

**CULTURAL HERITAGE SURVEY REPORT
BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES &
CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES**

**MAYFIELD WEST SECONDARY PLAN
TOWN OF CALEDON, ONTARIO**

December 2007

**Prepared for:
Monarch Corporation &
Coscorp Inc.**

Prepared by:



UNTERMAN McPHAIL ASSOCIATES
HERITAGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Town of Caledon Official Plan requires that a Cultural Heritage Survey be prepared for development and redevelopment proposals to identify archaeological resources, built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes associated with the subject lands and make recommendations for their conservation.

Monarch Corporation Inc. and Coscorp Inc. retained Unterman McPhail Associates to undertake the built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscape assessment components of the Cultural Heritage Survey required as part of the Mayfield West Secondary Plan Study. Archaeological resources have been addressed in a separate report. Generally, the study area is located between Hurontario Street (Highway 10) on the west, Dixie Road on the east, Old School Line on the north and Mayfield Road on the south.



Figure 1. Location of General Study Area

1.1 Report Purpose and Format

The purpose of this report is to identify built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes in the study area, provide background and contextual material for the assessment of these resources, and to inform and direct sound heritage planning on the lands associated with the Mayfield West Secondary Plan.

A windshield survey of the study area identified built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) (Appendix C). Based on further assessment and historical research of these resources, individual properties were identified as candidates for more specific analysis by means of Cultural Heritage Impact Statements [CHIS] (see Figure 4).

This report comprises three principal sections and three appendices. Section 2 contains a summary of the heritage planning context for conserving above ground cultural heritage resources.

Section 3 contains a summary of the results of the built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscape windshield survey of the larger study area. Sites considered of significance were identified based on the field survey results.

Section 4 contains heritage management strategies and heritage conservation policies proposed for the Mayfield West Secondary Plan lands.

Appendix A contains an overview of Euro-Canadian settlement history within the study area, as well as survey forms and summary property histories of the significant built heritage resources within and adjacent to the Secondary Plan Area warranting a Cultural Heritage Impact Statement. Appendix B contains historical maps and aerial photographs illustrating the historical development of the study area. Appendix C contains the results of the field survey.

2.0 HERITAGE PLANNING AND ASSOCIATED PRINCIPLES

2.1 Introduction

Planning is the management of change or the way that society induces change in itself. Change, which may be promoted in a range of ways, and by a number of proponents, may be motivated in order to achieve numerous societal or community goals and objectives. In respect of the exercise of any authority that affects a planning matter, Section 3 of the *Planning Act* requires decisions affecting planning matters “shall be consistent with” policy statements issued under the *Act*. This is addressed in the Preamble to Section 2.0 of the *Provincial Policy Statements* (March 2005).

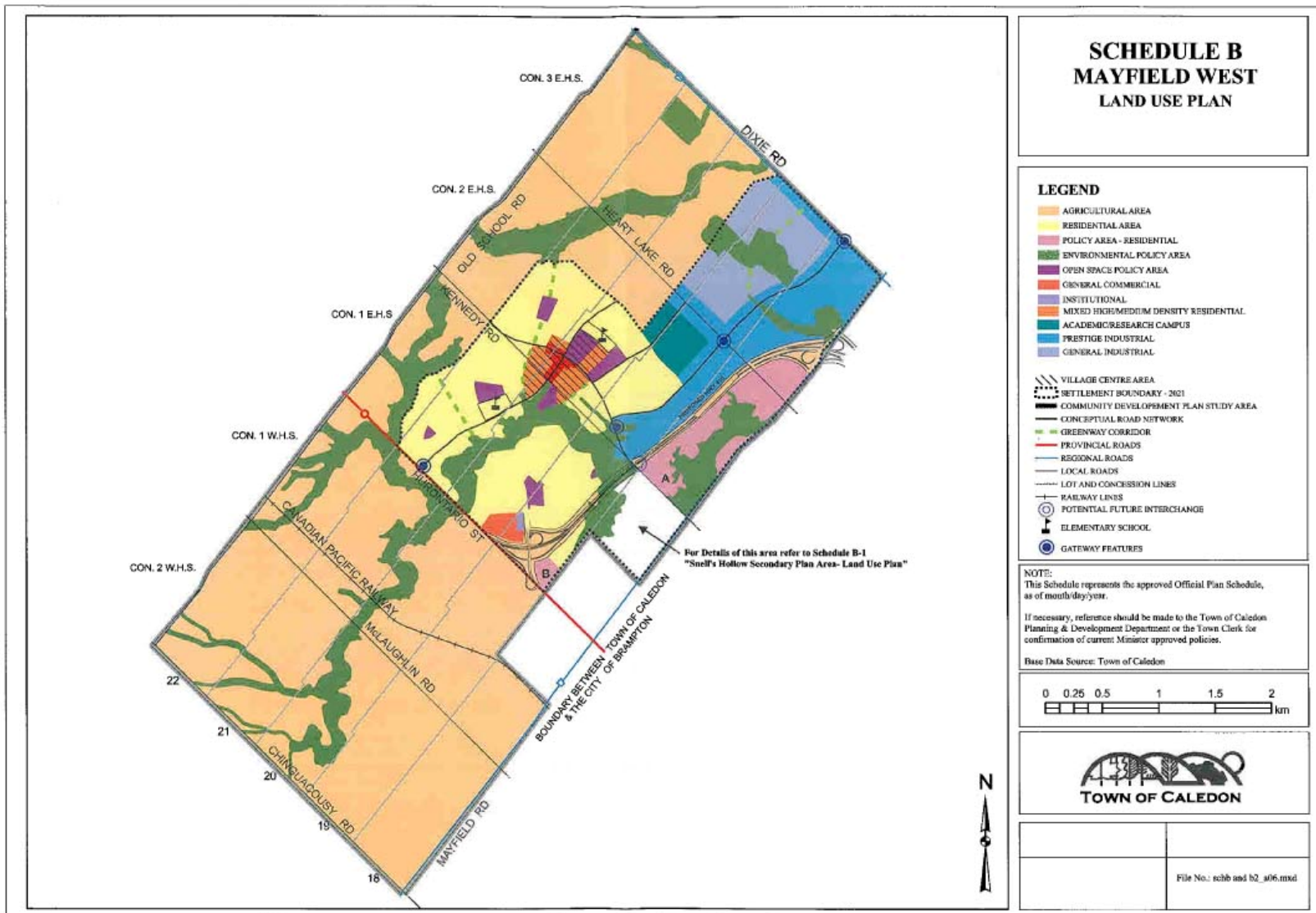


Figure 2. Schedule B Mayfield West Land Use Plan, Town of Caledon

The objectives of “protection” and “wise use” must be considered the key principles of conservation. Protection is concerned with ensuring cultural heritage resources are kept free from harm, loss or damage either through outright displacement or through disruption in any planning matter. Their continuing use—particularly their wise use in situations where adaptive reuses are appropriate to the cultural resource—contribute to and support the continuing development of successful and healthy, physical, social and economic environments. In Ontario, cultural heritage conservation is a legitimate objective of planning activity. Conservation planning provides an important framework for ensuring that future change respects the cultural heritage resources of the Town of Caledon and in particular, the lands associated with the Mayfield West Secondary Plan.

2.2 Provincial Interests in Planning for Cultural Heritage

The *Ontario Planning Act R.S.O. 1990* is the principal legislation to guide municipal land use planning and development on private property. It integrates matters of provincial interest into provincial and municipal planning decisions. The conservation of built heritage, i.e., heritage buildings and structures, and cultural heritage landscapes in land use planning is considered to be a matter of public interest, thus these resources are addressed in the *Act*.

From the heritage conservation standpoint, the early identification of significant cultural heritage resources best addresses their management in the planning process. Support for built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes is clearly stated in Section 2 of the revised *Act*:

the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest;

This provides the context not only for discrete planning activities detailed in the *Act*, but also for the foundation of policy statements issued under Section 3 of the *Act*.

2.3 Provincial Policy Statement (March 2005)

The PPS reinforces the idea that cultural heritage resources provide and contribute to economic, environmental and social benefits. Consideration must be given in a manner that seeks to ensure the protection and wise use of these cultural heritage resources as a matter of provincial interest and as a measurable end result of planning. Therefore, consideration must be given to the conservation of Ontario’s cultural heritage when addressing change.

Section 4.0, Implementation and Interpretation, of the Provincial Policy Statement (March 2005) indicates that:

- 4.1. This Provincial Policy Statement applies to all applications, matters or proceedings commenced on or after March 1, 2005.

4.5. The official plan is the most important vehicle for implementation of this Provincial Policy Statement.

Comprehensive, integrated and long-term planning is best achieved through 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 built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes are contained in Section 2, Wise Use and Management of Resources, Subsection 2.6, Cultural Heritage and Archaeology:

2.6.1

Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.

Provision has also been made for the protection of lands of a proposed development that are located adjacent to protected heritage properties:

2.6.3

Development and site alteration may be permitted on adjacent lands to protected heritage property where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.

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” and “Significance”.

“Built heritage resources”

means one or more significant buildings, structures, monuments, installations or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic, or military history, and identified as being important to a community. These resources may be identified through designation or heritage conservation easement under the Ontario Heritage Act, or listed by local, provincial or federal jurisdictions.

“Cultural heritage landscape”:

means a defined geographical area of heritage significance, which has been modified by human activities and is valued by a community. It involves a grouping(s) of individual heritage features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites and natural elements, which together form a significant type of heritage form, distinctive from that of its constituent elements or parts. Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts designated under the Ontario Heritage Act; and villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, main streets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value.

“Significant” means:

in regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, resources that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people.

2.4 Town of Caledon Official Plan

One of the goals of the Town of Caledon Official Plan is “to conserve and promote cultural heritage resources in recognition of the non-replaceable nature of cultural heritage, as well as the contribution it makes to the character, civic pride, tourism potential, economic benefits and historical appreciation of the community.”

The policies of Section 3.2 *Cultural Heritage Conservation* of the Town of Caledon Official Plan pertain to the inventory and conservation of cultural heritage resources, including archaeological resources, built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

As described in Section 3.2.3.1.4, a Cultural Heritage Survey is required for all development and redevelopment proposals to identify the level of significance of any cultural heritage resources, and make recommendations for the conservation of the cultural heritage resources including whether a Cultural Heritage Impact Statement should be prepared.

Section 3.2.3.1.5 details the requirements of a Cultural Heritage Impact Statement in documenting and evaluating a resource and the effects of development upon it, and identifying appropriate conservation measures.

The Town encourages the retention of significant built heritage resources in their original location and use. Alternative measures are described and prioritized in Section 3.2.3.3.3.

Caledon’s Official Plan includes a number of definitions of particular relevance to the identification and conservation of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes:

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

Contextual Landscape shall mean an ensemble of cultural and natural elements of significance to the setting of a built heritage resource.

