a prescribed public body if the terms of the occupancy agreement are such that the ministry or public body is entitled to make the alterations to the property that may be required under these heritage standards and guidelines.

A provincial heritage property of provincial significance is defined as the following (14):

Provincial heritage property that has been evaluated using the criteria found in Ontario Heritage Act O.Reg. 10/06 and has been found to have cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance.

A built heritage resource is defined as the following (13):

...one or more significant buildings (including fixtures or equipment located in or forming part of a building), structures, earthworks, monuments, installations, or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic, or military history and identified as being important to a community. For the purposes of these Standards and Guidelines, “structures” does not include roadways in the provincial highway network and in-use electrical or telecommunications transmission towers.

A cultural heritage landscape is defined as the following (13):

... a defined geographical area that human activity has modified and that has cultural heritage value. Such an area involves one or more groupings of individual heritage features, such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites, and natural elements, which together form a significant type of heritage form distinct from that of its constituent elements or parts. Heritage conservation districts designated under the Ontario Heritage Act, villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trails, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value are some examples.

Additionally, the *Planning Act* (1990) and related *Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)* make a number of provisions relating to heritage conservation. One of the general purposes of the *Planning Act* is to integrate matters of provincial interest in provincial and municipal planning decisions. In order to inform all those involved in planning activities of the scope of these matters of provincial interest, Section 2 of the *Planning Act* provides an extensive listing. 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:

2.0 ...protecting cultural heritage and archaeological resources for their economic, environmental, and social benefits.

Part 4.5 of the *PPS* states that:

Comprehensive, integrated and long-term planning is best achieved through municipal official plans. Municipal official plans shall identify provincial interests and set out appropriate land use designations and policies. Municipal official plans should also



coordinate cross-boundary matters to complement the actions of other planning authorities and promote mutually beneficial solutions.

Municipal 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 a municipal official plan.

Those policies of particular relevance for the conservation of 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 cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.

A number of 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.

Built heritage resources mean one or more buildings, structures, monuments, installations or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic, or military history, and identified as being important to a community.

Cultural heritage landscapes mean a defined geographical area of heritage significance that has been modified by human activities. Such an area is valued by a community, and is of significance to the understanding of the history of a people or place. Examples include farmscapes, historic settlements, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value (*PPS 2005*).

In addition, significance is also more generally defined. It is assigned a specific meaning according to the subject matter or policy context, such as wetlands or ecologically important areas. With regard to cultural heritage and archaeology resources, resources of significance are those that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people (*PPS 2005*).

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 (*PPS 2005*).

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

2.2 Municipal Policies

In the Town of Erin *Official Plan* (2007), Section 3.3 Cultural Heritage Resources provides general policy direction regarding archaeology and cultural heritage. The Town of Erin has the following objectives related to heritage resources:



- a) To encourage the protection of those heritage resources which contribute in a significant way, to the identity and character of the Town;
- b) To encourage the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of buildings, structures, areas or sites in Erin which are considered to be of significant architectural, historical or archaeological value; and
- c) To encourage new development, redevelopment and public works to be sensitive to, and in harmony with, Erin's heritage resources.

In the Town of Caledon *Official Plan* (2008), Section 3.2 Cultural Heritage Conservation provides general policy direction regarding archaeology, built heritage, and cultural heritage landscapes. The following policies relate to the subject EA study:

3.2.3.1.12 Public Undertakings: The Town shall ensure that cultural heritage resources are identified, evaluated and conserved prior to municipal, Regional or Provincial public works or other development activities, and where necessary, suitable mitigation measures taken.

3.2.3.1.14 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 3.1.3.5 of this Plan.

3.2.3.1.15 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.

3.2.3.4.7 Public works and landscaping within and adjacent to an inventoried Cultural Heritage Landscape or a designated Heritage Conservation District should maintain or enhance existing roads and streetscapes and be complementary to the identified heritage character of the landscape or district.

The *Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape Study* (Scheinman & ENVision 2009) and Official Plan Amendment No.211 for the Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape Policy Area (2006, under review) was also reviewed as part of this assessment, given that part of the study corridor is located within part of this identified cultural heritage landscape. The 2009 study is the result of a 2002 initiative by the Town of Caledon to identify cultural heritage landscapes in the municipality.

See Appendix A for a copy of the draft Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape Policy Area OPA (under review) and Section 3.2 of the Town of Caledon *Official Plan*.

2.3 Data Collection

In the course of the cultural heritage assessment, all potentially affected cultural heritage resources 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 particular geographic area.

Background historic research, which includes consultation of primary and secondary source research and historic mapping, is undertaken to identify early settlement patterns and broad agents or themes of change in a study corridor. 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 particular place, neighbourhood, or intersection.

A field review is then undertaken to confirm the location and condition of previously identified cultural heritage resources. The field review is also utilized to identify cultural heritage resources that have not been previously identified on federal, provincial, or municipal databases.

Several investigative criteria are utilized during the field review to appropriately identify new cultural heritage resources. These investigative criteria are derived from provincial guidelines, definitions, and past experience. During the course of the environmental assessment, a built structure or landscape is identified as a cultural heritage resource if it is considered to be 40 years or older¹, and if the resource satisfies at least one of the following criteria:

Design/Physical Value:

- It is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
- It displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.
- It demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
- The site and/or structure retains original stylistic features and has not been irreversibly altered so as to destroy its integrity.
- It demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.

Historical/Associative Value:

- It has a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to: the Towns of Caledon and Erin; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of the history of the: the Towns of Caledon and Erin; the Province of Ontario, or Canada.
- It demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to: the Towns of Caledon and Erin; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.
- It demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.

¹ Use of a 40 year old threshold is a guiding principle when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources (Ministry of Transportation 2006; Ministry of Transportation 2007; Ontario Realty Corporation 2007). While identification of a resource that is 40 years old or older does not confer outright heritage significance, this threshold provides a means to collect information about resources that may retain heritage value. Similarly, if a resource is slightly younger than 40 years old, this does not preclude the resource from retaining heritage value.



- It has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.
- It has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.

Contextual Value:

- It is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area.
- It is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings.
- It is a landmark.
- It illustrates a significant phase in the development of the community or a major change or turning point in the community's history.
- The landscape contains a structure other than a building (fencing, culvert, public art, statue, etc.) that is associated with the history or daily life of that area or region.
- There is evidence of previous historic and/or existing agricultural practices (e.g. terracing, deforestation, complex water canalization, apple orchards, vineyards, etc.)
- It is of aesthetic, visual or contextual important to the province.

If a resource meets one of these criteria it will be identified as a cultural heritage resource and is subject to further research where appropriate and when feasible. Typically, detailed archival research, permission to enter lands containing heritage resources, and consultation is required to determine the specific heritage significance of the identified cultural heritage resource.

When identifying cultural heritage landscapes, the following categories are typically utilized for the purposes of the classification during the field review:

Farm complexes:	comprise two or more buildings, one of which must be a farmhouse or barn, and may include a tree-lined drive, tree windbreaks, fences, domestic gardens and small orchards.
Roadscapes:	generally two-lanes in width with absence of shoulders or narrow shoulders only, ditches, tree lines, bridges, culverts and other associated features.
Waterscapes:	waterway features that contribute to the overall character of the cultural heritage landscape, usually in relation to their influence on historic development and settlement patterns.
Railscapes:	active or inactive railway lines or railway rights of way and associated features.
Historical settlements:	groupings of two or more structures with a commonly applied name.
Streetscapes:	generally consists of a paved road found in a more urban setting, and may include a series of houses that would have been built in the same time period.
Historical agricultural	



Landscapes: generally comprises a historically rooted settlement and farming pattern that reflects a recognizable arrangement of fields within a lot and may have associated agricultural outbuildings, structures, and vegetative elements such as tree rows;

Cemeteries: land used for the burial of human remains.

Results of the background research, field review and impact assessment are contained in Sections 3.0 and 4.0, while Sections 5.0 and 6.0 contain conclusions and recommendations.

3.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

3.1 Introduction

This section provides a brief summary of historic research and a description of identified above ground cultural heritage resources that may be affected by the proposed road improvements. A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study corridor, including a general description of Euro-Canadian settlement and land use. Historically, the study corridor is located within the road allowance between the following lots and concessions:

Township of Caledon (Peel County)

- Concession 5W, Lot 1
- Concession 6W, Lots 1-11

Township of Chinguacousy (Peel County)

- Concession 5W, Lot 34
- Concession 6W, Lot 34

Township of Erin (Wellington County)

- Concession 11, Lots 3-13

3.2 Township Survey and Settlement

3.2.1 Township of Caledon

The land within Caledon Township in Peel County was acquired by the British from the Mississaugas in 1818. The first township survey was undertaken in 1819, and the first legal settlers occupied their land holdings in the following year. The township was named after the Roman designation for Scotland. Caledon was initially settled by the children of Loyalists, soldiers who served during the War of 1812, and by immigrants from England, Scotland and Ireland. By the 1840s, the township was noted for its good farms (Smith 1846: 27; Armstrong 1985:142; Rayburn 1997:51).

The Village of Bellefountain was situated on the Credit River on part Lots 9 and 10 Concession 5 West, Caledon Township. The first name for the village was said to have been “Tubtown” due to the large number of tubs of water used to cool metal outside Henderson’s blacksmith shop. When mills were built by McCurdy, the name became “McCurdy’s village.” In 1853, the post office was given the name Belfountain, suggested by the clear waters of the Credit River. Registered plans of subdivision for this



village date from 1846. It contained two saw mills, one grist mill, hotel and a tannery. The population numbered about 100 (Crossby 1873:31; Winearls 1991:608; Scott 1997:25; Rayburn 1997:28). Part of the study area runs through the village of Rockside. This post office village was located on part Lot 34 Concession 6 West, Caledon Township. It contained a population of about 60 (Crossby 1873:278).

3.2.2 Township of Chinguacousy

Chinguacousy Township in Peel County is said to have been named by Sir Peregrine Maitland after the Mississauga word for the Credit River, and which signified “young pine.” Other scholars assert that it was named in honour of the Ottawa Chief Shinguacose, which was corrupted to the present spelling of ‘Chinguacousy,’ “under whose leadership Fort Michilimacinac was captured from the Americans in the War of 1812” (Mika 1977:416; Rayburn 1997: 68). Part of the land which encompasses Chinguacousy Township was alienated by the British from the native Mississaugas through a provisional treaty dated October 28, 1818 (*Indian Treaties* 1891: #19 p. 47).

The township was formally surveyed in 1818, and the first “legal” settlers took up their lands later in that same year. The extant *Survey Diaries* indicated that the original timber stands within the township included oak, ash, maple, beech, elm, basswood, hemlock and pine. The survey crew working in the township in the summer of 1819 suffered under extreme conditions. One of the complaints noted by the surveyor was that of “musquitoes miserable thick.” Due to heavy rain, part of the crew became separated from the rest of the party, and they spent a wet, uncomfortable night alone in the woods. One of the men, named Montgomery, badly cut his foot and had to be sent home. The work within this township was summed up by the surveyor as “pretty tuff times” (Pope 1877:65; Mika 1977:417; Armstrong 1985:142).

Chinguacousy was originally included within the limits of the Home District until 1849, when the old Upper Canadian Districts were abolished. It formed part of the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel until 1851, when Peel was elevated to independent County status. In 1974, part of the township was amalgamated with the City of Brampton, and the remainder was annexed to the Town of Caledon (Pope 1877:59; Mika 1977:417-418; Armstrong 1985:152; Rayburn 1997:68).

Chinguacousy was described as one of the best settled townships in the Home District. It contained excellent, rolling land which was timbered mainly in hardwood with some pine intermixed. Excellent wheat was grown here. The township contained one grist mill and seven saw mills. By 1851, this number had increased to two grist mills and eight sawmills (Smith 1846:32; Smith 1851:279).

In 1877, it was described as a “first class agricultural township and the farmers as a general thing have been very successful in their undertakings, many of them having amassed quite a fortune. The township is noted for its beautiful and substantial farm residences and commodious barns. The farms also are generally in the highest state of cultivation, while the grounds in front of the residences are for the most part tastefully arranged with beautiful flowers and shade trees, giving each place and the country generally a handsome appearance” (Pope 1877:65).

3.2.3 Township of Erin

The land within Erin Township, Wellington County, was acquired by the British from the Mississaugas in 1818. The first township survey was undertaken in 1819, and the first legal settlers occupied their land holdings in the following year. The township was first named after a poetic name for Ireland, *Ierne*,



mentioned by the Greek geographer Strabo. Erin was initially settled by the children of Loyalists, soldiers who had served during the War of 1812, and by immigrants from England, Scotland and Ireland (Smith 1846:55-56; Erin 1967; McMillan 1974; Armstrong 1985:143; Rayburn 1997:113).

