

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report

Kennedy Valley (Kennedy Road, East Side of Kennedy Road, South of First Gulf Boulevard)

City of Brampton, Ontario

Draft Report

Prepared for:

Hatch

2265 Upper Middle Road, 5th Floor
Oakville, ON, L6H 0G5

Archaeological Services Inc. File: 24CH-148

December 2024 (Updated February and May 2025)



Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Hatch, on behalf of the Region of Peel, to conduct a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (C.H.E.R.) for the property known as the Kennedy Valley, Kennedy Road east side, south of First Gulf Boulevard, in the City of Brampton, Ontario (hereinafter referred to as the Kennedy Valley). The C.H.E.R. is being undertaken as part of the Detailed Design for the Etobicoke Creek Trunk Sewer (E.C.T.S.) Improvement and Upgrades Project (Hatch, 2024) which was produced to identify gaps not covered in the E.C.T.S. Improvement and Upgrades Project Environmental Assessment (Jacobs, 2023). The property consists of the Kennedy Valley, a wooded valley with a public trail. On the property is a former quarry site and an early settler cemetery located on the northern side of the valley. The property requires a C.H.E.R. as it was identified in the E.C.T.S. Improvements and Upgrades Project Background Review Gap Analysis as a listed property in the Brampton Heritage Register (City of Brampton, 2021b) and a preliminary impact assessment indicated that there would be direct impacts to the property including the construction of Shaft 1 and the Biscayne Connection on the property as well as construction related to site access for Shaft 1 and re-grading at the Biscayne Connection shaft site. As direct impacts to the property are anticipated, a C.H.E.R. was recommended to determine if the property retains cultural heritage value or interest.

This report includes an evaluation of the cultural heritage value of the property as determined by the criteria in Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. This evaluation determined that the property has historical, associative, and contextual value for its associations with Indigenous peoples, the Graham and Rutledge families, two prominent early settler families in the City of Brampton, and the presence of the historical Graham Family Cemetery and the remnant nineteenth-century quarry which are extant on the property.



The following recommendations are proposed:

1. Based on the results of research, analysis and heritage evaluation activities, this property meets at least two criteria presented in Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and therefore, the municipality may consider designation of this property under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
2. As the subject property is listed in the City of Brampton's Municipal Heritage Register and was determined to meet the criteria for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, a heritage impact assessment (H.I.A.) is required as per Section 2.1 of the City of Brampton's H.I.A. Terms of Reference (City of Brampton, n.d.d). This assessment should be completed as early as possible in the detailed design phase by a qualified heritage professional and be submitted to heritage staff at the at the City of Brampton and the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (M.C.M.) for review.
3. The proponent should submit this report for review and comment to planning staff at the City of Brampton, the M.C.M., the Brampton Historical Society, the Region of Peel Archives, and to any other relevant stakeholder that has an interest in the heritage of the subject property. Any feedback will be incorporated into this report prior to finalization. The final report should be submitted to the Region of Peel Archives for archival purposes.



Report Accessibility Features

This report has been formatted to meet the Information and Communications Standards under the *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act, 2005* (A.O.D.A.). Features of this report which enhance accessibility include: headings, font size and colour, alternative text provided for images, and the use of periods within acronyms. Given this is a technical report, there may be instances where additional accommodation is required in order for readers to access the report's information. If additional accommodation is required, please contact Annie Veilleux, Manager of the Cultural Heritage Division at Archaeological Services Inc., by email at aveilleux@asiheritage.ca or by phone 416-966-1069 ext. 255.



Project Personnel

- **Senior Project Manager:** Annie Veilleux, M.A. C.A.H.P., Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, Manager - Cultural Heritage Division
- **Project Coordinator:** Jessica Bisson, B.F.A. (Hon.), Cultural Heritage Technician, Division Coordinator – Cultural Heritage Division
- **Project Manager:** Kirstyn Allam, B.A. (Hon), Advanced Dipl. Applied Museum Studies, Cultural Heritage Analyst, Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division
- **Field Review:** Leora Bebko, M.M.St., Cultural Heritage Technician, Technical Writer and Researcher – Cultural Heritage Division
- **Report Production:** Leora Bebko
- **Graphics Production:** Jonas Fernandez, M.S.c., Manager, Geomatics - Operations Division
- **Report Reviewer(s):** Kirstyn Allam
- Annie Veilleux

For further information on the Qualified Persons involved in this report see Appendix A.



Glossary

Built Heritage Resource (B.H.R.)

Definition: “...a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured or constructed part or remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community” (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2024, p. 40).

Cultural Heritage Landscape (C.H.L.)

Definition: “...a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association” (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2024, p. 41).

Significant

Definition: With regard to cultural heritage and archaeology resources, significant means “resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the authority of the *Ontario Heritage Act*” (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2024, p. 52).



Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Report Accessibility Features	0
Project Personnel	1
Glossary	2
Table of Contents	3
1.0 Introduction	8
1.1 Project Overview	10
1.2 Legislation and Policy Context	13
1.3 Approach to Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports	13
2.0 Community Engagement	15
2.1 Relevant Agencies/Stakeholders Engaged and/or Consulted	15
2.2 Public Meetings/Public Consultation	16
2.3 Agency Review	17
2.4 Indigenous Nations Engagement	18
3.0 Description of the Property	18
3.1 Existing Conditions	18
3.2 Heritage Recognitions	19
3.3 Adjacent Lands	20
4.0 Research	21
4.1 List of Key Sources and Site Visit Information	21
4.1.1 Key Sources	21
4.1.2 Site Visit	22
4.2 Discussion of Historical or Associative Value	23



4.2.1	Summary of Early Indigenous History in Southern Ontario	23
4.2.2	Toronto Township	26
4.2.3	City of Brampton	28
4.2.4	Etobicoke Creek	29
4.2.5	Historical Chronology and Setting of the Subject Property	30
4.3	Discussion of Physical and Design Value	40
4.3.1	Landscape Characteristics	40
4.3.2	Landscape Features	41
4.3.3	Existing Conditions Photographs	44
4.4	Discussion of Contextual Value	53
4.4.1	Setting and Character of the Property	53
4.4.2	Community Landmark	56
4.5	Discussion of Landscape Features	57
4.5.1	Cemetery	57
4.5.2	Quarry	59
4.5.3	Public Park/Former Farmstead	60
5.0	Heritage Evaluation	63
5.1	Ontario Regulation 9/06	63
6.0	Conclusions and Next Steps	66
7.0	Draft Statement of Cultural Heritage Value and Heritage Attributes	67
8.0	List of Resources Consulted	70
	Appendix A: Qualified Persons Involved in the Project	78



List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of the subject property, known as the Kennedy Valley, on the east side of Kennedy Road South, south of First Gulf Boulevard. Source: (c) Open Street Map contributors, Creative Commons n.d.	9
Figure 2: Overview of the updated tunnel alignment for the E.C.T.S. (Hatch, 2025).	11
Figure 3: The updated tunnel alignment for the E.C.T.S. and the Kennedy Valley property (Google Earth, 2024).	12
Figure 4: Aerial image of the subject property, known as the Kennedy Valley, on the east side of Kennedy Road South, south of First Gulf Boulevard (Google Maps).	19
Figure 5: Map showing the subject property and adjacent properties with heritage designation (A.S.I., 2024).	20
Figure 6: The subject property on the 1859 Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel (Tremaine, 1859).	35
Figure 7: The subject property on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel (Pope, 1877).	35
Figure 8: The stone house built by Hugh Graham (Perkins Bull, 1936). The original image of the house was painted before 1935.	36
Figure 9: The location of the Graham Family Cemetery, looking north (Perkins Bull, 1936). Photographed in 1936 or before.	37
Figure 10: The yard wall at the Peel County Jail, constructed from stone from the former Kennedy Valley Quarry (A.S.I., 2024).	38
Figure 11: The subject property on the 1922 topographic map of Brampton (Department of Militia and Defence, 1922).	38
Figure 12: Photograph of the farm property, circa 1933 (image provided by the Region of Peel Archives, William Perkins Bull fonds).	39
Figure 13: The subject property on the 1954 aerial photograph (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954).	39
Figure 14: The stone farmhouse after the 2010 fire (Guardian, 2012).	40
Figure 15: Map showing locations of identified landscape features on the subject property (A.S.I., 2024).	42

Figure 16: Etobicoke Creek, looking east from Kennedy Road South (A.S.I., 2024).	44
Figure 17: The entrance to the Kennedy Valley from Kennedy Road South, looking east (A.S.I., 2024).	44
Figure 18: Looking south from the trail towards Etobicoke Creek, visible through the trees below, centre left (A.S.I., 2024).	45
Figure 19: Looking southwest along Etobicoke Creek near the western end of the subject property (A.S.I., 2024).	45
Figure 20: Looking east along the trail in a marshy area with low vegetation (A.S.I., 2024).	46
Figure 21: A side trail extending north from the main trail (A.S.I., 2024).	46
Figure 22: A sewer access point on the north side of trail (A.S.I., 2024).	47
Figure 23: Looking east from the eastern boundary of the subject property under Highway 410 (A.S.I., 2024).	47
Figure 24: The archway and interpretive panel commemorating the former Graham-Rutledge farmstead (A.S.I., 2024).	48
Figure 25: Detail view of the stone archway (A.S.I., 2024).	48
Figure 26: Detail view of the interpretive panel (A.S.I., 2024).	49
Figure 27: The site of the Graham Family Cemetery, looking northwest from the trail (A.S.I., 2024).	49
Figure 28: The cemetery, looking south toward Etobicoke Creek (A.S.I., 2024).	50
Figure 29: Looking down the steep incline towards the creek from the cemetery site (A.S.I., 2024).	50
Figure 30: The headstone (bottom) at the edge of the cliff (obscured by trees) (A.S.I., 2024).	51
Figure 31: Detail view of the buried headstone (A.S.I., 2024).	52
Figure 32: Looking south, across the creek from the Graham-Rutledge farmstead with the former quarry site on the left (A.S.I., 2024).	53
Figure 33: An industrial warehouse north of the subject property, looking northeast from the public trail (A.S.I., 2024).	54
Figure 34: The sports fields in the sports complex, looking east from just south of the subject property (A.S.I., 2024).	55

Figure 35: Kennedy Road South, looking southeast from the subject property (A.S.I., 2024).	55
Figure 36: The Brampton Golf Club course, looking southwest from Kennedy Road South (A.S.I., 2024).	56
Figure 37: View into the Kennedy Valley from Highway 410, looking west (Google Streetview, 2024).	57
Figure 38: The Brampton Pioneer Cemetery, looking north from Main Street North (A.S.I., 2024).	59
Figure 39: Remnants of the Deforest Quarry in Caledon, date unknown (Mindat.org).	60
Figure 40: The Arnott House monument and panel at Hereford Pond (Google Street View, 2023).	61
Figure 41: Depiction of the Alderlea Estate in the 1877 Historical Atlas of the County of Peel (Pope, 1877).	62
Figure 42: Gage Park, looking south from the intersection of Main Street South and Wellington Street West (A.S.I., 2024).	62

1.0 Introduction

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Hatch, on behalf of the Region of Peel, to conduct a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (C.H.E.R.) for the property known as the Kennedy Valley, Kennedy Road east side, south of First Gulf Boulevard, in the City of Brampton, Ontario (hereinafter referred to as the Kennedy Valley) (Figure 1). The C.H.E.R. is being undertaken as part of the Detailed Design for the Etobicoke Creek Trunk Sewer (E.C.T.S.) Improvement and Upgrades Project (Hatch, 2024) which was produced to identify gaps not covered in the E.C.T.S. Improvement and Upgrades Project Environmental Assessment (Jacobs, 2023). The property is listed in the City of Brampton's Heritage Register (City of Brampton, 2021b) and consists of the Kennedy Valley, a wooded valley with a public trail. On the property is a former quarry site and an early settler cemetery located on the northern side of the valley.