Conserve and Conservation shall mean the wise management of cultural heritage in a way that will maintain, restore, enhance and protect its quality and quantity for sustained benefit to humans and the environment as much as possible, in balance with the other goals of this Plan.

Cultural heritage landscape shall mean a defined geographical area of heritage significance which 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. Cultural heritage landscapes include any area that is an ensemble of cultural heritage resources such as a neighbourhood, townscape, roadscape including heritage roads, farmscape, or waterscape that is of significance because it illustrates noteworthy historic relationships between people and their surrounding environment. A cultural heritage landscape must also have an appropriate degree of integrity.

Cultural heritage resources shall mean everything produced, modified and left by people of a given geographic area, the sum of which represents their cultural identity. This includes their handicrafts, tools, equipment, buildings, monuments, furnishings, folklore rituals, art, transportation, communications and places of dwelling, play, worship, commercial, agricultural and industrial activity.

Heritage road shall mean a road or portion of road which exhibits physical and historical integrity by retaining major characteristics usually typified by little or no shoulders, unimproved grass ditches and roadside trees. Heritage roads are roads that have not been highly engineered or previously improved to recent design and construction standards.

Significant, in regard to cultural heritage, shall mean important in terms of amount, content, representation, effect or value.

In support of the cultural heritage landscape policies found in Section 3.2.3.4 of the Official Plan, the Town established guidelines for identifying and evaluating cultural heritage landscapes in Caledon in its study *Criteria for the Identification of Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (September 2003).

3.0 IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES & BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES

3.1 Introduction

The Mayfield West Secondary Plan Study area is located in the southwest quadrant of the Town of Caledon, formerly part of Chinguacousy Township in Peel County, now in the Regional Municipality of Peel. The study area for the planned development is bound by Hurontario Street (Highway 10) on the west and Dixie Road on the east. The north boundary generally runs one lot south of Old School Road between Highway 10 and the

west side of Heart Lake Road, at which point it dips south for almost two lots before running straight east to Dixie Road. The southern boundary is formed by the new alignment of Highway 410 and Mayfield Road.

Historical research for this report included a review of both primary and secondary sources as well as historical mapping. A number of person-made resources associated with the Euro-Canadian settlement of the study area in the nineteenth and twentieth century, i.e., buildings and structures and landscape features, have survived to the present day within the plan area. Some are intact and in original use, others unused and derelict or altered and adapted to new uses.

3.2 Survey Methodology

Unterman McPhail Associates undertook a windshield survey in April 2005 to identify, photograph and map all built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscape elements older than forty years within the larger study area for the Mayfield West Secondary Plan (*see Aerial Photos in Appendix B*). No official access was provided to the sites as part of this work. Interiors of buildings were not examined. Representative colour photographs of the built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes were taken and site survey sheets completed. (*See Appendices A and C*)

Assessment of the significance of the inventoried cultural resources identified those within and adjacent to the Secondary Plan Area that will require a Cultural Heritage Impact Statement as part of the development process. The purpose of a Cultural Heritage Impact Statement is to provide a more detailed assessment of the resource and develop appropriate conservation strategies.

3.3 Summary of Findings

Based on the Town of Caledon guidelines for identifying cultural heritage landscapes (2003), the generally homogenous rural agricultural nature of the study area represents a cultural heritage landscape, characterized by a variety of built heritage resources and landscape elements. The area retains its 19th and 20th century patchwork field patterns, delineated by rail fences, tree lines and some hedgerows. The numerous 19th and 20th century farm complexes dotting the landscape maintain the rural nature of the area, as do two small 19th century churches and associated cemeteries. Tributaries of the West Humber River and the Etobicoke Creek create valleys in the gently undulating topography. The historic north-south concession roads and east-west sideroads continue to divide the area in a grid-like pattern. Several of these roads have retained a rural character as two lane, paved roads with narrow gravel shoulders, grassy ditches, some tree lines, hedgerows and fence lines. Kennedy Road, in particular, has maintained a rural character, its value heightened by the scenic vista provided by its crossing of the Etobicoke Creek valley. There was some change in the last quarter of the twentieth century in the form of single residential development on the north-south concession roads and Hurontario Street in particular, and several former farmhouses have been converted to rural residences.

3.4 Assessment of Identified Resources

The following built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscape elements, which were identified in the field survey of the general study area, are located within the Mayfield West Secondary Plan Area (*Appendix B Aerials*).

Cultural Heritage Resources:

- Kennedy Road Roadscape
- Farm Complex, 12701 Hurontario Street;
- Farm Complex, 12267 Kennedy Road;
- Residence, 12409 Kennedy Road;
- Farm Complex, 12516 Kennedy Road;
- Residence, 12551 Kennedy Road;
- Farm Complex, 12669 Kennedy Road;
- Dixon's United Church and Cemetery, 12895 Kennedy Road;
- Farm Complex, 12969 Kennedy Road;
- Farm Complex, 12304 Heart Lake Road;
- Residence, 12391 Heart Lake Road;
- Farm Complex, 12035 Dixie Road;
- Barn, 12094 Dixie Road; and,
- Farm Complex, 12434 Dixie Road.

Unterman McPhail Associates identified these sites through field observations based on age, architectural interest, contextual value and historical associations based on research records.

A short list of cultural heritage resources within the Mayfield West Secondary Plan Area deemed to be of potential local heritage significance was produced to identify candidates for the completion of a Cultural Heritage Impact Statement (CHIS) (*Figure 3*). These properties were selected based on additional historical research, architectural and contextual merit and discussion with the Town of Caledon regarding municipal cultural heritage resources. Significant cultural heritage resources located adjacent to the Mayfield West Secondary Plan Area were also identified as potential candidates for completion of a Cultural Heritage Impact Statement (CHIS) should they be impacted by any changes to the Mayfield West Secondary Plan Area.

Survey forms and an historical summary of the property history for sites noted on Figure 3 are provided in Appendix A.



Figure 3. Significant Cultural Heritage Resources within the Secondary Plan Area.

4.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE CONSERVATION PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

This section provides cultural heritage management strategies and cultural heritage resource conservation policies for the future development of the Mayfield West Secondary Plan lands. The advice, recommendations and guidance found in this report have been prepared within the context of provincial and municipal planning policies, heritage conservation principles and an awareness of the unique cultural heritage attributes of the plan area.

The cultural heritage resources identified within the Secondary Plan area are of varying degrees of heritage value. Further assessment of significant resources will address appropriate conservation measures.

4.1 Managing Cultural Heritage Landscapes and Built Heritage Resources

Ensuring that significant cultural heritage resources are passed on to future generations for their enjoyment and care is a key objective in prudent heritage conservation planning.

Achieving this objective will assist in creating a new landscape in the Mayfield West Secondary Plan Area that provides continuity between the old and the new. Incorporating cultural heritage components into new development assists in making the area visually diverse and hence, more distinctive. It enables greater depth and texture to be incorporated into the new landscape, making it physically more interesting and reflective of the area's past.

4.2 Conserving Cultural Heritage Landscapes and Built Heritage Resources

There are four key objectives in the cultural heritage planning and conservation for built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes found within the Mayfield West Secondary Plan Area:

1. Integrate significant built heritage resources into new development proposals;
2. Designate significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes under Section 29 the *Ontario Heritage Act*;
3. Incorporate where possible, major agricultural built heritage elements such as barns and silos into the evolving future landscape where opportunities for specialized uses may exist; and,
4. Protect and maintain as much as possible rural cultural heritage landscape elements, such as tree lines, hedgerows, fencing, etc., associated with the identified roadscapes and agricultural lands.

Built heritage resources such as farmhouses and rural residences are most easily

incorporated into new planning initiatives. Resources such as barns and associated agricultural outbuildings may be retained where opportunities for specialized use may exist to permit their re-use within a modern development.

4.2.1 Conservation of Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Since the subject lands are intended for urban development, the likelihood or potential for the viable retention of all of agricultural landscape features is unlikely. Therefore, in the detailed subdivision planning for the Mayfield West Secondary Plan, the opportunity to conserve some agricultural remnants of the former rural landscape such as ruins and silos, as well as roadscares, remnant hedgerows, fence lines and tree lines as reminders of the past land use in the area will be considered.

Cultural heritage landscape resources such as tree lines and hedgerows can be incorporated into the overall landscape plan of a new development to enhance it visually and provide a link with the earlier landscape. Rural roadscares, when being improved, should be landscaped to retain some of their rural characteristics.

Kennedy Road is noted as a rural roadscape of merit. Consideration of the retention of the rural character of this roadscape is a conservation measure opportunity. No other specific cultural heritage landscape elements within the Mayfield West CDP were identified for protection.

4.2.2 Conservation of Built Heritage Resources

Due to certain change in character of the landscape and environment in the study area, it is important that opportunities to protect and retain significant built heritage resources be considered during development planning. The CHIS process may recommend municipal heritage designation under Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* as a conservation measure prior to development. Specific conservation and adaptive re-use opportunities for cultural heritage resources are discussed as follows.

Farmhouses and Residences:

Built heritage resources such as freestanding farmhouses and residences should be retained and integrated into the development of the study lands. They are best suited for continued use as stand alone residential units. However, if this is not possible, adaptive re-use provides beneficial opportunities for the viable retention of existing heritage resources, the re-cycling of scarce resources and directly contributes to sustainable development. Adaptive re-uses may include multi-functional, communal uses within new residential areas or new adaptive re-uses within commercial or institutional areas including offices, day cares, restaurants, medical centres, etc. Relocation is an alternate conservation option that is recommended for consideration in the Town of Caledon *Official Plan General Policies* 3.2.3.3.3.

Agricultural Buildings

Barns are a greater adaptive reuse challenge than farmhouses. Where barns have been displaced surviving barn remnants, such stone foundation walls, could be incorporated wherever possible into new uses. Barn foundations may be used as part of parks or parkettes or in delineating parking lot areas in residential or commercial areas.

As with barns, silos are important and significant landmarks. Silos are excellent visual markers in the present-day landscape and surviving silos can continue to serve as eye catching monuments of the former rural landscape in the new developed landscape. Where possible their conservation is a convenient way of marking former historical land uses.

Documentation and Salvage

When it has been determined that a cultural heritage resource cannot be retained, it should be documented photographically and, where deemed necessary, measured drawings prepared. In the demolition process, salvage of architectural elements should be considered.

4.3 Cultural Heritage Impact Statement (CHIS) Candidate Properties

Cultural Heritage Impact Statements (CHIS) should be undertaken for the following properties located within the Mayfield West Secondary Plan Area. These properties warrant such investigation based on architectural design, context, historical associations and integrity, and may merit consideration for municipal designation under Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (**Figure 4**).