The municipal history of Erin Township dates back to 1842 when a meeting was held in the home of Abraham Buck and the first officers were appointed to administer the affairs of the township. Henry Trout Sr. was appointed as the township clerk, Philander Hopkins was the collector of taxes, and Archibald Patterson and Robert Neily were made the township wardens (Mika and Mika 1977:680).

The population of Erin had reached 981 by 1835 and by 1850 it had increased to 3035 (Mika and Mika 1977:680). Until this time Erin Township was part of the District of Wellington. During 1850 and 1851 it was under the jurisdiction of the Waterloo County Council. In 1852 Erin Township was run under the United Counties of Wellington, Waterloo, and Grey. It was made part of the County of Wellington when it was formed in 1854 (Mika and Mika 1977).

3.3 Review of Historic Mapping

The 1859 *Tremaine's Map of Peel County*, the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Map of the County of Peel*, and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington* were reviewed to determine the potential for the presence of cultural heritage resources within the study corridor which date from the nineteenth century (Figures 2 & 3). 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 with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

Historically, the study area is located in the former Townships of Caledon and Chinguacousy, Peel County and the Township of Erin, Wellington County. Details of historic property owners and historic features in the study area are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard – Nineteenth-century property owner(s) and historical features(s)

Con. #	Lot #	Property Owner(s) 1859	Property Owners (1879)	Historical Feature(s) (1859)	Historical Feature(s) (1879)
<i>Township of Caledon, Peel County</i>					
5 West	1	John Smith, Alex McDonald	Duncan Smith, Alex McDonald	Farmstead	Farmsteads (5), Village of Rockside
6 West	1	John Kirkwood	Duncan Smith, Jno. Kirkwood	Farmstead	Farmsteads (3), Orchards (2), Rockside Post Office, Temperance Hall
	2	David Kirkwood, Alex McArthur	David Kirkwood	Farmstead	Farmstead, orchard, farm lane
	3	John Hunter, Jas. Hunter	John Hunter	Farmsteads (2), schoolhouse	Farmstead, orchard
	4	John McLean, Donald McEachern, Wm. D. Dolson	Jno. McEachern, Jas. Sharp	-	-
	5	Thomas P. Merry,	Jas Sharp	-	Farmstead,



Con. #	Lot #	Property Owner(s) 1859	Property Owners (1879)	Historical Feature(s) (1859)	Historical Feature(s) (1879)
		Donald McEachern			Orchard, Farm lane
	6	John McDougall, Hugh McDougall	Hugh McDougal, Jas. Gibson	-	Farmstead, Orchard
	7	David Kirkwood, Jas. Gibson, Andrew Adams	John McLaren, Jas. Gibson, David Kirkwood, Andrew Adams	-	Farmstead, Orchard
	8	John Gillies, Donald Currie, David Dick	Josh. Cook, Donald Currie, Jno. Noble	-	Farmsteads (3), Orchards (3)
	9	John Overland, Donald Currie	Jno. McBride, Donald Currie	-	Farmstead, Orchard, Farm lane
	10	John Longstreet, Noah Herring & J.F. Ryan	A. McBride, William Long, Noah Herring	School house	Farmstead, Orchard, School house
	11	Non Resident, William Noble, Thos J. Bush Esq.	Josh. Wilson, Jno. Conboy	-	Farmsteads (4)
<i>Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County</i>					
5 West	34	Canada Company, Mal. Sinclair	Canada Co.	Hamlet of Rockside	Hamlet of Rockside, Lime Kiln, Farmstead
6 West	34	Mrs. McArthur, John Smith	Alex McArthur	Hamlet of Rockside	Hamlet of Rockside, Farmsteads (2), Orchard
<i>Township of Erin, Wellington County</i>					
11	3	n/a	J. Kirkwood	n/a	-
	4	n/a	J. Gibson	n/a	Farmstead
	5	n/a	J. Gibson	n/a	Farmstead
	6	n/a	J. Kechnie	n/a	-
	7	n/a	A. Teeter, W. Teeter	n/a	Farmsteads (2)
	8	n/a	W. Beer	n/a	-
	9	n/a	W. Beer	n/a	Farmstead
	10	n/a	J. Davidson, J.L. McDonald	n/a	-
	11	n/a	M. McDonald, J. Longstreet	n/a	Farmstead
	12	n/a	A. McLaren, A. McBryde	n/a	Farmsteads (2)
	13	n/a	W. Stewart	n/a	Farmstead

Historic mapping was reviewed as part of historical research, and it was confirmed that the study area was a rural, agricultural landscape in the mid-nineteenth century. The historic mapping demonstrates that the study area runs through the Village of Rockside and is located in close proximity to the Village of Bellefountain. The mapping also demonstrates that Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard are both historically surveyed roads. Further, The Grange Side Road, Bush Street, Sideroad 10 and Sideroad 5 are also depicted as historically surveyed roads. Nineteenth-century historic mapping also



ERIN TOWNSHIP (WELLINGTON COUNTY)

Winston Churchill Boulevard

STUDY AREA

Bellefontaine

Rock Side

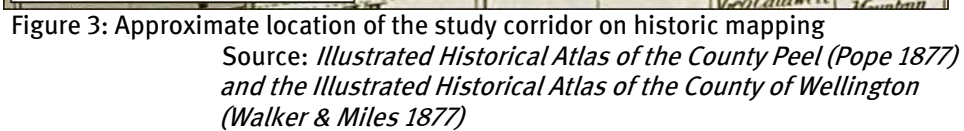
Olde Base Line Road

CALEDON TOWNSHIP (PEEL COUNTY)

CHINGUACOUSY TOWNSHIP (PEEL COUNTY)

Archaeological Services Inc.

Figure 2: Approximate location of the study corridor overlaid on a map of the Township of Toronto, 1859
Source: *Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel* (Tremaine 1859)



3.4 Existing Conditions

A number of resources were consulted for the preliminary identification of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes along the Old Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard study corridor, including: the Canadian Register of Historic Places²; the Town of Erin Heritage Inventory available at the Town of Erin Municipal Office; the Town of Caledon's Heritage Register, available online; and the Town of Caledon's Built Heritage Resources Inventory³, available through communications with the Town's Heritage Resource Officer (Pers. Comm., Sally Drummond, November 2012). In addition, the *Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape Study* in the Town of Caledon was reviewed (Scheinman and ENVision 2006).

A field review was undertaken by Lindsay Popert on December 5, 2012, to document the existing conditions of the study corridor. The Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard EA study corridor is located in the west part of the Town of Caledon, Ontario. Olde Base Line Road is orientated in a northeast-southwest direction, while Winston Churchill Boulevard is orientated in a northwest-southeast direction.

Winston Churchill Boulevard, which historically served as the county/township line between the former Township of Caledon in the County of Peel and Township of Erin in the County of Wellington, is a two-lane paved road that follows the area's rolling topography and features generally wide gravel shoulders, a lack of roadside curbs, and generally no drainage/ditches alongside the roadway (Plates 1 – 5). For the most part, most of the farm complexes identified in the study corridor are set well back from the existing road right-of-way (ROW). In a few cases, the farm complexes were difficult or impossible to see given their distance from the road, often impeded by a rolling topography and vegetative screening. The landscape along Winston Churchill Boulevard varies. The section between Bush Street and Sideroad 10 is comprised of agricultural fields, a few farm complexes, a cluster of modern residential properties, deciduous tree lines along the road ROW, and a few small woodlots. The section between Sideroad 10 and The Grange Side Road is comprised of a variety of woodlots, secluded residential properties, and an abundance of small ponds on private property. The section between the Grange Side Road and Olde Base Line Road is predominantly bounded by fields and associated farming complexes, interspersed by clusters of modern residential properties and woodlots.

Olde Base Line Road, which historically served as the township line between the former Townships of Caledon and Chinguacousy, is a two-lane paved road with minimal shoulders that follows the area's rolling topography and features a lack of roadside curbs, and no roadside drainage/ditches (Plates 6 – 8). With the exception of the occasional residential property, the occasional creek or waterway, and a few open spaces associated with farm complexes, much of the landscape to either side of Olde Base Line Road is wooded and undeveloped. The roadside is typically bounded by a variety of fence lines (both cedar rail, and stone) and remnant mature tree-lines.

Based on the results of the background research and field review, eight cultural heritage resources were identified within the Old Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard study corridor. Table 2 below

² The Canadian Register contains information about recognized places of local, provincial, territorial and national significance. To be included in the Register, a place must be formally recognized under the *Ontario Heritage Act* through municipal designation by-law, ownership by the Ontario Heritage Trust, or a heritage conservation easement. It must also meet eligibility criteria and documentation standards. The searchable database is available online: <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/pages/register-repertoire.aspx> (accessed December 13, 2012).

³ Properties listed on the Town of Caledon's Heritage Register are recognized/approved by Council, while properties identified on the Town's Built Heritage Inventory are of heritage interest only, and not formally recognized by the Town.



lists the cultural heritage resources identified in the study corridor while Section 8.0 provides feature mapping of these resources. It should be noted that the cultural heritage resource boundaries, as illustrated on the feature mapping, are estimated based on patterns in the landscape observed during field review and from aerial mapping, given that property parcel data was not available.



Plate 1: Wide gravel and grassy shoulders of Winston Churchill, looking north, 15547 Winston Churchill Blvd.



Plate 2: Typical example of stone wall, cedar rail fence, and tree lined roadway, looking south, 16245 Winston Churchill Blvd.



Plate 3: Example of a farm complex set well back from the road, looking west, 5148 Winston Churchill Blvd.



Plate 4: View of wooded area along Winston Churchill Blvd., south of Sideroad 10.





Plate 5: Example of modern residential properties, west side of Winston Churchill Blvd.



Plate 6: Modern fence and fields adjacent to Olde Base Line Rd looking west, 340 Olde Base Line Rd.



Plate 7: Example of boulder fence and cedar rail fence, corner of Shaws Creek Rd and Olde Base Line Rd.



Plate 8: Minimal shoulders and wooded landscape along Olde Base Line Road, looking towards Mississauga Rd.



Table 2: Identified Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs) and Built Heritage Resources (BHRs) in the Study Corridor




Feature	Inventory Description	Photograph(s)
CHL 1	<p>Location: 17401 Winston Churchill Blvd., Caledon Feature Type: Farm complex Recognition: Listed on Caledon's Built Heritage Inventory.</p> <p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On nineteenth-century historic mapping, this property was owned by a 'non-resident'. <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The farmstead on this property is set well back from the road and is not visible from the ROW. - This is an example of a designed cultural heritage landscape, and consists of planned woodlots, open fields separated by stone walls and cedar fences, mature tree lines, and a long entrance driveway. <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contributes to the agricultural character of the area through retention of fields, woodlots, tree lines, wooden fences and stone fences. <p>Character-defining attributes that are located within the study corridor and adjacent to Winston Churchill Blvd. include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cedar rail fence located around perimeter of the property - Low stone rubble wall behind portions of cedar rail fence - Coniferous tree line/wind break located at southwest corner of property 	 <p>Cedar rail fencing along ROW, looking north.</p>  <p>Cedar rail fences along Bush St., looking north.</p>
CHL 2	<p>Location: 5364 Winston Churchill Blvd., Erin Feature Type: Farm complex Recognition: Listed on Erin's Heritage Inventory</p> <p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On nineteenth-century historic mapping, this property was owned/occupied by A. McLaren. <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This two-storey, concrete block dwelling with hipped roof features an internally-bracketed chimney, modern multi-paned windows and rectangular footprint. - The house faces east and is centrally located with outbuildings situated out behind and to the south. 	 <p>East elevation (front façade) of concrete block house.</p>



Table 2: Identified Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs) and Built Heritage Resources (BHRs) in the Study Corridor



