

Rehabilitation Master Plan for Aggregate Resource Areas in the Town of Caledon

Prepared For:

Town of Caledon

Prepared By:

Beacon Environmental Limited

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GUIDING SOLUTIONS IN THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

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Report Versions Issued

Version	Date	Revisions
1.	January 2026	1 st Submission Report
2.	May 2026	Final Report
3.	June 2026	Revised Final Report

1. Introduction

The Town of Caledon is a geographically diverse and predominantly rural municipality located at the northwestern edge of the Greater Toronto Area (GTA), within the Region of Peel. While Caledon forms part of the broader metropolitan region, it is distinguished from much of the GTA by its extensive rural landscape and concentration of protected natural features, including the Oak Ridges Moraine and the Niagara Escarpment. These landscapes shape Caledon's rural character and influence land-based activities including agriculture, recreation and aggregate extraction. Caledon's environmental features, strategic location within the GTA, and proximity to large urban populations position the municipality to function not only as a resource-based rural area, but also as an important recreational destination.

The municipality hosts several existing, new, and expanding aggregate operations. In accordance with provincial policies and legislation, each operation is required to develop and implement a rehabilitation plan both during its active lifespan and following closure.

The Town of Caledon initiated a Rehabilitation Master Plan (RMP) in 2017 for ten aggregate resources areas identified in the Future Caledon Official Plan (Town's Official Plan). The goal of the RMP as outlined in the Terms of Reference (Pine Country Consulting and GAEL 2016) is to:

Create a landscape consisting of compatible land uses, environmental features, recreational and tourism opportunities and linkages. It will promote connectivity and consider alternative uses for the pits following extraction.

The initial project was completed in 2021 for two of the aggregate resource areas, Belfountain and Caledon Sand and Gravel Resource Areas (Dougan and Associates 2021). The Rehabilitation Master Plan for Belfountain and Caledon Sand and Gravel Resource Areas (Dougan and Associates 2021) outlined the preferred integrated vision for the rehabilitation of these areas from a landscape level perspective, incorporating abiotic, biotic

and cultural resources. It was intended that the 2021 RMP would serve as a model for the remaining areas in the new RMP.

In October 2024, upon the completion of the Supplementary Aggregate Resources Study, Town Council directed Staff to prepare a work program for the completion of a RMP for the remaining high mineral aggregate resource areas. As this RMP is a guidance, non-statutory document, it does not bind proponents to its recommended rehabilitation after-use plans. Those determinations would come through the review of an individual application. Proponents should apply these recommendations in developing phasing, monitoring, and after-use plans, and should expect questions and comments from the Town about how these recommendations were considered.

Similarly, this 2026 RMP does not provide a comprehensive plan for the entirety of the Town of Caledon, nor does it limit post- aggregate land use rehabilitation to only the study areas included in this report. Not all Caledon High Potential Mineral Aggregate Resource Areas (CHPMARAs) in the Provincially-approved OPA 1 are assessed in this document. Likewise, applications for mineral aggregate extraction could come in outside those lands identified as having high potential for mineral aggregate extraction, as is the right of all landowners in Ontario. In those circumstances, the principles and rationale outlined in this RMP should be utilized by Town staff to assess applications.

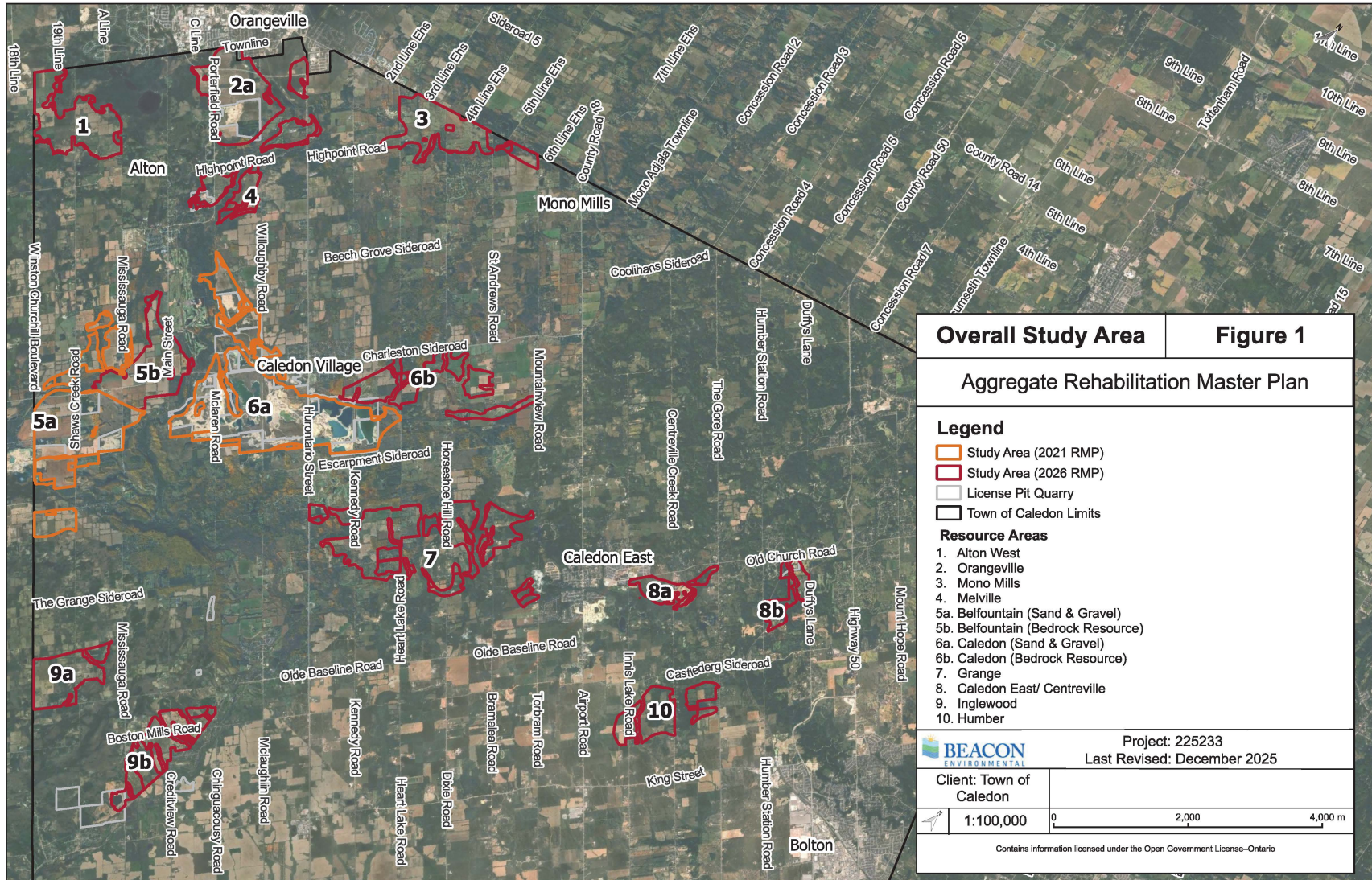
This RMP is a recommended toolkit for proponents when determining the post-extraction potential land uses of any aggregate extraction area.

1.1 Study Area

The RMP is a compilation of ten study areas, each one associated with one of the following high mineral aggregate areas identified in the Town's Official Plan (**Figure 1**):

1. Alton West;
2. Orangeville;
3. Mono Mills;
4. Melville;
- 5b. Belfountain (bedrock resource);
- 6b. Caledon (bedrock resource);
7. The Grange;
8. Caledon East/Centreville;
9. Inglewood; and
10. Humber.

Figure 1 Overall Study Area



1.2 Goals and Objectives

The Town of Caledon Official Plan (Future Caledon: Our Official Plan, 2025) includes policies stating Rehabilitation Master Plans will be prepared for 10 aggregate resource areas across the Town's land base. The RMP will provide a range of potential land uses to support the Town's long-term goals including protection and stewardship of natural and cultural heritage systems, supporting community and social values, and strengthening the local economy and tax base.

The goals and objectives of the RMP are to:

- Propose comprehensive systems approach to the rehabilitation of aggregate pits/quarries;
- Identify best practices for post extraction land uses; and
- Provide a range of potential post extraction land uses for each study area, while leaving opportunity for alternative proposals.

The RMP is intended to serve as a guiding tool to support the Town's future review of aggregate resource applications and proposed rehabilitation plans. It does not impose requirements on existing ARA licenced operations to revise or amend their rehabilitation plans. Rather, the RMP functions strictly as a reference and information resource, that will be utilized by both the municipality and proponents to develop appropriate and comprehensive rehabilitation plans.

2. Planning and Policy Guidance

The planning responsibility and the rehabilitation plans for mineral aggregate resources are shared among the province, the region and the local municipalities and are outlined in various policies.

The Aggregate Resource Act (ARA; 1990) and the Provincial Planning Statement (PPS; 2024) both require every proposed aggregate site in Ontario to prepare a rehabilitation plan during and after its operational lifetime.

The ARA defines rehabilitate as the following:

to treat land from which aggregate has been excavated so that the use or condition of the land, (a) is restored to its former use or condition, or (b) is changed to another use or condition that is or will be compatible with the use of adjacent land.

Since the enactment of the ARA, hundreds of hectares of previously existing aggregate sites in Ontario have been rehabilitated to recreational parks, naturalization, agriculture and development such as sport facilities or housing (Savanta 2008).

While guiding documents such as the Site Plan Standards (Aggregate Resources of Ontario, 2020) establish requirements for rehabilitation, these plans are not obligated to align with surrounding land uses or the future land use objectives of residents and municipalities. As a result, rehabilitation efforts often produce a fragmented landscape with diminished cohesion, form, and functionality. The Town of Caledon emphasizes the importance of comprehensive land use planning.

The approach taken in the RMP seeks to integrate aggregate site rehabilitation with surrounding land uses, municipal objectives, and community aspirations.

3. Study Process

The RMP was developed through the following four-step process, which is further described in the following sections.



4. Background Review

A comprehensive review of background documents pertaining to the natural and physical setting of the study areas as well as relevant policies was completed.

Guiding policies and planning information sources reviewed:

- ARA (R.S.O. 1990);
- PPS (2024);
- Aggregate Resource of Ontario Site Plan Standards (2020);
- Future Caledon Official Plan (OP; 2025) and the Provincially-approved Official Plan Amendment 1 (OPA 1, 2026);
- Resilient Caledon Community Climate Change Action Plan (2021);
- Region of Peel Official Plan (2024 Consolidation);
- Greenbelt Plan (2017);
- Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan (ORMCP; 2017);
- Niagara Escarpment Plan (NEP; 2017); and
- *Endangered Species Act* (ESA; 2007).

Other information sources included:

- Rehabilitation Master Plan for Belfountain and Caledon Sand and Gravel Resource Areas (Dougan and Associates 2021);
- Aerial photography (2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013 - 2025);
- Hydrology and hydrogeology data (regulated watercourses, waterbodies, wellhead protection areas, aquifers, etc.);
- Physiographic Regions of Southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984);
- Ecological Land Classification mapping (Credit Valley Conservation Authority [CVC] 2025 and Toronto Region Conservation Authority [TRCA] 2025);
- Ecologically Sensitive Groundwater Recharge Areas (CVC 2025 and TRCA 2025);
- Significant Groundwater Recharge Areas (CVC 2025 and TRCA 2024);

- Valleylands (CVC 2025);
- Ontario Trail Network mapping (OTN 2021);
- Provincial Parks (Ontario Parks 2025);
- Landform Conservation Area (ORMCP 2023); and
- Ontario Railway Network (ORWN 2025).

Beacon conducted a single site reconnaissance visit to each of the study areas from publicly accessible lands (i.e. municipal road right-of-way).

5. Consultation

Consultation with the community and Rightsholders was initiated at the onset of the project to invite comments and feedback to help inform and guide the development of the RMP.

5.1 Rightsholders Engagement

A project introduction letter was circulated with contact information inviting the First Nations communities to engage with the project team on matters related to the RMP should the communities have interest and/or capacity to provide comments.

The following First Nations were invited to engage

- Metis Nation Region 8;
- Six Nations of the Grand River;
- Mississauga's of the Credit First Nation; and
- Huron Wendat First Nations.

At the time of this publication, rightsholder input was not available.

5.2 Community Engagement

Public consultation with the community was undertaken through the following engagement events:

- In-person public open house engagements on October 8 and December 1, 2025, as part of work on the Town's Aggregate Guidance Manual;
- Online questionnaire conducted in April 2026; and
- Virtual presentation on April 9, 2026.

Material from each in-person engagement event was posted on Have Your Say Caledon, and the Rehabilitation Master Plan page on the Town's website was updated at project commencement at [Rehabilitation Master Plan - Town of Caledon](#). Comments and feedback received through public consultation were considered through the development of the 2026 RMP in consultation with Town staff. Feedback received through the engagement process has been integrated into the report where appropriate.

6. Potential Land Uses

Building on the previous RMP (2021), the following four potential rehabilitative land use alternatives were identified: Natural Heritage, Recreation, Agriculture, and Development.

The 2026 RMP does not prescribe specific land uses for implementation within each study area. Instead, it identifies broad land use alternatives that should be considered as part of rehabilitation planning. Within each alternative, a range of potential uses may be explored, as outlined in the Sections below. The recommendations herein are based on existing land-uses in the context of rehabilitation post-extraction and are intended as guidance for both proponents, residents and the Town. It is acknowledged that post-aggregate land-uses are

subject to proponent led applications which may allow for alternative land use combinations subject to technical findings and Town approvals.

6.1 Natural Heritage

A Natural Heritage System (NHS) is made up of interconnected natural features, areas, and linkages that together maintain biodiversity, ecological functions, and landscape connectivity. Components of a NHS can include features such as wetlands, watercourses, woodlands, valleylands and habitat of threatened and endangered species.

Conservation or Natural Heritage land uses are recommended post-extraction in areas where natural systems can be preserved or where there is an opportunity to enhance and/or improve ecological features and their functions. These lands represent areas that should be maintained in their natural state, with limited opportunity for passive recreation.

This land use alternative is recommended for the following policy designated areas:

- Natural Features and Areas and Supporting Features and Areas land use designations as identified in the Town's Official Plan;
- Greenbelt Protected Countryside and Greenbelt Natural Heritage System land use designations;
- ORMCP Natural Core and Natural Linkage land use designations;
- NEP Escarpment Natural Area, Escarpment Protection Area and Escarpment Rural Area land use designations;
- Natural heritage features (e.g. valleylands, wetlands, significant woodlands, aquatic habitat, significant wildlife habitat and habitat of endangered and threatened species); and/or
- Potential ecological linkage corridors to improve landscape connectivity (i.e., opportunities to connect natural features at the local level).

Potential land use alternatives for Natural Heritage areas include the following:

- Environmental Protection, Restoration, and Enhancement:
 - Wetland, Watercourse and Woodland buffer enhancement/plantings to protect water quality and natural heritage functions;
 - Restoration of habitat cover; and
 - Linkage creation or enhancement;
- Forest, Fish, and Wildlife Management;
- Conservation and Flood or Erosion Control;
- Trail Development and Trail Management:
 - User impact management;
 - Fencing or barrier plantings;
 - Interpretive, directional and habitat protection signage; and
 - Hazard tree management and monitoring along trails;
- Passive Recreation:
 - Nature appreciation;
 - Educational and cultural activities;
 - Trail-based activities;
 - Non-motorized water activities;
 - Picnic facilities; and
 - Boardwalks.

Natural Heritage land uses are proposed by incorporating the NEP, Greenbelt Plan, ORMCP, Town, CVC and TRCA Natural Heritage mapping, and adopts the minimum natural feature corridor widths and setbacks required by provincial and municipal policies (**Table 1**).

Table 1. Minimum Natural Feature Buffers

Feature	Buffer (metres)	Guiding policies
Watercourse	30	• NEP • Greenbelt Plan • ORMCP
	10	• TRCA Living City Policies¹
Wetlands	30	• NEP • Greenbelt Plan • ORMCP • Caledon OP • TRCA Living City Policies (for PSW) • CVC Watershed Planning and Regulation Policies
	10	• TRCA Living City Policies (evaluated other or unevaluated wetlands) • CVC Watershed Planning and Regulation Policies
Valleyland	30	• NEP • Greenbelt Plan • ORMCP
	15	• Caledon OP (significant valleyland)²
	10	• TRCA Living City Policies
Woodlands	30	• NEP • Greenbelt Plan • ORMCP
	20	• Caledon OP (significant woodlands)²

Feature	Buffer (metres)	Guiding policies
Woodlands (continued)	15	• Caledon OP (Natural Areas and Corridors woodland in Table 1 of the Region of Peel Official Plan)²
	10	• Caledon OP (other woodlands)² • TRCA Living City Policies
Life Science ANSI	15	• Caledon OP²

1. Measured from greater of long-term stable top of slope, stable toe of slope, regulatory flood plain, or meander belt.
2. The Town's OP minimum buffers apply to lands located outside of a provincial plan (i.e. NEP, Greenbelt Plan or ORMCP)

The mapping has been prepared based on a high-level review of existing data. As part of the development of site-specific aggregate applications and associated rehabilitation plans, all natural heritage features must be verified through ground-truthing. This process includes conducting site-specific surveys to confirm the boundaries of all natural heritage features recognized under provincial and municipal policies.

At the time of a post-aggregate land use application, site specific review and assessment of significance of existing or potential natural features on the landscape would occur as part of a proponent preparing technical studies. Applications are subject to peer review by the Town consultants and any applicable agencies.

6.2 Agricultural

Per Council Resolution 2026-082 (minutes of the Planning and Development Committee Meeting, approved by Council on June 23, 2026) rehabilitation to agricultural use is not supported by the Town.

6.3 Recreation and Rural

Recreation and Rural land use rehabilitation post extraction is recommended for areas where there is an opportunity to create amenities for residents and visitors and/or enhance the rural economy. These lands have been recommended for areas adjacent to existing residential communities, those with existing recreational land use or licensed ARA operations. This land use alternative can be applied to areas that the Town's Official Plan has identified the land use designation as Rural Lands or Parks and Open Space.

Conservation and natural heritage uses, remain a potential after-use for lands in the Recreation and Rural categories, in accordance with the principles outlined in the sections above.