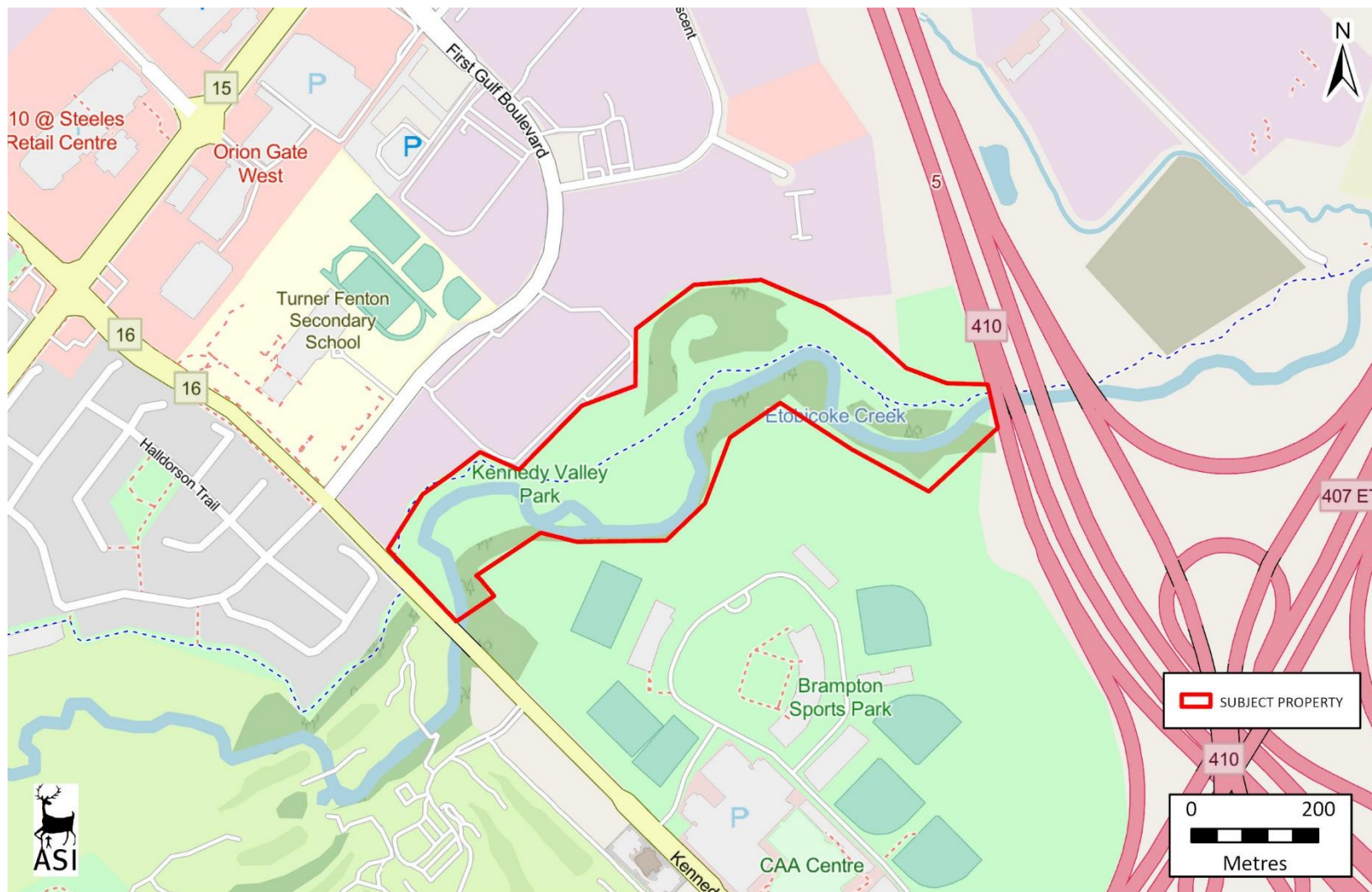


Figure 1: Location of the subject property, known as the Kennedy Valley, on the east side of Kennedy Road South, south of First Gulf Boulevard. Source: (c) Open Street Map contributors, Creative Commons n.d.

1.1 Project Overview

The E.C.T.S. Improvement and Upgrades Project consists of improvements and upgrades to the existing E.C.T.S. from Kennedy Road to south of Highway 407 to address operational and maintenance issues and to accommodate anticipated residential growth in the area (Figure 2).

The property requires a C.H.E.R. as it was identified in the E.C.T.S. Improvements and Upgrades Project Background Review Gap Analysis as a listed property in the Brampton Heritage Register (City of Brampton, 2021b) and a preliminary impact assessment indicated that there would be direct impacts to the Kennedy Valley property including the construction of Shaft 1 and the Biscayne Connection on the property as well as construction related to site access for Shaft 1 and re-grading at the Biscayne Connection shaft site (Figure 3). As direct impacts to the property are anticipated, a C.H.E.R. was recommended to determine if the property retains cultural heritage value or interest.





Figure 2: Overview of the updated tunnel alignment for the E.C.T.S. (Hatch, 2025).



Figure 3: The updated tunnel alignment for the E.C.T.S. and the Kennedy Valley property (Google Earth, 2024).

1.2 Legislation and Policy Context

The analysis used throughout the cultural heritage evaluation process addresses built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes under other various pieces of legislation and their supporting guidelines. These policies form the broad context which frame this assessment, and are included as relevant to this undertaking based on professional opinion and with regard for best practices:

- *Environmental Assessment Act* (Ministry of the Environment, 1990);
- *Provincial Planning Statement* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2024);
- *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. c. O.18, [as Amended in 2024], 1990);
- *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2006);
- *Brampton Plan: City of Brampton Official Plan* (City of Brampton, 2024);
- *City of Brampton's Terms of Reference for Heritage Impact Assessments* (City of Brampton, n.d.d);
- *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2010);
- *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties: Heritage Identification and Evaluation Process* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2014); and,
- *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (Parks Canada, 2010).

1.3 Approach to Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports

The scope of this C.H.E.R. is in accordance with the *Brampton Plan: City of Brampton Official Plan* (City of Brampton, 2024), the *City of Brampton's Terms of Reference for Heritage Impact Assessments* (City of Brampton, n.d.d), and is guided by the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial*



Heritage Properties: Heritage Identification and Evaluation Process (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2014).¹

Generally, C.H.E.R.s include the following components:

- A general description of the history of the subject property as well as detailed historical summaries of property ownership and building(s) development;
- A description of the cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources that are under evaluation in this report;
- Representative photographs of the exterior and interior of a building or structure, and character-defining architectural details;
- A cultural heritage evaluation guided by the *Ontario Heritage Act* criteria;
- A summary of heritage attributes;
- Historical mapping, photographs; and
- A location plan.

Using background information and data collected during the site visit, the property is evaluated using criteria contained within Ontario Regulation 9/06. given the resources available, of the history, design and associations of all cultural heritage resources of the property. The criteria contained within Ontario Regulation 9/06 requires a consideration of the community context.

¹ The City of Brampton does not have a Terms of Reference for Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports. In addition to the Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (Section 3.3) of the Terms of Reference for Heritage Impact Assessments, the guidance provided by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport in *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties: Heritage Identification and Evaluation Process* (2014) provide general methods of analysis, reporting expectations, and guidance on interpretation of heritage evaluation criteria and other requirements as may be applicable.



2.0 Community Engagement

The following section outlines the community consultation that was undertaken to gather and review information about the subject property.

2.1 Relevant Agencies/Stakeholders Engaged and/or Consulted

The following stakeholders were contacted with inquiries regarding the heritage status and for information concerning the subject property and any additional adjacent built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes:

- Tom Tran, Heritage Planner, City of Brampton (email communication 28 October 2024, follow-up emails 12 and 25 November 2024). Email sent to inquire if any built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes had been missed in the search of the Heritage Register and if the City has any cultural heritage concerns to bring to Archaeological Services Inc.'s attention. Email also inquired when the property became a public park, what group is responsible for the installation of the Graham-Rutledge Farmstead monument and interpretive panel, and if the City had any information about the former quarry on the property. An automated response to the first follow-up email was received advising that the City of Brampton is experiencing a labour disruption due to an ongoing strike. Tom Tran responded 3 March 2025 following a review of the February 2025 version of the report. Their comments are noted in Section 2.3 below.
- The Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (email communication 1 November 2023). Email correspondence confirmed that, to date, there are no properties designated by the Minister and that they have no records of a provincial heritage property within or adjacent to the subject property.
- The Ontario Heritage Trust (email communications 30 July and 8 August 2019). Email correspondence confirmed that there are no conservation easements or Trust-owned properties within the subject property and that



the adjacent property at 7715 Kennedy Road South is designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

- The Peel Art Gallery, Museum and Archives (P.A.M.A.) (email communications 15, 18, 21, and 23 October 2024). Initial email correspondence included a research assistance request. Subsequent emails included links to primary sources for research available online and arranging a visit to the archives for in-person research on 24 October 2024. Sources reviewed for information on the property and the Graham and Rutledge families include the Perkins Bull Genealogical files, Volume 2 of the Derry West Women's Institute Tweedsmuir History and the Russ Cooper Fonds. The Brian Gilchrist Cemetery Research Collection was also reviewed for information on the Graham Family Cemetery.
- The Brampton Historical Society (email communication 26 November 2024). Email sent to inquire about the provenance and installation of the "Graham-Rutledge Farmstead" interpretive panel and monument and to inquire if the society had any additional information or heritage concerns about the subject property.

2.2 Public Meetings/Public Consultation

Public consultation was undertaken by Jacobs as part of the Etobicoke Creek Trunk Sewer (E.C.T.S.) Improvement and Upgrades Project Environmental Assessment (E.A.) process. Two public information centres were held on 26 November 2020 and 2 May 2022, respectively. A full record of public consultation and stakeholder engagement for the E.A. can be found in the Etobicoke Creek Trunk Sewer Improvements and Upgrades Environmental Study Report completed in 2023 (Jacobs, 2023).

An Advance Notice was also sent to local residents, business owners, and stakeholders in October 2024 outlining the proposed alignment and anticipated construction works. At the time of submission (February 2025), no comments have been received.



2.3 Agency Review

The draft report will be submitted to planning staff at the City of Brampton, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (M.C.M.), the Brampton Historical Society, the Region of Peel Archives, and to any other relevant stakeholder that has an interest in the heritage of the subject property for review and comment.

City of Brampton staff reviewed the February 2025 version of the report and found the report to be good in general. A request for the addition of mapping of the proposed sewer improvement works overlaid with the identified heritage features along with a brief note of their impacts. This revision has been made to the report, see Figure 3.

The Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism reviewed the February 2025 version of the report and found it to be consistent with Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism guidance and best practices, and have no concerns with the report.

No comments have been received from the Brampton Historical Society at this time of the submission of this report (May 2025).

Comments were provided by the Region of Peel Archives on the February 2025 version of the report. These comments were generally editorial in nature and the report was revised to reflect the changes recommended. Also provided was a circa 1933 photograph of the property for inclusion in the report.

The final report should be submitted to the Region of Peel Archives for archival purposes.



2.4 Indigenous Nations Engagement

Indigenous Nations Engagement was undertaken by Jacobs as part of the E.C.T.S. Improvement and Upgrades Project E.A. process (Jacobs, 2023). The following Indigenous Nations, communities, and groups were contacted during the E.A. process:

- Six Nations of the Grand River;
- Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation;
- Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council; and
- Nation Huronne-Wendat.

No comments were received regarding cultural heritage concerns. A full record of Indigenous Nations engagement for the E.A. can be found in the Etobicoke Creek Trunk Sewer Improvements and Upgrades Environmental Study Report completed in 2023 (Jacobs, 2023).

An email was sent to the above-listed communities regarding the Detailed Design for the Etobicoke Creek Trunk Sewer (E.C.T.S.) Improvement and Upgrades Project (Hatch, 2024) on November 6, 2024. A response was received from the Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council asking to be informed when work was commenced. No other comments were received.

3.0 Description of the Property

The following section provides a description of the subject property.

3.1 Existing Conditions

The Kennedy Valley property consists of a public park within a creek valley (Figure 4). The Etobicoke Creek meanders through the valley in a generally east-west direction. The valley is generally wooded with some open marshy areas with shorter vegetation and shrubs. The Etobicoke Creek Trail roughly follows the alignment of the creek on its north side, sometimes running along the northern



property line. Approximately 50 metres from the Kennedy Road South entrance to the park, along the trail is a stone monument and interpretive panel commemorating the Graham-Rutledge farmstead and farmhouse which was formerly on the property but burnt down in 2010. The Graham Family Cemetery, is within the valley, on the south side of the trail, approximately 180 metres east of Kennedy Road South. On the south side of the creek is a remnant nineteenth-century quarry.