Feature	Inventory Description	Photograph(s)
	<p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contributes to the agricultural character of the area through retention of the house, mature trees, wooden fences, and visual and historical association with the surrounding fields. <p>Character-defining attributes that are located within the study corridor and adjacent to Winston Churchill Blvd. include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cedar rail fence located to either side of entrance drive 	 <p>Looking south from Bush Street towards property.</p>
CHL 3	<p>Location: 5314 Winston Churchill Blvd., Erin Feature Type: Farm complex Recognition: Listed on Erin's Heritage Inventory</p> <p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On nineteenth-century historic mapping, this property was owned/occupied by I. Longstreet. <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The farmstead on this property is set well back from the road and is screened by a largely coniferous woodlot. A mature line of deciduous trees along the west side of Winston Churchill Blvd was noted, along with two stone posts/piers at the entrance drive. <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contributes to the agricultural character of the area through retention of the farmstead, long drive, mature trees, and entrance drive posts. <p>Character-defining attributes that are located within the study corridor and adjacent to Winston Churchill Blvd. include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remnant deciduous tree line - Stone pillars at entrance drive 	 <p>Looking west down the long entrance drive to 5314 Winston Churchill Blvd.</p>



Table 2: Identified Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs) and Built Heritage Resources (BHRs) in the Study Corridor




Feature	Inventory Description	Photograph(s)
CHL 4	<p>Location: 17049 Winston Churchill Blvd., Caledon Feature Type: Farm complex Recognition: Listed on Caledon's Built Heritage Inventory. "Heatherlea Farm Market"</p> <p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On nineteenth-century historic mapping, this property was owned/occupied by J. Cook(?). This house appears on the 1877 map. <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The two storey brick dwelling with hipped roof, tall chimney stack, first storey bay window, asymmetrical front façade, tall narrow windows, and decorative buff brick quoining and window/door arched lintels is an example of the Italianate architectural style popular in the late nineteenth century. - A number of outbuildings of various construction periods are located on the property. <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contributes to the agricultural character of the area through retention of the brick farmhouse, long entrance drive, fields and cedar fence lines, and outbuildings. <p>Character-defining attributes that are located within the study corridor and adjacent to Winston Churchill Blvd. include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cedar rail fence located around field to south of building cluster 	 <p>Southwest elevation of the farmhouse.</p>  <p>View of subject property adjacent to the ROW.</p>
CHL 5	<p>Location: 16927 Winston Churchill Blvd., Caledon Feature Type: Farm complex Recognition: Listed on Caledon's Built Heritage Inventory</p> <p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On nineteenth-century historic mapping, this property was owned/occupied by J. Cook(?), similar to CHL 4. This house does not appear on historic mapping. <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Situated about 150 m back from the road and screened by vegetation, the one-and-a-half storey red brick house features a gable roof, buff brick quoining and window/door surrounds, tall narrow windows, front porch, and is an example of Victorian Gothic 	 <p>Looking east down the entrance drive towards 16927 Winston Churchill Blvd.</p>



Table 2: Identified Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs) and Built Heritage Resources (BHRs) in the Study Corridor



Feature	Inventory Description	Photograph(s)
	<p>architecture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aerial mapping indicates that there are several outbuildings on the property. <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contributes to the agricultural character of the area through retention of the brick farmhouse, tree lines, entrance drive, and remnant fence lines. <p>Character-defining attributes that are located within the study corridor and adjacent to Winston Churchill Blvd. include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remnant cedar rail fence 	 <p>View of ROW in front of subject property.</p>
CHL 6	<p>Location: 5230 Winston Churchill Blvd., Erin</p> <p>Feature Type: Farm complex</p> <p>Recognition: Listed on Erin's Heritage Inventory "Ashgrove Property"</p> <p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On nineteenth-century historic mapping, this property was owned/occupied by W. Beer. <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This farmstead is situated more than 200 m back from the ROW and due to dense vegetation, is not visible from the road. - Two wooden fences mark the entrance to the long, tree-lined entrance drive. <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contributes to the rural character of the area through retention of the long entrance drive and woodlot. <p>There are no character-defining elements associated with this property located within or immediately adjacent to the existing ROW.</p>	 <p>Looking west down the long entrance drive to 5230 Winston Churchill Blvd.</p>



Table 2: Identified Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs) and Built Heritage Resources (BHRs) in the Study Corridor




Feature	Inventory Description	Photograph(s)
CHL 7	<p>Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape Location: The <i>Rockside</i> study area is located in the southwest quadrant of the Town of Caledon, its boundaries are generally comprised of Olde Base Line Road on the south, Winston Churchill Boulevard on the west, The Grange Sideroad on the north and the Niagara Escarpment on the east. Feature Type: Historic settlement area Recognition: Pending OPA approval – to designate Rockside as a special policy area in the Town of Caledon.</p> <p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Area features historical farmsteads associated with early Rockside Pioneers, many who had a Scottish Presbyterian background, and included: John MacDonald; William Kirkwood; James McLaren; and the Crichtons. This group of families settled and farmed this particularly rugged and secluded part of Caledon Township starting in c.1825. <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The area is comprised largely of evolved and designed agricultural landscapes, including farmhouses built with a range of materials and construction dates. Road and fields are typically bounded by cedar rail fences, stone walls, and mature tree lines/hedgerows. - Of particular note is the ‘Rockside fence’, a dry stone wall with slight ‘batter’ from base to top, and shimmied with cedar shingles, which is thought to be unique. <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contributes to the agricultural landscape of historic Caledon Township through the retention of intact nineteenth-century farm complexes, narrow rural roads lacking curbs and shoulders, cedar rail and stone fence lines, remnant tree-lined roadways and other historic vegetative features such as remnant orchards and sugar bush woodlots. <p><u>Identified Heritage Properties</u> within the Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape that are adjacent to the study corridor:</p> <p>Identified during field review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5184/5192 Winston Churchill Blvd., Erin - 5044 Winston Churchill Blvd., Erin 	 <p>Looking east from 551 Olde Base Line Rd.</p>  <p>Looking south from 5032 Winston Churchill Blvd.</p>  <p>Boulder fence on Olde Base Line Rd. at Shaws Creek Rd.</p>



Table 2: Identified Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs) and Built Heritage Resources (BHRs) in the Study Corridor

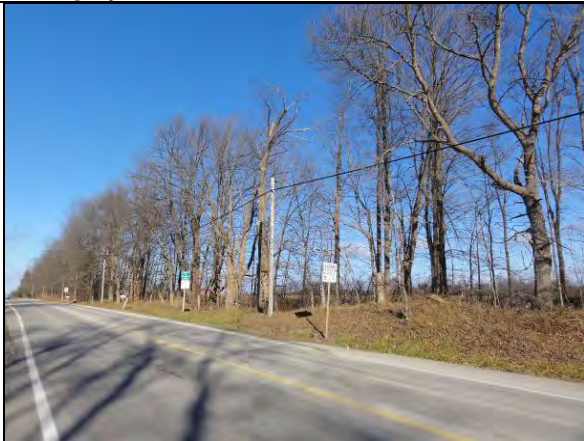



Feature	Inventory Description	Photograph(s)
	<p>Listed on Erin's Heritage Inventory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5160 Winston Churchill Blvd., Erin - 5148 Winston Churchill Blvd., Erin - 5072 Winston Churchill Blvd., Erin - 4966 Winston Churchill Blvd., Erin <p>Listed on Caledon's Built Heritage Inventory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16245 Winston Churchill Blvd., Caledon - No municipal address, north of 15819 Winston Churchill Blvd., Caledon - 15669 Winston Churchill Blvd., Caledon - 15547 Winston Churchill Blvd., Caledon - 15349 Winston Churchill Blvd., Caledon - 15429 Shaws Creek Road., Caledon - 800 Olde Base Line Road., Caledon <p><u>Character-defining attributes</u> identified in the Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape that are located within or adjacent to the study corridor include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Rockfort Farmstead, 15547 Winston Churchill Blvd; - The Westerveld Farmstead, 15669 Winston Churchill Blvd; - Cedar rail fences (straight); - Snake rail fences; - Stone fences, including: the characteristic Rockside fence; rubble stone fences; mortared stone walls and/or gateposts; and stone fences topped with intact or remnant sections of cedar rail fence; - Vegetation, including: remnant tree-lined roadways; hedgerows; windbreaks; and tree-lined farm laneways; and - Roads, including: Olde Base Line Road which retains its narrow alignment, minimal shoulders, rolling topography, tree-lined edges; and Winston Churchill Boulevard which retains some mature tree rows, rolling topography, and prominent views to surrounding agricultural fields. 	 <p>View of remnant deciduous tree line at 15547 Winston Churchill Blvd., looking north.</p>  <p>View of mortared stone walls, pillars and gate to 15547 Winston Churchill Blvd., looking east.</p>  <p>View of cedar rail fence, driveway, and fields. associated with 15669 Winston Churchill Blvd.</p>



Table 2: Identified Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs) and Built Heritage Resources (BHRs) in the Study Corridor

Feature	Inventory Description	Photograph(s)
BHR 1	<p>Location: 5268 Winston Churchill Blvd., Erin</p> <p>Feature Type: Dwelling</p> <p>Recognition: Identified during field review</p> <p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On nineteenth-century historic mapping, this property was owned/occupied by J. Davidson. <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This one storey frame house with hipped and gabled roof features synthetic siding, and varied fenestration. - The overall form, design and scale is typical of a mid-twentieth century cottage. <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contributes to the rural character of the area through retention of the pond, gravel drive, and surrounding woodlot. <p>There are no character-defining elements associated with this property located within or immediately adjacent to the existing ROW.</p>	 <p>Southeast elevation, view from ROW.</p>

4.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This section provides an assessment of potential adverse effects associated with the proposed undertaking on identified cultural heritage resources. The proposed undertaking has the potential to affect cultural heritage resources in a variety of ways: resources may experience displacement (i.e., removal), if they are located within the project footprint; they may also be indirectly impacted through disruption by the introduction of physical, visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with their character and/or setting. As such, appropriate mitigation measures for the undertaking need to be considered. Where any identified, above ground, cultural heritage resources may be affected by direct or indirect impacts, appropriate mitigation measures should be developed. This may include completing a property-specific heritage impact assessment or a documentation report, or employing suitable measures such as landscaping, buffering, or other forms of mitigation, where appropriate. In this regard, provincial guidelines should be consulted for advice and further heritage assessment work should be undertaken as necessary.

To assess the potential impacts of the undertaking, identified cultural heritage resources are considered against a range of possible impacts as outlined in the Ministry of Tourism and Culture document entitled *Screening for Impacts to Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (November 2010), which include:

- Destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attribute or feature (III.1).
- Alteration which means a change in any manner and includes restoration, renovation, repair or disturbance (III.2).



- Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the visibility of a natural feature of plantings, such as a garden (III.3).
- Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context, or a significant relationship (III.4).
- Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas from, within, or to a built and natural feature (III.5).
- A change in land use such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces (III.6).
- Soil Disturbance such as a change in grade, or an alteration of the drainage pattern or excavation (III.7)

A number of additional factors are also considered when evaluating potential impacts on identified cultural heritage resources. These are outlined in a document set out by the Ministry of Culture and Communications (now Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport) and the Ministry of the Environment entitled *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (October 1992) and include:

- Magnitude: the amount of physical alteration or destruction which can be expected;
- Severity: the irreversibility or reversibility of an impact;
- Duration: the length of time an adverse impact persists;
- Frequency: the number of times an impact can be expected;
- Range: the spatial distribution, widespread or site specific, of an adverse impact; and
- Diversity: the number of different kinds of activities to affect a heritage resource.

The proposed road design drawings provided by HDR | iTRANS (March 14, 2014) for the undertaking is illustrated on the cultural heritage resource location mapping (Section 8.0). It should be noted that the “Culturally Significant Fence” and “Heritage Stone Wall” illustrated on the mapping is considered to be more accurate than the identified CHL 7 Landscape Features, which were taken from the *Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape Study*. The reason for higher accuracy is because the features identified on the proposed layout are based on a close analysis of current topographic maps by project surveyors. The cultural heritage resources identified within and adjacent to the study corridor were evaluated against the above criteria and Table 3 provides a summary of impact assessment results.

4.1 Analysis of Impacts of the Proposed Road Design on Cultural Heritage Resources

The proposed road design has been developed to utilize the existing road right-of-way where possible. Further, a semi-rural road cross-section was applied where possible in an effort to minimize impacts to adjacent properties, the natural environment, and cultural heritage resources and their identified heritage attributes. The results of the impact assessment and recommendations to mitigate identified impacts are contained in Table 3.