Potential additional rehabilitation alternatives for Recreation and Rural land use include the following:

- Community Uses:
 - Recreation facilities;
 - Public parks, playgrounds, playfields, public utilities, and commissions and other public institutional or quasi-institutional uses, which provide services to the general community;
 - Museum development;
 - Outdoor theatre;
 - Cultural events grounds;
 - Public art, and interpretive facility opportunities; and
 - Cemeteries;
- Tourism Opportunities;
 - Spas;
 - Country inns;
 - Wellness centers;

- Retreats;
- Culinary institutes; and
- Limited restaurant development;
- Passive Trails;
 - Accessibility improvements; and
 - Rail to trail conversion;
- Active Recreation and Associated Facilities;
 - Waterfront recreation;
 - Training facilities (on water and on land such as, swimming, rowing, canoeing, trail running, mountain biking, etc.); and
 - Sports parks (water and land).

6.4 Development

As a guideline document, the RMP cannot determine the appropriateness of urban development as a rehabilitative land use in any specific area. While this report does not identify any specific area for post-extraction rehabilitation as having development potential, urban uses have been proposed in other operations in Ontario. Any development applications proposed in areas post-extraction should apply federal, provincial and municipal policies as well as the Conservation Authority regulations where required. Typically, if development is proposed within 120 metres of natural heritage features an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) will be required.

Development applications will require assessment against the relevant Plans and policies based on established criteria set out in these Plans. Interested parties in development rehabilitative land use as a potential for their site are recommended to contact the Town to discuss the site and ensure the correct application is used and that Plan policies and additional study requirements are met.

7. Concept Development

The potential land use alternatives for rehabilitation for each study area were identified in consideration of the existing land use designations overlayed with key environmental sensitivities and future land use planning. Adjacent lands within 120 metres of the study areas were reviewed and considered in accordance with standard provincial requirements for natural heritage planning.

A detailed summary of key environmental sensitivities, existing land use policies and connectivity considerations for all study areas are included in **Appendix A**.

7.1 Alton West (Area 1)

The Alton West study area (Area 1) is located southwest of Orangeville and is approximately 365 hectares (902 acres) in size (**Figure 1**). The study area is located entirely within the Greenbelt Plan (2017) and designated as Protected Countryside. The study area is designated as Rural Lands, Natural Features and Areas and Supporting Features and Areas in the Town's Official Plan (**Figure 2**).

Key environmental sensitivities present within, and adjacent to, Alton West include:

- Highly vulnerable aquifer;
- Wellhead protection area;
- Significant groundwater recharge areas;
- Significant woodlands;
- Permanent cold-water watercourses (tributaries to Shaws Creek);
- Valleylands associated with watercourses and wetlands;
- Alton Branch Swamp Life Science ANSI and Orangeville Moraine and Caledon Lakes Earth Science Candidate ANSI;

- Caledon Lake PSW Complex and the Alton-Hillsburgh PSW Complex are located on adjacent lands and direct abut the study area; and
- Unevaluated wetlands.

Two optimal land use alternatives are identified for the Alton West study area that can be applied simultaneously post-extraction: Natural Heritage and Recreation and Rural (**Figure 3**).

7.1.1 Natural Heritage Land Use

The following recommendations regarding Natural Heritage land use alternatives could be further considered:

- Natural environment protection;
- Natural environment buffer enhancement; and
- Enhanced connectivity and restoration of habitat: key locations include lands adjacent to Caledon Lake PSW Complex and northeast of the Alton-Hillsburgh PSW Complex to improve feature connectivity.

7.1.2 Recreation and Rural Land Use

Most of the study area is recommended to be rehabilitated to Recreation and Rural land use. The following land use alternatives could be further considered:

- Community Park Development: This can include a gatehouse, parking, vault toilets, picnic tables and hiking trails, such amenities could represent a potential tourist attraction, complementing surrounding land uses and enhancing the overall value of the rehabilitated area.

Figure 2. Alton West Land Use Designation (Future Caledon Official Plan)

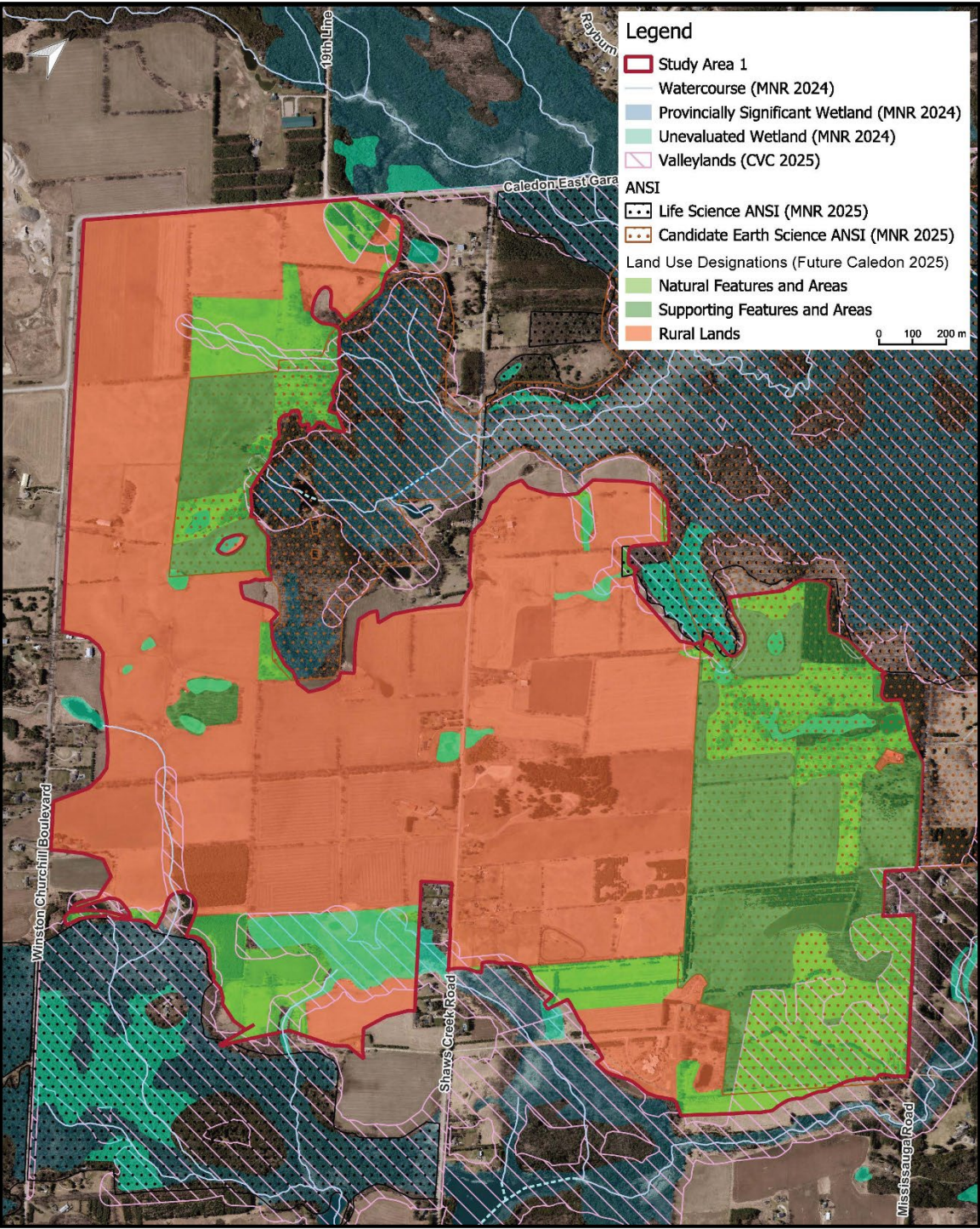
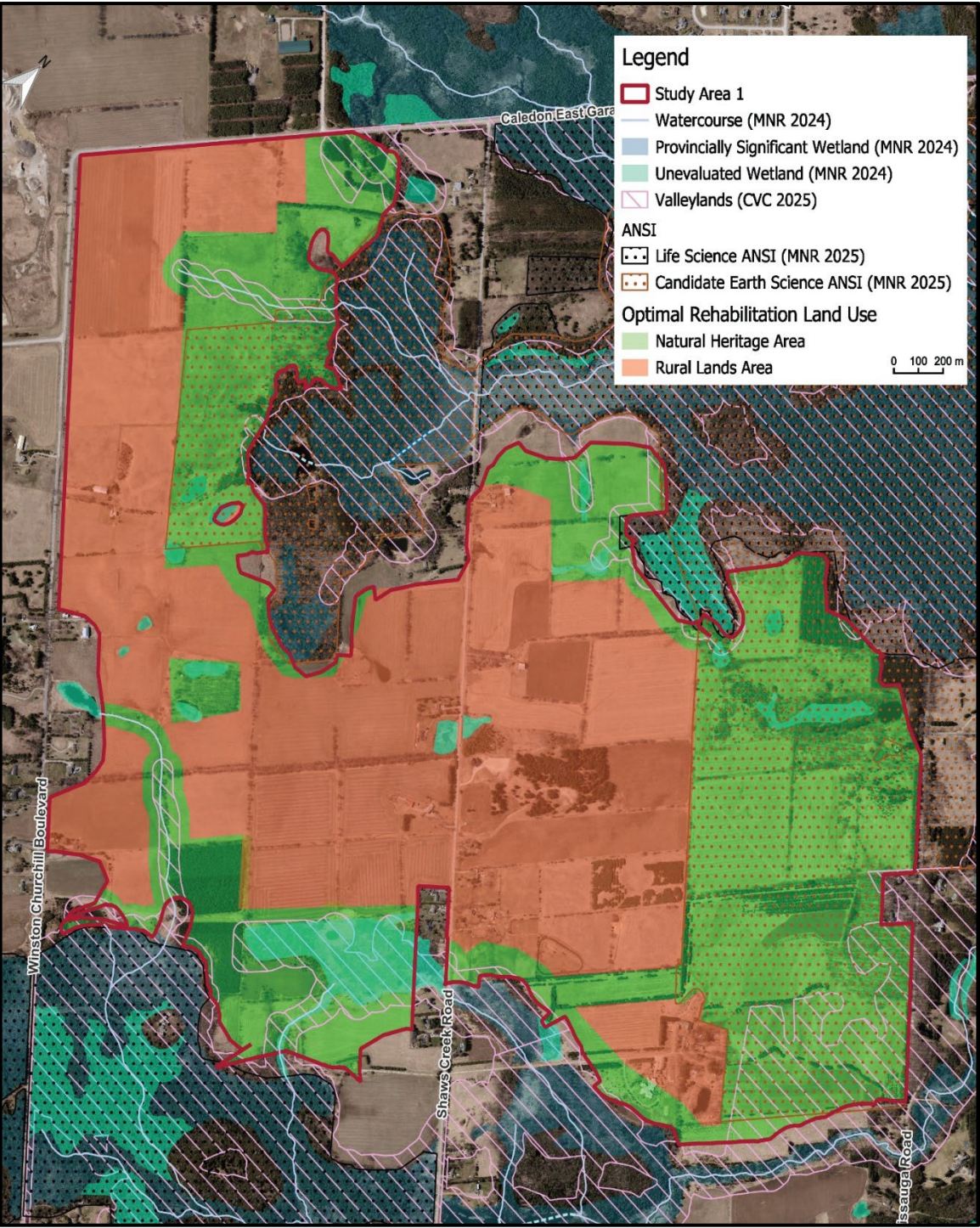


Figure 3. Potential Land Use Alternatives for Rehabilitation for Alton West



7.2 Orangeville (Areas 2a and 2b)

The Orangeville study area (Areas 2a and 2b) is located south of Orangeville and is approximately 502 hectares (1,139 acres) in size (**Figure 1**). The study area is located entirely within the Greenbelt Plan (2017) and is designated as Protected Countryside. The study area is designated as Rural Lands with smaller areas designated as Extractive Industrial Area, Parks and Open Space, Natural Features and Areas and Supporting Features and Areas in the Town's Official Plan (**Figure 4**). One ARA Licenced Operation (ALPS ID: 625402 Olympia Sand and Gravel Ltd.) is located in the study area.

Key environmental sensitivities present within, and adjacent to, Orangeville include:

- Highly vulnerable aquifer;
- Wellhead protection area;
- Significant groundwater recharge areas;
- Significant woodlands;
- Credit River and associated permanent cold-water tributaries;
- Valleylands associated with watercourses and wetlands;
- Provincial Orangeville Moraine and Caledon Lakes Earth Science Candidate ANSI;
- Caledon Lake PSW Complex and the Orangeville PSW Complex are in and adjacent to the study area; and
- Unevaluated wetlands.

Two optimal land use alternatives are identified for the Orangeville study area that can be applied simultaneously post-extraction: Natural Heritage and Recreation and Rural/ (**Figure 5**).

7.2.1 Natural Heritage Land Use

The following recommendations regarding Natural Heritage land use alternatives could be further considered:

- Natural environment protection;
- Natural environment buffer enhancement;
- Enhanced connectivity and restoration of habitat: key locations include habitat creation within Earth Science Candidate ANSI and improved connectivity of Caledon Lake PSW Complex and the Orangeville PSW Complex, Credit River, tributaries and woodlands; and
- Passive Recreation: Include nature viewing and boardwalks. This is recommended to be implemented simultaneously with enhanced connectivity and restoration of habitat, specifically for the areas within, and adjacent to the ARA Licenced Operation.

7.2.2 Recreation and Rural Land Use

The following land use alternatives could be further considered:

- Community Recreational Facilities Development: Recommended for the portion of the study area located north of County Road 109 and east of Porterfield Road, as these lands will be easily accessible to the public; and
- Community Park Development: Recommended for the portion of the study area immediately adjacent to the Upper Credit Valley Conservation Area. This can include parking and extending the existing hiking trails, overall offering recreation opportunities to residents.

Figure 4. Orangeville Land Use Designation (Future Caledon Official Plan 2025)

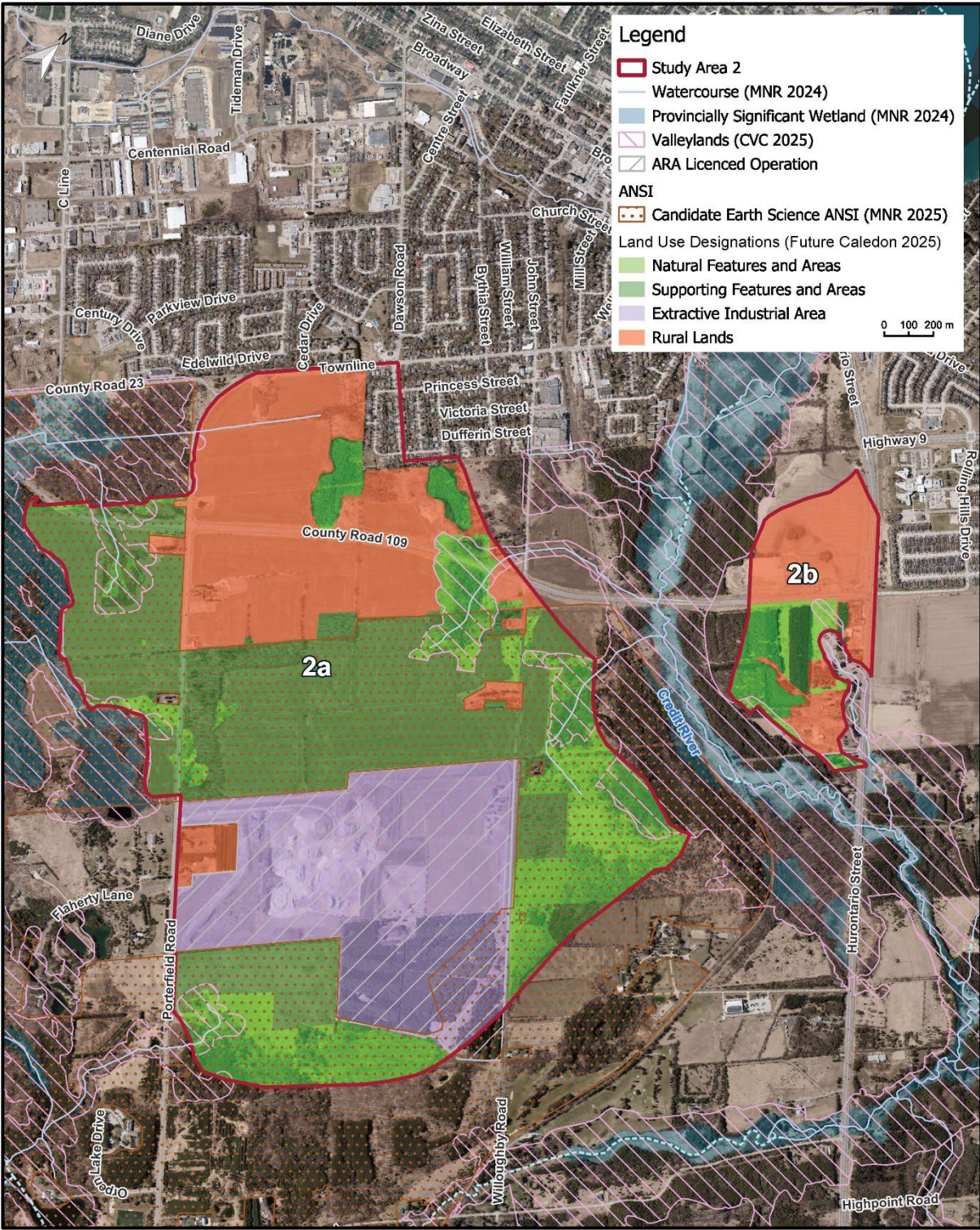
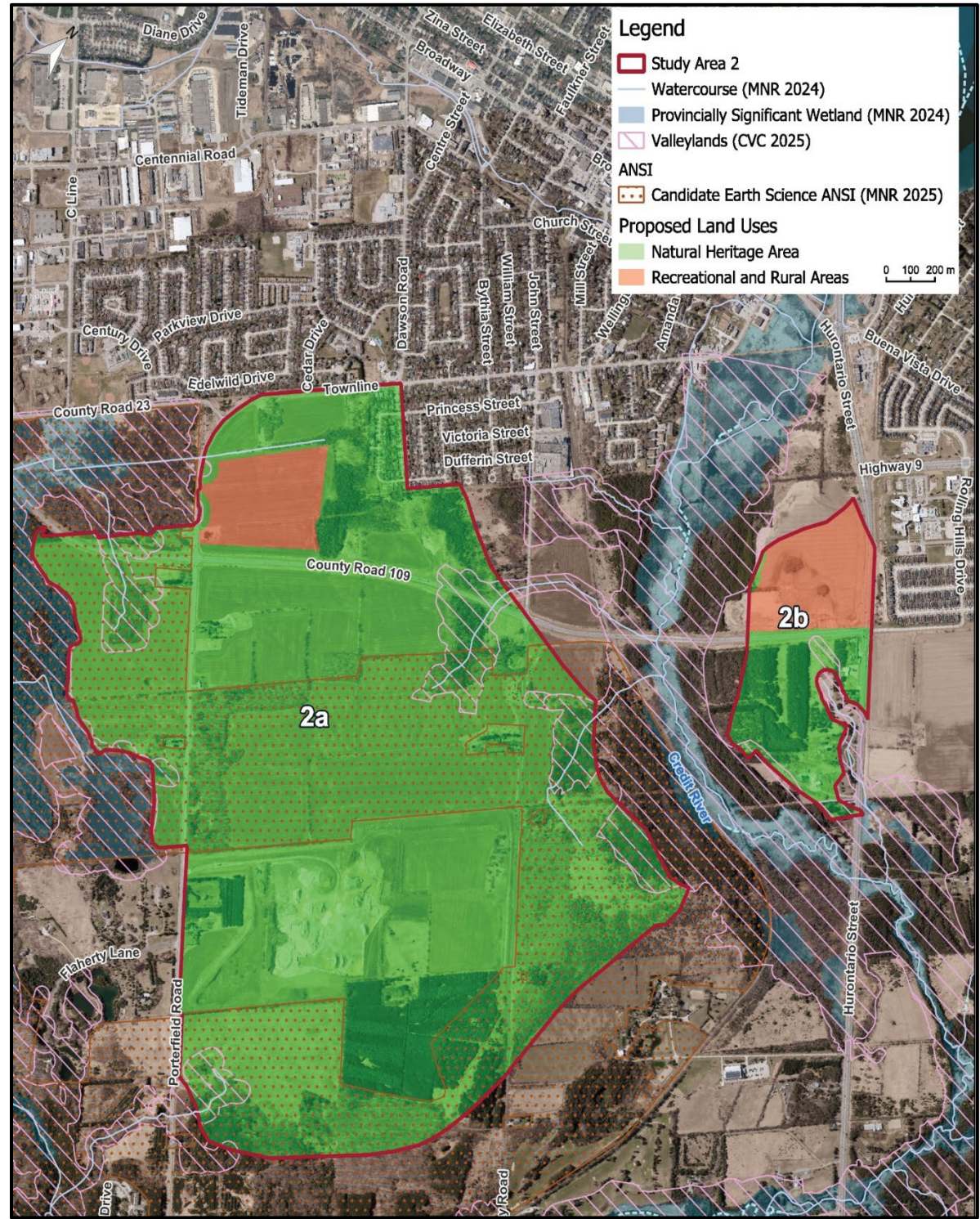