1. Farm complex, 12701 Hurontario Street;
2. Farm complex, 12267 Kennedy Road;
3. Residence, 12409 Kennedy Road
4. Farm complex, 12516 Kennedy Road;
5. Residence, 12551 Kennedy Road;
6. Farm complex, 12669 Kennedy Road;
7. Farm complex, 12304 Heart Lake Road; and,
8. Farm complex, 12434 Dixie Road.

As well, it should be noted that the following three properties located adjacent to the Mayfield West Secondary Plan Area are also of historical significance and merit consideration for municipal designation under Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Should it be determined that changes in the Secondary Plan area adjacent to these cultural heritage resources impact on their existing rural context, a CHIS will be required to best manage the type or nature of change(**Figure 4**).

- Dixon's Church and Cemetery, 12895 Kennedy Road;
- Farm complex, 12969 Kennedy Road; and,
- Farm complex, 12035 Dixie Road

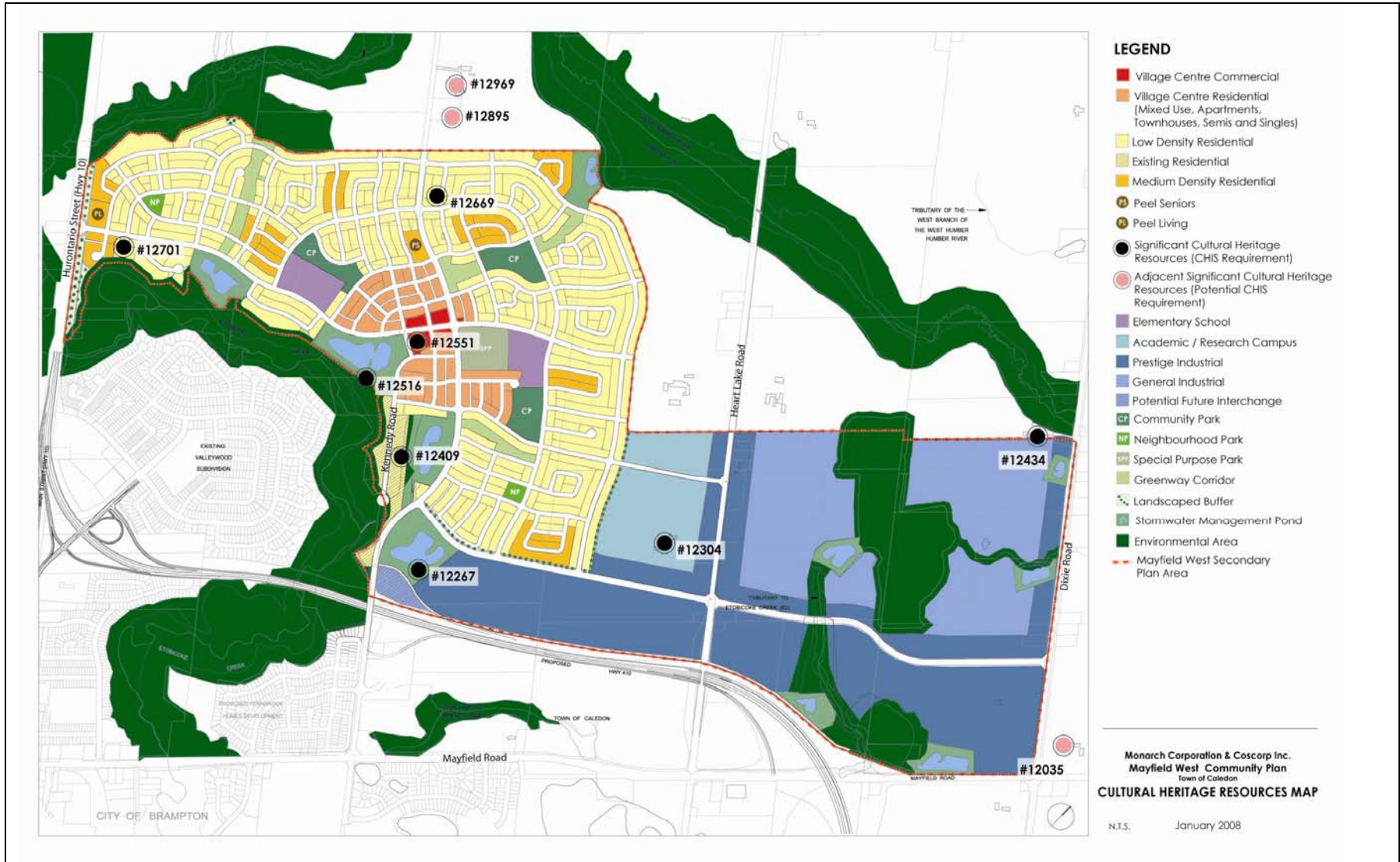


Figure 4. Significant Cultural Heritage Resources Requiring a Cultural Heritage Impact Statement

4.4 Community Names

In the course of new development every effort should be made to maintain the names of the existing roads. Further, several early settlement families have figured prominently in the transformation of the landscape within the study area from a pristine natural state to a domesticated, agricultural environment. Some descendants of these farming families may remain as active landowners and/or farmers to the present day in the local area. In the future development of this area it is recommended that farming family surnames including, but not limited to, Cation, Craig, Dennison, Hearn, Newhouse, Olliff, Pawley, Speirs, Topham, Wilson be celebrated in the naming of streets, parks, community facilities and other public places.

4.5 Secondary Plan Policies

The following policies have been included in the Mayfield West Secondary Plan (OPA 208) to provide the cultural heritage context for subdivision planning and community development. This OPA was prepared in advance of the finalization of the Cultural Heritage Survey (CHS), and recognized that possible refinements to these policies might be identified through the CHS finalization process.

7.12.15 Cultural Heritage Resources

- 7.12.15.1 *Conservation of cultural heritage resources shall be consistent with the provisions of Section 3.2 of the Town's Official Plan and the following specific policies. Where there is a conflict between the policies of Sections 3.2 and the following specific policies, the policies of this Secondary Plan shall prevail.*
- 7.12.15.2 *Built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscape resources have been identified within the Plan Area through the draft Cultural Heritage Survey (Unterman McPhail Associates, February 2006). This report makes recommendations with respect to the significance of the built heritage and cultural heritage landscape resources and appropriate conservation measures.*
- 7.12.15.3 *The built heritage resources identified in the draft Cultural Heritage Survey, and listed below, will require a Cultural Heritage Impact Statement ("CHIS"), to be prepared and submitted in accordance with Section 3.2 of the Town's Official Plan, to address appropriate conservation measures as part of any development application. Additional built heritage resources requiring a Cultural Heritage Impact Statement may be identified through finalization of the Cultural Heritage Survey.*
1. *Nineteenth century stone farmhouse located at 12701 Hurontario Street (west half Lot 21, Concession 1 EHS, former Chinguacousy Township);*

2. *Nineteenth century stone farmhouse located at 12304 Heart Lake Road (east half Lot 19, Concession 2 EHS, former Chinguacousy Township);*
3. *Nineteenth century frame and stucco farmhouse and timber frame gable-roofed barn located at 12516 Kennedy Road (east half of Lot 20, Concession 1 EHS, former Chinguacousy Township);*
4. *Nineteenth century frame farmhouse with brick veneer located at 12551 Kennedy Road (west half of Lot 20, Concession 2 EHS, former Chinguacousy Township);*
5. *Nineteenth century residence located at 12409 Kennedy Road (west half of Lot 20, Concession 2 EHS, former Chinguacousy Township); and,*
6. *Early 20th century concrete block farmhouse located at 12434 Dixie Road (East Half Lot 20, Concession 3 EHS, former Chinguacousy Township).*

- 7.12.15.4 *It is the intent of this Secondary Plan to conserve significant built heritage resources through retention and integration into new development proposals in the form of their original use or an appropriate adaptive re-use. Where built heritage resources have been identified through a CHIS for retention in their original location, plans of subdivision and other development applications shall be designed to enable these buildings to be preserved in their original location.*
- 7.12.15.5 *As a condition of development approval, the Town will secure satisfactory financial and/or other guarantees to fully restore or reconstruct any built heritage resources identified for retention that are damaged or demolished as a result of new development.*
- 7.12.15.6 *All development adjacent to or incorporating a built heritage resource must, from an urban design perspective, be respectful of the resource, having regard for scale, massing, setbacks, building materials and design features. The strategy for integrating heritage resources shall be outlined in the Community Design Plan.*
- 7.12.15.7 *A Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Plan Area (Archaeological Services Inc., February 2006), included as a separate report in the Cultural Heritage Survey, has identified areas of high potential for archaeological resources. Prior to any soil-disturbing activities within the Plan Area, archaeological assessment of these areas shall be completed in accordance with current Provincial guidelines to the satisfaction of the Town and the Ministry of Culture. The archaeological assessment shall include all areas of high archaeological potential within lands maintained as greenlands or conveyed to the Town, except for areas zoned to prohibit soil disturbances*

for which written commitment to that effect is provided to the Ministry of Culture.

7.12.15.8 *Consideration shall be given to perpetuating the names of the former 19th and 20th century land owners within proposed subdivisions in the naming of streets, parks, trails and natural areas, and, as a minimum, street names shall be in accordance with the Town's policy requiring one historic street name per plan of subdivision."*

4.5.1 Refinement of Secondary Plan Policies

Finalization of the CHS has identified several revisions to Section 7.12.15 of OPA 208:

- i) The addition of the following properties requiring a CHIS under Section 7.12.15.3:
 - Farm complex located at 12267 Kennedy Road (East Half Lot 19, Concession 1 EHS former Chinguacousy Township)
 - Farm complex located at 12669 Kennedy Road (East Half Lot , Concession 1 EHS former Chinguacousy Township)
- ii) The CHIS should address all built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscape elements on the subject properties.

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APPENDIX A:

**Survey Forms & Summary Property
History of Significant Built Heritage Resources & Cultural
Heritage Landscapes Located Within the
Mayfield West Secondary Plan:**

- 12701 Hurontario Street**
- 12267 Kennedy Road**
- 12409 Kennedy Road**
- 12516 Kennedy Road**
- 12551 Kennedy Road**
- 12669 Kennedy Road**
- 12304 Heart Lake Road**
- 12434 Dixie Road**
- Kennedy Road Roadscape**

HISTORICAL SUMMARY: DEVELOPMENT OF STUDY AREA

The County of Peel was created in 1805 following the British Crown's purchase of the southern part of the Mississauga Tract on the shore of Lake Ontario. The Crown acquired Chinguacousy Township in 1818 as part of the lands included in the Mississauga Tract. Chinguacousy Township became part of the 'New Survey' of the County of Peel, an area that greatly extended the northern boundary of the county. Named by Sir Peregrine Maitland, the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, the township was surveyed by Richard Bristol and Timothy Street in 1819. The survey was arranged on a grid survey with north to south concession lines set three-quarters of a mile apart and east to west sideroads set two miles apart. Each rectangle was divided into five lots of 200 acres each. The lots were generally sold as half lots of 100 acres. Chinguacousy Township was organized with six concessions each laid out on either side of Centre Road, now Hurontario Street (and Provincial Highway 10). The concessions were numbered 1 to 6 on either side of the road and because they were duplicated, they were designated either 'West of Hurontario Street' (WHS) or 'East of Hurontario Street' (EHS).