Table 3: Impacts to Identified Cultural Heritage Resources and Associated Recommendations		
Feature	Impact(s)	Recommendations
CHL 1	Direct impacts (through removal/ displacement) to cedar rail fencing (also referred to as culturally significant fencing) and heritage stone walls located at the southwest corner of the property. The cedar rail fencing to be impacted is along the north side of Bush Street. The stone walls are located at the northeast corner of Bush Street and Winston Churchill Blvd. Impacts are a result of the proposed grading limits, some of which require property acquisitions/easements.	<p>1) Where technically possible, make further adjustments to the profile, cross-section and grading limits of the proposed road improvements to avoid directly impacting the cedar rail fencing and the heritage stone walls.</p> <p>2) If direct impacts are unavoidable, document and relocate cedar rail fencing and heritage stone walls further back on to the property in advance of construction activities.</p> <p>3) Where relocation is not possible for structural or other technical reasons, document and salvage cedar rail fencing and heritage stone walls in advance of construction activities.</p>
CHL 2	Based on the available design drawings, there are no known impacts to this cultural heritage resource.	No further concerns.
CHL 3	Based on the available design drawings, there are no known impacts to this cultural heritage resource.	No further concerns.
CHL 4	Based on the available design drawings, there are no known impacts to this cultural heritage resource.	No further concerns.
CHL 5	Direct impacts (through removal/ displacement) of remnant cedar rail fence line along the property frontage associated with CHL 5, on the east side of Winston Churchill Blvd. Impacts are a result of proposed grading limits and property acquisitions/easements.	<p>1) Where technically possible, make further adjustments to the profile, cross-section and grading limits of the proposed road improvements to avoid directly impacting the cedar rail fencing.</p> <p>2) If direct impacts are unavoidable, document and relocate cedar rail fencing further back on to the property in advance of construction activities.</p> <p>3) Where relocation is not possible for structural or other technical reasons, document and salvage cedar rail fencing in advance of construction activities.</p>
CHL 6	Based on the available design drawings, there are no known impacts to this cultural heritage resource.	No further concerns.
CHL 7	<p>Direct impacts (through removal/ displacement) to cedar rail fences (straight) due to location of proposed grading limits and/or potential property acquisition or easement, are identified at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Match Line Sta. 41+500 – 41+800 (west side - associated with 5072 Winston Churchill Blvd frontage). [Sheets 12-13 – See Section 8.0] - 41+875 (southwest corner of the Winston Churchill Blvd and Side Road 5 intersection), as a result of potential property acquisition/easement to 	<p>1) Where technically possible, make further adjustments to the profile, cross-section and grading limits of the proposed road improvements to avoid directly impacting the cedar rail fencing and the heritage stone walls.</p> <p>2) If direct impacts are unavoidable, document and relocate cedar rail fencing and heritage stone walls further back on to the property in advance of construction</p>



Table 3: Impacts to Identified Cultural Heritage Resources and Associated Recommendations

Feature	Impact(s)	Recommendations
	<p>accommodate daylighting requirements. [Sheet 12]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40+900 – 41+000 (east side – associated with 15669 Winston Churchill Blvd. frontage). [Sheet 14] - 30+800 – 31+100 (south side of Olde Base Line Road). [Sheet 19] - 32+000 – 32+300 (north side of Olde Base Line Road, along frontage of 800 Olde Base Line Road) due to proposed grading limits and potential property acquisition/easement. [Sheets 22-23] <p>Potential impacts (through removal) to stone fencing (including rubble and mortared stone fencing, gate posts, and stone fencing topped with cedar rail) identified at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 43+100 (southeast corner of the Winston Churchill Blvd and The Grange Side Road intersection), as a result of potential property acquisition/easement to accommodate daylighting requirements. [Sheet 9] - 40+000 (northeast corner of the Winston Churchill Blvd and Olde Base Line Road intersection), as a result of potential property acquisition/easement to accommodate daylighting requirements. [Sheet 17] - 30+600 (north side of Olde Base Line Road) rubble stone wall/fence to be potentially impacted due to proposed grading limits. [Sheet 18] - 31+300 - Northwest corner of the intersection at Shaws Creek Road and Olde Base Line Road – rubble stone fence with cedar shims - as a result of potential property acquisition/ easement to accommodate daylighting requirements. [Sheet 20] - 31+300 - Northeast corner of the intersection at Shaws Creek Road and Olde Base Line Road – rubble stone fence - as a result of potential property acquisition/easement to accommodate daylighting requirements. [Sheet 20] <p>Impact to Olde Base Line Road as a scenic roadscape through: alteration to its narrow alignment, profile/rolling topography and minimal shoulders; removal of adjacent vegetation in certain sections; and potential alteration/removal of adjacent culturally-significant fence lines and stone walls.</p> <p>Impact to Winston Churchill Boulevard as a scenic roadscape through alteration to its rolling topography/profile, removal of adjacent vegetation in certain sections, and potential alteration/removal of adjacent culturally-significant fence lines and stone walls.</p>	<p>activities.</p> <p>3) Where relocation is not possible for structural or other technical reasons, document and salvage cedar rail fencing and heritage stone walls in advance of construction activities.</p> <p>4) Complete a cultural heritage documentation report to document the Winston Churchill Blvd and Olde Base Line Road roadscapes in advance of construction activities.</p> <p>5) The extent of impacts to particular sections of cedar and stone fence lines will require further review during detail design. This is a result of insufficient data regarding the exact location of these fence lines, therefore making it difficult to provide a detailed impact assessment at this stage. The following cedar fence lines and stone fence lines, identified by match point and property location, shall be reviewed during detail design to determine level of impact and to develop appropriate mitigation measures at that time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 42+800 – 43+100 (west side – associated with 5160 Winston Churchill Blvd) frontage due to proposed grading limits. [Sheet 9] - 31+100 – 31+300 (north side of Olde Base Line Road) due to proposed grading limits [Sheets 19-20] - 32+200 – 32+300 (Along 800 Olde Base Line Road frontage – north side of Olde Base Line Road, east of the driveway to 800 Olde Base Line Road) [Sheets 22-23]



Table 3: Impacts to Identified Cultural Heritage Resources and Associated Recommendations

Feature	Impact(s)	Recommendations
BHR 1	Based on the available design drawings, there are no known impacts to this cultural heritage resource.	No further concerns.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of background historic research and a review of secondary source material, including historic mapping, revealed a study corridor with a rural land use history dating back to the early nineteenth century. The field review confirmed that this area retains a number of nineteenth and twentieth century cultural heritage resources along Winston Churchill Boulevard and Olde Base Line Road. Identified cultural heritage resources are historically, architecturally, and contextually associated with nineteenth-century and twentieth-century land use patterns, agricultural processes, and the historic settlement at Rockside. The following provides a summary of field review and data collection findings:

- A total of seven cultural heritage landscapes and one built heritage resource were identified in the study corridor: none have been designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act; three were identified as heritage resources by the Town of Erin (CHL 2, CHL 3, CHL 6) ; three were identified as heritage resources by the Town of Caledon (CHL 1, CHL 4, CHL 5) ; one was identified during field review (BHR 1); and one is pending OPA approval (CHL 7);
- Of the eight identified cultural heritage resources: 6 are farm complexes (CHL 1 – CHL 6), one is a dwelling (BHR 1); and one is a historic settlement area (CHL 7);
- Character-defining attributes associated with each of the identified heritage resources are listed in Tables 2 and 3 of this report and are illustrated on cultural heritage resource mapping in Section 6.0. The attributes listed are located within or immediately adjacent to the study corridor, along Olde Base Line Road (from Winston Churchill Blvd to Mississauga Road) and along Winston Churchill Blvd (from just north of Bush Street to Olde Base Line Road).
- In particular, propose road improvements have the potential to impact the following character-defining attributes:
 - Remnant tree-lines along edges of current ROW;
 - Stone and cedar rail fences located along edges of the current ROW;
 - Olde Base Line Road, which is characterized by its narrow alignment, tree-lined edges, rolling topography, and minimized shoulders; and
 - Winston Churchill Boulevard, which is characterized by its tree-lined edges, rolling topography, and views to surrounding cultivated fields and natural features, including the drumlin on Lot 2, West Half of Concession 6 WHS.
- In summary, impacts identified to cultural heritage resources within the study corridor include:
 - Removal or displacement of culturally significant fencing and/or heritage stone walls associated with CHL 1, CHL 5, and CHL 7; and
 - Impacts through alteration to Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Blvd, scenic roadscapes and character-defining attributes of CHL 7.



6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the results of background data collection and field review, eight cultural heritage resources were identified along the Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard study corridor. Based on the results of heritage evaluation and impact assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. In accordance with Section 3.2. of the *Official Plan* (in particular, Section 3.2.3.4.1) road improvement activities should be suitable planned so that identified cultural heritage landscapes are appropriately conserved.
2. The setting of CHL 7 is expected to be impacted through alteration to the Olde Base Line Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard roadsides through grading, profile, cross-section changes, removal of some landscape features adjacent to these roads including stone walls and cedar rail fencing, and physical encroachment by the introduction of elements (i.e. paved shoulders) that are not in keeping with the historic setting and scenic qualities of these heritage attributes of CHL 7, as such a cultural heritage landscape documentation report should be prepared by a qualified heritage consultant in advance of construction activities. Once finalized, the report should be submitted to the Town of Caledon and the Peel Archives for archival purposes.
3. CHL 1, CHL 5, and landscape features identified within CHL 7 are expected to be impacted through the removal/displacement of culturally significant fencing and/or heritage stone walls as a result of proposed grading limits and property acquisitions/easements. The following recommendations should be considered, in order of preference:
 - a. Where technically possible, make further adjustments to the profile, cross-section and grading limits of the proposed road improvements to avoid directly impacting culturally significant fencing and heritage stone walls.
 - b. If direct impacts are unavoidable, document and relocate cedar rail fencing and heritage stone walls further back on to the property in advance of construction activities. Prior to relocation, these resources should be subject to photographic documentation and compilation of a cultural heritage documentation report by a qualified heritage consultant and the report submitted to the Town of Caledon and the Peel Archives for archival purposes. In addition, such a mitigation strategy would include development of a relocation plan which would lay out the actions and qualifications required and responsibilities of stakeholders in order to relocate and re-use the resource.
 - c. Where relocation is not possible for structural or other technical reasons, document and salvage cedar rail fencing and heritage stone walls in advance of construction activities. These resources should be subject to photographic documentation and compilation of a cultural heritage documentation report by a qualified heritage consultant and the report submitted to the Town of Caledon and the Peel Archives for archival purposes. In addition, such a mitigation strategy would include development of a salvage plan which would lay out the actions and qualifications required and responsibilities of stakeholders in order to salvage the resource.



4. The extent of impacts to particular sections of cedar and stone fence lines will require further review during detail design. This is a result of insufficient data regarding the exact location of these fence lines, therefore making it difficult to provide a detailed impact assessment at this stage. The following cedar fence lines and stone fence lines, identified by match point and property location, shall be reviewed by a qualified cultural heritage consultant at the earliest stage possible during detail design to determine impacts and to develop appropriate mitigation measures:
 - 42+800 – 43+100 (west side – associated with 5160 Winston Churchill Blvd) frontage due to proposed grading limits.
 - 31+100 – 31+300 (north side of Olde Base Line Road) due to proposed grading limits.
 - 32+200 – 32+300 (Along 800 Olde Base Line Road frontage – north side of Olde Base Line Road, east of the driveway to 800 Olde Base Line Road).
5. Should future work require an expansion of the current study corridor and/or an additional study area, a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm impacts of the undertakings on potential cultural heritage resources.