Figure 5. Potential Land Use Alternatives for Rehabilitation for Orangeville



7.3 Mono Mills (Area 3)

The Mono Mills study area (Area 3) is located east of Orangeville and is approximately 364 hectares (899 acres) in size (**Figure 1**). The study area is located entirely within the Greenbelt Plan (2017) and is designated as Protected Countryside. The study area is designated as Rural Lands, with small areas designated as Extractive Industrial Areas, Prime Agricultural Area, Natural Features and Areas and Supporting Features and Areas in the Town's Official Plan (**Figure 6**).

Key environmental sensitivities present within, and adjacent to, Mono Mills include:

- Highly vulnerable aquifer;
- Wellhead protection area;
- Significant groundwater recharge areas;
- Significant woodlands;
- Waterbodies associated with unevaluated wetlands;
- Permanent cold-water watercourses (tributaries to Credit River);
- Valleylands associated with watercourses;
- Speersville PSW Complex on and adjacent to the study area; and
- Unevaluated wetlands.

Two optimal land use alternatives are identified for the Mono Mills study area that can be applied simultaneously post-extraction: Natural Heritage and Recreation and Rural (**Figure 7**).

7.3.1 Natural Heritage Land Use

The following recommendations regarding Natural Heritage land use alternatives could be further considered:

- Natural environment protection;
- Natural environment buffer enhancement; and
- Enhanced connectivity and restoration of habitat: creation of a wider, contiguous corridor connecting tributaries to Credit River and supporting feature areas.

7.3.2 Recreation and Rural Land Use

The following recommendations regarding Recreation and Rural land use alternatives could be further considered:

- Community Park Development: this can include a gatehouse, parking, vault toilets, picnic tables and hiking trails, such amenities could represent a potential tourist attraction, complementing surrounding land uses and enhancing the overall value of the rehabilitated area.

Figure 6. Mono Mills Land Use Designation (Future Caledon Official Plan 2025)

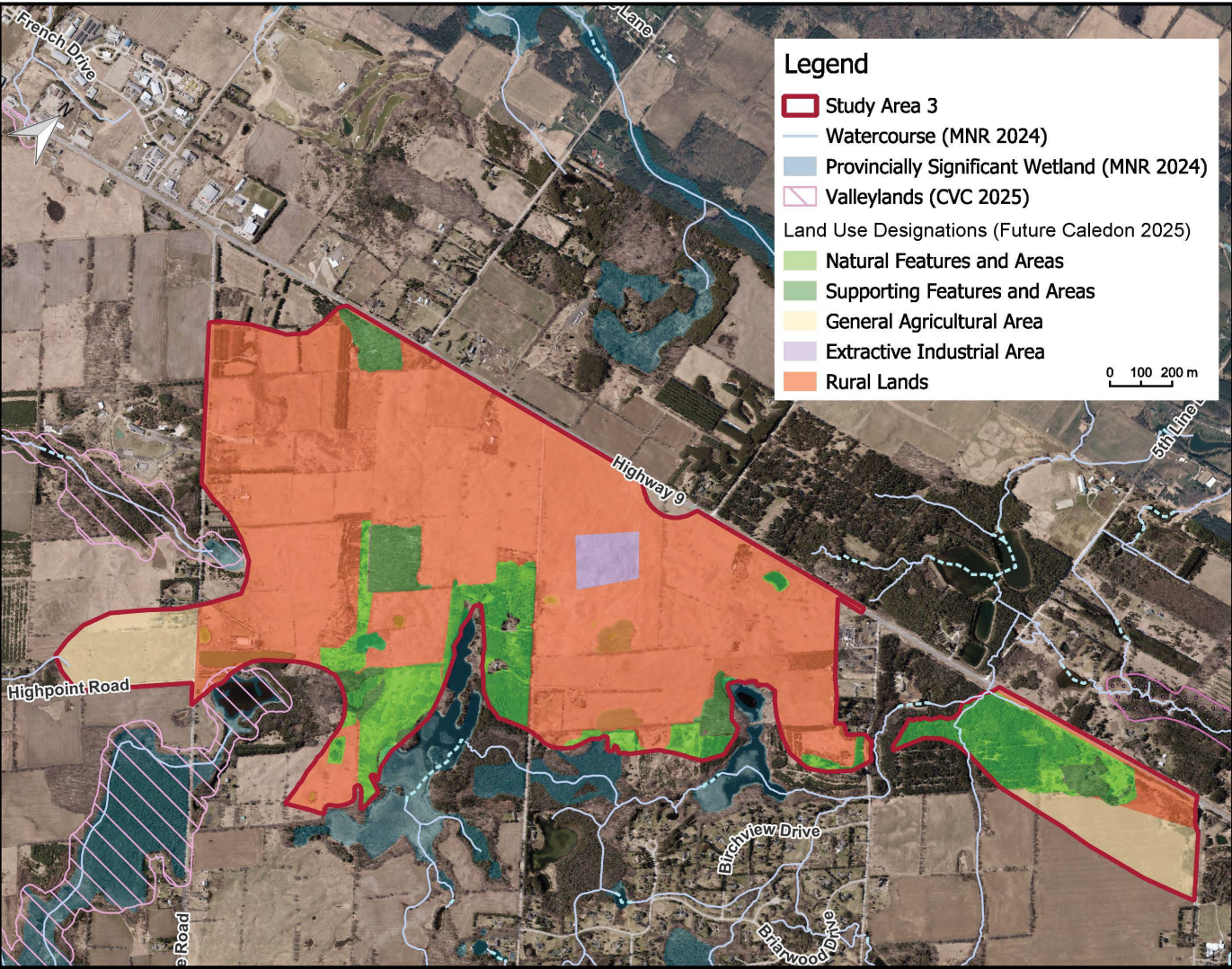
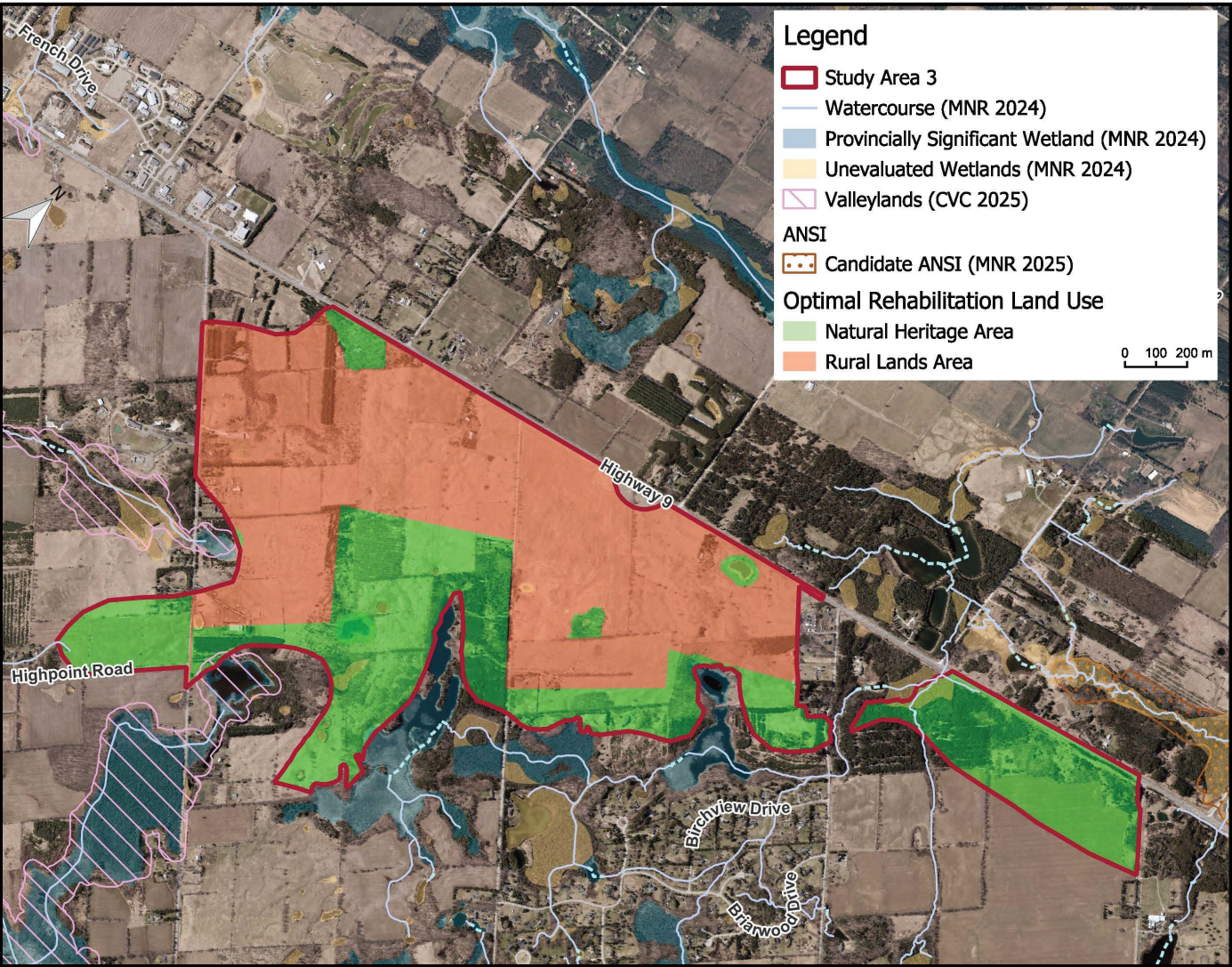


Figure 7. Potential Land Use Alternatives for Rehabilitation for Mono Mills



7.4 Melville (Area 4)

The Melville study area (Area 4) is located south of Orangeville and the study area is approximately 261 hectares (645 acres) in size (**Figure 1**). Melville is located entirely within the Greenbelt Plan (2017) and is designated as Protected Countryside. The study area is designated as Rural Lands, Parks and Open Space, Extractive Industrial Areas, Natural Features and Areas and Supporting Features and Areas in the Town's Official Plan (**Figure 8**). One ARA Licenced Operation (ALPS: 6537 James Dick Construction Ltd.) is located in the study area.

Key environmental sensitivities present within, and adjacent to, Melville include:

- Highly vulnerable aquifer;
- Significant groundwater recharge areas;
- Wellhead protection areas;
- Significant woodlands;
- Waterbodies associated with unevaluated wetlands;
- Credit River and associated permanent cold-water tributaries;
- Valleylands;
- Provincial Orangeville Moraine and Caledon Lakes Earth Science Candidate ANSI;
- Orangeville PSW Complex and Credit River at Alton West PSW Complex; and
- Unevaluated wetlands.

Two optimal land use alternatives are identified for the Melville study area that can be applied simultaneously post-extraction: Natural Heritage and Recreation and Rural (**Figure 9**).

7.4.1 Natural Heritage Land Use

The following recommendations regarding Natural Heritage land use alternatives could be further considered:

- Natural environment protection;
- Natural environment buffer enhancement;
- Enhanced connectivity and restoration of habitat: key locations include habitat creation within Earth Science Candidate ANSI and improved connectivity of Orangeville PSW Complex to supporting feature areas and Credit River at Alton West PSW Complex, Credit River valleyland corridor, and woodlands; and
- Passive recreation: trails, nature viewing, interpretive opportunities associated with the current licenced area.

7.4.2 Recreation and Rural Land Use

The following land use recommendations could be further considered:

- Community Recreational Facilities Development: Existing recreational land uses (i.e. youth camp and golf course) are located in the study area. Recommend returning a portion of the land base back to recreational use.

Figure 8. Melville Land Use Designation (Future Caledon Official Plan 2025)

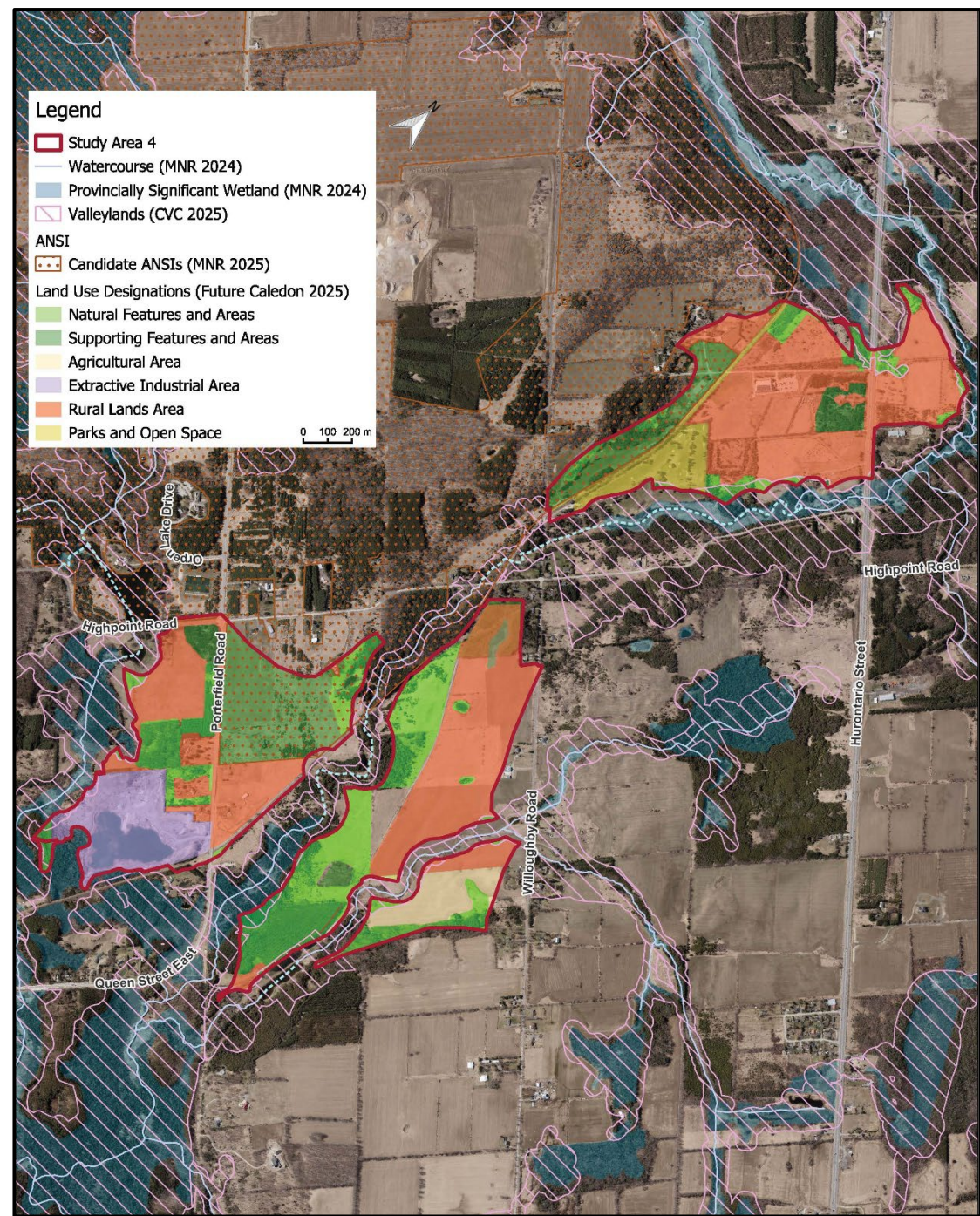
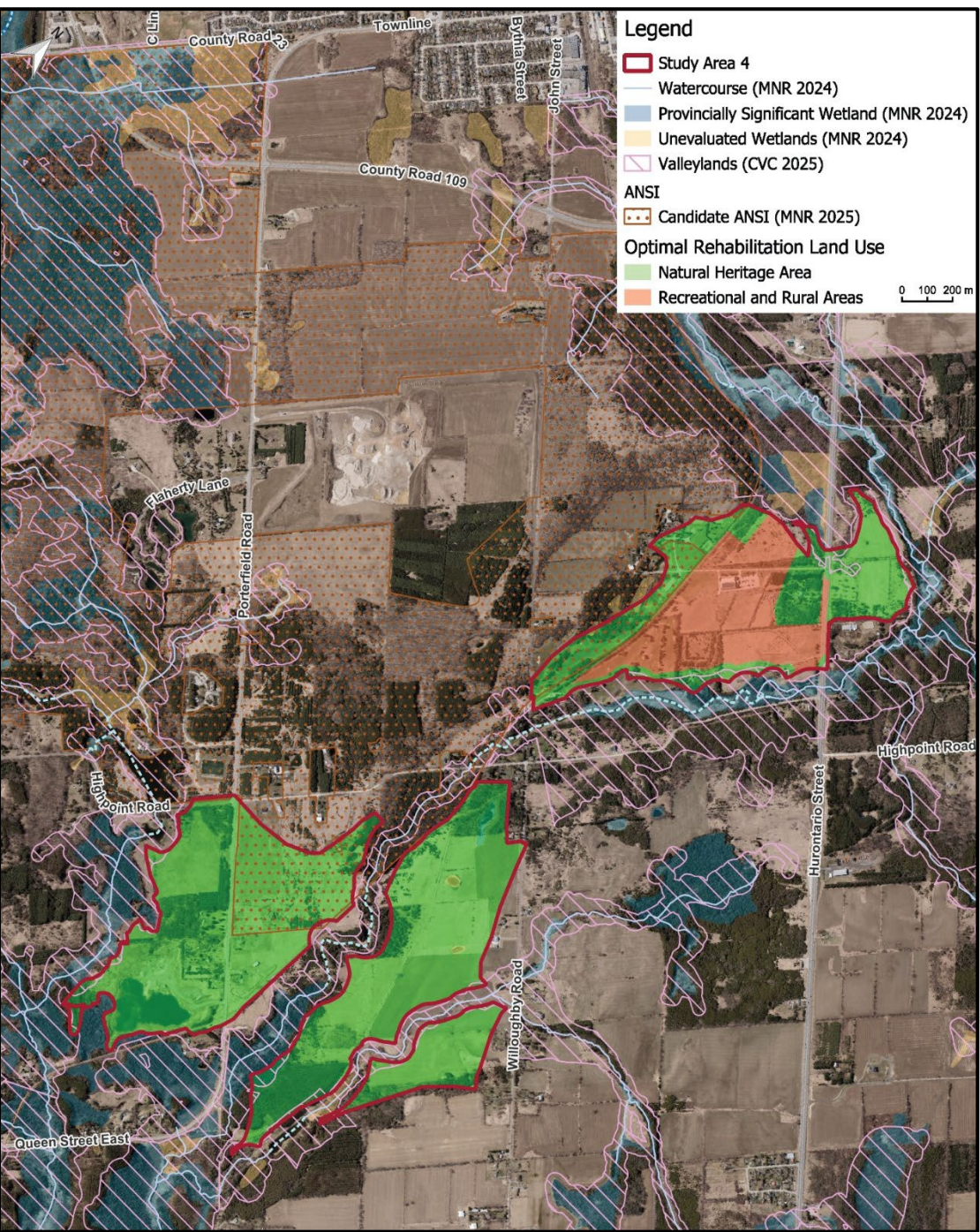