Chinguacousy Township was generally opened for settlement in 1820. Hugh and Lydia Craig, who were located on Lot 21, Concession 3 EHS in 1820, were early township pioneers. Other early 19th century settlers in the study area included the Armstrong, Dennison, Heath, Hearn, Lighthouse, Newhouse, Norris, Snell, Speirs and Wilson families. The first settlements in the township tended to be located along the waterways and their tributaries. As roads developed settlements were established at the intersection of important roads. *Smith's Canadian Gazetteer* (1846) described Chinguacousy Township as one of the best-settled townships in the Home District with many good farms and excellent land.

John Snell, a native of Devonshire, England, received a crown land grant of 100 acres at Hurontario Street and Mayfield Road in 1838. The small community of Edmonton, now known as Snelgrove after the Snell family, was established at the intersection of Hurontario Street and Mayfield Road to the immediate west of the study area. The Edmonton post office was opened in 1851. Edmonton appears on Tremaine's map (1859) and the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County* (1877). By the late 1870s Edmonton had developed into a thriving centre with five churches, a brick schoolhouse, Temperance and Orange Halls, a post office, two stores, hotel and several other businesses and the Chinguacousy Township Hall.

To the immediate south of the study area on Mayfield Road, the small hamlet of Mayfield was established in the mid 19th century at Dixie Road by English immigrants who named their new home after their hometown in Sussex, England. The first store opened in 1840 and a post office followed in 1853. The hamlet, which at one time included two schools, an inn, livery station barrel maker, cabinet maker, tinsmith, shoemakers and a grocery store, had begun its economic decline by 1859. Tremaine's map (1859) shows Thomas Archdekin as the owner of the Bay Horse Inn on the southwest corner, William Speirs the proprietor of a store and postmaster on the southeast corner and a blacksmith shop on the northeast corner. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas* (1877) continued to show the settlement and described the

hamlet as having 50 inhabitants with a post office, brick schoolhouse, general store, blacksmith shop and hotel. Two churches [Dixon's Union and Mayfield Methodist] were nearby. The Big Horse Inn closed during Prohibition. The hamlet all but disappeared in the 20th century.

Robert Norris sold the southwest corner of Lot 22, Concession 2 EHS on Kennedy Road to the trustees of the Dixon's Primitive Methodist Church and Cemetery in 1860. A small frame church had been built earlier in 1855. The first internment in the Mayfield Cemetery in the northeast corner of Lot 20, Concession 3 EHS was in 1837. Patrick Speirs conveyed land in the northeast corner of Lot 20 to the church trustees and a frame church was opened January 1, 1842. The land deed was registered in November 1845. A manse was built on the opposite side of Dixie Road. The Mayfield Church is shown on Tremaine's map (1859).

Mayfield Road was surveyed as an east to west road sideroad allowance in the original survey of Chinguacousy Township. It became a well-used land road from both York County and Halton County to Hurontario Street. Hurontario Street, Kennedy Road, Heart Lake Road and Dixie Road were surveyed as concession road allowances. All four roads were opened for local traffic by the mid 19th century and are shown on the Rottenburg map (*circa* 1850), the Tremaine map (1859) and *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County* map (1877). Hurontario Street was a principal transportation road from Lake Ontario to the more northern townships.

The study area remained in agricultural use into and throughout most of the 20th century. Land settlement patterns changed little although there was a consolidation of the farmsteads in the latter part of the century with the result that some earlier farmhouses and agricultural buildings have been lost. Administratively Chinguacousy Township was divided between the Town of Caledon and the City of Brampton with Mayfield Road as the boundary line when the new municipalities were established on January 1, 1974 as part of the Region of Peel.

Street Address/Location: No. 12701 Hurontario Street (Highway 10),
Town of Caledon

Lot: W ½ Lot 21 **Concession:** 1 EHS (Former Chinguacousy Township)



View of west (front) elevation of No. 12701 Highway 10.

Built Heritage Resource:

Feature Type: Farm Complex

Associated Cultural Heritage Resources: Comprises a one and-a-half storey, 19th century stone farmhouse, large gable barn and outbuildings, and coniferous tree row.

Integrity: Retains its principal character-defining buildings in an agricultural setting.

Historical Summary:

The Crown Patent for all 200 acres of land in Lot 21, Concession 1 EHS was granted Francis Lighthouse in 1825. Robert Wilson bought the west half of Lot 21 from George

Auldjo [sp.?] in 1839. The Assessment Roll (1843) notes Robert Wilson on Lot 21, Concession 1. Tremaine's map (1859) indicates a building was located on the west half of Lot 21 owned by Wilson. The Census Return (1861) records that 90-year old farmer Robert Wilson was the head of a family comprised of his son William, daughter Isabella and son Robert and his wife Janet and their five children. They all lived in a one storey log house. It would appear from its architectural styling that the present stone house located at No. 12701 Hurontario Street was built in the 1860s for the Wilson family.

According to the Census Return (1871) 62-year old farmer Robert Wilson lived with his wife Jannett and six children on Lot 21, Concession 1 EHS. Land records indicate Robert Wilson Jr. acquired ownership of the west half in 1872 under the terms of his father's last will and testament. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas* (1877) notes the estate of Robert Wilson as the owner of the west part of Lot 21, Concession 1 EHS. A house and orchard are shown facing onto Hurontario Street in the general location of the present farm complex.

By 1881, 27-year old farmer Robert Wilson, who lived with his siblings Andrew, John, Janet, Elizabeth and Agnes as well as his widowed mother Janet Wilson and aunt Isabella Wilson, was noted as the head of the family. In the Census Returns (1891) Robert Wilson lived with his mother Janet and his sister Janet in a 7-room, two storey stone house. In the Census Return (1901) the same three family members lived in a 9-room stone house on Lot 21, Concession 1 EHS.

Bachelor Robert Wilson sold the west half of Lot 21 to Allan McLean and John McLean in April 1917. Harvey Garland bought the west half of the lot in April 1926. Annie and James Wilson acquired ownership of the west half of Lot 21 for \$1.00 and consideration in December 1945. They sold the property to the Szymonowicz family in 1949. John S. Newhouse bought the 100 acres of the west half in June 1955. Members of the Newhouse family still own the property.

Street Address/Location: No. 12267 Kennedy Road, Town of Caledon

Lot: E ½, Lot 19 **Concession:** 1 EHS (former Chinguacousy Township)



Built Heritage Resource:

Feature Type: Farm Complex

Associated Cultural Heritage Resources:

“Broadway Farms” comprises a two and-a-half storey, hip roof, ca. 1920s century brick farmhouse with large gable roof barn and outbuildings. Coniferous tree row exists on the north side of the property. Long lane leads to the residence and barn.

Integrity: Retains its principal character-defining buildings in an agricultural setting.

Historical Summary: *To be supplied with future CHIS submission.*

Street Address/Location: No. 12409 Kennedy Road, Town of Caledon

Lot: W ½ 19 **Concession:** 2 EHS (former Chinguacousy Township)



View of west (front) elevation of No. 12409 Kennedy Road.

Built Heritage Feature: BHF

Feature Type: Residence

Construction Period: 19th century

Construction Material: May be stone covered with stucco (information from Town)

No. of Storeys: 1½ storeys

Roof Type/Material: Side gable

Architecture Type: Vernacular

Integrity: Exterior has been painted, shutters removed and an addition built on the north side.

Other Comments: Noted in TRCA Etobicoke & Mimico Creek Watersheds Built Heritage Inventory (Town of Caledon), 1998 photograph, Town of Caledon.

Historical Summary:

Richard Bristol received the Crown Patent for all 200 acres of land of Lot 19, Concession 2 EHS, Chinguacousy Township in 1820. Bristol sold the east half of the lot to John Garry in 1821. Land records show Hugh Craig sold the east half of the lot to Stephen Craig in March 1841. Tremaine's map (1859) notes William Heath on the west half of Lot 19, Concession 2 EHS. There are no buildings on Lot 19 shown facing onto Heart Lake Road. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas* (1877) shows James Topham as the owner of the west half of Lot 19, Concession 2 EHS with a farmstead set back from Kennedy Road, to the east of and behind the row of residences that include No. 12409 Kennedy Road.

Accordingly to Joan Lewin (No. 12429 Kennedy Road) Charles Martin moved the residence presently located at No. 12409 Kennedy Road to its present site in 1967 from its original location on Highway 10 in the Inglewood area. Land records indicate Charles Martin bought part of the west half of Lot 19, Concession 2 EHS from Robert and William Topham and their spouses in 1963. Charles Martin sold the property to Gilberto and Lisa J. Ramirez in 1990. Robert Nikolovski acquired the property in 1994.

Street Address/Location: No. 12516 Kennedy Road, Town of Caledon

Lot: W ½ Lot 20 **Concession:** 1 EHS (Former Chinguacousy Township)



View southwest to farmhouse (left) and barns (right) of No. 12516 Kennedy Road.

Built Heritage Resource:

Feature Type: Farm Complex

Associated Cultural Heritage Resources: Comprises a 1 ½ storey stucco frame farmhouse; gable-roofed barn and out-building.

Integrity: Retains its principal character-defining buildings in an agricultural setting.

Other Comments: Noted in *TRCA Etobicoke & Mimico Creek Watersheds Built Heritage Inventory (Town of Caledon)* and Town of Caledon Inventory, 1998 photograph, Town of Caledon.

Historical Summary:

William Gernon received a free grant for all 200 acres of land on Lot 20, Concession 1 EHS, Chinguacousy Township in 1819 and the Crown Patent in 1824. Abraham Rowand bought the east half of Lot 20 in 1840. Tremaine's map (1859) shows Abraham Rowand still owned

the east half of Lot 20, Concession 1 EHS. Although land records note Rowand sold the property to Samuel Heath in 1864, Heath was enumerated earlier in the Census Return (1861) as being settled on 100 acres of land on Lot 20, Concession 1 EHS. Thomas Edwards bought the east half of Lot 20 from Heath in 1867. He is noted on Lot 20, Concession 1 EHS in the *Peel Directory* (1873-74) and in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas* (1877). The *Atlas* map depicts a farmstead and orchard in the location of No. 12516 Kennedy Road.

Thomas Edwards sold the north east quarter of Lot 20, Concession 1 EHS, consisting of 50 acres of land, to Cornelius Newhouse in March 1892. Newhouse owned a family farmstead on Lot 23, Concession 1 EHS. His son Fred V. Newhouse bought the property in April 1892 and then sold the north east quarter to James E. Topham in March 1894. Richard Watson, the assignee of the estate of James E. Topham, sold 25 acres of the north east quarter of Lot 20 to John William Sanderson in 1896.