7.0 REFERENCES

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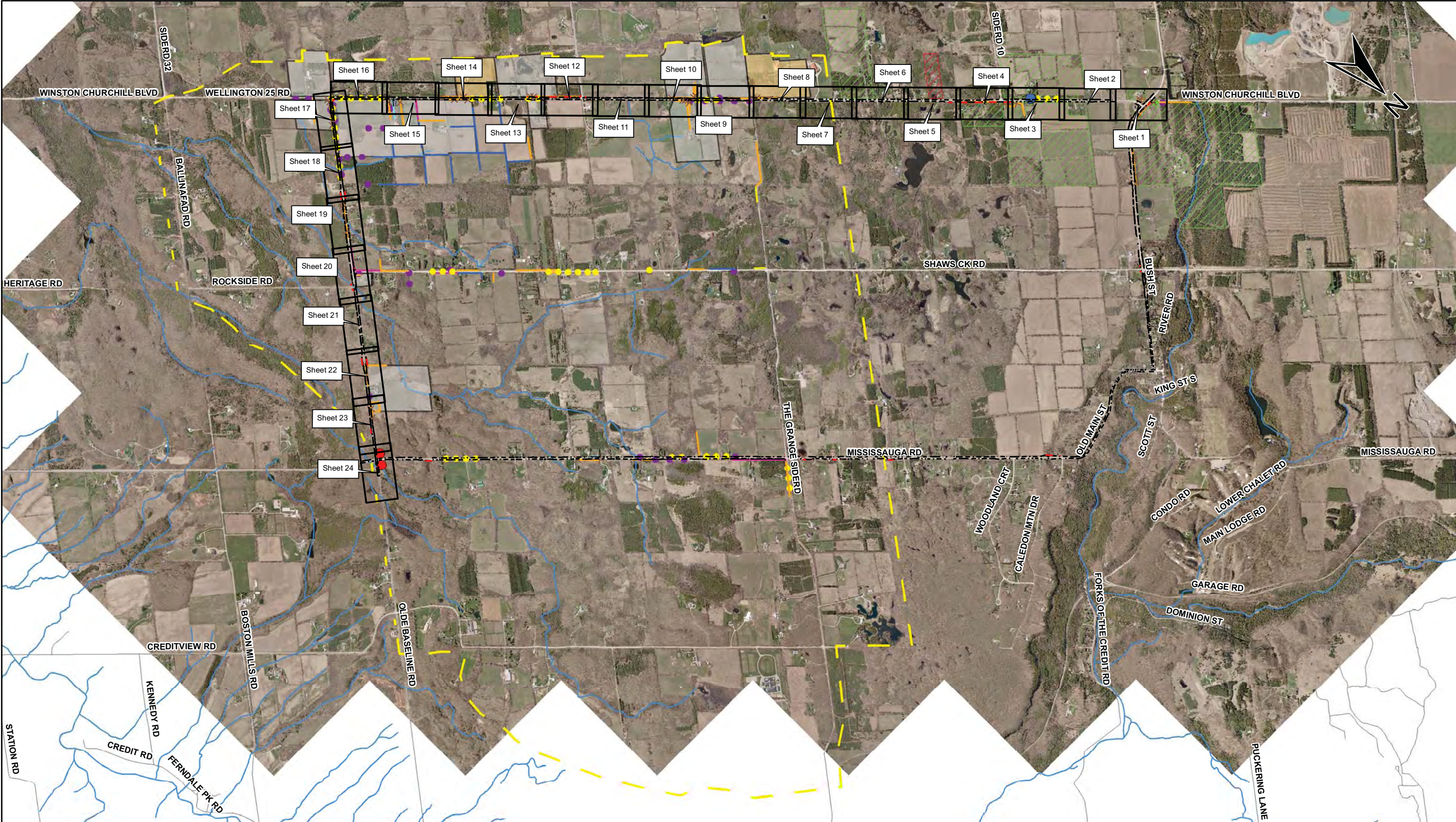
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8.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE LOCATION MAPPING







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CHL 7 Landscape Features

- Built Heritage Resources (BHR)
- Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)
- CHL 7 Boundary
- Rubble Stone Wall/Fence
- Treeline/Wind Break
- Remnant Deciduous Tree Lined Road
- Mortared Stone Wall
- Snake Rail Fence
- Cedar Rail Fence
- Rubble Stone Fence with Cedar Shims
- Cedar Split Rail on Rubble Stone

Proposed Layout

- Stone Pillars
- Former Lime Kiln
- Identified During Field Review
- Listed on Heritage Inventory
- Proposed Property Line
- Proposed Grading Limit
- Culturally Significant Fence
- Heritage Stone Wall
- Tree

BASE:

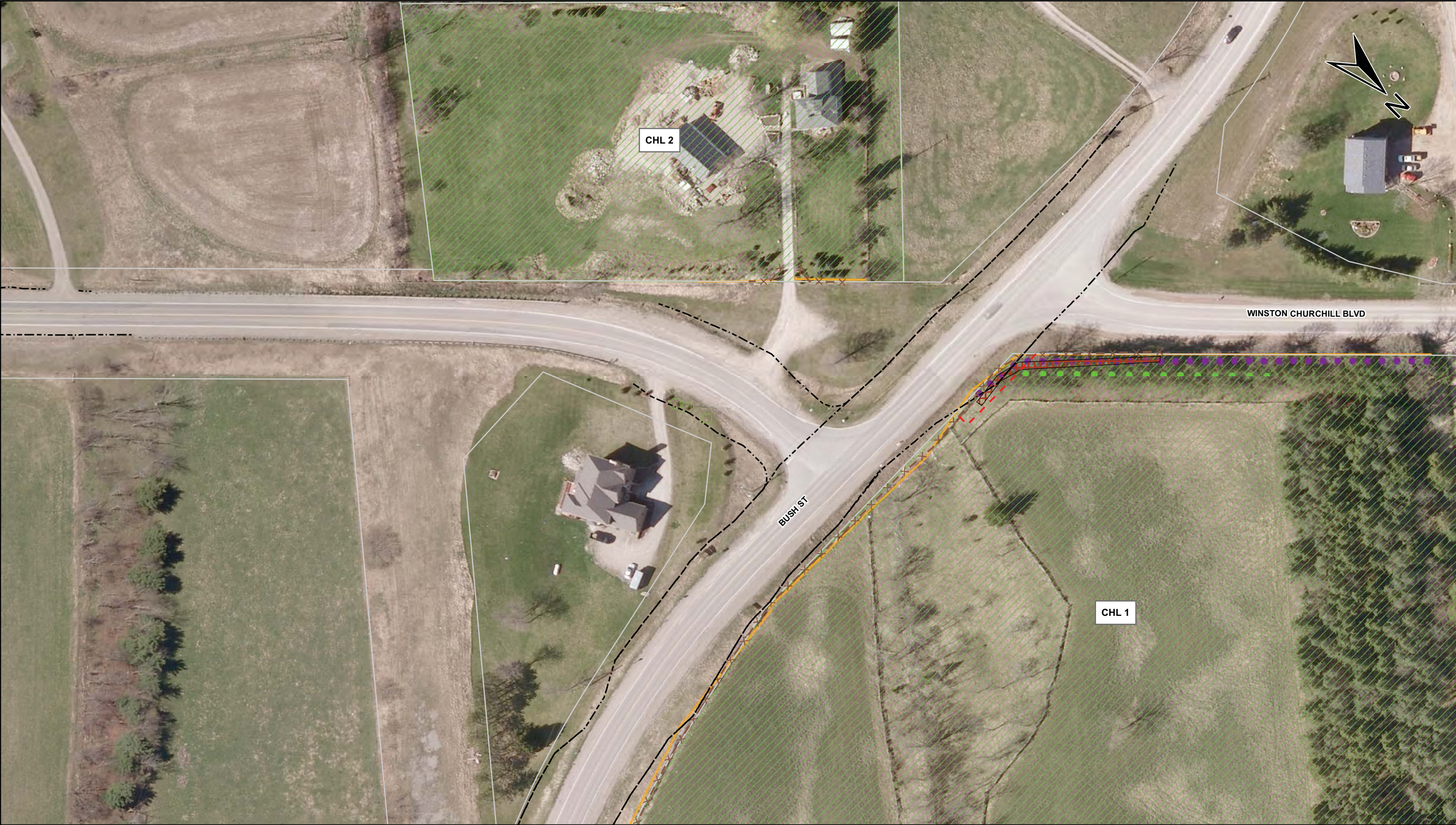
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11EA-097/98: Key Map

















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 Built Heritage Resources (BHR)	 Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)	 CHL 7 Boundary
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CHL 7 Landscape Features

-  Rubble Stone Wall/Fence
-  Treeline/Wind Break
-  Remnant Deciduous Tree Lined Road
-  Mortored Stone Wall
-  Snake Rail Fence
-  Cedar Rail Fence
-  Rubble Stone Fence with Cedar Shims
-  Cedar Split Rail on Rubble Stone

-  Stone Pillars
-  Former Lime Kiln
-  Identified During Field Review
-  Listed on Heritage Inventory

Proposed Layout

-  Proposed Property Line
-  Proposed Grading Limit
-  Culturally Significant Fence
-  Heritage Stone Wall

 Tree

BASE:


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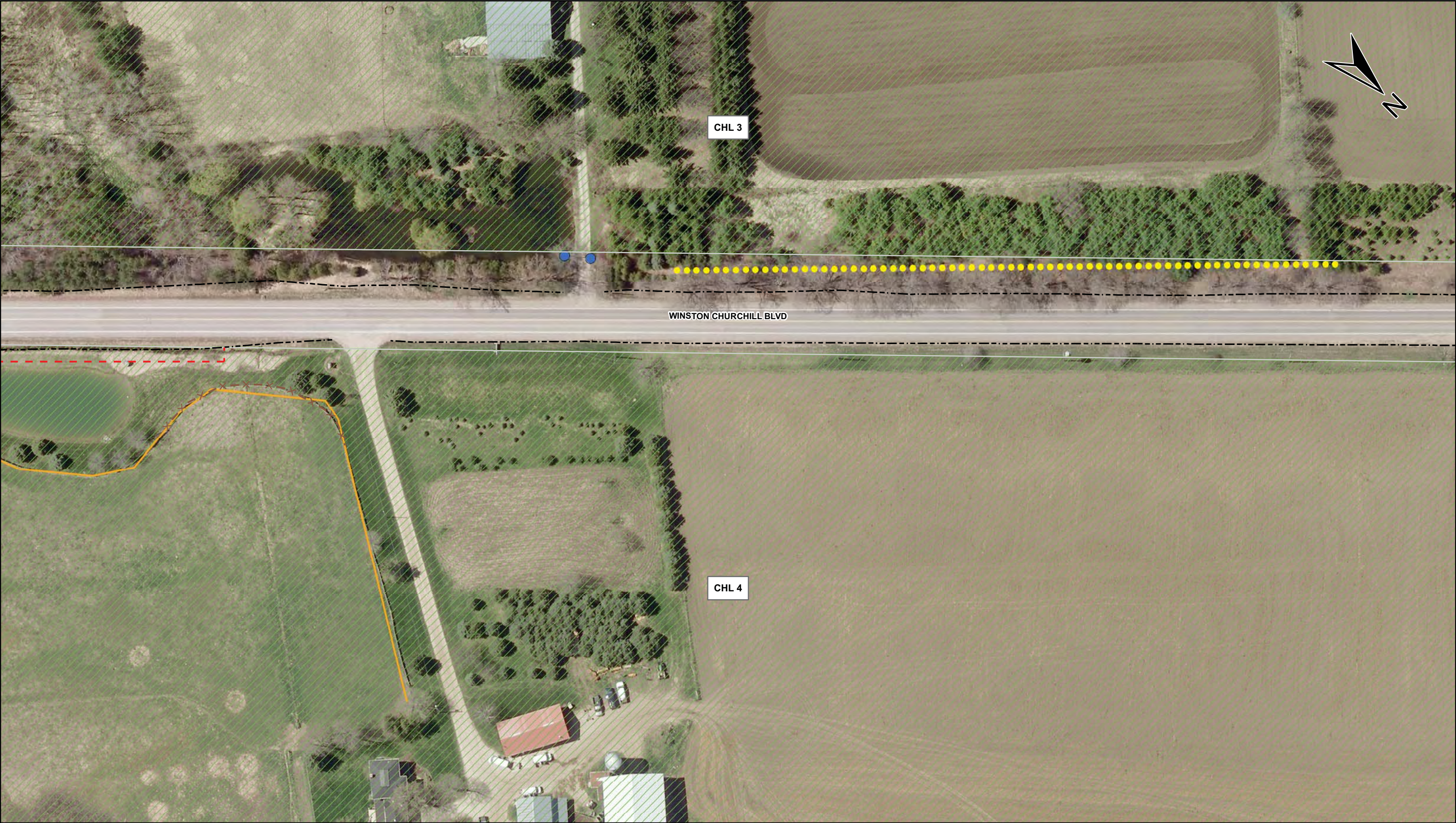
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 <div>Archaeological Services Inc. 528 Bathurst St. Toronto, Ontario Canada, M5S 2P9 T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 info@iasl.to/www.iasl.to</div>	<div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>Built Heritage Resources (BHR)</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>CHL 7 Boundary</div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>Rubble Stone Wall/Fence</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>Treeline/Wind Break</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>Remnant Deciduous Tree Lined Road</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>Mortored Stone Wall</div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>Snake Rail Fence</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>Cedar Rail Fence</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>Rubble Stone Fence with Cedar Shims</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>Cedar Split Rail on Rubble Stone</div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>Stone Pillars</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>Former Lime Kilm</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>Identified During Field Review</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>Listed on Heritage Inventory</div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>Proposed Property Line</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>Proposed Grading Limit</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>Culturally Significant Fence</div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>Heritage Stone Wall</div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>Tree</div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div>	BASE: Peel Region Ortho Provided by HDR Sep 26 2012	<div>0<div></div>50</div> <div>Metres</div> <div>ASI PROJECT NO.: 11EA097/098 DATE: April 11, 2014</div> <div>DRAWN BY: BW/JF FILE: 11EA97_98_sheet2</div>