Figure 9. Potential Land Use Alternatives for Rehabilitation for Melville



7.5 Belfountain (Area 5b)

The Belfountain study area (Area 5b) is located south of Alton and is approximately 382 hectares (945 acres) in size (**Figure 1**). Belfountain is located within the Greenbelt Plan (2017) and NEP (2017) and is designated as Protected Countryside and Rural Area, respectively. The study area is designated as Prime Agricultural Area and Rural Lands with small areas designated Parks and Open Space, Natural Features and Areas and Supporting Features and Areas in the Town's Official Plan (**Figure 10**).

Key environmental sensitivities present within, and adjacent to, Belfountain include:

- Highly vulnerable aquifer;
- Significant groundwater recharge areas;
- Significant woodlands in and adjacent to study area;
- Waterbodies associated with unevaluated wetlands and watercourses;
- Permanent cold-water watercourses (tributaries to Credit River);
- Valleylands associated with the watercourses;
- Evaluated Coulterville Wetland Complex adjacent to the study area; and
- Unevaluated wetlands.

Two optimal land use alternatives are identified for the Belfountain study area that can be applied simultaneously post-extraction: Natural Heritage and Recreation and Rural (**Figure 11**).

7.5.1 Natural Heritage Land Use

The following recommendations regarding Natural Heritage land use alternatives could be further considered:

- Natural environment protection;
- Natural environment buffer enhancement; and
- Enhance connectivity and restoration of habitat: key locations include lands north of the tributary to Credit River and lands adjacent to lands designated natural heritage in the previous RMP (2021), lands west of the Credit River at Alton West PSW Complex, lands east of Coulterville wetland complex to adjacent supporting features and the southern lands between supporting feature areas.

7.5.2 Recreation and Rural Land Use

The following recommendations regarding Recreation and Rural land use alternatives could be further considered:

- **Community Park Development:** Recommended for the portion of the study area located off Charleston Sideroad, given its accessibility to the public and potential to serve both residents and visitors. This can include a gatehouse, parking, vault toilets, picnic tables and hiking trails, such amenities could represent a potential tourist attraction, complementing surrounding land uses and enhancing the overall value of the rehabilitated area.

Figure 10. Belfountain Land Use Designation (Future Caledon Official Plan 2025)

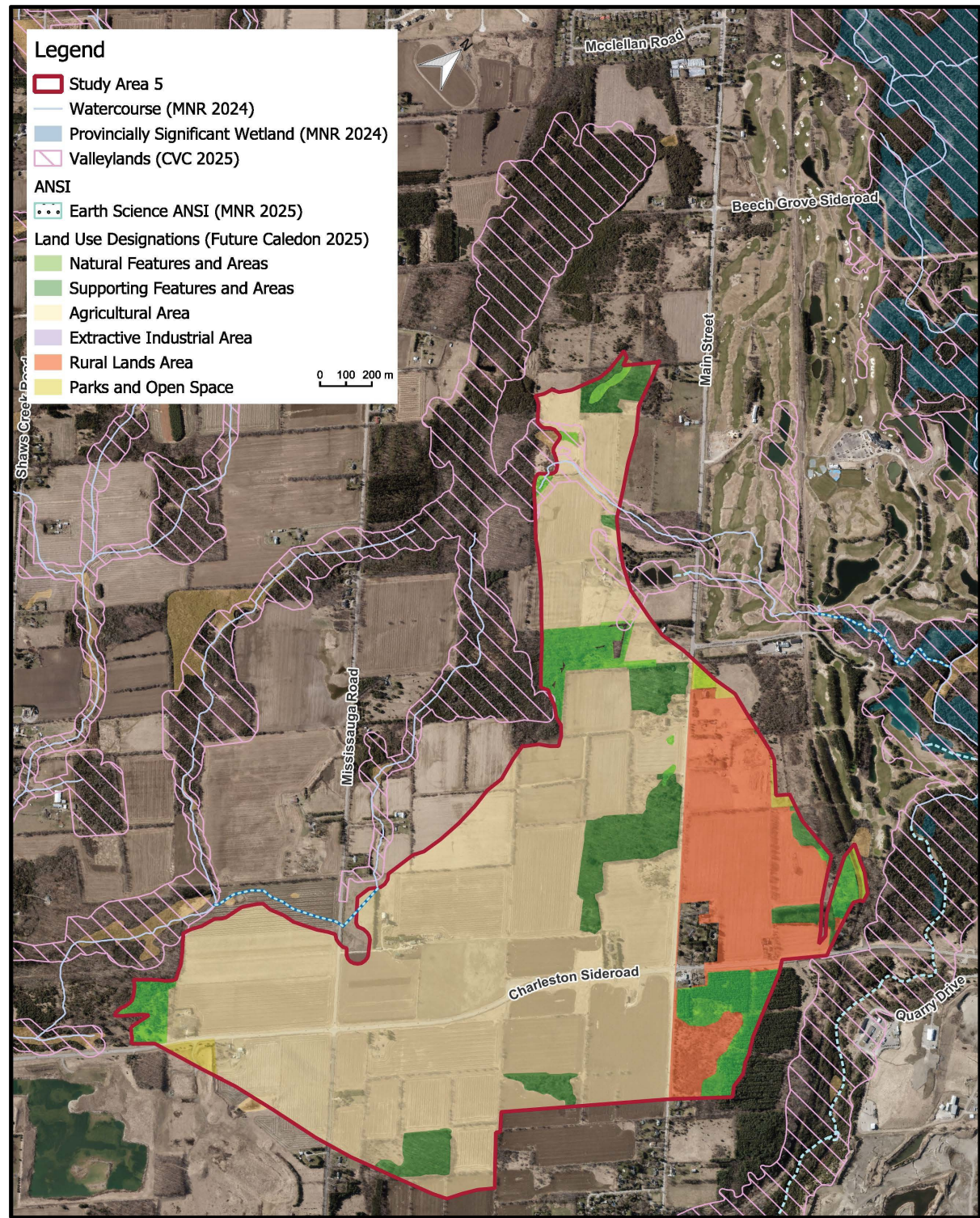
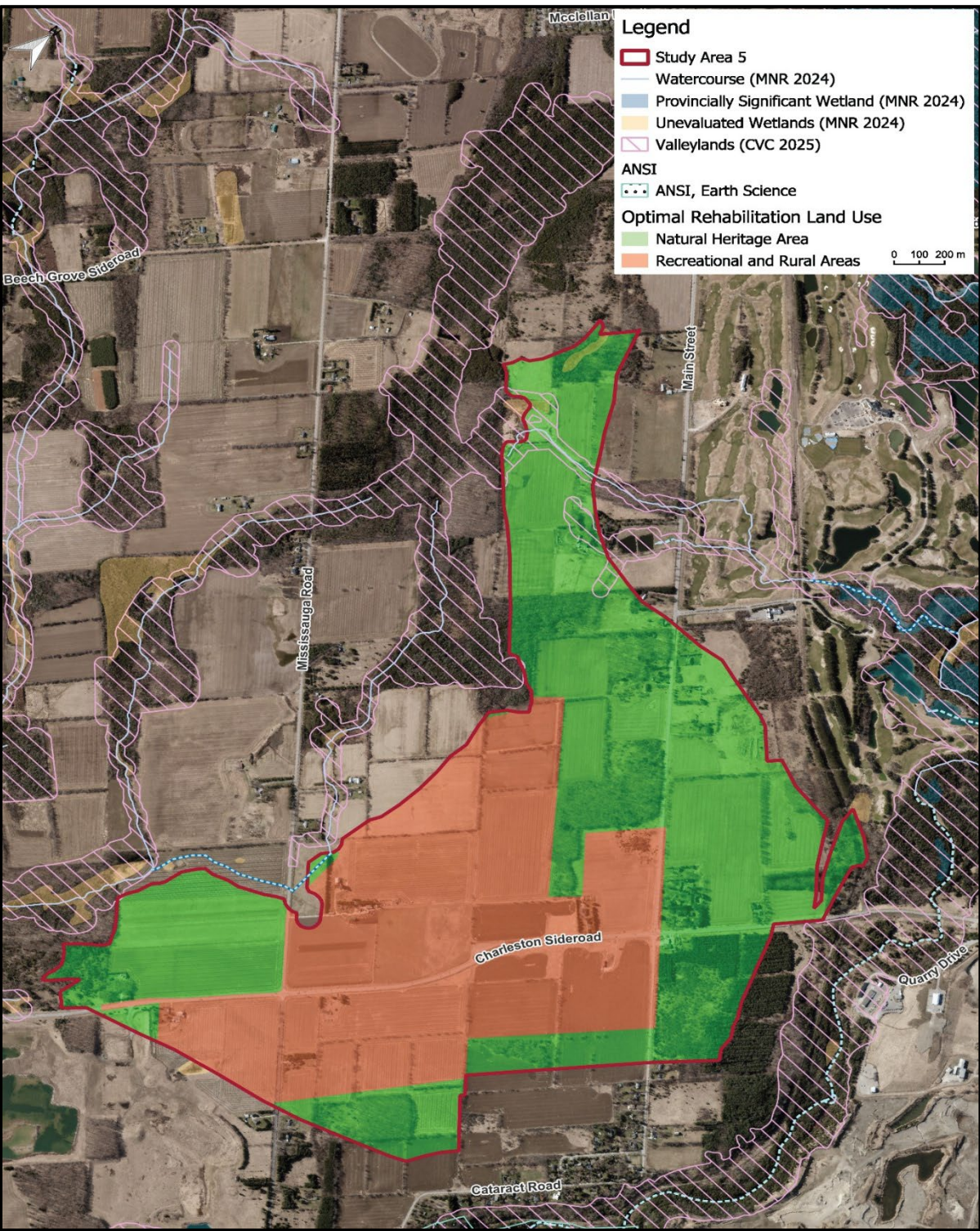


Figure 11. Potential Land Use Alternatives for Rehabilitation for Belfountain



7.6 Caledon (Area 6b)

The Caledon study area (Area 6b) is located east of Caledon Village and is approximately 355 hectares (877 acres) in size (**Figure 1**). A significant portion of the study area is located within the Greenbelt Plan (2017) and is designated as Protected Countryside. A smaller portion of the study area in the south limits is within the NEP (2017) and designated as Rural Area. The majority of the study area is designated as Rural Lands and General Agricultural with small areas designated Extractive Industrial Area, Natural Features and Areas and Supporting Features and Areas in the Town's Official Plan (**Figure 12**). One ARA Licenced Operation (ALPS ID: 6512 Caledon Sand and Gravel Inc.) is located in the study area.

Key environmental sensitivities present within, and adjacent to, Caledon include:

- Highly vulnerable aquifer;
- Significant groundwater recharge areas;
- Significant woodlands in and adjacent to study area;
- Waterbodies associated with the active pit;
- Permanent cold-water watercourses (tributaries to Caledon Creek);
- Valleylands associated with the watercourses;
- Speersville PSW Complex; and
- Unevaluated wetlands.

The optimal land use alternative for the entirety of the Caledon study area post-extraction is Natural Heritage (**Figure 13**).

7.6.1 Natural Heritage Land Use

The following recommendations regarding Natural Heritage land use alternatives could be further considered:

- Natural environment protection;
- Natural environment buffer enhancement; and
- Enhanced connectivity and restoration of habitat: focused on improving connectivity between Caledon Creek tributary corridors and connecting to lands adjacent to designated natural heritage in the previous RMP (2021).

Figure 12. Caledon Land Use Designation (Future Caledon Official Plan 2025)

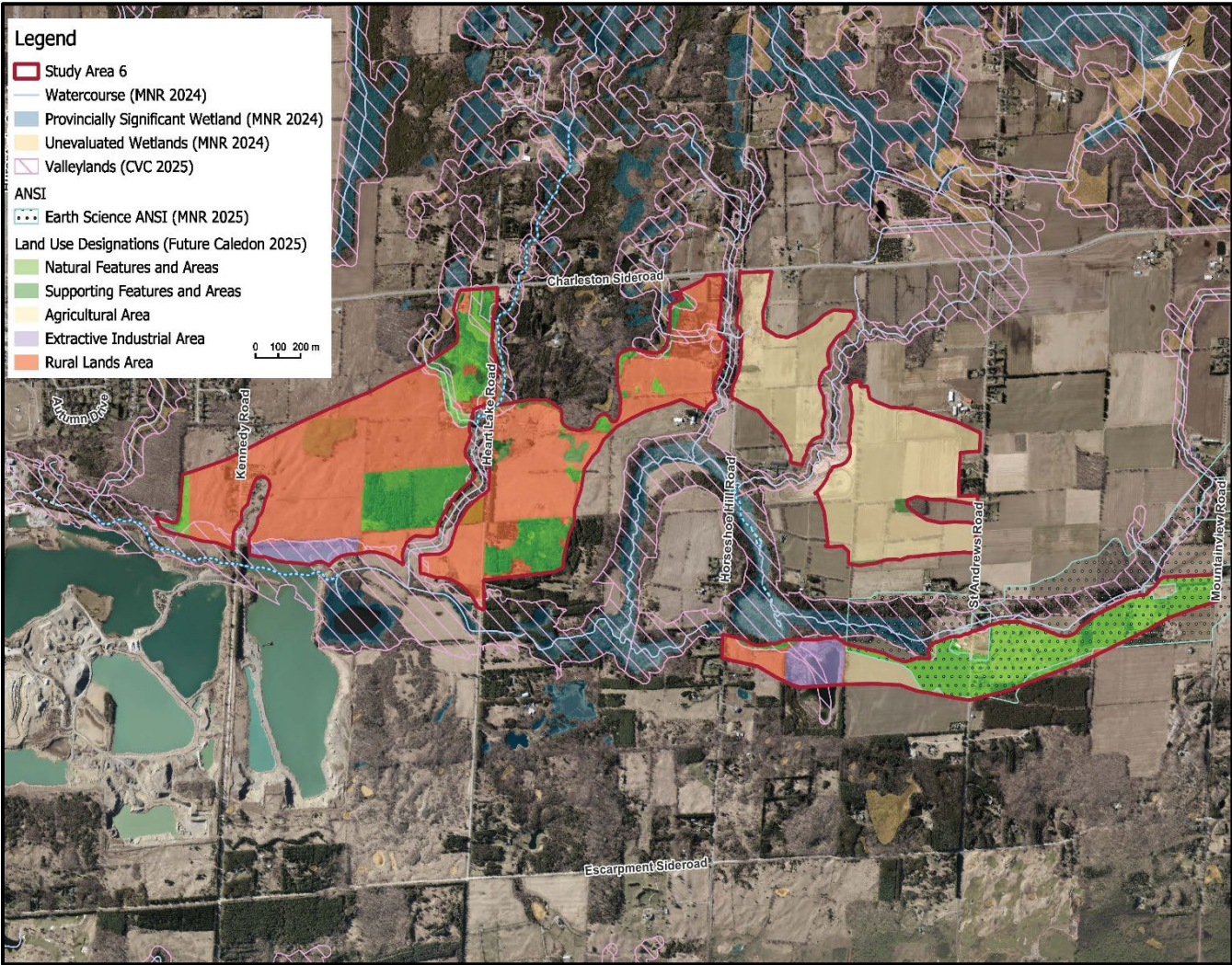
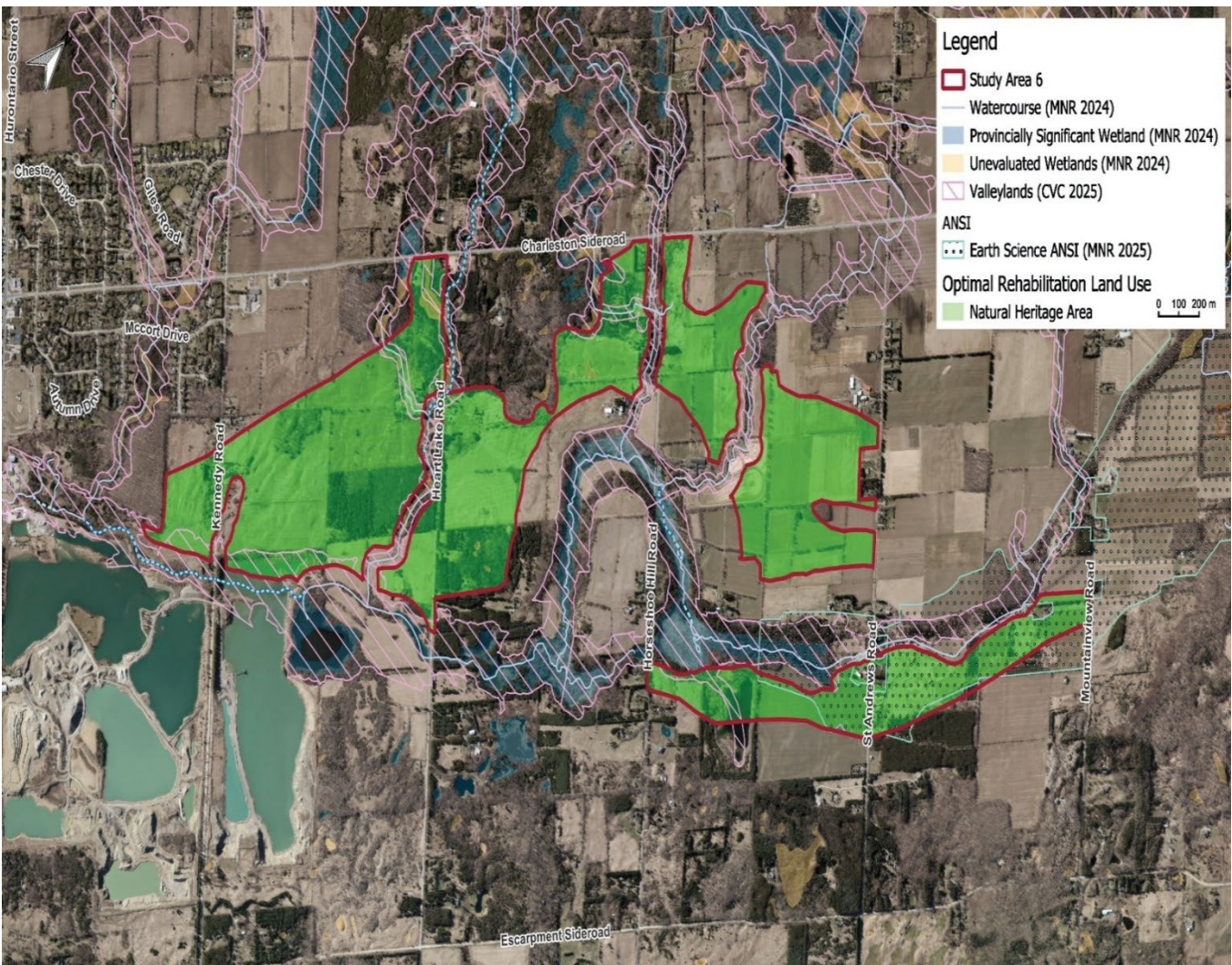