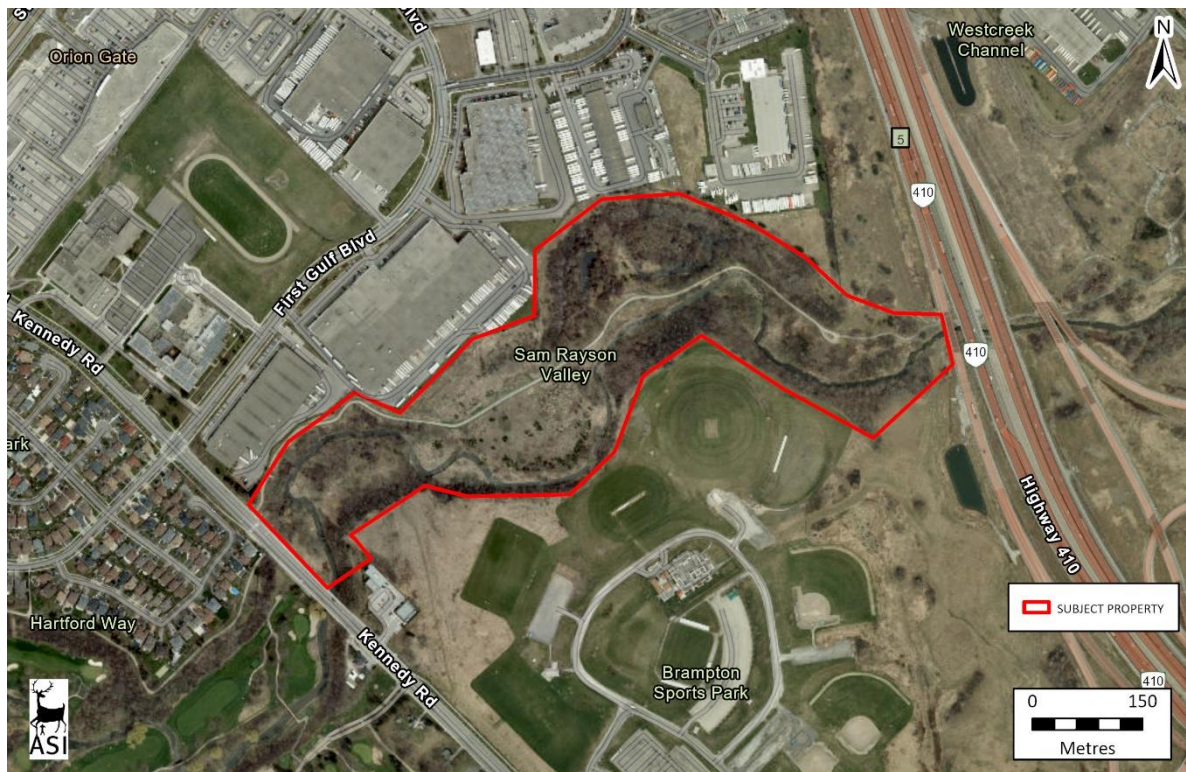


Figure 4: Aerial image of the subject property, known as the Kennedy Valley, on the east side of Kennedy Road South, south of First Gulf Boulevard (Google Maps).

3.2 Heritage Recognitions

The property is listed in the City of Brampton's Heritage Register (City of Brampton, 2021b).

3.3 Adjacent Lands

The adjacent property, located south of the western end of the property, at 7715 Kennedy Road South is designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Figure 5). The property is a former farm. According to the Heritage Register, the farmhouse on the property burnt down on April 18, 2010, but the larger cultural heritage landscape remains (City of Brampton, 2008, 2021b). As part of the site visit for this report, it was determined that the larger cultural heritage landscape is no longer extant as the property at 7715 Kennedy Valley Road South is now a commercial structure and the larger property surrounding it has been re-developed as part of the Brampton Sports Park.

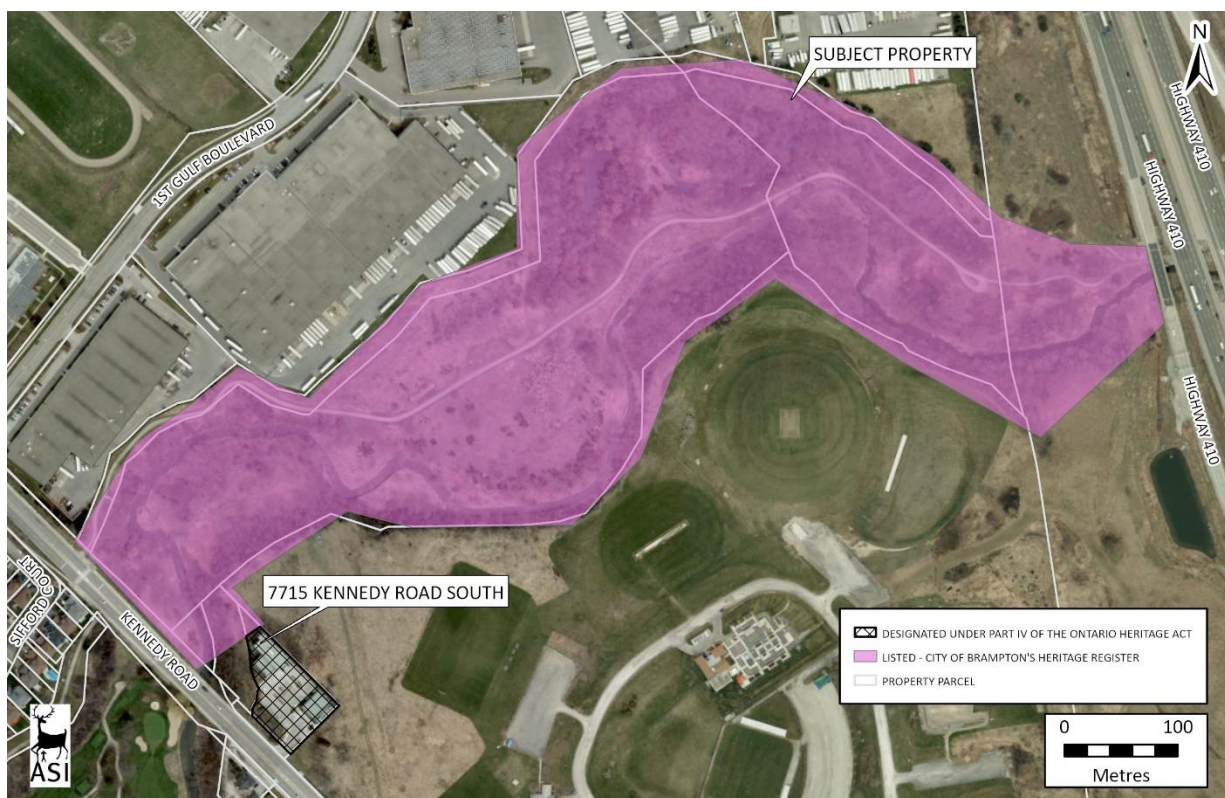


Figure 5: Map showing the subject property and adjacent properties with heritage designation (A.S.I., 2024).

4.0 Research

This section provides: the results of primary and secondary research; a discussion of historical or associative value; a discussion of physical and design value; a discussion of contextual value; and results of comparative analysis.

4.1 List of Key Sources and Site Visit Information

The following section describes the sources consulted and research activities undertaken for this report.

4.1.1 Key Sources

Background historical research, which includes consulting primary and secondary source documents, photos, and historic mapping, was undertaken to identify early settlement patterns and broad agents or themes of change in the subject property. In addition, online historical research was undertaken through the websites of the following libraries and archives to build upon information gleaned from other primary and secondary materials:

- Peel Art Gallery, Museum and Archives (Peel Art Gallery Museum and Archives, n.d.);
- Library and Archives Canada (Library and Archives Canada, n.d.);
- Ontario Land Registry Access (*OnLand Property Search*, n.d.); and
- Ancestry.ca (Ancestry.ca, n.d.).

Available federal, provincial, and municipal heritage inventories and databases were also consulted to obtain information about the properties. These included:

- The City of Brampton's *Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act* (City of Brampton, 2021a);
- The City of Brampton's *Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources* (City of Brampton, 2021b);
- The *Ontario Heritage Act Register* (Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.b);



- The *Places of Worship Inventory* (Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.c);
- The inventory of Ontario Heritage Trust easements (Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.a);
- The Ontario Heritage Trust's *An Inventory of Provincial Plaques Across Ontario*: a PDF of Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques and their locations (Ontario Heritage Trust, 2023);
- Parks Canada's *Directory of Federal Heritage Designations*, an on-line database that identifies National Historic Sites, National Historic Events, National Historic People, Heritage Railway Stations, Federal Heritage Buildings, and Heritage Lighthouses (Parks Canada, n.d.b); and,
- Parks Canada's *Historic Places* website, an on-line register that provides information on historic places recognized for their heritage value at all government levels (Parks Canada, n.d.a).

Previous consultant reports associated with known and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within and/or adjacent and/or in the vicinity of the subject property in the City of Brampton, Ontario included the following:

- Etobicoke Creek Trunk Sewer Improvements and Upgrades Environmental Study Report (Jacobs, 2023); and
- Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment Etobicoke Creek Trunk Sewer Improvements and Upgrades (Archaeological Services Inc., 2019).

A full list of references consulted can be found in Section 8.0 of this document.

4.1.2 Site Visit

A site visit to the subject property was conducted on 24 October 2024 by Leora Bebko of Archaeological Services Incorporated (A.S.I.). The site visit included photographic documentation of the subject property from the public pedestrian trail. Permission to Enter was granted by the Region of Peel to allow A.S.I. to access the property.



4.2 Discussion of Historical or Associative Value

Historically, the property was located on parts of Lot 14 and a very small sliver of Lot 15, in Concession 2 East of Hurontario Street in the former Township of Toronto, County of Peel. It is now known as the Kennedy Valley, located on the east side of Kennedy Road South, south of First Gulf Boulevard, in the City of Brampton.

4.2.1 Summary of Early Indigenous History in Southern Ontario

Current archaeological evidence indicates humans were present in southern Ontario approximately 13,000 years before present (B.P.) (Ferris, 2013). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 B.P., the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards & Fritz, 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis & Deller, 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 B.P., the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 B.P.; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest archaeological evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 B.P. and is interpreted by archaeologists to be indicative of increased social organization and the investment of labour into social infrastructure (Brown, 1995, p. 13; Ellis et al., 1990, 2009).

Between 3,000-2,500 B.P., populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The



Woodland period begins around 2,500 B.P. and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al., 1990, pp. 136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 B.P., evidence exists for small community camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al., 1990, pp. 155, 164). By 1,500 B.P. there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, and it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolithic evidence for maize in central New York State by 2,300 B.P. – it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found (Birch & Williamson, 2013, pp. 13–15). As is evident in detailed Anishinaabek ethnographies, winter was a period during which some families would depart from the larger group as it was easier to sustain smaller populations (Rogers, 1962). It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 B.P., lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (C.E.), larger settlement sites focused on horticulture begin to dominate the archaeological record. Seasonal dispersal of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson, 1990, p. 317). By 1300-1450 C.E., archaeological research focusing on these horticultural societies note that this episodic community dispersal was no longer practised and these populations now occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al., 1990, p. 343). By the mid-sixteenth century these small villages had coalesced into larger communities (Birch et al., 2021). Through the process of coalescence, the socio-political organization of these First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed. Other First Nation communities continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest available resources across landscapes they returned to seasonally/annually.

By 1600 C.E., the Confederation of Nations were encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries in Simcoe County. By the 1640s, devastating



epidemics and the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee² and the Attawandaron and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nipissing and Odawa) led to their dispersal from southern Ontario. Shortly afterwards, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. Peace was achieved between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinaabe Nations in August of 1701 when representatives of more than twenty Anishinaabe Nations assembled in Montreal to participate in peace negotiations. Peace was confirmed again at council held at Lake Superior when the Haudenosaunee delivered a wampum belt to the Anishinaabe Nations. This agreement between the Haudenosaunee and Anishinaabe nations is referred to as the Dish with One Spoon.

In 1763, following the fall of Quebec, New France was transferred to British control with the Treaty of Paris. The British government began to pursue major land purchases to the north of Lake Ontario in the early nineteenth century. The Crown acknowledged the Mississaugas of the Credit as the owners of the lands between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe and entered into negotiations for additional tracts of land as the need arose to facilitate European settlement.

The subject property is within the scope of the Treaty of Fort Albany (Nanfan), signed by the British Crown and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy in 1701 (Six Nations of the Grand River, 2008). The Haudenosaunee entered into this agreement with the British Crown to place their beaver hunting grounds under the protection of the King of Britain and to reject the French from building forts on their lands, which included most of Southern Ontario.