 Archaeological Services Inc. 528 Bathurst St. Toronto, Ontario Canada, M5S 2P9 T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 info@iasi.to/www.iAS±.to	 Built Heritage Resources (BHR)  Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)  CHL 7 Boundary	CHL 7 Landscape Features  Rubble Stone Wall/Fence  Treeline/Wind Break  Remnant Deciduous Tree Lined Road  Mortored Stone Wall	 Snake Rail Fence  Cedar Rail Fence  Rubble Stone Fence with Cedar Shims  Cedar Split Rail on Rubble Stone	 Stone Pillars  Former Lime Kilm  Identified During Field Review  Listed on Heritage Inventory	Proposed Layout  Proposed Property Line  Proposed Grading Limit  Culturally Significant Fence  Heritage Stone Wall	 Tree	BASE: Peel Region Ortho Provided by HDR Sep 26 2012	 0 50 Metres
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CHL 3

WINSTON CHURCHILL BLVD

SIDERD 10

CHL 5

CHL 4



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CHL 7 Landscape Features										Proposed Layout								
Built Heritage Resources (BHR)	Rubble Stone Wall/Fence		Treeline/Wind Break	Snake Rail Fence		Cedar Rail Fence	Rubble Stone Fence with Cedar Shims		Cedar Split Rail on Rubble Stone	Stone Pillars	Former Lime Kilm	Identified During Field Review	Listed on Heritage Inventory	Proposed Property Line	Proposed Grading Limit	Cultural Significance Fence	Heritage Stone Wall	Tree
Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)	Remnant Deciduous Tree Lined Road		Mortored Stone Wall															
	CHL 7 Boundary																	


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














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 Built Heritage Resources (BHR)	 Rubble Stone Wall/Fence	 Snake Rail Fence	 Stone Pillars	 Proposed Property Line	 Tree
 Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)	 Treeline/Wind Break	 Cedar Rail Fence	 Former Lime Kiln	 Proposed Grading Limit	
 CHL 7 Boundary	 Remnant Deciduous Tree Lined Road	 Rubble Stone Fence with Cedar Shims	 Identified During Field Review	 Culturally Significant Fence	
	 Mortored Stone Wall	 Cedar Split Rail on Rubble Stone	 Listed on Heritage Inventory	 Heritage Stone Wall	

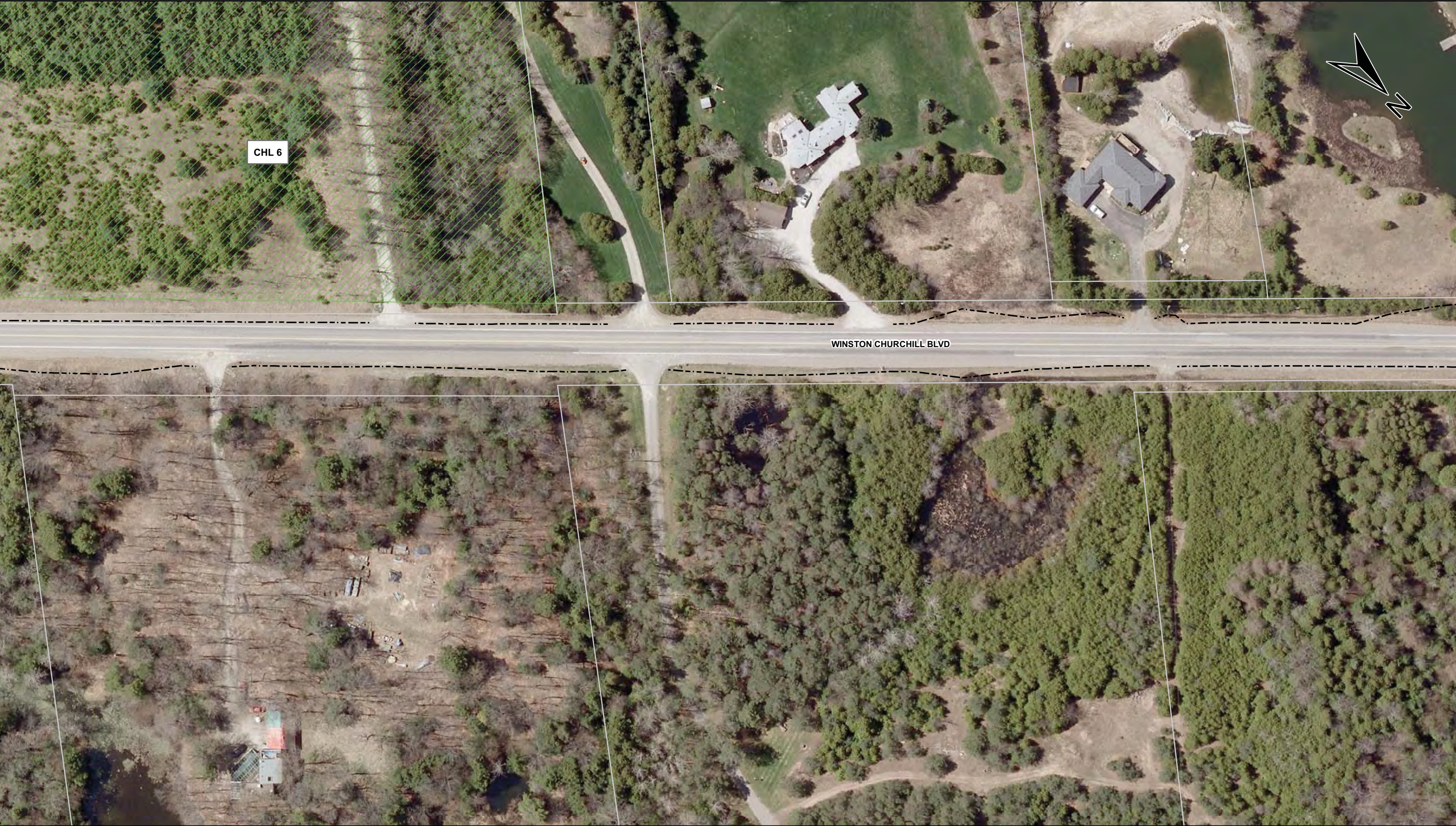
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CHL 7 Landscape Features

- Rubble Stone Wall/Fence
- Treeline/Wind Break
- Remnant Deciduous Tree Lined Road
- Mortored Stone Wall
- Snake Rail Fence
- Cedar Rail Fence
- Rubble Stone Fence with Cedar Shims
- Cedar Split Rail on Rubble Stone

Proposed Layout

- Proposed Property Line
- Proposed Grading Limit
- Culturally Significant Fence
- Heritage Stone Wall
- Stone Pillars
- Former Lime Kiln
- Identified During Field Review
- Listed on Heritage Inventory

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5184/5192 Winston Churchill Blvd., Erin

CHL 6

WINSTON CHURCHILL BLVD



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- Built Heritage Resources (BHR)
- Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)
- CHL 7 Boundary

CHL 7 Landscape Features

- Rubble Stone Wall/Fence
- Treeline/Wind Break
- Remnant Deciduous Tree Lined Road
- Mortored Stone Wall
- Snake Rail Fence
- Cedar Rail Fence
- Rubble Stone Fence with Cedar Shims
- Cedar Split Rail on Rubble Stone

- Stone Pillars
- Former Lime Kilm
- Identified During Field Review
- Listed on Heritage Inventory

Proposed Layout

- Proposed Property Line
- Proposed Grading Limit
- Culturally Significant Fence
- Heritage Stone Wall

- Tree

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









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 Built Heritage Resources (BHR)	 Rubble Stone Wall/Fence	 Snake Rail Fence	 Stone Pillars	 Proposed Property Line	 Tree
 Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)	 Treeline/Wind Break	 Cedar Rail Fence	 Former Lime Kiln	 Proposed Grading Limit	
 CHL 7 Boundary	 Remnant Deciduous Tree Lined Road	 Rubble Stone Fence with Cedar Shims	 Identified During Field Review	 Culturally Significant Fence	
	 Mortored Stone Wall	 Cedar Split Rail on Rubble Stone	 Listed on Heritage Inventory	 Heritage Stone Wall	


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 Built Heritage Resources (BHR)


 Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)


 CHL 7 Boundary


 Rubble Stone Wall/Fence


 Treeline/Wind Break


 Remnant Deciduous Tree Lined Road


 Mortored Stone Wall


 Snake Rail Fence


 Cedar Rail Fence


 Rubble Stone Fence with Cedar Shims


 Cedar Split Rail on Rubble Stone


 Stone Pillars


 Former Lime Kilm


 Identified During Field Review


 Listed on Heritage Inventory

 Proposed Property Line

 Proposed Grading Limit

 Culturally Significant Fence

 Heritage Stone Wall

 Tree

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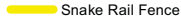











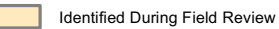









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 Built Heritage Resources (BHR)	 Rubble Stone Wall/Fence	 Snake Rail Fence	 Stone Pillars	 Proposed Property Line	 Tree
 Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)	 Treeline/Wind Break	 Cedar Rail Fence	 Former Lime Kilm	 Proposed Grading Limit	
 CHL 7 Boundary	 Remnant Deciduous Tree Lined Road	 Rubble Stone Fence with Cedar Shims	 Identified During Field Review	 Culturally Significant Fence	
	 Mortored Stone Wall	 Cedar Split Rail on Rubble Stone	 Listed on Heritage Inventory	 Heritage Stone Wall	

BASE:

Peel Region Ortho
Provided by HDR
Sep 26 2012


0 50

Metres


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



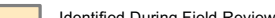









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 Built Heritage Resources (BHR)	 Rubble Stone Wall/Fence	 Snake Rail Fence	 Stone Pillars	 Proposed Property Line	 Tree
 Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)	 Treeline/Wind Break	 Cedar Rail Fence	 Former Lime Kilm	 Proposed Grading Limit	
 CHL 7 Boundary	 Remnant Deciduous Tree Lined Road	 Rubble Stone Fence with Cedar Shims	 Identified During Field Review	 Culturally Significant Fence	
	 Mortored Stone Wall	 Cedar Split Rail on Rubble Stone	 Listed on Heritage Inventory	 Heritage Stone Wall	

BASE:

Peel Region Ortho
Provided by HDR
Sep 26 2012


0 50

Metres



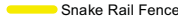





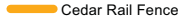





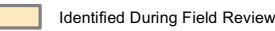
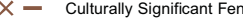

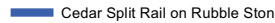


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 Built Heritage Resources (BHR)	 Rubble Stone Wall/Fence	 Snake Rail Fence	 Stone Pillars	 Proposed Property Line	 Tree
 Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)	 Treeline/Wind Break	 Cedar Rail Fence	 Former Lime Kilm	 Proposed Grading Limit	
 CHL 7 Boundary	 Remnant Deciduous Tree Lined Road	 Rubble Stone Fence with Cedar Shims	 Identified During Field Review	 Culturally Significant Fence	
	 Mortored Stone Wall	 Cedar Split Rail on Rubble Stone	 Listed on Heritage Inventory	 Heritage Stone Wall	

CHL 7 Landscape Features

Proposed Layout






















BASE:
Peel Region Ortho
Provided by HDR
Sep 26 2012


0 50
Metres


ASI PROJECT NO.: 11EA097/098
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







CHL 7 Landscape Features			Proposed Layout		
Built Heritage Resources (BHR)	Rubble Stone Wall/Fence	Snake Rail Fence	Proposed Property Line	Tree	
Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)	Treeline/Wind Break	Cedar Rail Fence	Proposed Grading Limit		
CHL 7 Boundary	Remnant Deciduous Tree Lined Road	Rubble Stone Fence with Cedar Shims	Culturally Significant Fence		
	Mortored Stone Wall	Cedar Split Rail on Rubble Stone	Heritage Stone Wall		
		Stone Pillars			
		Former Lime Kiln			
		Identified During Field Review			
		Listed on Heritage Inventory			

BASE:
Peel Region Ortho
Provided by HDR
Sep 26 2012

























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FILE: 11EA97_98_sheet20




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	ASI PROJECT NO.: 11EA097/098 DATE: April 11, 2014						DRAWN BY: BW/JF FILE: 11EA97_98_sheet21























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		ASI PROJECT NO.: 11EA097/098 DATE: April 11, 2014						





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 Built Heritage Resources (BHR)	 Rubble Stone Wall/Fence	 Snake Rail Fence	 Stone Pillars	 Proposed Property Line	 Tree
 Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)	 Treeline/Wind Break	 Cedar Rail Fence	 Former Lime Kiln	 Proposed Grading Limit	
 CHL 7 Boundary	 Remnant Deciduous Tree Lined Road	 Rubble Stone Fence with Cedar Shims	 Identified During Field Review	 Culturally Significant Fence	
	 Mortored Stone Wall	 Cedar Split Rail on Rubble Stone	 Listed on Heritage Inventory	 Heritage Stone Wall	

BASE:

Peel Region Ortho
Provided by HDR
Sep 26 2012


0 50

Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 11EA097/098
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CHL 7 Landscape Features

- Rubble Stone Wall/Fence
- Treeline/Wind Break
- Remnant Deciduous Tree Lined Road
- Mortored Stone Wall
- Snake Rail Fence
- Cedar Rail Fence
- Rubble Stone Fence with Cedar Shims
- Cedar Split Rail on Rubble Stone

Proposed Layout

- Proposed Property Line
- Proposed Grading Limit
- Culturally Significant Fence
- Heritage Stone Wall
- Stone Pillars
- Former Lime Kiln
- Identified During Field Review
- Listed on Heritage Inventory
- Tree

BASE:

Peel Region Ortho
Provided by HDR
Sep 26 2012

0 50
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 11EA097/098
DATE: April 11, 2014

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APPENDIX A

Cultural Heritage Conservation Section from the Town of Caledon Official Plan

and

Official Plan Amendment No. 211 regarding the Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape Policy Area
(still under review)



efforts shall also have regard for relevant guidelines as may be established by the Province from time to time.