The Census Return (1901) notes 72-year old farmer William Sanderson, his wife Anne and adult sons William J. and Richard as residents of a 6-room, roughcast house 100 acres of land on Lot 20, Concession 1 EHS. William Sanderson died in 1905 and is buried in Dixon's Union Cemetery. Son William J. Sanderson married Mary S. Olliff. The Census Return (1911) notes 41-year old labourer John W. [Wm. J] Sanderson, his wife Mary and son William C. and widowed mother Anne Sanderson on Lot 20, Concession 1 EHS. The census records that the Sanderson family emigrated from England to Canada in 1881. Ann Sanderson (née Wass) died in 1913 and is buried with her husband in Dixon's Union Cemetery.

Although the Guidal map (1917) shows E. J. Topham as the owner of the north half of the east half of Lot 20, Concession 1 EHS, land records indicate Richard Sanderson sold the north half of the east half of Lot 20 to Robert Russell in 1923. Robert Russell died in 1948 and is buried in Dixon's Union Cemetery. Arthur Russell sold the 50-acre property to Norman S. Russell in March 1949. Arthur Russell bought the property from Norman S. Russell and his wife in April 1956. The Russell family continued to own the property into the latter part of the 20th century.

Street Address/Location: No. 12551 Kennedy Road, Town of Caledon

Lot: W ½ Lot 20 **Concession:** 2 EHS (Former Chinguacousy Township)



View of west (front) elevation of No. 12551 Kennedy Road.

Built Heritage Resource:

Feature Type: Residence

Construction Period: 19th century

Construction Material: Brick (veneer)

No. of Storeys: 1 ½ storeys

Roof Type/Material: Side gable

Architecture Type: Vernacular

Integrity: Appears to have been reclad in brick in 20th century.

Other Comments: Once part of a farmstead, now a single residence; 1998 photograph, Town of Caledon.

Historical Summary:

The Canada Company received the entire 200 acres of land of Lot 20, Concession 2 EHS, Chinguacousy Township in 1832. Land records note the land was conveyed from the Canada Company to Robert Dennison in 1841. John Wiggins bought 50 acres of the south half of the west half from Dennison in 1842. The Census Return (1851) notes Robert Dennison, wife Eliza and eight children lived in a log house. Tremaine's map (1859) note Robert Dennison on the north half of the west half.

The Census Return (1861) records Robert Dennison as the owner of 50 acres of land on Lot 20, Concession 2 EHS. He and his family lived in a one and-a-half storey frame house. Ten years later Robert and Eliza Dennison and their two sons Alexander and Francis Dennison lived on Lot 20, Concession 2 EHS. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas* (1877) notes Robert Dennison on the north half of the west half. The *Atlas* map does not show a building on Kennedy Road in the location of No. 12551 Kennedy Road. It is believed the present residence located at No. 12551 Kennedy Road was built *circa* 1880 for the family of Caleb and Martha Olliff based on information in the William Perkins Bull Collection and the Census Return (1881).

Caleb Charles Olliff married Martha Jane Dennison, daughter of James and Mary Ann Dennison of Caledon Township on December 11, 1878. According to Perkins Bull they settled on Lot 20, Concession 2 EHS. Olliff, the son of James and Sophia Olliff, was born in Wenover, Buckinghamshire, England in 1851. He worked as a bookkeeper in London for five years before immigrating to Canada in September 1871. His first employment in Canada was working on the construction site of the Central Prison in Toronto. The Census Return (1881) notes Caleb and Martha Olliff and infant daughter Mary as a Chinguacousy Township household. The Census Return (1891) notes Charles and Martha Olliff and their children Mary, Emma, James and Fred as the residents of a 7-room, two storey frame house.

The Census Return (1901) notes Caleb and Martha and six children as the residents of a 9-room roughcast house on Lot 20, Concession 2 EHS. The Guidal map (1917) notes C. Olliff on the west part of Lot 20, Concession 2 EHS. Family notes in Perkins Bull record that the Olliffs lived on Lot 20, Concession 2 EHS until 1926. Olliff was a trustee of the Dixon Cemetery. Land records record the last will and testament of Charles C. Olliff was registered in June 1933 and James H. Olliff received the west part of Lot 20, Concession 2 EHS from his father's estate. The estate of James H. Olliff was noted on property title in 1962. The Halton Peel Directory (2000) notes James Olliff as the occupant of No. 12551 Kennedy Road.

Street Address/Location: No. 12669 Kennedy Road, Town of Caledon

Lot: W ½ Lot 21 **Concession:** 2 EHS (Former Chinguacousy Township)



View of west (front) elevation) of farmhouse located at No. 12669 Kennedy Road

Built Heritage Resource:

Feature Type: Farm Complex

Associated Cultural Heritage Resources: 20th C. farmhouse and barn

Integrity: Retains principal character-defining features in an agricultural setting.

Other Comments: Noted in Town of Caledon Inventory.

Historical Summary:

Daniel Lighthouse received the Crown Patent for all 200 acres of land in Lot 21, Concession 2 EHS, Chinguacousy Township in 1822. James Edwards was located on Lot 21, Concession 2 EHS in Assessment Roll (1844). Tremaine's map (1859) notes Thomas

Edwards as the owner of the northwest quarter of Lot 21, Concession 2 EHS. In 1872 the assessment roll notes Thomas Edwards on 50 acres of land of Lot 21, Concession 2 EHS. Land records indicate Thomas Edwards died in 1874 and James Edwards acquired the west 100 acres of Lot 21, Concession 2 EHS. Neil McDongall bought all of the west half from Edwards in 1876. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas* (1877) notes Neil McDongall on the west half of Lot 21, 2 EHS. A farmstead with an orchard is shown on Kennedy Road. James Edwards and his wife bought the land back from McDongall in March 1879. William B. Burk then bought the west half of Lot 21 from James Edwards in December 1881 for \$5000. The Census Return (1891) notes William and Lydia Burk and their family—Elgie, Ivan, Charles and Viola— as the residents of a one storey, 3-room wood house.

Douglas Montgomery acquired the property from Lydia Burk and the heirs of William B. Burk's estate in December 1897. Montgomery sold the 100 acres of land to James F. Rustin in April 1899. The Census Return (1901) notes James Rustin, his wife Keziah and daughter Pearl lived in a 9-room brick house on 100 acres of land on Lot 21, Concession 2 EHS. Caleb Charles Olliff, owner of the neighbouring farm to the south, bought the west half of Lot 21, Concession 2 EHS from Rustin in March 1909. The Guidal map (1917) shows James S. Olliff on the west half of Lot 21. Caleb C. Olliff and his wife sold the west half of Lot 21, Concession 2 EHS to Frederick Olliff in 1925. Edgar L. Olliff bought the west half from Frederick Olliff in 1959. Members of the Olliff family continued to own the west half of Lot 21, Concession 2 EHS into the late 1970s. Broadway Farms acquired part of the west half of Lot 21, Concession 2 EHS in 1983.

The present farmhouse located at No. 12669 Kennedy Road appears to be an early to mid 20th century building.

Street Address/Location: No. 12304 Heart Lake, Road Town of Caledon

Lot: W ½ Lot 19 **Concession:** 2 EHS (Former Chinguacousy Township)



View of farm complex at No. 12304 Heart Lake Road. Farmhouse hidden in trees.

Built Heritage Resource:

Feature Type: Farm Complex

Associated Cultural Heritage Resources:

Grando Farms', comprises 19th C., 1 ½ storey, vernacular, stone farmhouse with a gable roof and a barn complex, coniferous tree row.

Integrity:

Retains its principal character-defining buildings in an agricultural setting.

Other Comments:

Noted in *TRCA Etobicoke & Mimico Creek Watersheds Built Heritage Inventory (Town of Caledon)* and *Town of Caledon Inventory*; 1998 photograph, Town of Caledon.

Historical Summary:

Richard Bristol received the Crown Patent for all 200 acres of land on Lot 19, Concession 2 EHS, Chinguacousy Township in 1820. Bristol sold the east half of the lot to John Garry in 1821. Garry apparently moved away from the area and Hugh Craig acquired ownership of the property.

Perkins Bull reports that Hugh Craig was born in Wigtonshire, Scotland and immigrated to Upper Canada in 1816. Upon his arrival in Upper Canada he worked for Stephen Emmett. An United Empire Loyalist from Grantham Township, Lincoln County, before joining a survey crew for Chinguacousy Township in 1819. He married Stephen Emmett's daughter Lydia, who was born in 1791, on January 20, 1818. For his surveying services Hugh Craig drew Lot 17, Concession 4 WHS near Alloa; however, he sold the lot. His wife Lydia Craig was granted an U. E. L. allotment of Lot 32, Concession 3 EHS, Chinguacousy Township; however, she and her husband settled in 1820, as the first pioneers of the area, on Lot 21, Concession 3 EHS. Their eldest son Stephen Craig was born in Grantham Township a year earlier in 1819. Lydia Emmett Craig was a well known-figure in the area, serving as a mid-wife. Hugh Craig was a pathmaster for the Township in 1823 and 1825. He died in 1841 and is buried in the Mayfield Cemetery on Dixie Road, Caledon.

Perkins Bull notes that there was a legal dispute over the property based on a claim from a Mr. Garry; however, the action was dismissed. Hugh Craig sold the east half of Lot 19, Concession 2 EHS to his eldest son Stephen Craig in March 1841. Stephen Craig married Margaret McLeod from Islay, Scotland and they settled on Lot 19, Concession 2 EHS. They had seven known children—Flora, Hugh, William, Sarah, Isabella, Stephen and Mary Helen.

The Assessment Roll (1843) indicates Stephen Craig owned property on Lot 19, Concession 2 EHS and Lot 21, Concession 3 EHS. The Directory (1850) notes Hugh Craig on Lot 19, Concession 2 EHS. The Census Return (1851) notes Stephen and Margaret Craig and their three children Louisa, Hugh and Sarah as well as 60-year old Lydia Craig, mother and widow of Hugh Craig and her two sons John and Andrew as the residents of a one storey, stone house believed to have been located on Lot 21, Concession 3 EHS. Tremaine's map (1859) notes Stephen Craig on the east half of Lot 19, Concession 2 EHS. There are no buildings noted on the Lot 19 facing onto Heart Lake Road.

Hugh Craig was born in 1849, the eldest son of Stephen and Margaret Craig. He attended the Mayfield School. He married Mary Newhouse, daughter of Cornelius and Mary Sinclair Newhouse of Lot 23, 1 EHS, Chinguacousy Township. Mary's sister, Margaret Newhouse married William Snell and lived for many years at No.12969 Kennedy Road. Their grandfather Anthony Newhouse (originally Antoine Maisoneuve) was one of the first settlers in the Chinguacousy Township.