In the following years, the Haudenosaunee called upon the King to honour this Treaty. To confirm the Kings' commitment to the Five Nations and to allow their

² The Haudenosaunee are also known as the New York Iroquois or Five Nations Iroquois and after 1722 Six Nations Iroquois. They were a confederation of five distinct but related Iroquoian-speaking nations - the Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, Oneida, and Mohawk. Each lived in individual territories in what is now known as the Finger Lakes district of Upper New York. In 1722 the Tuscarora joined the confederacy.



castles (forts) in the Five Nations lands as protection against the French, an affirming agreement was entered into on September 14, 1726. The protection of the Five Nations interests throughout their beaver hunting grounds is again affirmed in Article 15 of the Treaty of Utrecht between the British and the French, wherein the Five Nations specifically would not be molested between (Lakes) Ontario, Erie, and Huron (Six Nations of the Grand River, 2008).

The subject property is also within the lands of Treaty 13A/14, or the Head of the Lake Purchase. Treaty 13a was signed on August 2, 1805 between the Mississaugas and the British Crown in Port Credit at the Government Inn. A provisional agreement was reached in which the Mississaugas ceded 70,784 acres of land bounded by the Toronto Purchase of 1787 in the east, the Brant Tract in the west, and a northern boundary that ran six miles back from the shoreline of Lake Ontario. The Mississaugas also reserved the sole right of fishing at the Credit River and were to retain a one-mile strip of land on each of its banks, which became the Credit Indian Reserve.

On September 5, 1806, the signing of Treaty 14 confirmed the Head of the Lake Purchase between the Mississaugas of the Credit and the Crown for lands along the north shore of Lake Ontario southwest of the Toronto Purchase to what is now Oakville (Mississauga of the New Credit First Nation, 2001; Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2017).

The Etobicoke Creek is part of the traditional territory and/or treaty lands of a number of Indigenous Nations, including the Haudenosaunee, the Huron-Wendat, the Mississaugas of the Credit, and the Six Nations of the Grand River (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, n.d.).

4.2.2 Toronto Township

The first Europeans to arrive in the area were transient merchants and traders from France and England, who followed existing transit routes established by Indigenous peoples and set up trading posts at strategic locations along the well-traveled river routes. All of these occupations occurred at sites that afforded both



natural landfalls and convenient access, by means of the various waterways and overland trails, into the hinterlands. Early transportation routes followed existing Indigenous trails, both along the shorelines of major lakes and adjacent to various creeks and rivers (A.S.I. 2006). Early European settlements occupied similar locations as Indigenous settlements as they were generally accessible by trail or water routes, and would have been in locations with good soil and suitable topography to ensure adequate drainage.

Throughout the period of initial European settlement, Indigenous groups continued to inhabit Southern Ontario, and continued to fish, gather, and hunt within their traditional and treaty territories, albeit often with legal and informal restrictions imposed by colonial authorities and settlers. In many cases, Indigenous peoples acted as guides and teachers, passing on their traditional knowledge to Euro-Canadian settlers, allowing them to sustain themselves in their new homes. Indigenous peoples entered into economic arrangements and partnerships, and often inter-married with settlers. However, pervasive and systemic oppression and marginalization of Indigenous peoples also characterized Euro-Canadian colonization, with thousands being displaced from their lands, denied access to traditional and treaty hunting, fishing, and collecting grounds, and forced to assimilate with Euro-Canadian culture through mandatory attendance at Day and Residential Schools (Ray, 2005; Rogers & Smith, 1994).

The Township of Toronto was originally surveyed in 1806 by Mr. Wilmot, Deputy Surveyor. The first Euro-Canadian settler in this Township, and also the County of Peel, was Colonel Thomas Ingersoll. The whole population of the Township in 1808 consisted of seven families, scattered along Dundas Street. The number of inhabitants gradually increased until the war broke out in 1812, which gave considerable check to its progress. When the war was over, the Township's growth revived and the rear part of the Township was surveyed and called the "New Survey". The greater part of the New Survey was granted to a colony of Irish settlers from New York City, who suffered persecution during the war (Pope, 1877).



The many rivers and creeks that run through the township proved to be a great source of wealth to its inhabitants, serving as sources of fresh water and food, transportation routes, and power for the township's many mills and industries.

In 1855, the Hamilton and Toronto Railway completed its lakeshore line. In 1871, the railway was amalgamated with the Great Western Railway, which in turn, was amalgamated in 1882, with the Grand Trunk Railway. In 1923, the railway became part of the national network, finally amalgamating with Canadian National Railway (Andreae, 1997).

4.2.3 City of Brampton

The land which would become the historic village of Brampton was originally owned by Samuel Kenny and was in the former Township of Chinguacousy. Kenny sold this land to John Elliot who cleared the land, laid it out into village lots, and named it Brampton. By 1822 Brampton began to be populated and in 1845 the settlement gained a large influx of Irish immigrants leading to its incorporation as a village in 1852. By the 1850s the village of Brampton had spread across Etobicoke Creek with three bridges spanning it, had seven churches, at least one school, a distillery, a cooperage, and a potashery. In 1858 Brampton was connected with the Grand Trunk Railway. This allowed the founding of two major industries in Brampton, the Haggert Foundry and the Dale Estate Nurseries; Dale Estate Nurseries remained the largest employer in the city until the 1940's. By the 1860s, Brampton had a population of 1,627 and became the County Town. In 1867 a courthouse was constructed, and Brampton was incorporated as a town in 1873. The population remained fairly static until the late 1940s and 1950s when rapid population growth in Toronto led to widespread changes in the landscape. New subdivisions developed during this time, including Bramalea which was known as "Canada's first satellite city". Brampton became a city in 1974 when the Region of Peel was created and the southern part of the Township of Chinguacousy was amalgamated with the city (City of Brampton, n.d.-b; Mika & Mika, 1977).



4.2.4 Etobicoke Creek

The Etobicoke Creek watershed, including its major tributaries Spring Creek, Little Etobicoke Creek, and West Etobicoke Creek, drains an area of approximately 21,100 hectares within the cities of Brampton, Mississauga, Toronto, and the Town of Caledon. The creeks flow south from its headwaters in Caledon into Lake Ontario through 67 percent urban, 19 percent rural and 14 percent natural cover. Thousands of metres of stream within the watershed have been straightened and channelized. The remaining natural areas consist of river valleys and stream corridors which provide habitat patches and enable the movement of species along the corridor (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 2019). Historical streamflow data shows that annual streamflow has increased by 44 percent in the past 40 years, with significant acceleration in the past 10 years (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 2010).

The name Etobicoke Creek is derived from the Anishinaabemowin word “Wah-do-be kaug” meaning “place where the alders grow”. Indigenous peoples lived in and travelled through the area around the Etobicoke Creek. The creek was a source of fresh water and fish for Indigenous peoples. (City of Brampton, 2022; Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, n.d.).

Historically, Etobicoke Creek was slow and meandering, with irregular flow, and as a result when settlers arrived it was not used for the largescale milling operations seen along other watercourses. However, settlement along the creek still increased resulting in the clearing of forests, the draining of wetlands, and altering of the streams course, all of which destabilized the environment and increased the risk of flooding. The earliest recorded flooding of the creek was in 1854, and it became a regular occurrence over the years, with the worst occurrence in 1948 which caused half a million dollars of damage to Brampton’s downtown (City of Brampton, 2022).



4.2.5 Historical Chronology and Setting of the Subject Property

The following provides a brief overview of the historical chronology of the subject property. It includes a history of the people who lived on or owned the property, as provided in available sources, as well as a mapping review. It is based on a variety of primary and secondary source materials, including maps, census data, abstract indexes, archival images, and historic photographs.

The subject property is associated with the Graham family who came to Toronto Township from Ireland via New York, where they had settled in the early 1800s (though the family actually originates from Scotland). Due to increased hostility towards British citizens following the war of 1812, the Grahams decided to emigrate to Canada, arriving in 1819 and settling in Peel County. Many of the Grahams settled near the intersection of present-day Steeles Avenue and Airport Road which became known as Grahamsville (Bull, 1934a, 1934b; Gilchrist, n.d.).

The subject property sits almost entirely within Lot 14, Concession 2 East of Hurontario and more specifically the western half of the lot. The original 200-acre lot was divided into two 100-acre halves, the eastern half and the western half. With the patents for the eastern and western halves granted to Haslit (Hazeled) Graham and to Hugh Graham, respectively, on 26 May 1846. Both of these patents are described as inherited from the will of Joseph Graham, who, it is assumed, was the recipient of the original land grant, likely given to him and his family for their loyalty to the Crown (Bull, 1934a, 1934b; Gilchrist, n.d.).

Hugh Graham, who inherited the west half of the land, erected a one-and-a-half-storey stone residence on the property. The residence was constructed in the 1840s using stone quarried from the property and was a Greek Revival-style home with many decorative architectural features (Figure 8). The structure stood in its original location on the lot for 170 years. Hugh Graham lived in this house with his wife, Catherine (Cook) Graham, and children until 1872. The western half of the lot is depicted in the 1859 map as the Estate of H. Graham, though the house is



not shown in this mapping (Figure 6) (Bull, 1934a; City of Brampton, 2008; Gilchrist, n.d.; *OnLand Property Search*, n.d.; Tweedsmuir History, n.d.).

The Graham family cemetery is located on this portion of the property on the north side of Etobicoke Creek, approximately 185 metres west of present-day Kennedy Road South. It sits high above the waterway with the ground sloping steeply downwards on its southern side. The cemetery is presently unmarked but is said to have had 25 to 30 burials. There were only ever two carved monuments, one at the grave of a William Irving and his wife Anne and one at the grave of Hugh Graham who passed away on October 4, 1853. Hugh Graham's is believed to be the last burial at the cemetery. Other burials were reportedly marked with fieldstones as headstones. Reports vary on whether any of the people buried at the site are Indigenous. According to William Rutledge, the first burial on the site was a friend of the Grahams, followed by an old Waterloo soldier who was brought from York. According to an interview with Kate (Broddy) Rutledge, wife of William Rutledge, circa 1960, the hill at the side of the cemetery had eroded considerably over the years and bones were known to tumble into the river near the swimming hole (Figure 9) (Gilchrist, n.d.; Tweedsmuir History, n.d.). According to an interview with a different individual, it was reported that some of the burials are located under the parking lot of the warehouse to the north of the cemetery and that while it was a requirement of the developed that they not pave over particular areas, it was done so anyways (personal communications, Region of Peel Archives, March 2025).

The western half of the lot was purchased by the Rutledge family in 1872. The Rutledges were another early settler family from Ireland who arrived in Toronto Township with the Graham family. Both families were from the same village in Ireland and had immigrated to New York and then on to Canada together. The Rutledges, like the Grahams, were United Empire Loyalists who left the United States following the War of 1812. George and Catherine (Nixon) Rutledge lived on the property in the house built by Hugh Graham from 1872 to 1893. The 1877 map (Figure 7) shows the western half of the lot and the lot to the south as belonging to George Rutledge, though the Graham house cannot be seen in this



mapping as in the previous map. Of note in this map, is a quarry which is depicted on the north side of Etobicoke Creek. This quarry is reportedly the source of the stone used to construct the Graham house as well as several other farmhouses in Peel County and was used to build the exterior yard wall of the Peel County Jail, which still stands today (Figure 10) (Bull, 1934b, 1934a; *OnLand Property Search*, n.d.; Tweedsmuir History, n.d.).

On October 14 1893, George Rutledge sold the farm to his son William Rutledge for \$2,000. William Rutledge was a very prominent figure in the local community, serving as a Deputy Reeve, then Reeve, and Councillor for Toronto Township, before rising to the rank of Warden of the Township in 1914 and 1915. He also served as the superintendent of the Broddytown Church for 30 years. He is described in the Tweedsmuir History as follows: “He performed labours of great value to his community, its people and its institutions. He will be remembered for years with love and reverence.” William Rutledge, for a period, left the farm under the management of his brother George Nixon Rutledge before eventually selling the property to his sister Elizabeth Rutledge for \$1 and “natural love and affection” in 1901 or 1902. This transaction was subject to the payment of a legacy of \$3,000 to sister Alice Rutledge as bequeathed in the will of their father, George. Alice Rutledge gave a quit claim of the inheritance to her sister Elizabeth on November 4, 1902, releasing her legacy of \$3,000, and on that same day, Elizabeth sold the land back to her brother William Rutledge for the sum of \$5,000. Seven years later, on July 30, 1909, William sold the property to his wife Catherine Anne Rutledge for \$1 and “natural love and affection”, who held the land for three years before selling it back to her husband, again for \$1, on October 30, 1913 (Bull, 1934a, 1934b; Gilchrist, n.d.; *OnLand Property Search*, n.d.; Tweedsmuir History, n.d.).