3.2. CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION

3.2.1. Introduction

Cultural heritage resource conservation is required by various pieces of Provincial legislation to be recognized in the land use planning process.

The Town seeks to wisely manage cultural heritage resources within its municipal boundaries that are of historical, architectural and archaeological value. Caledon's cultural heritage resources represent many thousands of years of human settlement history, and may be of local, regional, provincial or national interest.

This section establishes a number of policies for cultural heritage organized around its three key components:

- archaeology;
- built heritage; and,
- cultural heritage landscapes.

These policies recognize that the archaeological remains of past human activities are fragile and non-renewable, that the heritage character of the Town derives primarily from a variety of tangible nineteenth and twentieth century built forms, materials, open spaces, streetscapes and land uses, as well as the intangible cultural perceptions and oral histories of its citizens. These policies, equally, recognize that cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources need to be identified, and that cultural heritage landscapes and significant built heritage resources need to be conserved. Furthermore, these policies are based on a recognition that cultural heritage resources are interrelated with the Town's natural heritage resources. For instance, much of the Town's cultural history involves the use of natural resources and the modification of the natural environment. Current attitudes toward the Town's outstanding natural features reflect a continuing evolution that is based on the historical connection between cultural heritage resources and natural heritage resources.

3.2.2. Objectives

3.2.2.1. 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.

3.2.2.2. To promote the continuing public and private awareness, appreciation and enjoyment of Caledon's cultural heritage through educational activities and by providing guidance on sound conservation practices.

3.2.2.3. To develop partnerships between various agencies and organizations to conserve and promote cultural heritage resources.

3.2.2.4. To use as appropriate all relevant Provincial legislation that references the conservation of cultural heritage resources, particularly the provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the *Planning Act*, the *Environmental Assessment Act*, the *Municipal Act*, the *Cemeteries Act* and the *Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act* in order to conserve Caledon's cultural heritage.

3.2.3. Policies

3.2.3.1. General

3.2.3.1.1 Public Awareness

In order to enhance opportunities for conserving cultural heritage and promoting its appreciation and enjoyment the Town shall:

- a) initiate or support promotional or educational programs;
- b) participate in promotional or educational programs of other levels of government or other agencies and groups;
- c) encourage the active participation of residents in cultural heritage conservation activities; and,
- d) name roads, streets, water courses and other public places and facilities to recognize historical families, persons, groups, themes, activities, landscapes or landmarks of interest in the municipality.

3.2.3.1.2 Cultural Heritage Master Plan

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

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

3.2.3.1.3 Cultural Heritage Planning Statements

Where the concentration and/or significance of cultural heritage resources in an area requires that detailed guidance be provided to conserve and enhance the cultural heritage of an area, the Town will prepare Cultural Heritage Planning Statements. The Cultural Heritage Planning Statements will be prepared in part to guide development and redevelopment proposals. Cultural Heritage Planning Statements shall be incorporated

through an amendment to this Plan. Where the Cultural Heritage Planning Statement forms part of a secondary planning process, the Cultural Heritage Planning Statement will be incorporated into this Plan by way of that secondary planning process.

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

- a) historical development context of the area;
- b) existence of cultural heritage resources and their significance;
- c) priorities as to the conservation of these cultural heritage resources;
- d) redevelopment concerns;
- e) improved public access to the area or individual site;
- f) the inclusion of areas of open space;
- g) the provision of interpretive devices such as plaques and displays;
- h) architectural design guidelines; and,
- i) streetscape guidelines.

3.2.3.1.4 Cultural Heritage Surveys

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

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

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

3.2.3.1.5 Cultural Heritage Impact Statements

- a) Where it is determined that further investigations of cultural heritage resources beyond a Cultural Heritage Survey or Cultural Heritage Planning Statement are required, a Cultural Heritage Impact Statement may be required. The determination of whether a Cultural Heritage Impact Statement is required will be based on the following:

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

Where a Cultural Heritage Impact Statement is required, the proponent is encouraged to consult with the Town and other relevant agencies concerning the scope of the work to be undertaken.

3.2.3.1.6 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 licensing and resource conservation requirements.

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

- 3.2.3.1.8 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.
- 3.2.3.1.9 **Designation**
Pursuant to the *Ontario Heritage Act*, Council may by by-law designate cultural heritage resources, including individual properties, conservation districts and landscapes, and archaeological sites.
- 3.2.3.1.10 **Securities**
Where any development requiring the approval of the Town involves lands on which a cultural heritage resource(s) is to be retained the Town may, where it has the authority to do so and where appropriate, require that the applicant enter into an agreement which will provide for the retention of the cultural heritage resource(s) on the subject lands. Such agreement may also require the applicant to provide sufficient securities to the Town for the specific purposes set out in the agreement. 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.
- 3.2.3.1.11 **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.
- 3.2.3.1.12 **Public Undertakings**
The Town shall ensure that cultural heritage resources are identified, evaluated and conserved prior to municipal, Regional or Provincial public works or other development activities, and where necessary, suitable mitigation measures taken.
- 3.2.3.1.13 **Heritage Easements and Acquisitions**
The Town may pass by-laws for the entering into of easements or covenants with owners of property of cultural heritage value or interest for the purposes of conservation. The Town may also acquire, by purchase,

lease or donation, property of cultural heritage value or interest for the purposes of conservation.

3.2.3.1.14 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 3.1.3.5 of this Plan.

3.2.3.1.15 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.

3.2.3.2. Archaeology

3.2.3.2.1. Archaeological Master Plan

The Town has initiated compilation of a GIS-based inventory of registered archaeological sites and areas of archaeological potential within municipal limits. Further work is required which, together with the existing documentation, may be incorporated into an Archaeological Master Plan.

The purpose of an Archaeological Master Plan, amongst other matters, will be to assist in the identification of areas of archaeological potential. The Archaeological Master Plan may provide the basis for the establishment of additional Official Plan policies or other initiatives for the conservation of archaeological resources.

3.2.3.2.2. Archaeological Assessment Requirements and Proposed Development

Where an acceptable Cultural Heritage Survey, carried out in accordance with Section 3.2.3.1.4, identifies archaeological sites or areas of archaeological potential on lands proposed for development or redevelopment, or on adjacent lands, the Town shall require archaeological assessments of the lands proposed for development to be undertaken by a licensed archaeologist as a condition of approval. The archaeological assessment shall be carried out in accordance with current Provincial guidelines.

3.2.3.2.3. Where it is demonstrated that an identified archaeological site, feature or artifacts cannot be left undisturbed, appropriate mitigation will be required on the advice of a licensed archaeologist according to current Provincial guidelines.

3.2.3.2.4. In order to ensure that archaeological sites are protected, the Town may consider zoning restrictions, density bonuses, site purchases, acceptance of

archaeological sites under parkland dedication, and/or designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

3.2.3.2.5. Unmarked Burials

When unmarked burials are encountered, the advice of a licensed archaeologist and the Cemeteries Branch of the Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Business Services will be obtained by the land owner to ensure that the identified burial site is suitably conserved subject to the provisions of the *Cemeteries Act* and any other relevant legislation, policies or protocols. The Town will seek to establish a memorandum of understanding with the appropriate provincial ministries to enable the Town to work in conjunction with the appropriate parties to ensure that such archaeological resources are conserved.

3.2.3.2.6. Artifact Storage

All artifacts found on Town-owned property are to be reported and submitted to the Town. The Town shall ensure that the appropriate Provincial Ministry is informed of any additions made to the Town's archaeological collection. The Town, in consultation with the Region of Peel Heritage Complex, will accept donations of significant artifacts found on private land. These artifacts will be held normally by the Peel Heritage Complex, as the Region's designated repository.

3.2.3.2.7. Archaeological Contingency Planning

The Town shall prepare, with the advice of a licensed archaeologist and/or the appropriate Provincial Ministry, and adopt by by-law a *Contingency Plan for the Protection of Archaeological Resources in Urgent Situations*. This plan shall provide guidelines for immediate action where accidental discoveries or imminent threats of damage to archaeological sites occur.

3.2.3.2.8. In order to protect archaeological resources from vandalism and intentional disturbance, the Town will not publish or release information from archaeological inventories or registries except to appropriate agencies or property owners where archaeological resources are found and only in appropriate circumstances.

3.2.3.3. Built Heritage Resources

3.2.3.3.1. Caledon Heritage Committee (LACAC)

The Caledon Heritage Committee will continue to serve as a Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee under the *Ontario Heritage Act* to provide cultural heritage advice to Council and will undertake, subject to Council's approval, such other activities as will contribute to the Cultural Heritage Conservation goals and objectives.

3.2.3.3.2. Built Heritage Resources Inventory

An inventory of built heritage resources and their contextual landscape elements shall be prepared and maintained through the Heritage Resource

Office. Inventoried built heritage resources may be considered for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act* and/or for conservation in the Town's consideration of any proposed development or undertaking, subject to all relevant legislation.

Criteria will be developed pertaining to the significance of built heritage resources which will guide rankings within the inventory. Revisions to the initial inventory may occur as a result of additional investigations and field checks.

3.2.3.3.3. 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.

3.2.3.3.4. Second Dwellings

In Agricultural Area and Rural Area designations, and subject to all provisions of this Plan and any other relevant legislation and/or policy, the retention and conservation of built heritage resources containing a single dwelling may be permitted by allowing the construction of a second single dwelling, or the conversion of a building to a second single dwelling, on an existing lot of record subject to all of the following:

- a) the existing dwelling is designated and an easement agreement is registered under the *Ontario Heritage Act*;
- b) there is adequate provision for private sewage disposal for both dwellings;
- c) there is adequate provision for potable water for both dwellings;
- d) all setback requirements are satisfied;
- e) for agricultural operations in the Agricultural Area designations the second dwelling or structure shall satisfy the policies of Section 5.1.3.14 d) iii) of this Plan;

- f) the subject lot is outside the *Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan* area;
- g) will not adversely impact surrounding land use and landscape character;
- h) a rezoning;
- i) no future severance of either dwelling; and,
- j) where located in, or in proximity to CHPMARA as shown on Schedule L; satisfying the Land Use Compatibility policies in Section 5.11.2.6 of this Plan.

3.2.3.4. Cultural Heritage Landscapes

3.2.3.4.1. Cultural Heritage Landscape Inventory

An inventory of candidate cultural heritage landscapes shall be prepared by the Town and maintained through the Heritage Resource Office. A cultural heritage landscape identified through this inventory shall be incorporated into the Plan by way of an Official Plan Amendment. A cultural heritage landscape identified by either this section or by a Cultural Heritage Survey will be appropriately conserved and may be considered for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Prior to the preparation of the inventory of candidate cultural heritage landscapes, candidate cultural heritage landscapes shall be identified by the proponent of development or redevelopment proposals by way of a Cultural Heritage Surveys and, where necessary, a Cultural Heritage Impact Statements as described in Sections 3.2.3.1.4 and 3.2.3.1.5 of this Plan.