Street Address/Location: No. 12434 Dixie Road, Town of Caledon (Ken Speirs Orchard, Mayfield Farm Ltd.)

Lot: E ½ Lot 20 **Concession:** 3 EHS (Former Chinguacousy Township)



View south (front) and east elevations of farmhouse at No. 12434 Dixie Road.

Built Heritage Resource:

Feature Type: Farm Complex

Associated Cultural Heritage Resources: Two storey concrete block farmhouse with date stone 'Glenora 1908' and agricultural buildings to the southwest set back from the road.

Integrity: Relatively unaltered.

Other Comments: Noted in *TRCA Etobicoke & Mimico Creek Watersheds Built Heritage Inventory (Town of Caledon)* and *Town of Caledon Inventory*.

Historical Summary:

Sarah Salisbury received the Crown Grant for all 200 acres of Lot 20, Concession 3 EHS, Chinguacousy Township in May 1824. William Gray bought all of Lot 20 in January 1825. Peter Page bought the southwest half of the east half from Gray in 1825 and sold the property to Robert Archdeacon in 1828. Patrick Speirs bought the south half of the east half of Lot 20 from Archdeacon for £600 in November 1835.

The first internment in the Mayfield Cemetery in the northeast corner of Lot 20 was in 1837. A few years later, Patrick Speirs, son of Patrick Speirs, conveyed land in the northeast corner of Lot 20 to the church trustees. A completed frame church was opened January 1, 1842. The land deed was registered in November 1845. A manse was built on the opposite side of Dixie Road.

The Assessment Roll (1843) notes Patrick Speirs owned property on Lot 20 and Lot 19, Concession 3 EHS and Lot 25, Concession 5 EHS. Tremaine's map (1859) depicts P. Speirs as the owner of the south half of the east half of Lot 20, Concession 3 EHS. A church—the Mayfield United Church and Cemetery—is shown on the north side of the watercourse in the northeast corner of the property. Patrick Speirs leased the south half of the east half of Lot 20, Concession 3 EHS to Robert Speirs in 1854 and Robert Speirs bought the property in 1861. The Census Return (1871) notes 43-year old farmer Robert Speirs, his wife and Elizabeth as the owners of 100 acres of land on Lot 20, Concession 3 EHS. With their five children they occupied a farmhouse on the property.

The *Illustrated Historical Atlas* (1877) shows Robert Speirs as the owner of the property with a 19th century farmstead and orchard located in the southeast corner of the property facing onto Dixie Road. The Mayfield United Church is also shown on the 1877 map. The Census Return (1891) records John Speirs and Martha Speirs and their eight children - Maggie, William, John, Janet, James, Archibald, Martha and Aylmer—as the residents of a two storey wood house with 4 rooms.

The Census Return (1901) notes John and Martha Speirs and family as the occupants of the same 4-room farmhouse noted in 1891 on Lot 20, 3 EHS. The present two storey concrete block farmhouse, named Glenora, was built in 1908 [date stone], to the north of the original farmhouse on Dixie Road, above the river and facing southward. The Census Return (1911) notes farmer John Speirs, wife Martha and family on Lots 20 and 21, 3 EHS. Under the terms of the last will and testament of John Speirs ownership of the south half of the east half of Lot 20 was transferred to son Aylmer Speirs and others in January 1920. The executors of the will of John Speirs sold the property to his son Archibald Speirs in February 1920. Kenneth Speirs acquired ownership of the property in July 1964 from Archibald Speirs. Members of the Speirs family continue to own the property. The present farmhouse at No. 12434 Dixie Road is known as Kenneth Speirs, Mayfield Apple Orchard.

Street Address/Location: Kennedy Road Roadscape, Town of Caledon

Lot: N/A **Concession:** 1 & 2 EHS (Former Chinguacousy Township)



View south on Kennedy Road from Dixon's United Church and Cemetery

Built Heritage Resource:

Feature Type: Roadscape

Construction Period: 19th century

Construction Material: Narrow two -lane rural roadway

Integrity: Early transportation route displaying rural characteristics with lanes to existing farm complexes supporting agricultural land use.

**Significant Built Heritage Resources
Located Adjacent to the Mayfield
West Secondary Plan Area and considered
for a Cultural Heritage Impact Study (CHIS):**

**12895 Kennedy Road
12969 Kennedy Road
12035 Dixie Road**

Street Address/Location: Dixon's Primitive Methodist/United Church and Union Cemetery. No. 12895 Kennedy Road, Town of Caledon

Lot: W ½ Lot 22 **Concession:** 2 EHS (Former Chinguacousy Township)



View of Dixon's United Church and Cemetery

Built Heritage Resource:

Feature Type: Church and Cemetery

Associated Cultural Heritage Resources: Church building and cemetery

Integrity: Little change to building and associated landscape.

Other Comments: Noted in Town of Caledon Inventory; 1998 photograph, Town of Caledon.

Historical Summary:

Isaac Lighthouse received the Crown Patent for all 200 acres of land on Lot 22, Concession 2 EHS, Chinguacousy Township in April 1822. He sold the entire 200-acre lot to John Barnhart in 1825 and Barnhart sold it back to Lighthouse in January 1829. Christopher Rowe bought the west half of Lot 22, Concession 2 EHS from Lighthouse in June 1829. Robert Norris bought the 100 acres of the west half of Lot 22 from Rowe in February 1852.

Land records indicate Norris and his wife sold one half acre of land in the southwest corner of Lot 22, Concession 2 EHS to the Trustees of the Primitive Methodist Church in March 1860; however, the publication *Early Churches in Chinguacousy and Toronto Gore* (p. 117) notes a frame church was built at an earlier date in 1855. Tremaine's map (1859) notes Robert Norris on the west half of Lot 22, Concession 2 EHS; however, a church building is not shown in the southwest corner of Lot 22. A further one half acres of land was sold to William Dodgson and others in May 1872. The frame church building was damaged by a windstorm in 1874 and the present brick church building was built as a replacement on the same site. The new church was opened in July 1875. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas* (1877) shows a church in the southwest corner of Lot 22 on Kennedy Road.

Dixon's congregation joined with the Methodist Union in 1884 and public services were discontinued in 1886. This decision was reversed in 1887 and services were held on alternate Sundays, sharing a minister with Salmonville (Terra Cotta). When Salmonville was removed from the Campbell Cross circuit full services was reinstated at Dixon's by 1889.

Land records show Margaret Snell and daughter sold one and-a-half acres of land to the Trustees' of Dixon's congregation in December 1902, probably for cemetery use. William Snell had bought the west part of Lot 22, Concession 2 EHS from Robert Norris in 1877. Regular services at Dixon's stopped in 1932 and the members transferred to Mayfield United Church on Dixie Road. The church trustees deeded the church to the cemetery trustees to be used in connection with the cemetery. Land records show Rev. Melville Rutters and others as Trustees of the Dixon's United Church sold two acres of land to the Trustees of Dixon's Union Cemetery for \$1.00 in December 1949.

Street Address/Location: No. 12969 Kennedy Road, Town of Caledon

Lot: W ½ Lot 22 **Concession:** 2 EHS (Former Chinguacousy Township)



View of farm complex with stone farmhouse (left) and barn complex (right) at No. 12969 Kennedy Road.

Built Heritage Resource:

Feature Type: Farm Complex

Associated Cultural Heritage Resources: 19th C. farmhouse, gable barn and outbuildings.

Integrity: Retains its principal character-defining buildings in an agricultural setting.

Other Comments: Noted in Town of Caledon Inventory.

Historical Summary:

Isaac Lighthouse received the Crown Patent for all 200 acres of land on Lot 22, Concession 2 EHS, Chinguacousy Township in April 1822. He sold the entire 200-acre lot to John Barnhart in 1825 and Barnhart sold it back to Lighthouse in January 1829. Christopher Rowe bought the west half of Lot 22, Concession 2 EHS from Lighthouse in June 1829. Robert Norris bought the 100 acres of the west half of Lot 22 from Rowe in February 1852.

Tremaine's map (1859) shows Robert Norris as the owner of the west half of Lot 22, Concession 2 EHS. A building is not shown on the property at this time. The Census Return (1861) notes 32-year old farmer Robert Norris, his wife Mary and children Jane, Arthur, Robert and two domestics John Graham and Harriet Puckering as the residents of a one and-a-half storey log house. The present farmhouse located at No. 12969 Kennedy Road was probably built in the 1860s.

The Peel directory (1873-74) notes Robert Norris on Lot 22, Concession 2 EHS. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas* (1877) also notes Robert Norris on the west half of Lot 22 with a farmstead and orchard in the location of No. 12969 Kennedy Road. The Dixon's Union Church and Cemetery was located to its immediate south. Robert and Mary Norris sold the west half of Lot 22, Concession 2 EHS to William Snell in October 1877 for \$5400.

William Snell was born locally in 1850, the son of early Chinguacousy settlers Elias and Elizabeth Snell. He is recorded as part of his widowed father's household in the Census Return (1881) and married Margaret Newhouse later in the year on September 6, 1881. Margaret Newhouse was born in the Snelgrove area in 1861, the daughter of Cornelius Newhouse and Mary Sinclair who resided on Lot 23, Concession 1 EHS. Margaret Snell's sister Mary Newhouse married Hugh Craig and lived for many years at No. 12304 Heart Lake Road. The Snells had two daughters, Mary Susan and Luella. William Snell died in 1886 and is buried in the Dixon Union Cemetery beside the farmstead. The Census Return (1891) notes widow Margaret Snell and daughters 8-year old Susan and 6-year old Luella as the residents of a two storey 7-room stone house in Chinguacousy Township. According to the obituary in *The Conservator* (December 28, 1922) Margaret Snell moved from the Kennedy Road farmstead to Brampton where she resided for a number of years. She then moved to Toronto to live with her daughter Mrs. H. D. Robertson.

The Census Return (1901) notes William and Mary Rusel [Russell] and son 20-year old Arthur and 16-year old daughter Mary as the tenants of a 8-room stone house on 99 acres of land on Lot 22, Concession 2 EHS. Land records show that Margaret Snell sold the west half of Lot 22, except for the church and burial property, to Robert and Arthur Russell in September 1907 for \$5300. The Census Return (1911) notes that brothers Robert Russell and Arthur Russell, both farmers, together with sister Mary Russell, were located on Lot 22, Concession 2 EHS. The Russell family had immigrated to Canada from England in 1887. The Guidal map (1917) notes Robert Russell as the owner of the west half of Lot 22, Concession 2 EHS. Arthur Russell bought the half interest in Lot 22 property from Robert Russell in January 1928. Norman S. Russell bought the west half of Lot 22 in 1956. The Russell family continued to own the property into the final decade of the 20th century.