The 1922 map (Figure 11) shows the creek surrounded by trees, following a considerably less winding path than in previous mapping. The stone house can be seen on this map just south of the subject property. The quarry is no longer depicted in this mapping. A photograph taken circa 1933 (Figure 12), likely taken from near the burial grounds, shows the pastoral nature of the farm along with



the rolling topography and possible indications of the former quarry with a cut from a gravel pit in the background.

On April 11, 1925, the Rutledges divided up the property, selling 60 acres to Hunter Baldock (also listed as Baldwin in some records) for \$7,000 and the remaining 40 acres to Walter E. Brownridge (sometimes called Ellory Brownridge). Walter Brownridge sold the property to a John Brownridge on January 26, 1948. On June 19, 1958, John Brownridge sold to a Donald Armstrong (Bull, 1934a, 1934b; Gilchrist, n.d.; *OnLand Property Search*, n.d.; Tweedsmuir History, n.d.).

Hunter Baldock sold his portion of the property to Mrs. Jean F. Wright on October 12, 1937, though Mrs. Wright did not reside on the property. Mrs. Wright then sold her 60 acres of the property to Janet Earle on April 19, 1940, for \$6,200 who then sold 15 acres to her son Roy Earle on February 5, 1948. Catherine Earle, who lived there as a child, wrote an article about the stone house on the property in 1951 entitled “The Oldest House”, which was awarded second prize by the Peel County Historical Society (Bull, 1934a, 1934b; Gilchrist, n.d.; *OnLand Property Search*, n.d.; Tweedsmuir History, n.d.).

While it is difficult to discern much detail in the 1954 aerial (Figure 13), the stone farmhouse can still be seen south of the subject property. The quarry on the south side of the river cannot be seen in this mapping and the area appears to now be treed. The area around the creek appears to be cultivated on both sides of the waterway.

Janet Earle sold off another small portion of land, approximately 2.3 acres, to William and Kathleen Richardson on July 31, 1964, and then, on the same day, sold the remainder of the property to Roy Earle for \$1 but continued to live in the farmhouse. On 1 August, 1969, the Richardsons sold their portion of land to Donald Miller. Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, small portions of land would be expropriated or purchased by various entities including Ontario Water Resources, the Corporation of the Township of Toronto, and the County of Peel. Nearly all of the land, save the two acres owned by Donald Miller was sold off in small parts through the 1950s into the 1980s to a variety of construction companies and



investment firms. Donald Miller retained his land until November 14, 1980, when he sold it to Gordon Smith-Fitzpatrick and Kathleen Smith Fitzpatrick. Several easements to the municipality and county were also granted during this time (*OnLand Property Search*, n.d.; Tweedsmuir History, n.d.).

Through multiple purchases in the late 1980s and early 1990s, the City of Brampton purchased a sizeable portion of the former Lot 14, and in 1997 the City leased a portion of the land to Brampton Sports Centre Inc. This is the present-day sports complex located south of the subject property. This part of the former Lot 14 which is now occupied by the subject property is now a public park known as the Kennedy Valley or the Sam Rayson Valley (*OnLand Property Search*, n.d.). A sign identifying the park as “Kennedy Valley” was erected between June and October 2014 (according to a review of Google Streetview). The name was changed to “Sam Rayson Valley” by October 2016 (according to a review of Google Streetview).

In the 1990s, the stone farmhouse was converted for use a daycare which operated for over 20 years. The farmhouse at 7715 Kennedy Road South was designated in 2008 under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The farmhouse was completely destroyed by arson just two years later in 2010. Two people were arrested in connection with the fire including the owner of the daycare centre. Following the fire, a monument and interpretive panel were installed on the subject property, just east of Kennedy Road South to commemorate the Graham and Rutledge families, the farmstead, and the former stone house (Guardian, 2012). According to the Region of Peel Archives, the existing plaque design is consistent with the design standards of the Brampton heritage planning program.





Figure 6: The subject property on the 1859 Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel (Tremaine, 1859).

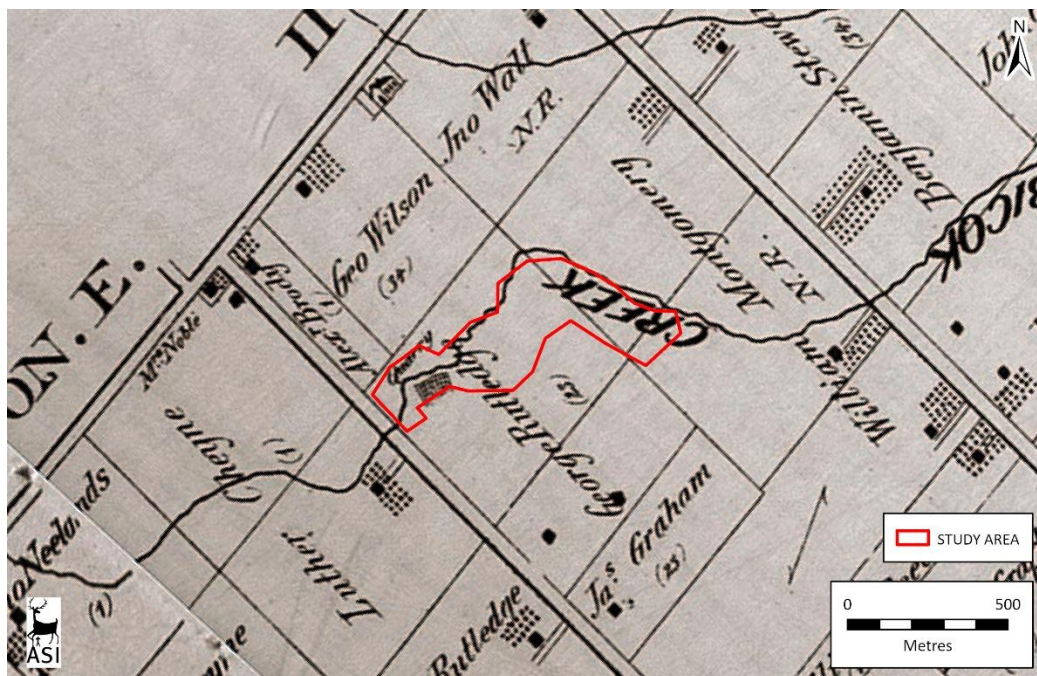


Figure 7: The subject property on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel (Pope, 1877).

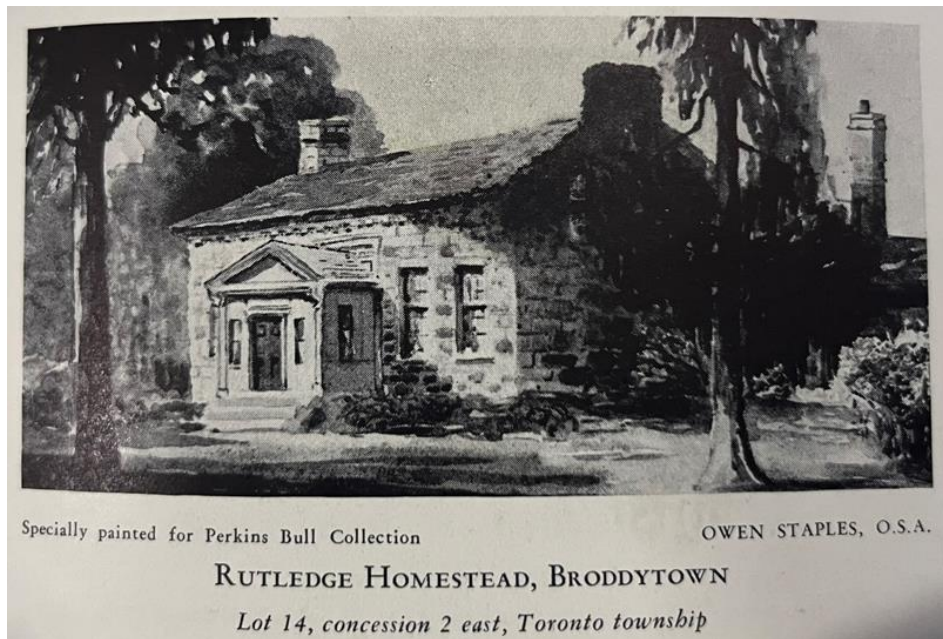


Figure 8: The stone house built by Hugh Graham (Perkins Bull, 1936). The original image of the house was painted before 1935.

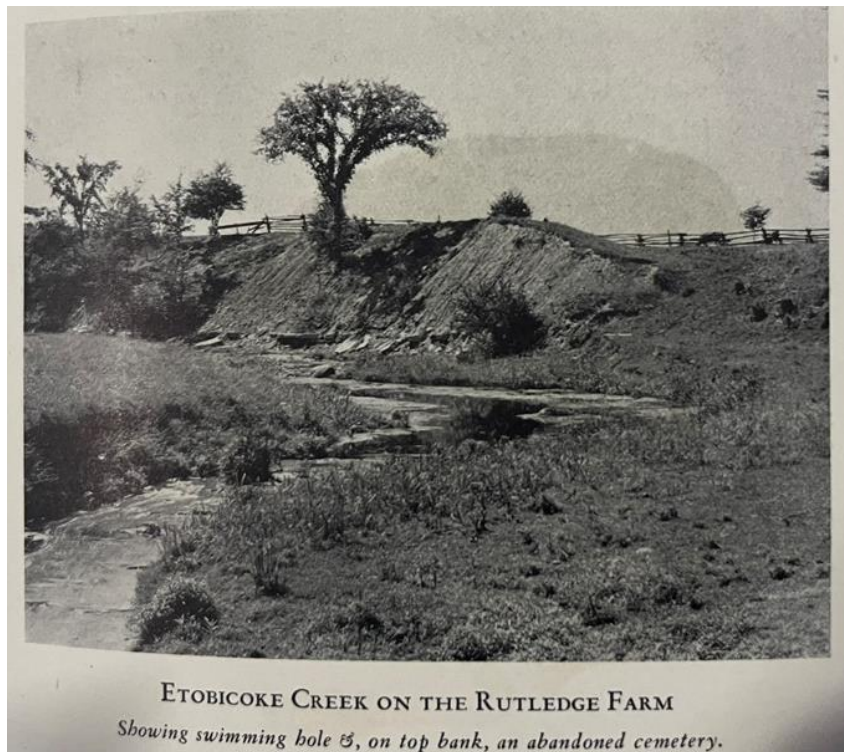


Figure 9: The location of the Graham Family Cemetery, looking north (Perkins Bull, 1936). Photographed in 1936 or before.



Figure 10: The yard wall at the Peel County Jail, constructed from stone from the former Kennedy Valley Quarry (A.S.I., 2024).

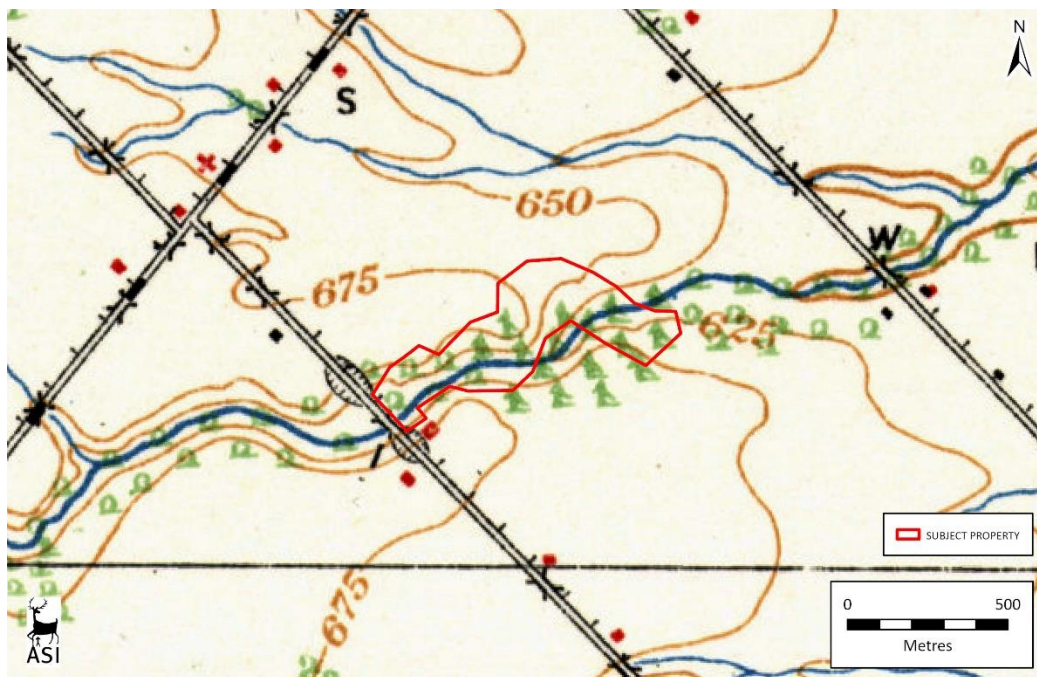


Figure 11: The subject property on the 1922 topographic map of Brampton (Department of Militia and Defence, 1922).