Figure 13. Potential Land Use Alternatives for Rehabilitation for Caledon



7.7 Grange (Area 7)

The Grange study area (Area 7) is located south of Caledon Village and is approximately 654 hectares (1616 acres) in size (**Figure 1**). The study area is primarily located within the NEP (2017) and is designated Rural Area while the southern portion is within the ORMCP (2017) and is designated as Countryside, Natural Linkage Area and Natural Core. The majority of the study area is designated as Rural Lands with Natural Features and Areas, Supporting Features and Areas and Parks and Open Space in the Town's Official Plan (**Figure 14**).

Key environmental sensitivities present within, and adjacent to, Grange include:

- Highly vulnerable aquifer;
- Wellhead protection areas;
- Significant groundwater recharge areas;
- Significant woodlands;
- Waterbodies associated with unevaluated wetlands and watercourses;
- Permanent and intermittent cold-water watercourses (tributaries to Credit River);
- Valleylands associated with the watercourses;
- Little Credit Headwaters and Credit Forks Lowland Provincial Life Science Candidate ANSI;
- Little Credit River PSW Complex, Credit Forks PSW Complex and Caldwell Woods Evaluated Wetland; and
- Unevaluated wetlands.

The optimal land use alternative for the entirety of the Grange study area post-extraction is Natural Heritage (**Figure 15**).

7.7.1 Natural Heritage Land Use

The following recommendations regarding Natural Heritage land use alternatives could be further considered:

- Natural environment protection;
- Natural environment buffer enhancement; and
- Enhanced connectivity and restoration of habitat: focused on improving connectivity between Little Credit River PSW Complex, Credit Forks PSW Complex and Caldwell Woods Evaluated Wetland, Caledon Creek tributary corridors, Life Science Candidate ANSI, and woodlands.

Figure 14. Grange Land Use Designation (Future Caledon Official Plan 2025)

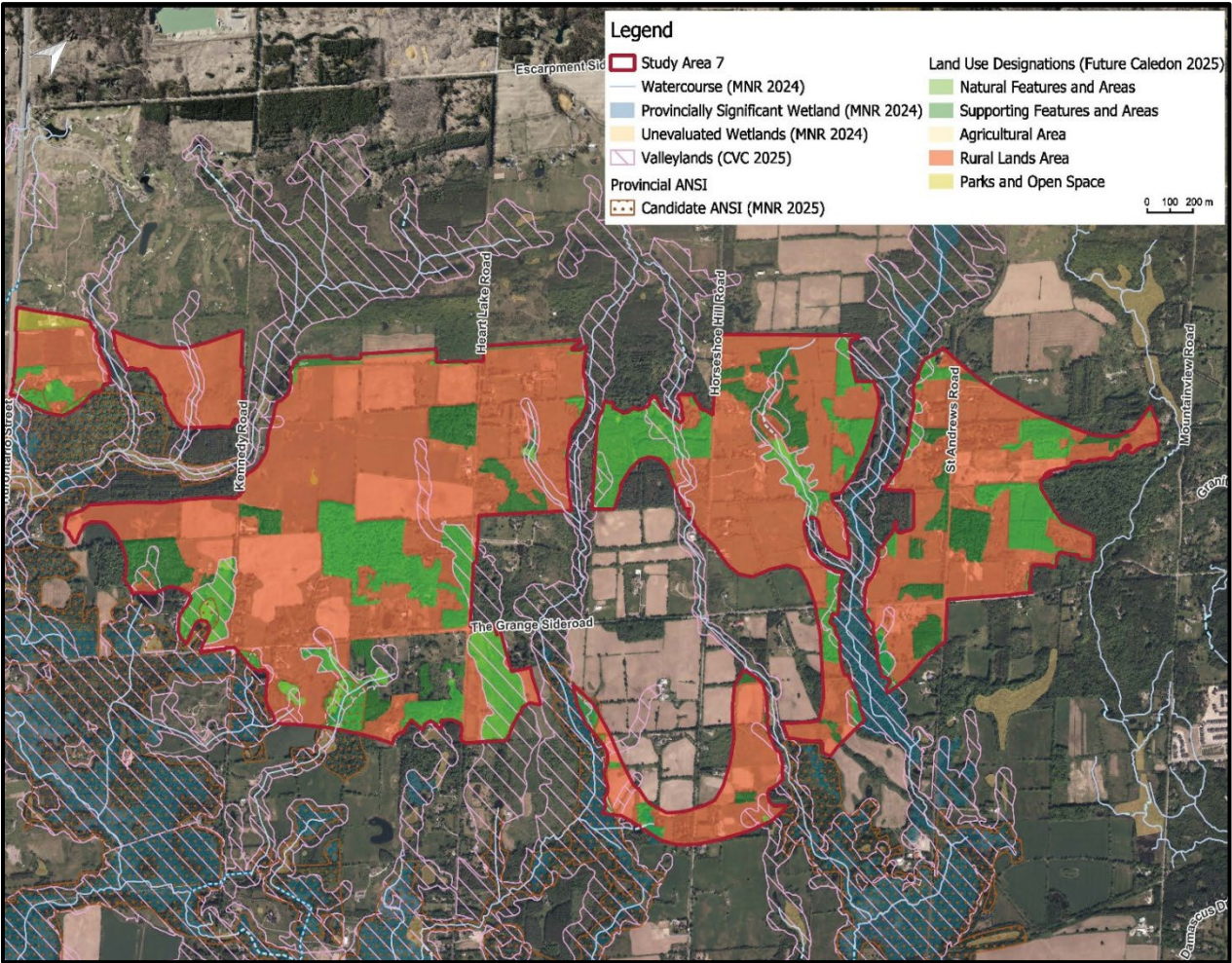
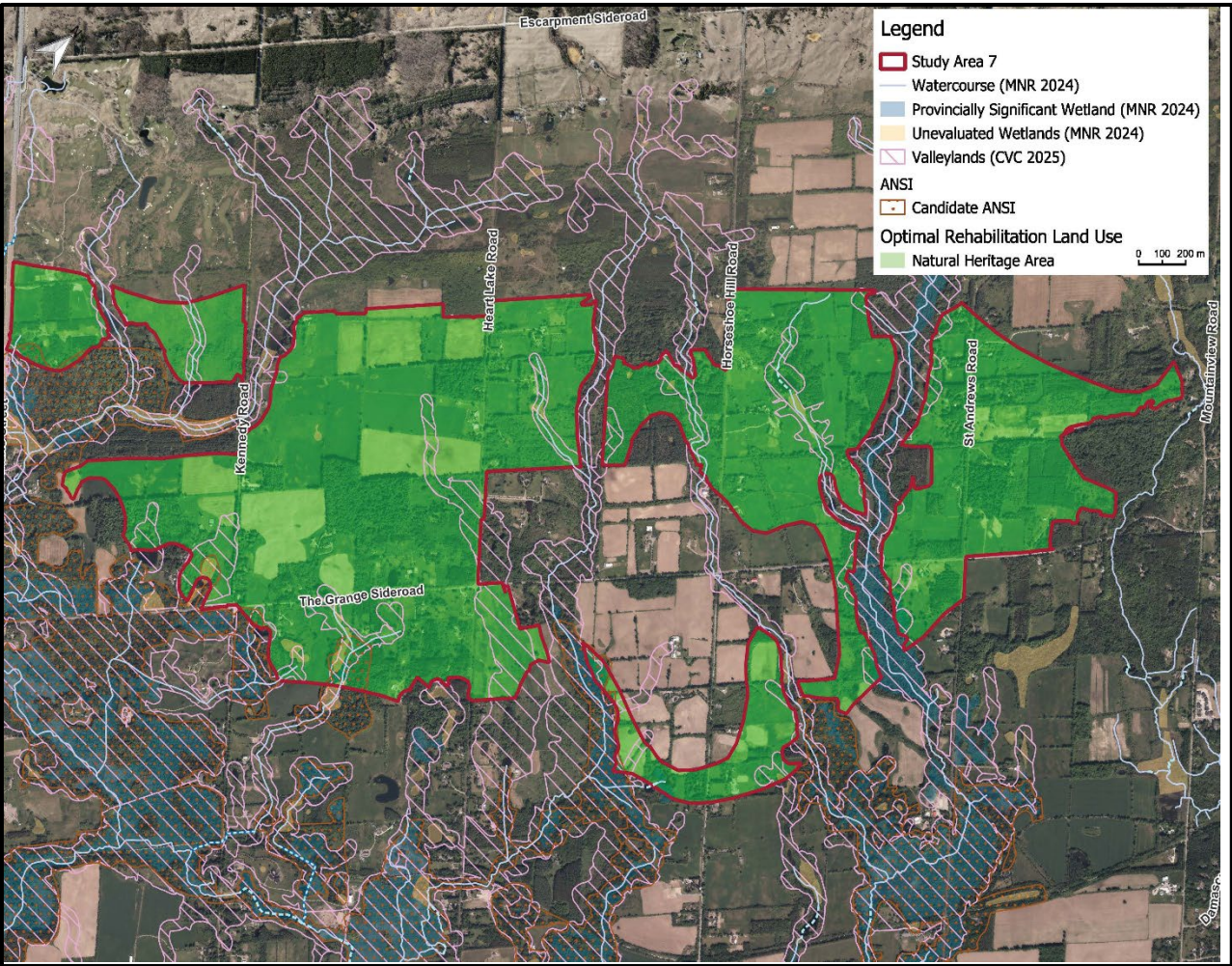


Figure 15. Potential Land Use Alternatives for Rehabilitation for Grange



7.8 Caledon East (Area 8a)

The Caledon East study area (Area 8a) is located southeast of the Caledon East community and is approximately 114 hectares (282 acres) in size (**Figure 1**). The study area is located entirely within the ORMCP (2017) and is designated as Countryside and Natural Core Area. The majority of the study area is designated as Rural Lands with smaller areas designated as Parks and Open Space, Natural Heritage and Areas and Supporting Features and Areas in the Town's Official Plan (**Figure 16**).

Key environmental sensitivities present within, and adjacent to, Caledon East include:

- Highly vulnerable aquifer;
- Significant groundwater recharge areas;
- Significant woodlands;
- Waterbodies associated with tributaries and unevaluated wetlands;
- Centreville Creek and associated permanent cold-water tributaries;
- Provincial Innis-Gibson Lake Kettles Life Science Candidate ANSI and the Regional Albion Hills Forest Life Science Candidate ANSI;
- Widdett-Innis Lakes PSW Complex and Hockley Valley PSW Complex; and
- Unevaluated wetlands.

Two optimal land use alternatives are identified for the Caledon East study area that can be applied simultaneously post-extraction: Natural Heritage and Recreation and Rural (**Figure 17**).

7.8.1 Natural Heritage Land Use

The following recommendations regarding Natural Heritage land use alternatives could be further considered:

- Natural environment protection;
- Natural environment buffer enhancement; and
- Enhanced connectivity and restoration of habitat: improved connectivity of Widdett-Innis Lakes PSW Complex and Hockley Valley PSW Complex, Centreville Creek and tributaries and significant woodlands.

7.8.2 Recreation and Rural Land Use

The following recommendations regarding land use alternatives could be further considered:

- Community Park Development: This can include a gatehouse, parking, vault toilets, picnic tables and hiking trails, overall offering recreation opportunities to residents and a potential tourist attraction. This portion of the study area is located off Old Church Road, permitting accessibility to the public.

Figure 16. Caledon East Land Use Designation (Future Caledon Official Plan 2025)

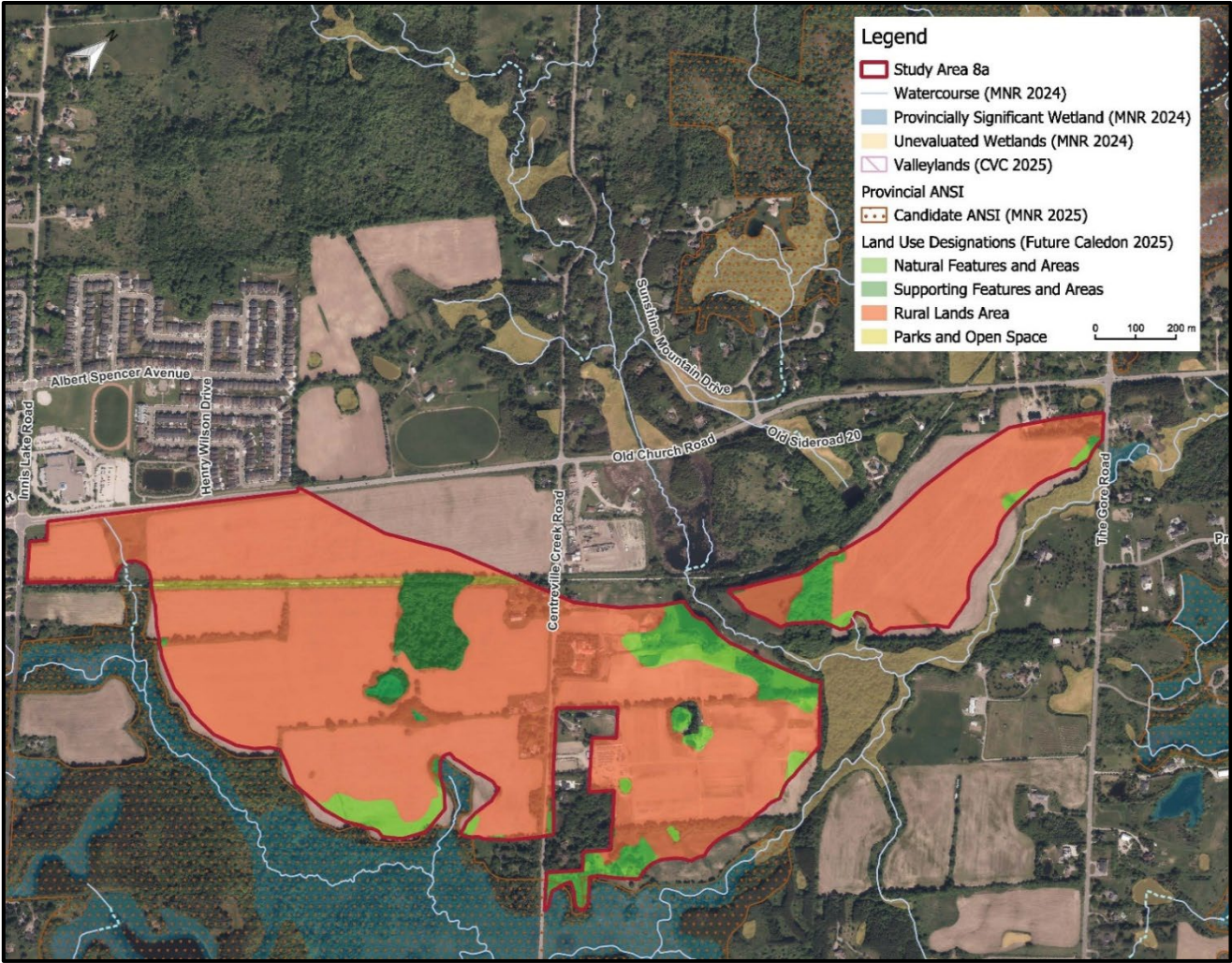
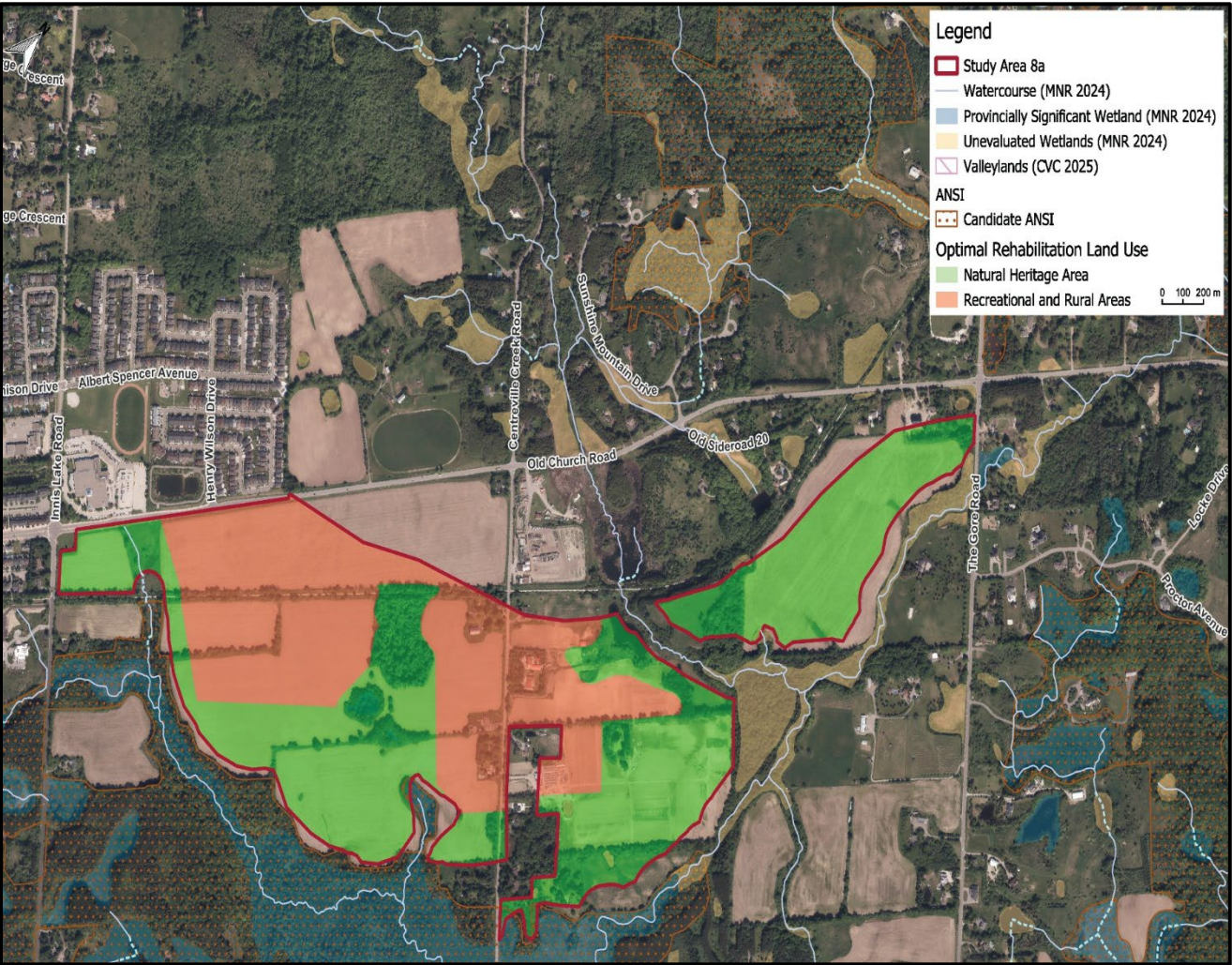