Street Address/Location: No. 12035 Dixie Road, Town of Caledon

Lot: W ½ Lot 20 **Concession:** 4 EHS (Former Chinguacousy Township)



View southeast to farm complex at No. 12035 Dixie Road.

Built Heritage Resource:

Feature Type: Farm Complex

Associated Cultural Heritage Resources: Comprises a 19th century, 2 storey brick farmhouse, barns, outbuildings and silo

Integrity: Retains its principal character-defining building in an agricultural setting.

Other Comments: Noted in *TRCA Etobicoke & Mimico Creek Watersheds Built Heritage Inventory (Town of Caledon)* and Town of Caledon Inventory

Historical Summary:

The County of Peel Directory in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas* (1877) notes William Hearn, who was born in Canada, settled in Chinguacousy Township in 1822. The *Home District Directory* (1839) and the assessment roll (1843) record William Hearn as the owner of land on Lot 18, Concession 4 EHS. Land records indicate William Hearn's will was registered on property title in 1838. Hearn received the Crown Patent for 100 acres of land on the west half of Lot 18, Concession 4 EHS, Chinguacousy Township in September 1847. Hearn and his wife sold a half acre of land to Peter Archdekin in 1854, the beginnings of the former hamlet of Mayfield. Tremaine's Map (1859) notes William Hearn as the owner of the west half of Lot 18, Concession 4 EHS. A building is shown on the southwest corner of the lot to the immediate north of Mayfield hamlet in the location of the present farm complex at No. 12035 Dixie Road.

The Census Return (1861) records William and Margaret Hearn and family—William, Thomas, Edward [or Edmond] and Mary Ann Hearn—and 25 year-old Mary Hearn and 55-year old Mary Perdue as residents of a two storey brick house on 121 acres of Lot 18, Concession 4 EHS. The real estate value of the farm was \$6500.

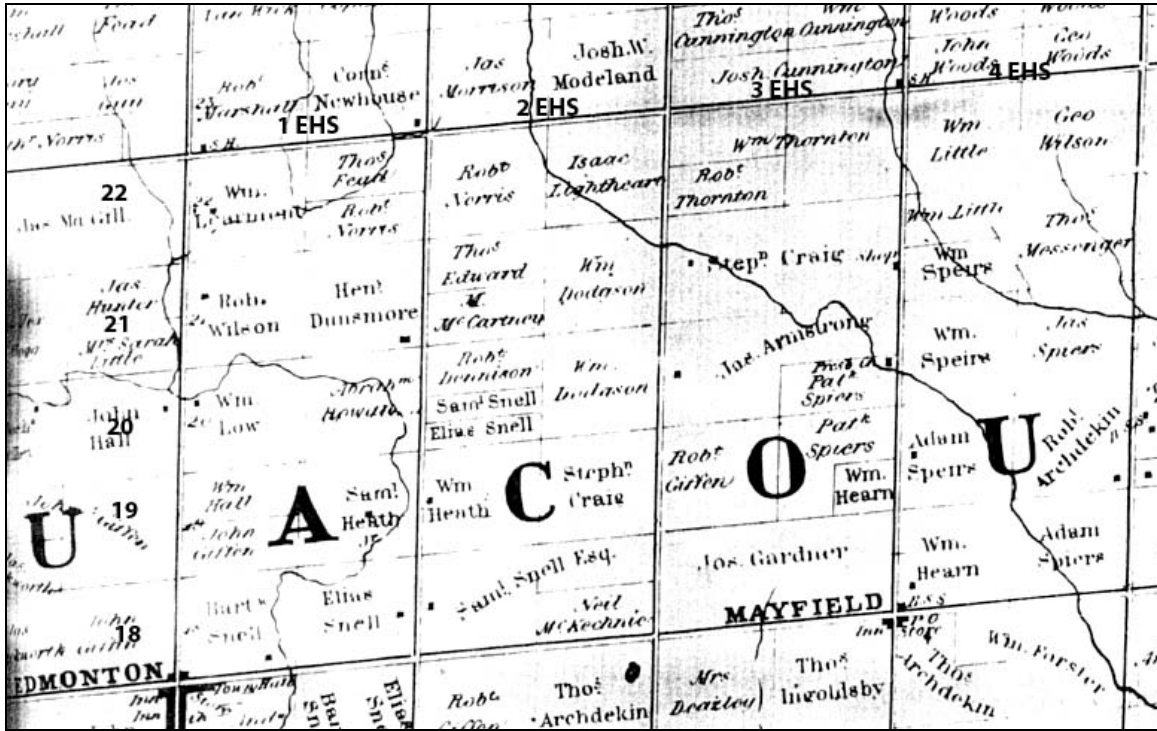
The Census Return (1871) notes that 50-year old farmer William Hearn, his wife Elizabeth and family were located on Lot 18, Concession 4 EHS. Hearn owned a total of 220 acres of land. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas* (1877) shows William Hearn on the west half of Lot 18 with a farmstead and orchard on Dixie Road north of the hamlet of Mayfield. The Census Return (1881) notes widower William Hearn and family as a Chinguacousy Township household.

David H. Cation of Georgetown, a miller by profession, married Mary Eliza McClure of Chinguacousy Township in December 1892. An agreement for sale between Thomas Hearn and David Cation for the west half of Lot 18, Concession 4 EHS was registered in 1899 and a bargain and sale instrument in March 1900. The Census Return (1901) records 39-year old farmer David Cation, his wife and Mary and children William, Catherine and Annie as the residents of a 12-room brick house located on 121 acres of land in Lot 18, 4 EHS. The Census Return (1911) notes David H. Cation, wife Mary E. and children William, Catherine, Annie, Sarah and two domestics as a household on Lot 18, 4 EHS. The Guidal map (1917) shows D. H. Cation as the owner of the west half of Lot 18, 4 EHS.

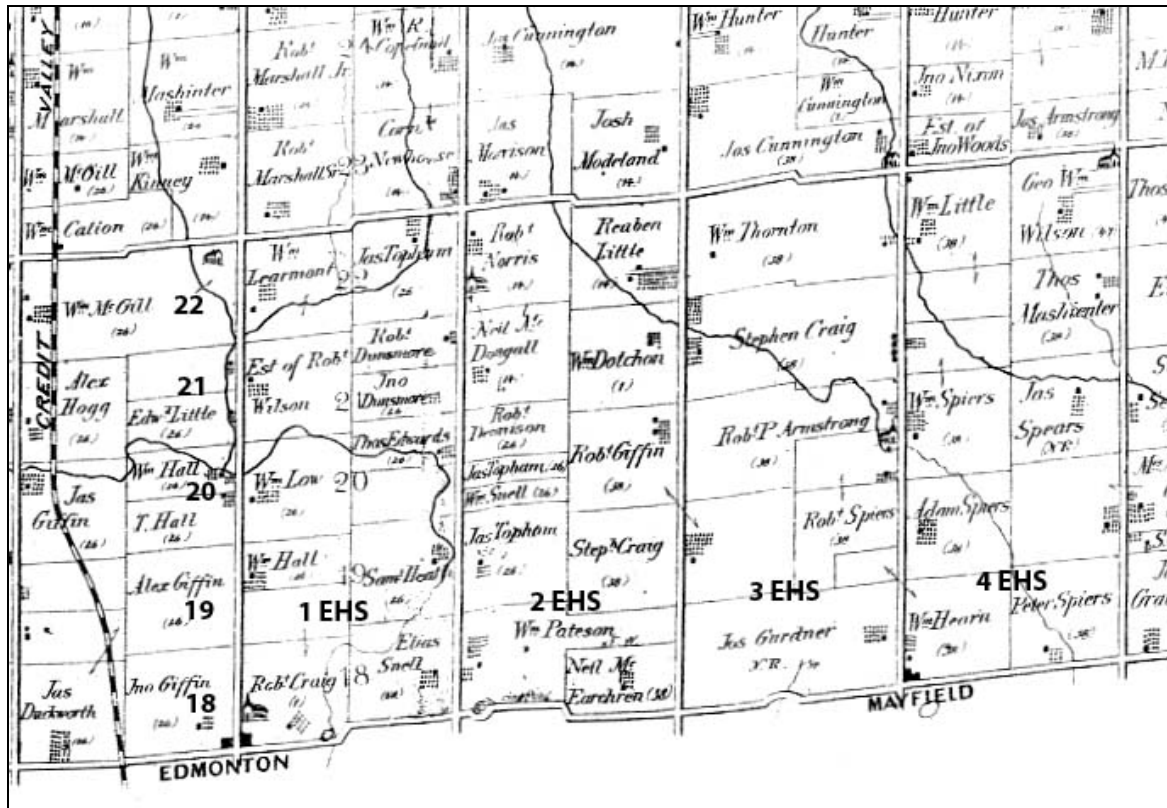
William H. Cation acquired the property from David Cation in 1920. David H. Cation bought the west half from Robert Cation and his wife, David H. Cation and Willa Cation, the executors of the William M. Cation estate in 1955. Annie E. Cation and David H. Cation became joint tenants in 1970. John R. Cation acquired the farmstead in 1975 from Annie and David Cation.

TOWN OF CALEDON
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**APPENDIX B
HISTORICAL MAPS &
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS**



Tremaine's Map of Peel County (1859)



Chinguacousy Township, *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County* (1877)



Aerial photograph of cultural heritage resources in study area in late 1946 [National Air Photo Library, Rolls A10070-63 & A10070-61 1946/06/30].



Aerial photograph of cultural heritage resources in study area in late 1946 [National Air Photo Library, Rolls A10114-19 & A10114-21, 1946/07/02].



Southwest section of the study area (1954). Note vacant land where No. 12391 Heart Lake Road is presently located on NW corner of Lot 19, Concession 3 EHS [Ministry of Natural Resources, 54-4334/33 21-224, 1954].

APPENDIX C RESULTS OF WINDSHIELD SURVEY OF THE GENERAL STUDY AREA

Built Heritage & Cultural Heritage Landscape Field Survey Results

Mayfield West Master Servicing Plan Town of Caledon

February 2006

**Presented to:
John Stevens Planning**

Presented by:

UNTERMAN MCPHAIL ASSOCIATES
Heritage Resource Management Consultants

Unterman McPhail Associates undertook a field survey of the study area for the Mayfield West Community, Town of Caledon, on December 1, 2005. Tables 1 and 2 list the cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) and built heritage features (BHF) of 40 years of age or older identified during the survey. The features and landscapes have not been assessed for heritage significance, and vary in their degree of heritage significance. The Town of Caledon provided some background information regarding properties in the study area. Some of the sites have been noted by the Town as being of heritage interest. This information has been noted in the Tables. The Town has recently awarded a consultant contract to inventory all built heritage features and cultural heritage landscapes within their boundaries. The study started in December 2005 and is ongoing. There is potential for all of the identified buildings within the study area to be included on the new heritage inventory. The study area was included in the publication *TRCA Etobicoke & Mimico Creek Watershed Built Heritage Inventory (Town of Caledon)* [Photos -1998] and the properties noted as being of heritage interest in the report have been noted in the Tables.