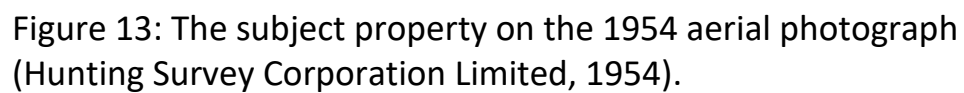
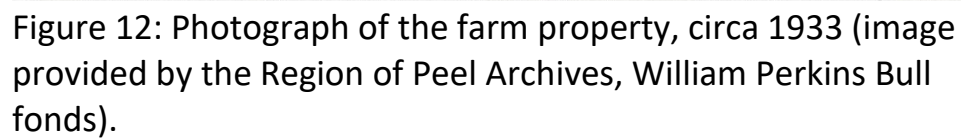




Figure 14: The stone farmhouse after the 2010 fire (Guardian, 2012).

4.3 Discussion of Physical and Design Value

The following considers the physical and design value of the subject property through a discussion of the landscape characteristics and features.

4.3.1 Landscape Characteristics

The subject property is a public park known alternatively as the Kennedy Valley and the Sam Rayson Valley with a paved multiuse cycling/pedestrian trail that runs generally along the north side of the Etobicoke Creek. The trail forms part of the Etobicoke Creek Trailway. The creek meanders considerably through the property in a generally east-west direction. The creek appears to be shallow but fast-moving (Figure 16). Near Kennedy Road South, the trail sits a considerable height above the creek bed with a steep, densely wooded cliff which drops off just beyond the south side of the path (Figure 17 and Figure 18). The opposite side of the creek bed is difficult to discern from the pathway through the trees, however it appears to also be densely wooded based on aerial photographs of the

property. There is a wide variety of vegetation and trees in the ravine including various types of pine, evergreen, and deciduous trees species.

As the path angles southeast, it begins the slope downwards towards creek level (Figure 19). The surrounding landscape is a mixture of wooded and marshy areas on both sides of the pathway (Figure 20). Some side trails extend off from the main pathway (Figure 21). Along the north side of the path are several concrete sewer access points and other water infrastructure features (Figure 22). The eastern boundary of the subject property is Highway 410. The multiuse trail continues under the highway via a series of low overpasses.

4.3.2 Landscape Features

Three landscape features within the subject property have been identified as potentially significant from a cultural heritage perspective: the Graham-Rutledge Farmstead monument and interpretive panel, the Graham Family Cemetery, and the former quarry (Figure 15). These features are discussed below.





Figure 15: Map showing locations of identified landscape features on the subject property (A.S.I., 2024).

Monument and Interpretive Panel

At the entrance to the Kennedy Valley there is a stone archway and interpretive panel commemorating the Graham-Rutledge Farmstead near the Kennedy Road South (Figure 24). The archway is constructed of two stone pillars connected by a concrete cross-piece which is engraved with the phrase “In memory of the Graham-Rutledge Farmhouse, built circa 1840s, lost to fire 2010” (Figure 25). There is also an interpretive panel in front of the archway which discusses the Graham and Rutledge families, the history of the property, and the fire that destroyed the farmhouse (Figure 26).

Graham Family Cemetery

The Graham Family Cemetery is located approximately 200 metres east of Kennedy Road South on an embankment high above the north side of Etobicoke



Creek, where the pathway begins to angle to the southeast. There is no signage indicating the presence of the cemetery nor are any monuments or headstones visible from the pathway (Figure 27 and Figure 28). The ground to the south of the cemetery is a steep hill/cliff and shows considerable signs of erosion and it is likely that many of the burials and headstones have been lost to the river below (Figure 29). Very near the edge of the cliff in the undergrowth is the top of a stone that may be one of the two carved headstones that were reportedly at the cemetery (Figure 30). The stone is nearly completely covered in vegetation and appears to be partially buried. No carvings were visible on the exposed part of the stone (Figure 31). No fieldstone headstones were visible at the site, though there may be some that remain beneath the undergrowth.

Former Quarry

The site of the former quarry is densely overgrown with trees and vegetation. No indications of the site's use as a quarry can be seen looking down from the pathway, however the area on the south side of the river where the quarry was likely located is flatter than the northern side and the areas to the immediate east and west (Figure 32).



4.3.3 Existing Conditions Photographs



Figure 16: Etobicoke Creek, looking east from Kennedy Road South (A.S.I., 2024).



Figure 17: The entrance to the Kennedy Valley from Kennedy Road South, looking east (A.S.I., 2024).



Figure 18: Looking south from the trail towards Etobicoke Creek, visible through the trees below, centre left (A.S.I., 2024).



Figure 19: Looking southwest along Etobicoke Creek near the western end of the subject property (A.S.I., 2024).



Figure 20: Looking east along the trail in a marshy area with low vegetation (A.S.I., 2024).



Figure 21: A side trail extending north from the main trail (A.S.I., 2024).



Figure 22: A sewer access point on the north side of trail (A.S.I., 2024).



Figure 23: Looking east from the eastern boundary of the subject property under Highway 410 (A.S.I., 2024).



Figure 24: The archway and interpretive panel commemorating the former Graham-Rutledge farmstead (A.S.I., 2024).



Figure 25: Detail view of the stone archway (A.S.I., 2024).



Figure 26: Detail view of the interpretive panel (A.S.I., 2024).



Figure 27: The site of the Graham Family Cemetery, looking northwest from the trail (A.S.I., 2024).



Figure 28: The cemetery, looking south toward Etobicoke Creek (A.S.I., 2024).



Figure 29: Looking down the steep incline towards the creek from the cemetery site (A.S.I., 2024).



Figure 30: The headstone (bottom) at the edge of the cliff (obscured by trees) (A.S.I., 2024).



Figure 31: Detail view of the buried headstone (A.S.I., 2024).



Figure 32: Looking south, across the creek from the Graham-Rutledge farmstead with the former quarry site on the left (A.S.I., 2024).

4.4 Discussion of Contextual Value

The following section discusses the contextual value of the subject property.

4.4.1 Setting and Character of the Property

The subject property is within a mixed suburban context. North of the subject property is an industrial area with large warehouses that back onto the valley (Figure 33). The area south of the property is generally occupied by a sprawling sports complex with an arena and various outdoor sports fields (Figure 34). The Peel Children's Safety Village is also located within this complex. Also south of the subject property, on the east side of Kennedy Road South is a small commercial development which occupies the former site of the Graham farmhouse.

Kennedy Road South is a historically surveyed concession road that follows its historical alignment. In the present-day, it is an arterial roadway that supports four lanes of vehicular traffic. The roadway crosses the Etobicoke Creek and the Kennedy Valley via a concrete bridge (Figure 35).

The valley created by the Etobicoke Creek continues on the west side of Kennedy Road South. On the west side of the roadway, the valley is being used by golf courses with the continuation of the Etobicoke Creek Trail running along their northern boundary (Figure 36). North of the golf courses is a late-twentieth century residential housing development.



Figure 33: An industrial warehouse north of the subject property, looking northeast from the public trail (A.S.I., 2024).



Figure 34: The sports fields in the sports complex, looking east from just south of the subject property (A.S.I., 2024).



Figure 35: Kennedy Road South, looking southeast from the subject property (A.S.I., 2024).



Figure 36: The Brampton Golf Club course, looking southwest from Kennedy Road South (A.S.I., 2024).

4.4.2 Community Landmark

The subject property, known as the Kennedy Valley, is not considered to be a landmark within the local context. The property is a part of a public trail system which is likely used by many local residents, however the portion of the trailway within the subject property is similar to other sections of the trail and there are no distinctive structures or landforms within the valley. Furthermore, the trail system does not have any stopping points, lookouts, or other placemaking features identified within the subject property to be utilized as landmarks. The dense trees and vegetation as well as its position in a valley below the roadway block views of the property from Kennedy Road South. Views into the property from Highway 410 are similarly obscured (Figure 37).



Figure 37: View into the Kennedy Valley from Highway 410, looking west (Google Streetview, 2024).

4.5 Discussion of Landscape Features

In order to position the Kennedy Valley property within the larger context of properties with similar features within the City of Brampton and the Region of Peel, a review of properties with similar features or themes within the municipality and Region was undertaken. This included an analysis of the City of Brampton's *Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act* (City of Brampton, 2021a), the *Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources* (City of Brampton, 2021b), Brampton's GeoHub (City of Brampton, n.d.-a) and other primary and secondary sources.

4.5.1 Cemetery

The City of Brampton currently has 17 cemeteries that have been designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and five that are listed in the city's Heritage Register (City of Brampton, 2021b, 2021a). Among these 22 heritage cemeteries, three of the designated cemeteries are family plots. In 2005, the Brampton Heritage Committee passed a motion recommending the designation of all known heritage cemeteries in the city, of which there were 29 at the time



(Brampton Heritage Board, 2005). The Graham Family Cemetery was included in this list. At the time the motion was passed, only two cemeteries had been designated, that number has now grown to 17, leaving the Graham Family Cemetery among the 12 heritage cemeteries in the city yet to receive designation. Among the cemeteries to receive designation since the above motion has passed are the Brampton Pioneer Cemetery, which was established circa 1825 (Figure 38), and the Lundy Cemetery, a small family cemetery established circa 1851 (City of Brampton, 2021a).

The date of the first burial at the Graham Family Cemetery on the subject property is unknown but as the last burial is believed to be Hugh Graham in 1853 and the fact that there were some 25 to 30 burials on the site, the cemetery could date to as early as the 1820s, soon after the Grahams settled on the land. The Grahams were some of the earliest European settlers in the area and were influential in the development of Brampton and the surrounding areas. The cemetery cannot be seen from the trail on the property and few remnants of the site remain aboveground save a possible carved headstone which is mostly buried and obscured by vegetation. There are no markers of the cemetery boundaries and it is possible that some of the burials are now below the trail, or have been destroyed due to the erosion of the creek bed. What remains of the family cemetery appears to be at imminent risk of damage or destruction due to the erosion.





Figure 38: The Brampton Pioneer Cemetery, looking north from Main Street North (A.S.I., 2024).

4.5.2 Quarry

The former quarry site on the subject property is not visible from the trail. The area is overgrown with trees and vegetation; however, the valley is noticeably flatter in this area than the surrounding parts of the valley. Stones from this quarry were used to construct the stone house which was formerly part of the property as well as the extant yard wall of the Peel County Jail.

Historically, there were many quarries in what is now the Regional Municipality of Peel many of which are located near Caledon or Forks of the Credit and most of which are no longer in operation. These include the Deforest Quarry in Caledon (Figure 39) and the Big Hill Quarry, Cox Quarry, Hillis Quarry, Crowsnest Quarry, and Yorke Quarry near Forks of the Credit. The stones taken from these quarries can be seen in historic buildings throughout the region and many notable structures in Toronto (mindat.org, n.d.-b, n.d.-a; Trautman, 2014).



Figure 39: Remnants of the Deforest Quarry in Caledon, date unknown (Mindat.org).

4.5.3 Public Park/Former Farmstead

The Kennedy Valley is a public park which forms part of the Etobicoke Creek Trail network. The property is generally wooded with marshy areas. The trail follows the rough alignment of the Etobicoke Creek. The park property is located on part of the former Graham-Rutledge Farmstead, an agricultural property that belonged first to the Graham and then Rutledge families who were important early settler families in Brampton. There is a monument and interpretive panel to the Graham-Rutledge farmstead and the former house on the lot, which was located on the adjacent property at 7715 Kennedy Road South and burnt down in 2010. A similar commemorative monument and interpretive panel for the former Arnott House, which was demolished, has been installed at Hereford Pond at the intersection of Hereford Street and Ironbridge Road. The monument incorporates the salvaged front door of the home that once stood on the property and an interpretive panel discusses the history and significance of the site (Figure 40).