Figure 17. Potential Land Use Alternatives for Rehabilitation for Caledon East



7.9 Centreville (Area 8b)

The Centreville (Area 8b) is located southeast of the Caledon East community and is approximately 113 hectares (279 acres) in size (**Figure 1**). The study area is located entirely within the ORMCP (2017) and is designated as Natural Core Area and Countryside Area. The study area is designated as Rural Lands, Parks and Open Space, Natural Features and Areas, Supporting Features and Areas and Extractive Resource Area in the Town's Official Plan (**Figure 18**). One ARA Licenced Operation (ALPS ID: 6517 James Dick Construction Ltd.) is located within the study area.

Key environmental sensitivities present within, and adjacent to, Centreville include:

- Highly vulnerable aquifer;
- Significant groundwater recharge areas;
- Significant woodlands;
- Waterbodies associated with unevaluated wetlands and tributaries;
- Humber River and associated permanent cold-water tributaries;
- Valleylands associated with watercourses;
- Provincial Innis-Gibson Lake Kettles Candidate Life Science ANSI;
- Hockley Valley PSW Complex west of the study area separated by train tracks; and
- Unevaluated wetlands.

Two optimal land use alternatives are identified for the Centreville study area that can be applied simultaneously post-extraction: Natural Heritage and Recreation and Rural (**Figure 19**).

7.9.1 Natural Heritage Land Use

The following recommendations regarding Natural Heritage land use alternatives could be further considered:

- Natural environment protection;
- Natural environment buffer enhancement;
- Enhanced connectivity and restoration of habitat: improved connectivity of Humber River and associated tributaries, significant woodlands, and Hockley Valley PSW Complex; and
- Trail management: Humber Valley Heritage Tract should be maintained and additional improvements/connections considered.

7.9.2 Recreation and Rural Land Use

Community development could be considered for the current ARA Licenced Operation in the study area.

- Community Park Development: or
- Community Tourism Development.

Figure 18. Centreville Land Use Designation (Future Caledon Official Plan 2025)

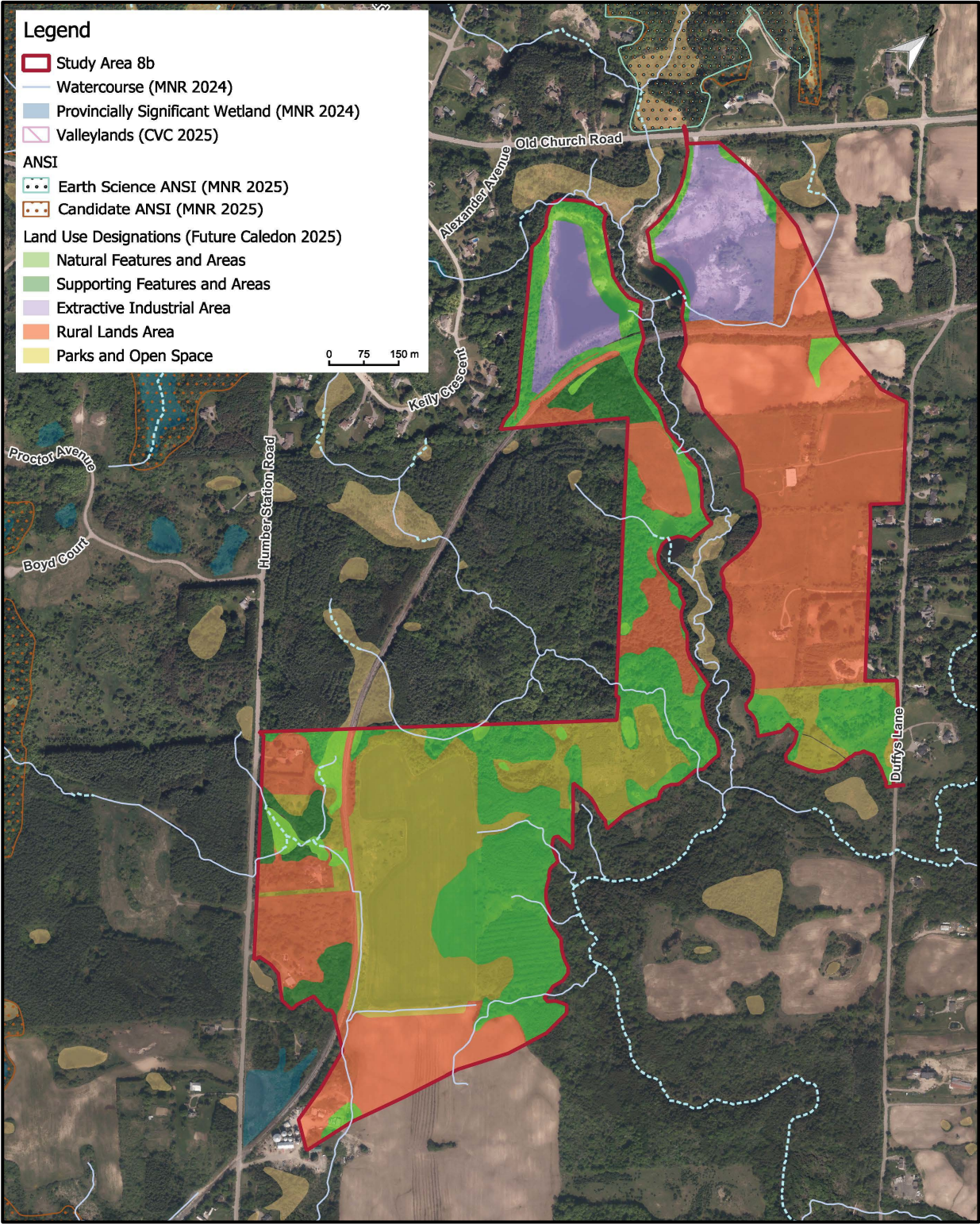
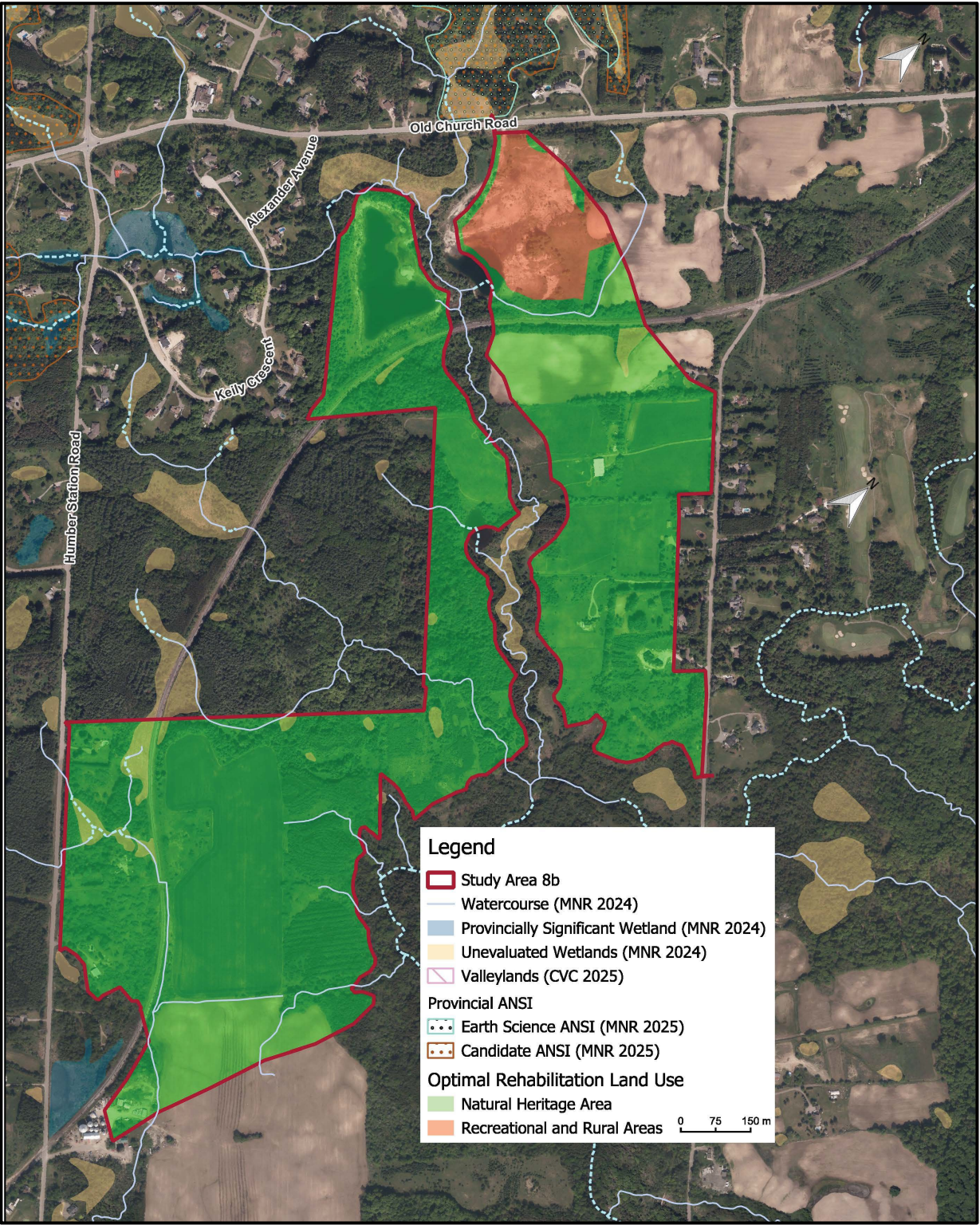


Figure 19. Potential Land Use Alternatives for Rehabilitation for Centreville



7.10 Inglewood (Area 9a)

The Inglewood (Area 9a) is located west of Inglewood and is approximately 262 hectares (647 acres) in size (**Figure 1**). The study area is located almost entirely within the Greenbelt Plan (2017) and designated as Protected Countryside. A small portion of the study area is within the NEP (2017). The study area is designated as Rural Lands in the Town's Official Plan with Natural Features and Areas and Supporting Features and Areas (**Figure 20**).

Key environmental sensitivities present within, or adjacent to, Inglewood (9a) include:

- Highly vulnerable aquifer;
- Significant groundwater recharge areas;
- Significant woodlands;
- Waterbodies associated with the watercourses;
- Permanent and intermittent cold-water watercourses (tributaries to Rogers Creek);
- Valleylands associated with watercourses; and
- Caledon Mountain PSW Complex.

Two optimal land use alternatives are identified for the Inglewood (9a) study area that can be applied simultaneously post-extraction: Natural Heritage and Recreation and Rural (**Figure 21**).

7.10.1 Natural Heritage Land Use

The following recommendations regarding Natural Heritage land use alternatives could be further considered:

- Natural environment protection;
- Natural environment buffer enhancement; and
- Enhanced connectivity and restoration of habitat: improved connectivity between the Caledon Mountain PSW Complex and tributaries to Rogers Creek.

7.10.2 Recreation and Rural Land Use

The following recommendations regarding Recreation and Rural land use alternatives could be further considered:

- Community Recreational Facility Development: This includes returning the land use to existing uses (Archers of Caledon recreation facility), as well as new facility opportunities east of Winston Churchill Blvd; and
- Tourism opportunities.

Figure 20. Inglewood (9a) Land Use Designation (Future Caledon Official Plan 2025)

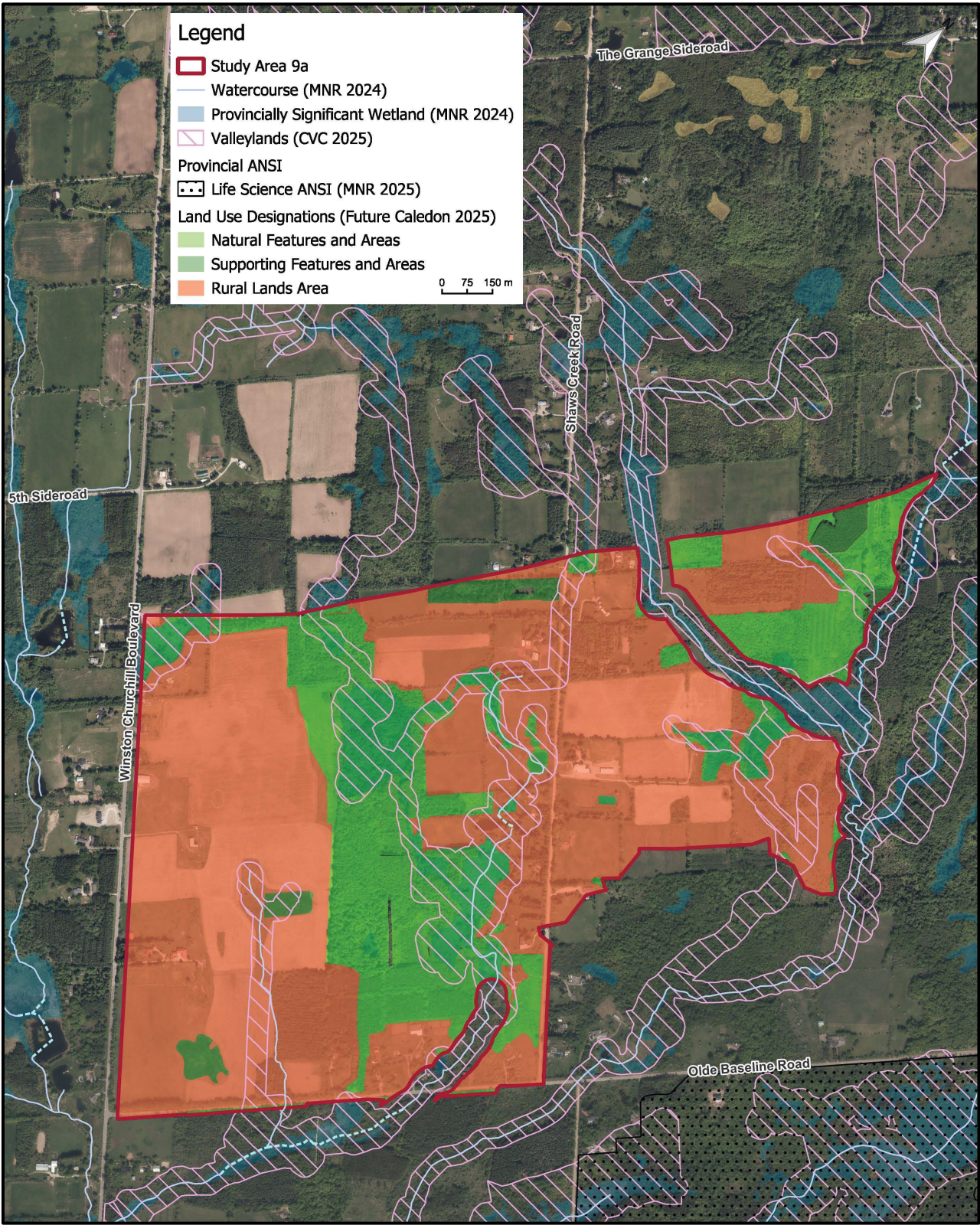
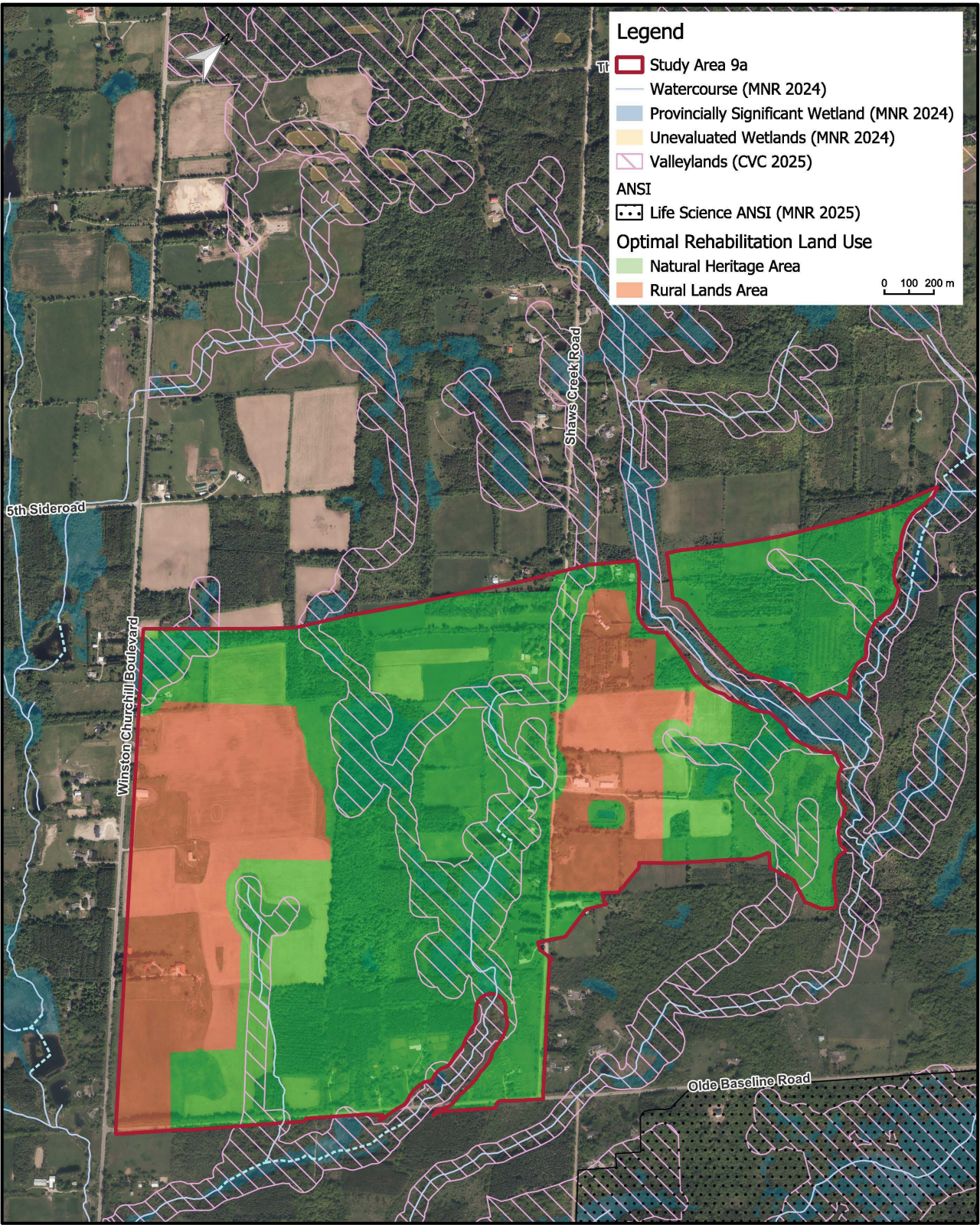