3.2.3.4.2. Heritage Conservation Districts

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

3.2.3.4.3. Prior to designating a heritage conservation district in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* the Town:

- a) will by by-law define an area to be examined for future designation;
- b) will undertake a Heritage Conservation District Study to examine the character of the study area and assist in the delineation of a boundary for the proposed district;
- c) will prepare and adopt by by-law a Heritage Conservation District Plan; and,
- d) will establish for each district a District Committee that will advise Council on matters pertaining to the designated district.

3.2.3.4.4. The general principles pertaining to Heritage Conservation Districts will be refined and expanded via a Heritage Conservation District Plan. The Heritage Conservation District Plan:

- a) will delineate boundaries of the designated area and reasons for designation;
- b) will inventory existing resources;
- c) will prescribe policies, conservation and design guidelines, and other pertinent material relating to the sound and prudent management of the district's unique character;
- d) will be adopted by by-law after consultation with property owners and other interested agencies as considered appropriate;
- e) will be implemented by municipal review of heritage permit applications for changes to individual buildings within the designated district, in addition to the normal municipal permit requirements; and,
- f) may be incorporated into the Official Plan by way of amendment if existing Official Plan policies and/or land use designations are considered to be unsympathetic to the protection of a particular Heritage Conservation District.

3.2.3.4.5. In reviewing proposals for the construction, demolition or removal of buildings and structures or the alteration of existing buildings within a Heritage Conservation District, the Town will be guided by the applicable Heritage Conservation District Plan and the following general principles:

- a) heritage buildings and archaeological sites including their surroundings should be protected from any adverse effects of the development;
- b) original building fabric and architectural features should be retained and repaired;
- c) new additions and features should generally be no higher than the existing building and wherever possible be placed to the rear of the building or set-back substantially from the principal façade; and,
- d) new construction and/or infilling should fit the immediate physical context and streetscape and be consistent with the existing heritage architecture by, among other things: being generally of the same height, width and orientation as adjacent buildings; of similar setback; of like materials and colours; and using similarly proportioned windows, doors and roof shape.

3.2.3.4.6. Within designated Heritage Conservation Districts, property owners, in consultation with the appropriate heritage district committee, will be encouraged to maintain and repair heritage buildings and seek government grants and loans for eligible conservation work to preserve the heritage character of the area.

3.2.3.4.7. Public works and landscaping within and adjacent to an inventoried Cultural Heritage Landscape or a designated Heritage Conservation District should maintain or enhance existing roads and streetscapes and be complementary to the identified heritage character of the landscape or district.

3.2.3.5. Areas with Cultural Heritage Character

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.3.6. Other Heritage Matters

3.2.3.6.1. Rehabilitation of Mineral Resource Extraction Areas of Cultural Heritage Interest

The Town is characterized by a number of historic mineral resource extraction areas of cultural heritage interest and value that include former nineteenth and early twentieth century quarries, brick works and lime kilns. The Town will encourage the rehabilitation of historic mineral resource extraction areas and will ensure that the cultural heritage attributes of such areas are considered in any program of rehabilitation.

Where a historic resource extraction area comprises or forms part of a cultural heritage landscape, the area and its component features will be conserved.

3.2.3.6.2. Adaptive Re-Use in Agricultural Areas and Rural Areas

Where appropriate in rural areas, and in accordance with the provisions of this Plan and any other relevant 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 must be sympathetic to the original form and material of the rural structure.

3.2.3.6.3. Density Bonuses

Through the use of bonusing, and in the context of development applications, the Town may permit increases to the density limits applicable to a proposed development in order to conserve cultural heritage features (including retention of a heritage structure). Such bonusing should protect the existing cultural heritage feature on site and be compatible with any cultural heritage features in the surrounding area.

3.2.3.6.4. Heritage Trust Fund

The Town shall establish a Heritage Trust Fund for the purposes of assisting heritage conservation activities. Owners of designated heritage properties within the Town will be encouraged to investigate this source of financial assistance.

3.3. FISCAL & ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

3.3.1. Introduction

The Official Plan is based, in part, on the principle of fiscal sustainability. Fiscal sustainability is achieved by managing service level standards and tax levels, while endeavouring to realize forecast residential and employment population increases, as well as maintaining and enhancing the assessment base, all within an efficient pattern of development.

Successful implementation of this Plan requires that the Town, in the context of its overall objectives, monitor and forecast the financial impacts of development with a view to potential phasing to alleviate negative fiscal impacts, while pursuing an aggressive economic development strategy.

3.3.2. Objectives

3.3.2.1. To encourage industrial, commercial, and other assessable non-residential growth in the Town, in particular through economic development in areas of competitive advantage.

3.3.2.2. To protect the short-term and long-term fiscal sustainability of the Town.

AMENDMENT NO. 211
TO THE OFFICIAL PLAN FOR
THE TOWN OF CALEDON PLANNING AREA

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CALEDON

BY-LAW NO. 2006-XXXX

To enact Official Plan Amendment No. 211 regarding the
Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape Policy Area.

The Council of the Corporation of the Town of Caledon in accordance with the
provisions of Section 17 of the Planning act, R.S.O. 1990, as amended, HEREBY
ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. Amendment No. 211 to the Official Plan of the Town of Caledon Planning Area
shall be and is hereby adopted.

Read three times and finally passed in open Council on the ____ day of ____, 2006.

Mayor

Clerk

THE CONSTITUTIONAL STATEMENT

- PART A – THE PREAMBLE – does not constitute part of this Amendment.
- PART B – THE AMENDMENT – consisting of the following text and schedule constitutes Amendment No. 211 to the Official Plan for the Town of Caledon.

AMENDMENT NO. 211
TO THE
OFFICIAL PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF CALEDON PLANNING AREA

PART A - THE PREAMBLE

Purpose of the Amendment:

The purpose of this Amendment is to provide detailed policies for the conservation of the Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape Policy Area in the Town of Caledon.

Location:

The policies included in this Amendment apply to the area indicated on Schedule “A” to the Town of Caledon Official Plan as the Rockside Cultural Heritage Policy Area.

Basis:

The policies contained in this Amendment result from the cultural heritage policies adopted by Council in July 2002. These cultural heritage policies include Section 3.2.3.4.1 Cultural Heritage Landscape Inventory wherein the Town is to identify and conserve cultural heritage landscapes. In October of 2003 Council adopted the report, *Criteria for the Identification of Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (Andre Scheinman Heritage Preservation Consultant and ENVision The Hough Group, September 17, 2003), which established a methodology for identifying and evaluating candidate cultural heritage landscapes. In order to assist with the evaluation of a development proposal (Rockfort Quarry), the Town applied the assessment criteria to the southwest corner of the former Caledon Township, an area that had also been identified as a candidate cultural heritage landscape in the *Criteria* report. The resulting *Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape Study* (Andre Scheinman Heritage Preservation Consultant and ENVision The Hough Group, June 1, 2006) confirmed the presence of a cultural heritage landscape in the area. In accordance with Section 3.2.3.4.1 of the Official Plan, this Amendment contains policies that are intended to ensure that the Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape is conserved in such a way that its heritage values, attributes and integrity are retained.

PART B - THE AMENDMENT

This part of the document entitled "PART B - The Amendment" and consisting of the following text constitutes Amendment No. 211 to the Town of Caledon Official Plan.

Details of the Amendment:

The Town of Caledon Official Plan is amended as follows:

3.2.4 ROCKSIDE CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE POLICY AREA

3.2.4.1 Introduction

The recognition and conservation of cultural heritage landscapes is required by Provincial Policy Statement, the Region of Peel Official Plan and the Caledon Official Plan. The *Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape Study, June 1, 2006* (The Rockside Study) identified an area in the southwest corner of the former Caledon Township as being a Cultural Heritage Landscape. Some of the lands within the area identified are also within the Niagara Escarpment Plan Area.

The Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape is significant because it is the earliest area of settlement in the former Caledon Township, and because of its historical association with a group of Scottish settlers who became known in local lore as the 'Rockside Pioneers'. This community, initially geographically isolated from the eastern section of the township by the spine of Niagara Escarpment, developed into an internally coherent and distinct entity, as manifested in the area's consistent building forms and materials and land use patterns. Key elements of this distinct rural cultural heritage character remain in place and continue to evoke the 'Rockside Pioneers', including early residential, farm and institutional buildings, extensive dry stone walls and cedar rail fencing demarcating roadsides and field boundaries, early small field patterns, roadside and lane vegetation, road character, and cultural heritage views and viewsheds. The interrelationship of these elements is an important aspect of the Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape.

The heritage nature and character of the Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape is varied and some features exhibit a higher degree of integrity and are more sensitive to change and alteration than others. The most sensitive features are the 'Character Defining Elements' as identified in The Rockside Study.

Rockside is an evolved cultural heritage landscape. As such, some further change due to natural processes and human activities is considered

acceptable where it does not result in the loss of the heritage values, attributes and integrity of this Cultural Heritage Landscape.

As the Rockside Study was limited to roadside documentation of this Cultural Heritage Landscape, further investigation of its heritage attributes will be encouraged.

The policies noted below shall apply to the Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape Policy Area and are intended to ensure that this Cultural Heritage Landscape is conserved in such a way that its heritage values, attributes and integrity are retained.

3.2.4.2 Objectives

- 3.2.4.2.1 To conserve the Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape in such a way that its heritage values, attributes and integrity are retained.
- 3.2.4.2.2 To promote the awareness, appreciation and enjoyment of the Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape.

3.2.4.3 Policies

3.2.4.3.1 Review of Development Applications

All development proposed within the Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape Policy Area will be reviewed by the Town to determine whether the heritage values, attributes and integrity of the Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape will be retained. To assist in making this determination the Town may require a proponent to provide a Cultural Heritage Landscape Impact Assessment (CHLIA).

3.2.4.3.2 Cultural Heritage Landscape Impact Assessments

- a) where it is determined that a CHLIA should be prepared, the CHLIA shall be prepared by a qualified professional with expertise in cultural heritage landscape studies and contain the following:
 - (i) a description of the proposed development;
 - (ii) a description of the cultural heritage landscape attribute(s) to be affected by the development. In this regard reference should be had to, but not necessarily limited to, The Rockside Study and other heritage investigations undertaken by the Town. An applicant is encouraged to consult with the Town concerning available information;

- (iii) a description of the effects upon the cultural heritage landscape attribute(s) by the proposed development; and,
- (iv) a description of the extent to which mitigation may reduce the adverse effects the proposed development will have on the cultural heritage landscape attribute(s).

3.2.4.3.3 Definition of Development

For the purposes of Section 3.2.4 “development” shall mean the creation of a new lot, a change in land use, or the construction of buildings and structures requiring approval under the Planning Act.

3.2.4.3.4 Lot Creation

Lot creation in the Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape Policy Area shall ensure conservation of the Cultural Heritage Landscape and refusal of an application may be necessary in order to provide for this conservation. Lot size, configuration and location, building envelopes and building massing, setbacks, height restrictions and similar aspects will also be considered in order to ensure conservation of the Cultural Heritage Landscape.

3.2.4.3.5 Further Investigations

The Town will continue to investigate the Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape to identify any additional attributes, including heritage views and viewsheds, that may exist in the Policy Area.

3.2.4.3.6 Property Designation

Since designation under the Ontario Heritage Act or heritage easement agreements provide the strongest tools for ensuring conservation of heritage properties, the Town will encourage the use of these tools in the Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape Policy Area.

3.2.4.3.7 Portions of Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape in Adjacent Municipalities

The Rockside Study indicates that the boundary of this Cultural Heritage Landscape extends into adjacent municipalities. The Town will, therefore, endeavour to have these other municipalities recognize and conserve the Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape.

3.2.4.3.8 Awareness, Appreciation and Enjoyment

The Town will encourage awareness, appreciation and enjoyment of the Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape through such activities as signage programs, tours and brochures, and will seek opportunities to partner with local community groups in these activities.

3.2.4.3.9 Private Stewardship

The Town will encourage private stewardship of attributes within the Rockside Cultural Heritage Landscape Policy Area through the provision of information concerning conservation practices and through the development of financial incentive programs.

3.2.4.3.10 Consideration of Reduction of Setbacks and Similar Regulations

Where significant Character Defining Elements or designated heritage properties must be replaced due to age, fire, or forces of nature, relief from building setbacks, height restrictions or other conditions that would otherwise change the new structure's location or historic form will be considered to allow reconstruction on the original building footprint and in the original building form.