The subject property is no longer used for agricultural purposes and has been allowed to revert to its natural environment. The City of Brampton has several similar public parks with trail systems including Fletcher's Creek Recreational Trail which follows Fletcher's Creek through many natural areas and ravines (City of Brampton, n.d.-c).

Gage Park, in the historic centre of the City of Brampton, is a public park that was created in 1902 through the purchase of land belonging to two neighbouring estates of prominent early Brampton families: the Chisholm's Alderlea Estate (Figure 41) and the Elliot Estate. The Alderlea Estate was known to have had extensive private pleasure grounds with landscaping and trees. When the park was created, the land was reworked to suit the needs of a public park, however some of the trees from the former estate grounds remain (Figure 42) (City of Brampton, 2015).



Figure 40: The Arnott House monument and panel at Hereford Pond (Google Street View, 2023).

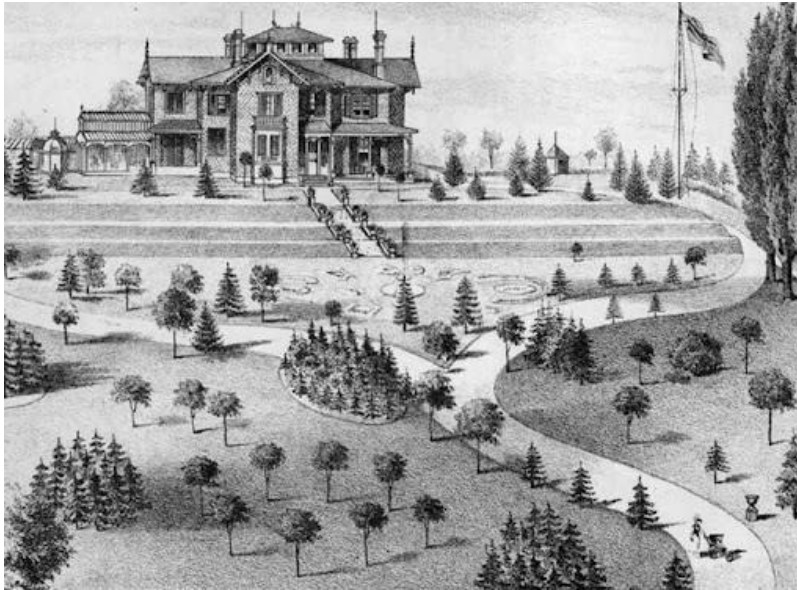


Figure 41: Depiction of the Alderlea Estate in the 1877 Historical Atlas of the County of Peel (Pope, 1877).



Figure 42: Gage Park, looking south from the intersection of Main Street South and Wellington Street West (A.S.I., 2024).

5.0 Heritage Evaluation

The evaluation of the subject property, known as the Kennedy Valley, using the criteria set out in Ontario Regulation 9/06 is presented in the following section. The following evaluation has been prepared in consideration of data regarding the design, historical/associative, and contextual values in the City of Brampton.

5.1 Ontario Regulation 9/06

Evaluation of the subject property known as the Kennedy Valley using Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

1. The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method:

- The property is generally naturalized and does not contain a rare, unique, representative, or early example of a style, type, expression, material, or construction method.
- The subject property does not meet this criterion.

2. The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit:

- The property is generally naturalized and does not display a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.
- The subject property does not meet this criterion.

3. The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement:

- The property is generally naturalized and does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
- The subject property does not meet this criterion.



4. The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community:

- The Etobicoke Creek was utilized by the Indigenous peoples that lived in and travelled through the area for fresh water and fishing. The Etobicoke Creek watershed was part of the traditional territory and/or treaty lands of a number of Indigenous Nations, including the Haudenosaunee, the Huron-Wendat, the Mississaugas of the Credit, and the Six Nations of the Grand River.
- The property is associated with two important early settler families in Brampton: the Graham Family, who are among the earliest European settlers and the area and for whom Grahamsville is named, and the Rutledge family. William Rutledge who owned the property in the late 1800s, was a very prominent figure in the local community, serving as a Deputy Reeve, then Reeve, and Councillor for Toronto Township, before rising to the rank of Warden of the Township in 1914 and 1915.
- The subject property meets this criterion.

5. The property has historical value or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture:

- The subject property contains a cemetery which has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.
- The subject property meets this criterion.



6. The property has historical value or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community:

- The property is generally naturalized and does not demonstrate or reflect the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to the community.
- The subject property does not meet this criterion.

7. The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area:

- The rural agricultural context in which the subject property was developed is no longer intact, as it is now within a suburban context with mixed residential and industrial developments and a sporting complex in the immediate vicinity. The subject property is a naturalized public park in a valley and is not important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of the area.
- The subject property does not meet this criterion.

8. The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings:

- The subject property is located on a former farmstead developed in the early nineteenth century. While the property has been mostly naturalized, features of the historical use of the property as an early settler farmstead remain in the Graham Family Cemetery and the remnant quarry, which provided the stone for the construction of the farmhouse which once stood on the property and the extant yard wall of the Peel County Jail.
- The subject property meets this criterion.



9. The property has contextual value because it is a landmark:

- The property is a part of a public trail system which is likely used by many local residents, however the portion of the trailway within the subject property is similar to other sections of the trail and there are no distinctive structures or landforms within the valley. The dense trees and vegetation as well as its position in a valley below the roadway block views of the property from Kennedy Road South and Highway 410, obscuring it from view from both roadways, so the property is also not considered to be a landmark to motorists.
- The subject property does not meet this criterion.

Based on available information, it has been determined that the property known as the Kennedy Valley does meet the criteria contained in Ontario Regulation 9/06.

6.0 Conclusions and Next Steps

This evaluation was prepared in consideration of data regarding the design, historical/associative, and contextual values within the City of Brampton. This evaluation determined that the property has historical, associative, and contextual value for its associations with Indigenous peoples, the Graham and Rutledge families, two prominent early settler families in the City of Brampton, and the presence of the historical Graham Family Cemetery and the remnant nineteenth-century quarry which are extant on the property.

The following recommendations are proposed:

1. Based on the results of research, analysis and heritage evaluation activities, this property meets at least two criteria presented in Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and therefore, the municipality may consider designation of this property under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.



2. As the subject property is listed in the City of Brampton's Municipal Heritage Register and was determined to meet the criteria for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, a heritage impact assessment (H.I.A.) is required as per Section 2.1 of the City of Brampton's H.I.A. Terms of Reference (City of Brampton, n.d.d). This assessment should be completed as early as possible in the detailed design phase by a qualified heritage professional and be submitted to heritage staff at the at the City of Brampton and the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (M.C.M.) for review.
3. The proponent should submit this report for review and comment to planning staff at the City of Brampton, the M.C.M., the Brampton Historical Society, the Region of Peel Archives, and to any other relevant stakeholder that has an interest in the heritage of the subject property. Any feedback will be incorporated into this report prior to finalization. The final report should be submitted to P.A.M.A. for archival purposes.

7.0 Draft Statement of Cultural Heritage Value and Heritage Attributes

This section provides the description of the property, a description of its cultural heritage value or interest, and a list of associated heritage attributes.

Description of Property

The Kennedy Valley property consists of a public park within a creek valley, located on the northeast side of Kennedy Road South, approximately 135 metres southwest of First Gulf Boulevard. Approximately 50 metres from the Kennedy Road South entrance to the park, along the trail is a stone monument and interpretive panel commemorating the Graham-Rutledge farmstead and farmhouse, which was formerly part of the property. The Graham Family Cemetery, which likely dates to the early nineteenth century, is located on the



south side of the trail, approximately 180 metres east of Kennedy Road South. On the south side of the creek is a remnant nineteenth-century quarry.

Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The Kennedy Valley has historical and associative value for its associations with the Indigenous peoples that lived around it and used the watercourse, as well as two prominent early settler families in Brampton.

The Etobicoke Creek was utilized by the Indigenous peoples that lived in and travelled through the area for fresh water and fishing.

The Graham family, who are among the earliest European settlers and the area and for whom Grahamsville is named, were the first to settle the property. The Graham Family Cemetery, which remains on the property contains the grave of Hugh Graham and it is reported that the cemetery also contains the burials of 25-30 other individuals. The property is also associated with the Rutledge family, who were also among the earliest European settlers and the area. William Rutledge who owned the property in the late 1800s, was a very prominent figure in the local community, serving as a Deputy Reeve, then Reeve, and Councillor for Toronto Township, before rising to the rank of Warden of the Township in 1914 and 1915.

The Kennedy Valley property also has contextual value for its historical and physical links to its surroundings. While the property has been mostly naturalized, features of the historical use of the property as an early settler farmstead remain in the Graham Family Cemetery and the remnant quarry, which provided the stone for the construction of the farmhouse which once stood on the property and the extant yard wall of the Peel County Jail.



Heritage Attributes

Key attributes of the property that reflect its historical and associative value and its contextual value include:

- The Etobicoke Creek
- The Graham Family Cemetery
 - Original markers and monuments
 - Location on the former Graham-Rutledge Farmstead
- Remnant Quarry
- Commemorative stone monument and interpretive panel



8.0 List of Resources Consulted

Ancestry.ca. (n.d.). *Ancestry*. <https://www.ancestry.ca/>

Andreae, C. (1997). *Lines of Country: An Atlas of Railway and Waterway History in Canada*. Boston Mills Press.

Archaeological Services Inc. (2006). *Historical Overview and Assessment of Archaeological Potential Don River Watershed, City of Toronto*.

Archaeological Services Inc. (2019). *Etobicoke Creek Trunk Sewer Improvements & Upgrades Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment* (Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment 18CH-148).

Birch, J., Manning, S. W., Sanft, S., & Conger, M. A. (2021). Refined Radiocarbon Chronologies for Northern Iroquoian Site Sequences: Implications for Coalescence, Conflict, and the Reception of European Goods. *American Antiquity*, 86(1), 61–89.

Birch, J., & Williamson, R. F. (2013). *The Mantle Site: An Archaeological History of an Ancestral Wendat Community*. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc.

Brampton Heritage Board. (2005, May 31). *Motion for the Heritage Designation of All Heritage Cemeteries in the City of Brampton* [City Website]. City of Brampton. https://www.brampton.ca/EN/Arts-Culture-Tourism/Cultural-Heritage/Documents/PDD_Report_Designation_Heritage_Cemeteries_053105.pdf

Brown, J. (1995). On Mortuary Analysis – with Special Reference to the Saxe-Binford Research Program. In L. A. Beck (Ed.), *Regional Approaches to Mortuary Analysis* (pp. 3–23). Plenum Press.

Bull, W. P. (1934a). *William Perkins Bull Collection—Graham family*. Peel Art Gallery, Museum, and Archives (PAMA).



Bull, W. P. (1934b). *William Perkins Bull Collection—Toronto Township Concession 2 East*. Peel Art Gallery, Museum, and Archives (PAMA).

City of Brampton. (n.d.-a). *Bramptons GeoHub*. Retrieved November 13, 2024, from <https://geohub.brampton.ca/>

City of Brampton. (n.d.-b). *City of Brampton | Experience Brampton | Brampton History* [City Website]. City of Brampton. Retrieved November 26, 2024, from <https://www.brampton.ca:443/EN/Arts-Culture-Tourism/Tourism-Brampton/Visitors/pages/bramptonhistory.aspx>

City of Brampton. (n.d.-c). *City of Brampton | Parks and Open Spaces | Parks and Open Spaces*. Retrieved November 13, 2024, from <https://www.brampton.ca/EN/residents/parks>

City of Brampton. (2008, November 28). *Notice of Intention to Designate for 7715 Kennedy Road South, City of Brampton*. Ontario Heritage Trust. <https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/fr/oha/details/file?id=877>

City of Brampton. (2015). *A Walk Through Time, Downtown Heritage Walking Tour*. https://www.brampton.ca/EN/Arts-Culture-Tourism/Cultural-Heritage/Documents1/Downtown_Heritage_Walking_Tour.pdf

City of Brampton. (2021a). *Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources Designated Under the Ontario Heritage Act*. https://www.brampton.ca/EN/Arts-Culture-Tourism/Cultural-Heritage/Documents1/Designation_Register.pdf

City of Brampton. (2021b). *Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources: Listed Heritage Properties*. https://www.brampton.ca/EN/Arts-Culture-Tourism/Cultural-Heritage/Documents1/Listed_Register.pdf

City of Brampton. (2022). *River Walk: Etobicoke Creek History*. City of Brampton. <https://www.brampton.ca/EN/Business/planning-development/projects-studies/riverwalk/Pages/Etobicoke-Creek-History.aspx>



City of Brampton. (2024). *Brampton Plan: City of Brampton Official Plan*.
<https://www.brampton.ca/EN/City-Hall/Official-Plan/pages/official-plan-background.aspx>

City of Brampton. (n.d.d). *Heritage Impact Assessment Terms of Reference*.
https://www.brampton.ca/EN/Arts-Culture-Tourism/Cultural-Heritage/Documents1/HIA_ToR.pdf

Department of Militia and Defence. (1922). *Brampton Sheet No. 35* [Map].