The area is essentially rural in character with numerous 19th and 20th century farm complexes dotting the landscape. Two churches and associated cemeteries, namely Dixon's United and Mayfield United, are located within the study area. Tributaries of the West Humber River and the Etobicoke Creek create valleys in the topography. North-south concession roads and east-west sideroads divided the area into a grid-like pattern. Kennedy Road is very scenic with the creek crossing and has maintained a rural character. The Etobicoke Creek valley visible on the west side of Kennedy Road is a scenic vista. The land retains its 19 and 20th century field patterns, which are divided into a patchwork pattern by rail fences, tree lines and hedgerows. Concession 2 EHS has interior lane system to connect farmsteads between Kennedy Road and Heart Lake Road.

The former hamlet of Mayfield was located at the 17 Sideroad between 3rd and 4th Line East in Chinguacousy. The area was surveyed in 1819, established by English immigrants and named after their hometown in Sussex, England. A store opened in 1840; in 1853 a post office was established along with two schools, an inn, livery station barrel maker, cabinetmaker, tinsmith, shoemakers and a grocery store. The 1859 Tremaine map and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas* note Mayfield at the intersection of Dixie Road and Mayfield Road. The hamlet contained a brick schoolhouse, general store, blacksmith shop and hotel at the crossroads in the late 19th century. The community disappeared in the 20th century with the Mayfield Recreation Complex and Mayfield United Church perpetuating the place name.

TABLE 1: CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES



Site #	Resource type	Landscape Category	Location/Description	Photograph
1.	CHL	Agricultural land	Located throughout study area in Residential and Employment Lands Areas.	
2.	CHL	Farm Complex	<p>No. 12701 Highway 10, east side (West Half Lot 21, Concession 1 EHS Former Chinguacousy Township) Town of Caledon.</p> <p>Comprises a one and-a-half storey, 19th century stone farmhouse, large gable barn, and agricultural outbuildings. Set back from Highway 10 with a tree-lined drive.</p> <p>Located within Residential Area.</p>	
3.	CHL	Roadscape	<p>Kennedy Road, north-south road from Old School Road to southern study boundary (Between Concession 1 EHS and 2 EHS Former Chinguacousy Township) Town of Caledon.</p> <p>Comprises a two lane, paced road with a solid line, wide gravel, shoulders, little to no grassy ditches. Road dips with creek valleys.</p> <p>Located within Residential Area. Plans indicate road alignment will be changed.</p>	

TABLE 1: CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES (continued)



Site #	Resource type	Landscape Category	Location/Description	Photograph
4.	CHL	Farm Complex	<p>No. 12516 Kennedy Road, east side (East Half Lot 20, Concession 1 EHS Former Chinguacousy Township) Town of Caledon. Noted by Town of Caledon and TRCA <i>Etobicoke & Mimico Creek Watersheds Built Heritage Inventory (Town of Caledon)</i>.</p> <p>Comprises a 1 ½ storey stucco frame farmhouse, gable barn and out-building. Set back from the road with a rail fence in front of farmhouse. Noted on Town of Caledon Inventory.</p> <p>Located within Residential Area.</p>	
5.	CHL	Farm Complex	<p>No. 12267 Kennedy Road, west side (East Half Lot 19, Concession 1 EHS Former Chinguacousy Township) Town of Caledon.</p> <p>'Broadway Farms', comprises a ca. 1920s, 2 ½ storey brick farmhouse with hip roof, gambrel barn. Buildings set above Etobicoke Creek tributary. Noted on Town of Caledon Inventory.</p> <p>Located within Employment Lands Area.</p>	

TABLE 1: CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES (continued)



Site #	Resource type	Landscape Category	Location/Description	Photograph
6.	CHL	Farm Complex	<p>No. 12280 Heart Lake Road, west side (West Half Lot 19, Concession 2 EHS Former Chinguacousy Township) Town of Caledon. Town of Caledon information notes property as No. 12304. To be field checked again.</p> <p>'Grando Farms', comprises 1 ½ storey, front gable, stone farmhouse, barn and outbuildings; set back from road. Noted on Town of Caledon Inventory and in <i>TRCA Etobicoke & Mimico Creek Watersheds Built Heritage Inventory (Town of Caledon)</i>.</p> <p>Located within Employment Lands Area.</p>	
7.	CHL	Farm Complex	<p>No. 12434 Dixie Road, west side (East Half Lot 20, Concession 3 EHS Former Chinguacousy Township) Town of Caledon.</p> <p>'Ken Speirs Orchard, Mayfield Farm Ltd.', Two storey concrete block farmhouse with date stone 'Glenora 1908' barns to southwest, silo. Complex sits on a hill above the creek valley.</p> <p>Agricultural buildings located within Employment Lands Area. Farmhouse adjacent to study boundary.</p>	

TABLE 1: CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES (continued)


Site #	Resource type	Landscape Category	Location/Description	Photograph
8.	CHL	Farm Complex	<p>No. 12094 Dixie Road, west side (East Half Lot 18, Concession 3 EHS Former Chinguacousy Township) Town of Caledon.</p> <p>Comprises a large barn complex, farmhouse demolished. Noted on Town of Caledon Inventory.</p> <p>Located within Employment Lands Area.</p>	

TABLE 2: BUILT HERITAGE FEATURES







Site #	Resource type	Feature Category	Location/Description	Photograph
1.	BHF	Residence	<p>No. 12551 Kennedy Road, east side (West Half Lot 20, Concession 2 EHS Former Chinguacousy Township) Town of Caledon.</p> <p>Vernacular, 1 ½ storey, 19th C. brick residence, side gable roof.</p> <p>Located within Residential area.</p>	
2.	BHF	Residence	<p>No. 12409 Kennedy Road, east side (West Half Lot 20, Concession 2 EHS Former Chinguacousy Township) Town of Caledon. Noted in <i>TRCA Etobicoke & Mimico Creek Watersheds Built Heritage Inventory (Town of Caledon)</i>.</p> <p>Much altered, vernacular, 1 ½ storey, possibly late 19th century, residence with side gable and stucco siding.</p> <p>Located within Residential Area.</p>	
3.	BHF	Residence	<p>No. 12391 Heart Lake Road, (West Half Lot 18, Concession 1 EHS Former Chinguacousy Township) Town of Caledon.</p> <p>A 1 ½ storey front gable storey, early 20th century, frame residence reclad in brick.</p> <p>Located within Employment Lands Area.</p>	




TABLE 2: BUILT HERITAGE FEATURES (continued)

Site #	Resource type	Feature Category	Location/Description	Photograph
4.	BHF	Barn	<p>Heart Lake Road, east side, across from No. 12280 (West Half Lot 19, Concession 3 EHS Former Chinguacousy Township) Town of Caledon.</p> <p>Barn and out-building at end of tree lined lane, set back from road. Farmhouse demolished.</p> <p>Located within Employment Lands Area.</p>	




**CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES & BUILT HERITAGE FEATURES
 ADJACENT TO STUDY AREA**

Site #	Resource type	Feature Category	Location/Description	Photograph
1.	CHL	Farm Complex	<p>No. 12891 Highway 10, east side (West Half Lot 22, Concession 1 EHS Former Chinguacousy Township) Town of Caledon. <i>TRCA Etobicoke & Mimico Creek Watersheds Built Heritage Inventory (Town of Caledon).</i></p> <p>'Newdale Farms', comprises a two storey, early 20th century, brick farmhouse, gable barn, two silos, and agricultural outbuildings. Set back from Highway 10 with a drive from Hwy. 10 and Old School Road. Farm has a commemorative 'Century Farm' plaque from Junior Farmers.</p>	
2.	CHL	Church & Cemetery	<p>No. 12895 Kennedy Road, east side Dixon's United Church and Cemetery (West Half Lot 2, Concession 2 EHS Former Chinguacousy Township) Town of Caledon. Noted in <i>TRCA Etobicoke & Mimico Creek Watersheds Built Heritage Inventory (Town of Caledon).</i></p> <p>Former Primitive Methodist Church and cemetery built and established in 1875.</p>	


**CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES & BUILT HERITAGE FEATURES
 ADJACENT TO STUDY AREA (continued)**

Site #	Resource type	Feature Category	Location/Description	Photograph
3.	CHL	Farm Complex	No. 12506 Heart Lake Road, west side (East Half Lot 19, Concession 2 EHS Former Chinguacousy Township) Town of Caledon. 'Broadway Farms', Comprises an early 20 th century brick farmhouse with hip roof; large barn complex, silos. Modern market building on site. Noted on Town of Caledon Inventory.	
4.	CHL	Farm Complex	No. 12505 Heart Lake Road, east side (West Half Lot 21, Concession 3 EHS Former Chinguacousy Township) Town of Caledon. Comprises a brick farmhouse, age unknown, large barn complex with gable barn, outbuildings. Barn has pointed arch window opening in front gable. Rail fence on lane and mature tree line on drive.	
5.	CHL	Farm Complex	No. 12892 Dixie Road, west side (East Half Lot 22, Concession 3 EHS Former Chinguacousy Township) Town of Caledon. Comprises a 1 1/2 storey, 19 th century brick farmhouse and gable barn, modern silos and out-buildings. Buildings are set on hill above creek and farmhouse faces south.	

**CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES & BUILT HERITAGE FEATURES
 ADJACENT TO STUDY AREA (continued)**

Site #	Resource type	Feature Category	Location/Description	Photograph
6.	CHL	Church & Cemetery	No. 12496 Dixie Road, east side, (East Half Lot 20, Concession 3 EHS Former Chinguacousy Township) Town of Caledon. Mayfield Church and Cemetery. A dichromatic brick church with date stone "Canada Presbyterian Church A.D. 1874" and Plaque "Mayfield United Church 175 th Anniversary, June 5, 2004". Most grave markers set in stonewall at back of property.	
7.	CHL	Farm Complex	No. 12489 Dixie Road, east side (Lot 20, Concession 4 EHS Former Chinguacousy Township) Town of Caledon. 19 th century farm complex with dichromatic brick farmhouse and barns.	
8.	BHF	Barn	Kennedy Road, west side (East Half Lot 22, Concession 1 EHS Former Chinguacousy Township) Town of Caledon. Barn foundation.	

**CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES & BUILT HERITAGE FEATURES
 ADJACENT TO STUDY AREA (continued)**

Site #	Resource type	Feature Category	Location/Description	Photograph
9.	BHF	Residence	No. 12698 Heart Lake Road, west side (East Half Lot 20, Concession 2 EHS Former Chinguacousy Township) Town of Caledon. Much altered, vernacular 1 ½ storey, pre-1900, residence.	

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