Figure 21. Potential Land Use Alternatives for Rehabilitation for Inglewood (9a)



7.11 Inglewood (Area 9b)

The Inglewood (Area 9b) is located west of Cheltenham, south of Old Base Line Road and west of Chinguacousy Road and the study area is approximately 338 hectares (835 acres) in size (**Figure 1**). The study area is located within the NEP (2017) and is designated Rural Area and Protection Area. The study area is designated as Rural Lands, Natural Features and Areas and Supporting Features and Areas in the Town's Official Plan with Extractive Industrial Area and Parks and Open Space (**Figure 22**). One ARA Licenced Operation (ALPS ID: 6630 Brampton Brick Ltd.) is located in the study area.

Key environmental sensitivities present within, and adjacent to, Inglewood (9b) include:

- Highly vulnerable aquifer;
- Significant groundwater recharge areas;
- Significant woodlands;
- Waterbodies associated with watercourses and unevaluated wetlands;
- Permanent and intermittent cold-water watercourses (tributaries to Credit River);
- Valleylands associated with the watercourses;
- Caledon Mountain PSW Complex; and
- Unevaluated wetlands.

Two optimal land use alternatives are identified for the Inglewood (9b) study area that can be applied simultaneously post-extraction: Natural Heritage and Recreation and Rural (**Figure 23**).

7.11.1 Natural Heritage Land Use

The following recommendations regarding Natural Heritage land use alternatives could be further considered:

- Natural environment protection;
- Natural environment buffer enhancement;
- Enhanced connectivity and restoration of habitat: improved connectivity between tributaries to Credit River, woodlands and wetlands; and
- Trail management: Caledon Trailway should be maintained and additional improvements/connections considered.

7.11.2 Recreation and Rural Land Use

The existing quarry is recommended to be rehabilitated to Recreation and Rural land use. The following recommendations regarding Recreation and Rural land use alternatives could be further considered:

- Active recreation and associated facilities: Facilities could include training facilities such as trail running or mountain biking that connect to the existing Caledon Trailway. This portion of the study area is located off Mississauga Rd, permitting accessibility to the public.

Figure 22. Inglewood (9b) Land Use Designation (Future Caledon Official Plan 2025)

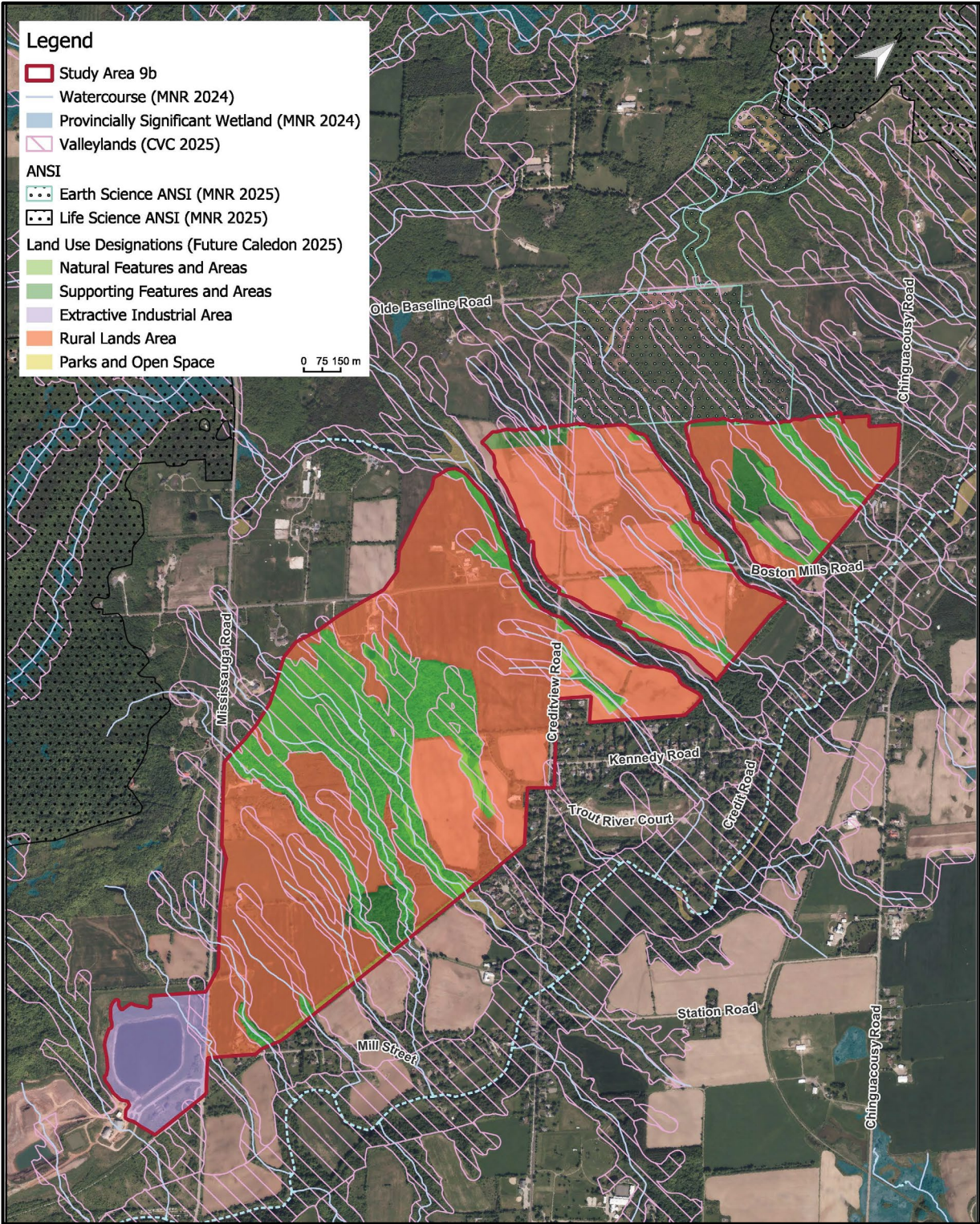
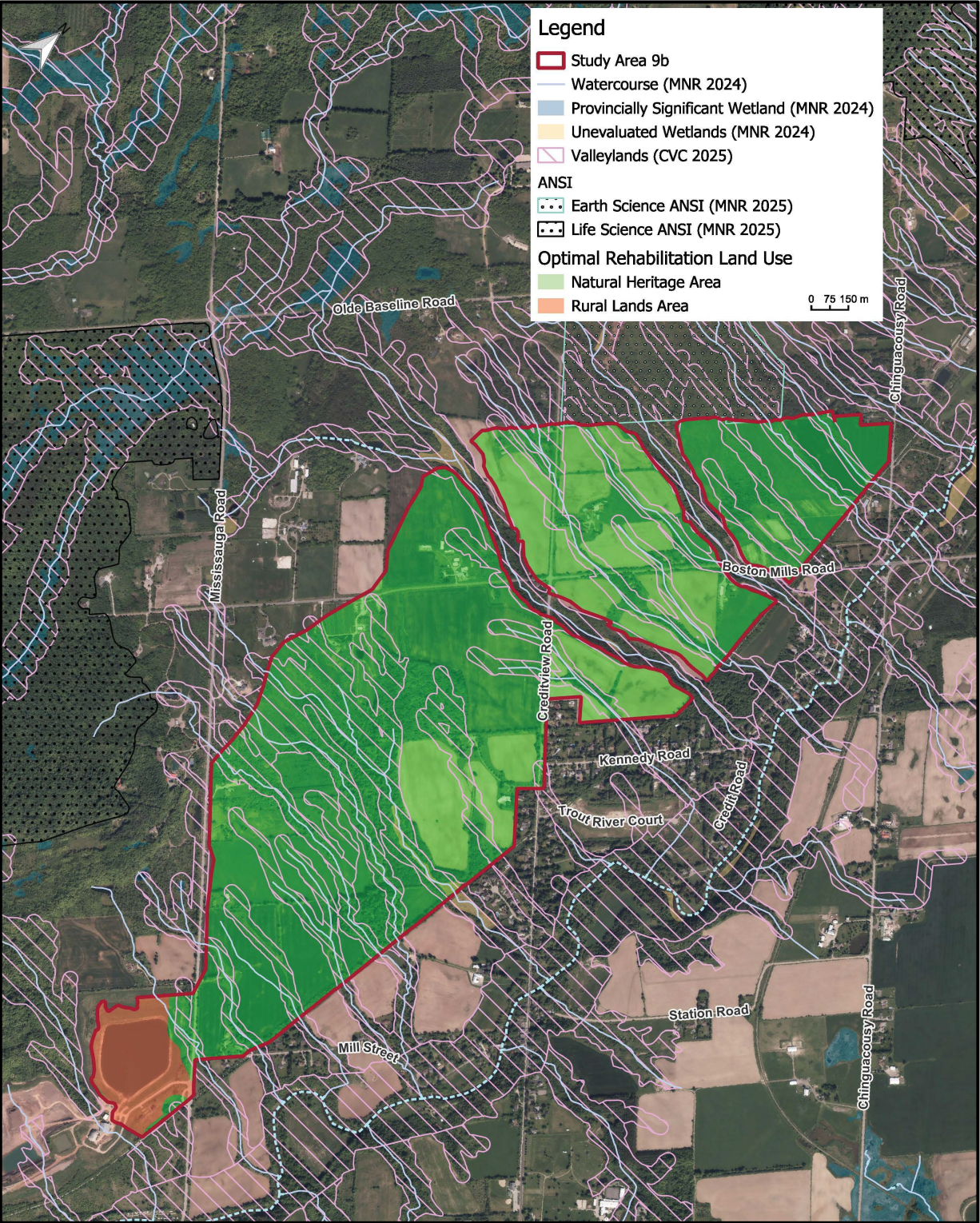


Figure 23. Potential Land Use Alternatives for Rehabilitation for Inglewood (9b)



7.12 Humber (Area 10)

The Humber (Area 10) is approximately 257 hectares (653 acres) in size (**Figure 1**). The study area is located entirely within the Greenbelt Plan (2017) designated as Protected Countryside, and within the ORMCP (2017) and is designated as Natural Core Area and Countryside Area. The study area is designated as Prime Agricultural Area, Rural Lands, Natural Features and Areas, Supporting Features and Areas and a small area of Parks and Open Space and New Community Area in the Town's Official Plan (**Figure 24**).

Key environmental sensitivities present within, and adjacent to, Humber include:

- Highly vulnerable aquifer;
- Significant groundwater recharge areas;
- Significant woodlands;
- Permanent warmwater tributaries to Lindsay Creek;
- Permanent cold-water tributaries to Humber River;
- Waterbodies associated with watercourses and unevaluated wetlands; and
- Unevaluated wetland.

Two optimal land use alternatives are identified for the Humber study area that can be applied simultaneously post-extraction: Natural Heritage and Recreation and Rural (**Figure 25**).

7.12.1 Natural Heritage Land Use

The following recommendations for Natural Heritage land use are provided based on consideration of the adjacent land uses:

- Natural environment protection;
- Natural environment buffer enhancement; and
- Enhanced connectivity and restoration of habitat: improved connectivity between tributaries to Lindsey Creek, tributaries to Humber River and woodlands and supporting feature areas.

7.12.2 Recreation and Rural Land Use

The following recommendations regarding Recreation and Rural land use alternatives could be further considered:

- Community Development, including the existing Providence Cemetery;
- Community Park Development: Recommended for the portion of the study area located off Centreville Creek Road, given its accessibility to the public and potential to serve both residents and visitors; and
- Community Tourism Development.

Figure 24. Humber Land Use Designation (Future Caledon Official Plan 2025)