Dodd, C. F., Poulton, D. R., Lennox, P. A., Smith, D. G., & Warrick, G. A. (1990). The Middle Ontario Iroquoian Stage. In C. J. Ellis & N. Ferris (Eds.), *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650* (pp. 321–360). Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

Edwards, T. W. D., & Fritz, P. (1988). Stable-Isotope Paleoclimate Records from Southern Ontario, Canada: Comparison of Results from Marl and Wood. *Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences*, 25, 1397–1406.

Ellis, C. J., & Deller, D. B. (1990). Paleo-Indians. In C. J. Ellis & N. Ferris (Eds.), *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650* (pp. 37–64). Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

Ellis, C. J., Kenyon, I. T., & Spence, M. W. (1990). The Archaic. In C. J. Ellis & N. Ferris (Eds.), *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650* (pp. 65–124). Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

Ellis, C. J., Timmins, P. A., & Martelle, H. (2009). At the Crossroads and Periphery: The Archaic Archaeological Record of Southern Ontario. In T. D. Emerson, D. L. McElrath, & A. C. Fortier (Eds.), *Archaic Societies: Diversity and Complexity across the Midcontinent*. (pp. 787–837). State University of New York Press.

Ferris, N. (2013). Place, Space, and Dwelling in the Late Woodland. In M. K. Munson & S. M. Jamieson (Eds.), *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province* (pp. 99–111). McGill-Queen's University Press.
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt32b7n5.15>



Gilchrist, B. (n.d.). *Graham Family Cemetery—Brian Gilchrist Cemetery Collection* (3/7/5/2). Peel Art Gallery, Museum, and Archives (PAMA).

Guardian, B. (2012, April 27). *Daycare owner charged with arson*. Brampton Guardian. https://www.bramptonguardian.com/news/crime/daycare-owner-charged-with-arson/article_6604b6c9-67b8-55f1-b454-b4dc43408503.html

Hatch. (2024). *Etobicoke Creek Trunk Sewer Improvements and Upgrades Project (23-2261)—T<-01 Background Review Gap Analysis Technical Memorandum* [Gap Analysis]. On file with the author.

Hatch. (2025). *Updated Tunnel Alignment and Sewer Size—Etobicoke Creek Trunk Sewer (ECTS) Improvements and Upgrades Project (23-2261)*.

Hunting Survey Corporation Limited. (1954). *1954 Air Photos of Southern Ontario* [Graphic]. <https://mdl.library.utoronto.ca/collections/air-photos/1954-air-photos-southern-ontario/index>

Jacobs. (2023, May). *Etobicoke Creek Trunk Sewer Improvements and Upgrades Environmental Study Report* [Regional Municipality Website]. Peel Region. <https://www.peelregion.ca/pw/water/envIRON-ASSess/pdf/etobicoke-creek/environmental-study-report-aoda.pdf>

Library and Archives Canada. (n.d.). *Collection Search*. Libraries and Archives Canada. <https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/collectionsearch/Pages/collectionsearch.aspx>

Mika, N., & Mika, H. (1977). *Places In Ontario: Their Name Origins and History, Part I, A-E: Vol. I* (<https://archive.org/details/placesinontariot0001mika>). Mika Publishing Company; Internet Archive.

mindat.org. (n.d.-a). *Deforest Quarry, Caledon Township, Peel Region, Ontario, Canada*. Mindat.Org. Retrieved November 12, 2024, from <https://www.mindat.org/loc-192770.html>



mindat.org. (n.d.-b). *Yorke Mine (Yorke quarry), Forks of the Credit quarries, Caledon Township, Peel Region, Ontario, Canada*. Mindat.Org. Retrieved November 12, 2024, from <https://www.mindat.org/loc-49941.html>

Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism. (2006). *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit*.

Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism. (2010). *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties: Standards & Guidelines*.

Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism. (2014). *Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties: Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport Heritage Identification & Evaluation Process*.

Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. (2024). *Provincial Planning Statement, 2024, Under the Planning Act*. King's Printer for Ontario.
<https://www.ontario.ca/files/2024-08/mmah-provincial-planning-statement-en-2024-08-19.pdf>

Ministry of the Environment. (1990). *Environmental Assessment Act, R.S.O. c. E.18*.

Mississauga of the New Credit First Nation. (2001). *Toronto Purchase Specific Claim: Arriving at an Agreement*.

Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. (2017). *Treaty Lands and Territory*.
<http://mncfn.ca/category/treaty-lands-and-territory/>

OnLand Property Search. (n.d.). OnLand. Retrieved May 30, 2022, from <https://help.onland.ca/en/property-search/>

Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. c. O.18, [as Amended in 2024] (1990).

Ontario Heritage Trust. (2023). *An Inventory of Provincial Plaques Across Ontario*.
https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/user_assets/documents/Inventory-of-provincial-plaques-ENG.pdf



Ontario Heritage Trust. (n.d.a). *Easement Properties*. Ontario Heritage Trust.
<https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/property-types/easement-properties>

Ontario Heritage Trust. (n.d.b). *Ontario Heritage Act Register*.
<https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/pages/tools/ontario-heritage-act-register>

Ontario Heritage Trust. (n.d.c). *Places of Worship Inventory*. Ontario Heritage Trust. <https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/places-of-worship/places-of-worship-database>

Parks Canada. (2010). *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*. Canada's Historic Places.
<https://www.historicplaces.ca/media/18072/81468-parks-s+g-eng-web2.pdf>

Parks Canada. (n.d.a). *Canadian Register of Historic Places*.
<https://www.historicplaces.ca/en/home-accueil.aspx>

Parks Canada. (n.d.b). *Directory of Federal Heritage Designations*.
https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/search-recherche_eng.aspx

Peel Art Gallery Museum and Archives. (n.d.). *Peel Art Gallery Museum and Archives*. Retrieved November 12, 2024, from <https://www.pama.peelregion.ca/>

Perkins Bull, W. (1936). *From the Boyne to Brampton: Or John the Orangeman at home and abroad*. The Perkins Bull Foundation.

Pope, J. H. (1877). *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ont.* [Map]. Walker and Miles.

Ray, A. J. (2005). *I Have Lived Here Since the World Began: An Illustrated history of Canada's Native People*. Key Porter Books.

Rogers, E. S. (1962). *The Round Lake Ojibwa*. Royal Ontario Museum.



Rogers, E. S., & Smith, D. B. (Eds.). (1994). *Aboriginal Ontario: Historical Perspectives on the First Nations*. Dundurn Press.

Six Nations of the Grand River. (2008). *Six Nations Lands and Resources—Historical Dates (Treaties, Preconfederation Documents, etc.)*. Historical Dates. <https://www.sixnations.ca/LandsResources/HistoricalDates.htm>

Spence, M. W., Pihl, R. H., & Murphy, C. (1990). Cultural Complexes of the Early and Middle Woodland Periods. In C. J. Ellis & N. Ferris (Eds.), *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

Toronto and Region Conservation Authority. (2010). *Etobicoke and Mimico Creeks Watersheds, Technical Update Report, Executive Summary*. https://trcaca.s3.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com/app/uploads/2016/03/10152419/EXEC_SUMMARY_BOOKLET.pdf

Toronto and Region Conservation Authority. (2019). *Watershed Features—Etobicoke & Mimico*. <https://trca.ca/conservation/watershed-management/etobicoke-mimico-creek/watershed-features/>

Toronto and Region Conservation Authority. (n.d.). *Etobicoke Creek Watershed Plan*. <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/a3c0a9f1bc4d4da0832f753616eb4ea1>

Trautman, J. (2014, December 28). *How Ontario was built on Caledon stone*. Caledon Enterprise. https://www.caledonenterprise.com/life/how-ontario-was-built-on-caledon-stone/article_a56bd159-7416-5998-84fa-66c7b1c591da.html

Tremaine, G. C. (1859). *Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel* [Map]. George C. Tremaine.

Tweedsmuir History. (n.d.). *Tweedsmuir History Derry West W.I. Volume 2*. Peel Art Gallery, Museum, and Archives (PAMA).



Williamson, R. F. (1990). The Early Iroquoian Period of Southern Ontario. In C. J. Ellis & N. Ferris (Eds.), *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650* (pp. 291–320). Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.



Appendix A: Qualified Persons Involved in the Project

Annie Veilleux, M.A., C.A.H.P.

Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, Manager - Cultural Heritage Division

The Senior Project Manager for this Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report is **Annie Veilleux** (M.A., C.A.H.P.), who is a Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist and Manager of the Cultural Heritage Division. She was responsible for: overall project scoping and approach; development and confirmation of technical findings and study recommendations; application of relevant standards, guidelines and regulations; and implementation of quality control procedures. Annie is academically trained in the fields of cultural landscape theory, history, archaeology, and collections management and has over 15 years of experience in the field of cultural heritage resource management. This work has focused on the identification and evaluation of cultural heritage resources, both above and below ground. Annie has managed and conducted numerous built heritage and cultural heritage landscape assessments, heritage recordings and evaluations, and heritage impact assessments as required for Environmental Assessments and Planning projects throughout the Province of Ontario. Annie has extensive experience leading and conducting research for large-scale heritage planning studies, heritage interpretation programs, and projects requiring comprehensive public and Indigenous engagement programs. She is fully bilingual in English and French and has served as a French language liaison on behalf of Archaeological Services Inc. Annie is a member of the Ontario Archaeological Society, the National Trust for Canada, I.C.O.M.O.S. Canada, and I.A.P.2 Canada. She is also a professional member in good standing of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals.

Kirstyn Allam, B.A. (Hon), Advanced Dipl. in Applied Museum Studies

Cultural Heritage Analyst, Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division

The Project Manager for this Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report is **Kirstyn Allam** (B.A. (Hon.), Advanced Diploma in Applied Museum Studies), who is a Cultural



Heritage Analyst and Project Manager within the Cultural Heritage Division She was responsible for the day-to-day management activities, including scoping of research activities and site surveys and drafting of study findings and recommendations. Kirstyn Allam's education and experience in cultural heritage, historical research, archaeology, and collections management has provided her with a deep knowledge and strong understanding of the issues facing the cultural heritage industry and best practices in the field. Kirstyn has experience in heritage conservation principles and practices in cultural resource management, including three years' experience as a member of the Heritage Whitby Advisory Committee. Kirstyn also has experience being involved with Stage 1-4 archaeological excavations in the Province of Ontario.

Leora Bebko, M.M.St.

Cultural Heritage Technician, Technical Writer and Researcher - Cultural Heritage Division

One of the Cultural Heritage Technicians for this project is Leora Bebko (M.M.St.), who is a Cultural Heritage Technician and Technical Writer and Researcher within the Cultural Heritage Division. She was responsible for preparing and contributing research and technical reporting. In Leora's career as a cultural heritage and museum professional she has worked extensively in public programming and education within built heritage spaces. Leora is particularly interested in the ways in which our heritage landscapes can be used to facilitate public engagement and interest in our region's diverse histories. While completing her Master of Museum Studies she was able to combine her interest in heritage architecture and museums by focusing on the historic house museum and the accessibility challenges they face. As a thesis project, Leora co-curated the award-winning exhibit *Lost & Found: Rediscovering Fragments of Old Toronto* on the grounds of Campbell House Museum. Since completing her degree she has worked as a historical interpreter in a variety of heritage spaces, learning a range of traditional trades and has spent considerable time researching heritage foodways and baking in historic kitchens. In 2022, she joined ASI's Cultural Heritage team as a Cultural Heritage Technician.