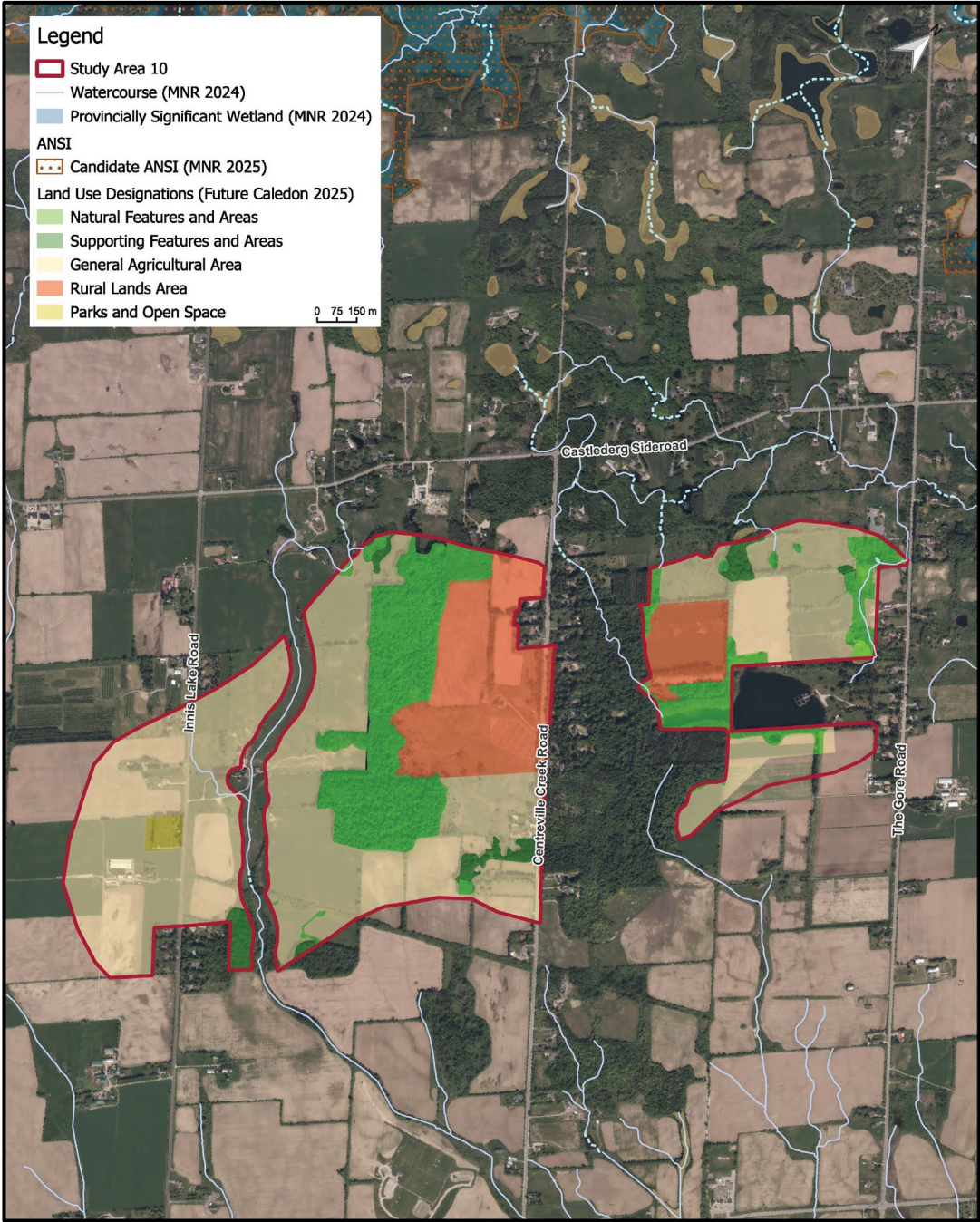
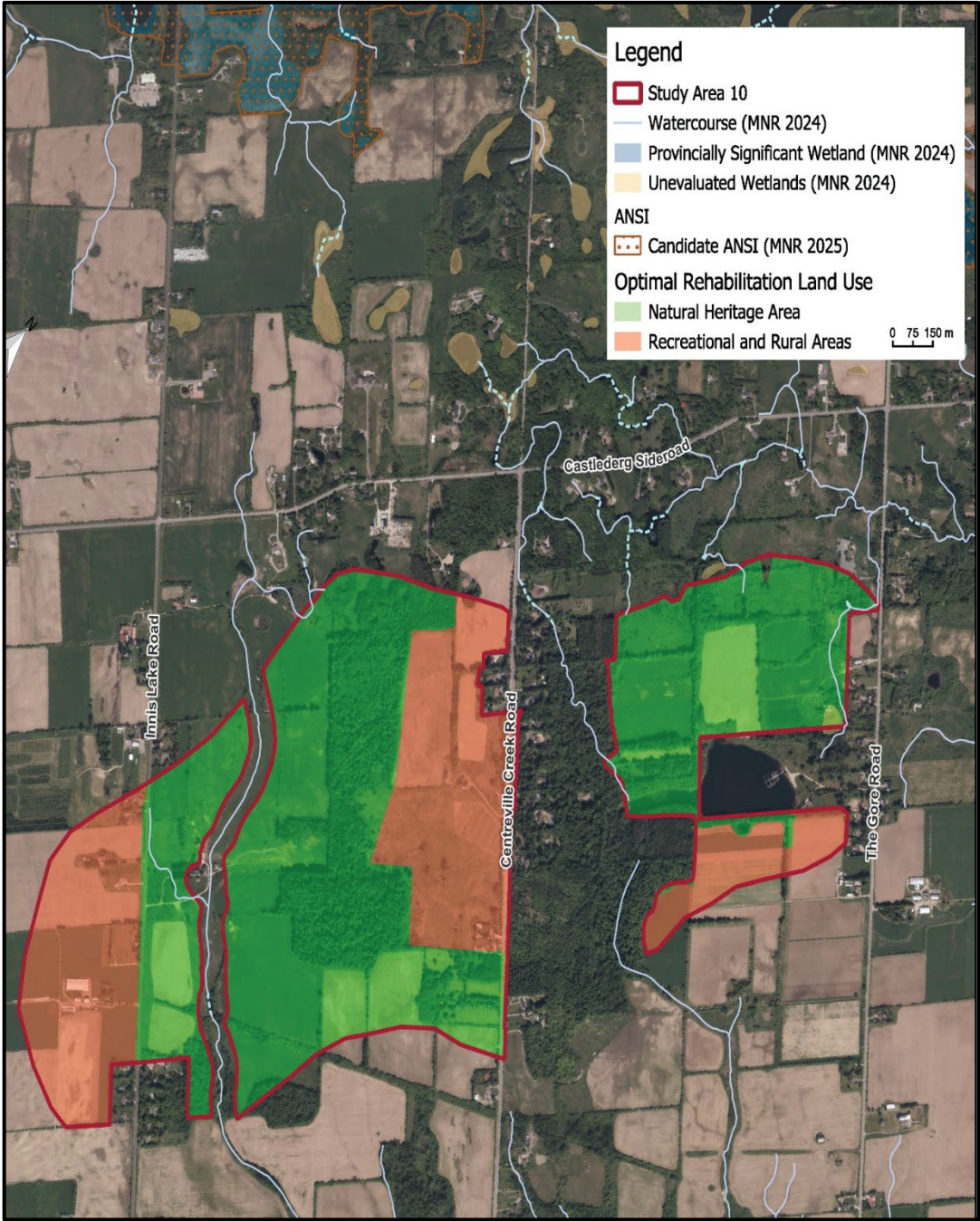


Figure 25. Potential Land Use Alternatives for Rehabilitation for Humber



8. Application and Implementation

The 2026 RMP presents an integrated, landscape-level approach to the rehabilitation of aggregate resource areas in the Town of Caledon, emphasizing the coordinated consideration of abiotic, biotic, and cultural resources. It is intended to function as a high-level guidance document for the Town of Caledon in reviewing future aggregate rehabilitation applications, ensuring that rehabilitation planning is comprehensive, context-sensitive, and aligned with broader municipal objectives.

The RMP identifies a preferred direction for post-extraction land use and encourages proponents to consider recommended land use alternatives when developing site-specific rehabilitation plans. This document should be referenced by all proponents in the planning stages for site rehabilitation. By incorporating this overarching vision, proposed rehabilitation efforts will more effectively support the Town's long-term goals, complement surrounding land uses, and reflect community values and aspirations.

Prepared by:

Beacon Environmental Ltd.



Jesse Campbell, B.Sc, Cert. Eco.
Restoration, Senior Ecologist,
ISA Certified Arborist (ON-1540A)

Prepared by:

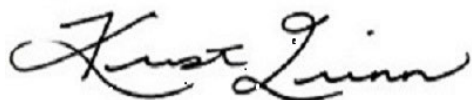
Beacon Environmental Ltd.



Candace Chaloner, H.B.A.Sc, M.Sc,
Ecologist

Reviewed by:

Beacon Environmental Ltd.



Kristi Quinn, B.E.S, Cert. Env.
Assessment. Principal, Senior
Environmental Planner

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Appendix A



Background Screening

Appendix A

Background Screening

Study Area	Key Environmental Sensitivities										
	Highly Vulnerable Aquifer	Wellhead Protection Zone	Significant Groundwater Recharge Area	Wetlands (PSW, Evaluated - Other, Unevaluated)	Watercourse	ANSI	Significant Woodland	Valleyland	Landscape Connectivity	Provincial Planning Area	Proximity to Existing Recreational Land Use
1. Alton West	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. Orangeville	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. Mono Mills	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
4. Melville	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5b. Belfountain	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6b. Caledon	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7. Grange	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8a. Caledon East	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8b. Centreville	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9. Inglewood	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10. Humber	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-

Extended Description for Complex Images

The following section provides detailed text descriptions for all images contained within the contents of this Plan. These descriptions have been prepared to support accessibility and ensure that the information conveyed through visual content is available to all readers, including those using screen readers or other assistive technologies.

Figure 1: Overall Study Area

This map provides an overview of the Rehabilitation Master Plan's 10 Study Areas, identified within the Town of Caledon Official Plan as having high mineral aggregate resources. The map provides an overview of the locations of the 2026 Rehabilitation Master Plan Study Areas, as well as the 2021 Rehabilitation Master Plan Study Areas.

Figure 2: Alton West Land Use Designations

This map provides the land use designations in Alton West based on the Future Caledon Official Plan, 2025. Alton West is referred to as Study Area 1 within the Rehabilitation Master Plan. The Study Area is bordered by Caledon/East Garafraxa Town-Line to the northwest, Winston Churchill Boulevard to the southwest, Mississauga Road to the northeast.

The Study Area is comprised of three land use designations: Natural Features and Areas, Supporting Features and Areas, and Rural Lands. The majority of lands located to the western boundary are designated as Rural Lands, with lands designated Natural Heritage Features and Supporting Features and Areas located primarily to the eastern boarder, with smaller designated areas located throughout the Study Area.

Figure 3: Potential Land Use Alternatives for Rehabilitation for Alton West

This map proposes the potential land use alternatives for rehabilitation for Alton West. The potential land use alternatives are slightly varied from those detailed in Figure 2. Rural Lands and Natural Heritage Area land uses continue to be the primary land uses. Lands designated as Natural Features and Areas in Figure 3 maintain a proposed Natural Heritage Area land use, and the proposed land use is expanded, bordering the proposed Rural Land Areas on the north, east, and south sides. While Figure 2 contained several smaller Natural Areas, Figure 3 connects many of the areas together to create contiguous Natural Heritage Areas.

Figure 4: Orangeville Land Use Designations

This map provides the land use designations in Orangeville based on the Future Caledon Official Plan, 2025. Orangeville is referred to as Study Areas 2a and 2b within the Rehabilitation Master Plan. The area is bordered by County Road 23 in the northwest, Porterfield Road in the southwest, Highpoint Road in the southeast, and Hurontario Street in the northeast. The study area in this map includes two sections: the larger section is west of the Credit River (labelled Section 2a), with a smaller area east of the river, bisected by County Road 109 (labelled Section 2b).

This map details the breakdown of the Study Area into four land use designations: Natural Features and Areas; Supporting Features and Areas; Extractive Industrial Area; and Rural Lands. The Natural Features and Supporting Features are the primary land use designation on Study Area 3a, while they comprise of a portion of the southwestern lands in Study Area 2b. The Rural Lands designation comprises of a portion of Study Area 2a, primarily between Country Road 23, Porterfield Road, Willoughby Road, and bisected by County Road 109, and the majority of Study Area 2b. Study Area 2a also features lands designated Extractive Industrial Area.

Figure 5: Potential Land Use Alternatives for Rehabilitation for Orangeville

This map proposes the potential land use alternatives for rehabilitation for Orangeville (Study Areas 2a and 2b). In this map, the primary land use proposed for Study Area 2a are Natural Heritage Area. A small area between County Roads 23 and 109, between Porterfield and Dawson Road is identified as the Recreational and Rural Area land use. Study Area 2b land uses comprise of both Recreation and Rural Areas (northern portion), and Natural Heritage Area (southern portion).

Figure 6: Mono Mills Land Use Designations

This map provides the land use designations in Mono Mills based on the Future Caledon Official Plan, 2025. Mono Mills is referred to as Study Area 3 within the Rehabilitation Master Plan. The area is south of Highway 9 and east of Horseshoe Hill Road.

Study Area 3 is designated as Rural Lands, with several Natural and Supporting Features Areas, which are largely concentrated on the study area's southern border, which is defined by the waterways in the area. At both the western and eastern border, this area includes two small areas zoned as General Agricultural Area. South of Highway 9, roughly within the Study Area's midpoint, there is a small rectangular segment zoned as Extractive Industrial Area.

Figure 7: Potential Land Use Alternatives for Rehabilitation for Mono Mills

This map proposes the potential land use alternatives for rehabilitation for Mono Mills (Study Area 3). This map identifies proposed land use changes from what is detailed in Figure 6. In this map, the primary land use proposed is Rural Lands, with some lands being identified Natural Heritage Area. The Natural Heritage Area has been expanded to form a contiguous section in the study area's southern half, extending from its western edge to its eastern border.

Figure 8: Melville Land Use Designations

This map provides the land use designations in Melville based on the Future Caledon Official Plan, 2025. Melville is referred to as Study Area 4 within the Rehabilitation Master Plan and is comprised of three areas. The western-most area is located west of Porterfield Road. The other two areas are situated east of Porterfield Road and west of Hurontario Street, generally between Highpoint Road and Queen Street East.

The western-most segment includes the lands designated as Extractive Industrial Area, in the southwest quarter of the segment. The remainder of this segment comprises of a mix of Rural Lands and Natural Features Area land uses.

The central area, located east of Porterfield Road and west of Willoughby Road, is primarily designated Rural Lands Area. The western and southern portions contained a mix of Natural Features, Supporting Features, Parks and Open Spaces. A small portion of land is designated Agricultural Area within the eastern portion.

The north-eastern area, located east of Willoughby Road, is primarily designated as Rural Lands Area, with a portion of lands designated as Natural Features and Supporting Features Areas.

Figure 9: Potential Land Use Alternatives for Rehabilitation for Melville

This map proposes the potential land use alternatives for rehabilitation for Melville (Study Area 4), proposing land use changes from what is detailed in Figure 8. In this map, the proposed land use for Study Area 4 is primarily for Natural Heritage Area. The northern-most portion of the area proposed Natural Heritage Area and Recreational and Rural Areas land uses while the bottom two portions are proposed for Natural Heritage land uses.

Figure 10: Belfountain Land Use Designations

This map provides the land use designations in Belfountain based on the Future Caledon Official Plan, 2025. Belfountain is referred to as Study Area 5 within the Rehabilitation Master Plan. The Study Area is located between Beech Grove Sideroad, Main Street, Charleston Sideroad, and Mississauga Road.

The majority of lands comprising this study area are designated Agricultural Area, with small areas throughout designated as Natural and Supporting Features Areas, Park and Open Space. The eastern quarter of the area is designated as Rural Lands.

Figure 11: Potential Land Use Alternatives for Rehabilitation for Belfountain

This map proposes the potential land use alternatives for rehabilitation for Belfountain (Study Area 5), proposing land use changes from what is detailed in Figure 10. The Study Area is proposed to feature two land uses, being Natural Heritage Areas and Recreational and Rural Areas.

Figure 12: Caledon Land Use Designations

This map provides the land use designations in Caledon based on the Future Caledon Official Plan, 2025. Caledon is referred to as Study Area 6 within the Rehabilitation Master Plan and is comprised of five areas. The Study Area is located south of Charleston Sideroad, between Kennedy Road and St. Andrew's Road, north of Escarpment Sideroad.

The majority of the lands are designated as Rural Lands, Natural and Supporting Features Areas, or Agricultural Area. There are two areas that are designated as Extractive Industrial Area.

Figure 13: Potential Land Use Alternatives for Rehabilitation for Melville

This map proposes the potential land use alternatives for rehabilitation for Caledon (Study Area 6), proposing land use changes from what is detailed in Figure 12. In this map, the proposed land use for Study Area 6 is Natural Heritage Areas.

Figure 14: Grange Land Use Designations

This map provides the land use designations in Grange based on the Future Caledon Official Plan, 2025. Grange is referred to as Study Area 7 within the Rehabilitation Master Plan and is comprised of six areas, primarily located between Hurontario Street, Escarpment Sideroad, Mountainview Road, and The Grange Sideroad.

A small section of the study area's northwest corner is designated as Parks and Open Space. The remainder of the study area is designated as a mix of Rural Lands, Natural Features, and Supporting Features Areas.

Figure 15: Potential Land Use Alternatives for Rehabilitation for Grange

This map identifies the potential land use alternatives for rehabilitation for Grange (Study Area 7), proposing land use changes from what is detailed in Figure 14. In this map, the proposed land use for Study Area 7 is Natural Heritage Areas.

Figure 16: Caledon East Land Use Designations

This map provides the land use designations in Caledon East based on the Future Caledon Official Plan, 2025. Caledon East is referred to as Study Area 8a within the Rehabilitation

Master Plan, and is located south of Old Church Road between Innis Lake Road and The Gore Road.

The majority of the study area in this map are designated as Rural Lands Area, with smaller portions of land designated as Natural Features and Supporting Features Areas.

Figure 17: Potential Land Use Alternatives for Caledon East

This map identifies the potential land use alternatives for rehabilitation for Caledon East (Study Area 8a), proposing land use changes from what is detailed in Figure 16. In this map, the primary land use proposed is Natural Heritage Area, with a segment identified for Recreational and Rural Area.

Figure 18: Centreville Land Use Designations

This map provides the land use designations in Centreville based on the Future Caledon Official Plan, 2025. Centreville is referred to as Study Area 8b within the Rehabilitation Master Plan, and is located south of Old Church Road between Humber Station Road and Duffy Lane, bisected by a waterway.

This Study Area is largely designated as Rural Lands Area, with the largest section in the northeast. The two northern-most areas are designated as Extractive Industrial Area. In the southern portion of the Study Area, a large section is designated as Parks and Open Space. Throughout the entirety of the Study Area, segments of land are designated as Natural Features and Supporting Features Areas.

Figure 19: Potential Land Use Alternatives for Rehabilitation for Centreville

This map identifies the potential land use alternatives for rehabilitation for Centreville (Study Area 8b), proposing land use changes from what is detailed in Figure 18. In this map, the primary land use is proposed to be Natural Heritage Area, with a small section in the north-eastern portion of the study area identified for the Recreational and Rural Areas land use.

Figure 20: Inglewood Land Use Designation

This map provides the land use designations in Inglewood based on the Future Caledon Official Plan, 2025. Inglewood is referred to as Study Area 9a within the Rehabilitation Master Plan, and is primarily located south of 5th Sideroad, between Winston Churchill Boulevard and Shaw's Creek Road, north of Olde Baseline Road.

This study area is primarily designated as Rural Lands Area, with smaller areas designated as Natural Features and Supporting Features Areas.

Figure 21: Potential Land Use Alternatives for Inglewood

This map identifies the potential land use alternatives for rehabilitation for Inglewood (Study Area 9a), proposing land use changes from what is detailed in Figure 20. In this map, the primary proposed land use for Study Area 7 is Natural Heritage Areas. Other land uses proposed are Rural Lands Area, located at the study areas southwestern boundary, and east of Shaw's Creek Road.

Figure 22: Inglewood Land Use Designation

This map provides the land use designations in a second area of Inglewood based on the Future Caledon Official Plan, 2025. This portion of Inglewood is referred to as Study Area 9b within the Rehabilitation Master Plan, and is primarily located between Olde Baseline Road, Mississauga Road, Chinguacousy Road, and Mill Street.

The majority of land located within this Study Area is designated as Rural Lands Area, with a small portion located west of Mississauga Road designated as Extractive Industrial Area. Smaller portions throughout the Study Area are designated as Natural and Supporting Features Areas.

Figure 23: Potential Land Use Alternatives for Rehabilitation for Inglewood

This map identifies the potential land use alternatives for rehabilitation for the second Inglewood Study Area (Study Area 9b), proposing land use changes from what is detailed in Figure 22. In this map, the primary land use proposed is Natural Heritage Area. The map proposes the lands identified as Extractive Industrial Area in Figure 22 to be rehabilitated to the Rural Lands Area land use.

Figure 24: Humber Land Use Designations

This map provides the land use designations in Humber based on the Future Caledon Official Plan, 2025. Humber is referred to as Study Area 10 within the Rehabilitation Master Plan, is comprised of three segments, and is primarily located south of Castlederg Sideroad, between Innis Lake Road and The Gore Road, north of King Road.

The majority of the Study Area is designated as General Agricultural Area. Two areas are designated as Rural Lands Area: one west of Centreville Creek Road and the second, smaller area, east of Centreville Creek Road. There are portions of the Study Area

designated Natural Features and Supporting Features Areas, and a small portion in the western segment designated as Parks and Open Space.

Figure 25: Potential Land Use Alternatives for Rehabilitation for Humber

This map identifies the potential land use alternatives for rehabilitation for Humber (Study Area 10), proposing land use changes from what is detailed in Figure 24. In this map, the primary land use proposed is Natural Heritage Area, with the Recreational and Rural Areas land use proposed in three areas (one west of Innis Lake Road, one on the western side of Centreville Creek Road, and one West of Gore Road).