

Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources Designated Under the *Ontario Heritage Act*

Designated Properties



Last Updated: 2021

Background

In Ontario, the conservation of cultural heritage resources is considered a matter of public interest. Significant heritage resources must be conserved. The *Ontario Heritage Act* gives municipalities and the provincial government powers to preserve the heritage of Ontario. The primary focus of the Act is the protection of heritage buildings, cultural landscapes and archaeological sites.

The *Ontario Heritage Act* enables municipalities to designate such properties if they hold “cultural heritage value or interest”. Municipal heritage designations are enacted by City Council through the passing of a by-law. Once a property is designated, it gains public recognition as well as a measure of protection from demolition or unsympathetic alteration.

Designation helps guide future change to the property so that the cultural heritage value of the property can be maintained. There are two types of designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*: designation of individual properties (known as Part IV designation), and designation of unique and important streetscapes, areas or "heritage conservation districts" (known as Part V designation).

Any real property that has cultural heritage value or interest can be designated, including houses, barns, factories, cemeteries, parks, bridges, trees, gardens, hedgerows, fences, monuments, churches, woodlots, historic sites and the list goes on.

Heritage designation is based on provincially regulated criteria (*Ontario Heritage Act*, O. Reg. 9/06), which includes design or physical value, historical or associative value, and/or contextual value. Heritage designation can be based on meeting one or more of these three broad criteria.

Section 27 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* requires each municipality to keep a Heritage Register of property that is of cultural heritage value or interest. The City of Brampton maintains two Heritage Registers:

1. A register of property that has been designated under either Part IV (individual property) or Part V (heritage conservation district) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. This register is known as the *Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act*.
2. A register of property that has been identified as having cultural heritage value or interest but is not yet designated. These properties are referred to as being “listed”. This register is known as the *Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources*.

For further information regarding these registers or any properties included in them please contact:

Heritage Department
heritage@Brampton.ca

Shelby Swinfield
Heritage Planner
Shelby.Swinfield@brampton.ca
905-874-3455

Pascal Doucet
Heritage Planner
Pascal.Doucet@Brampton.ca
905-874-2780

Harsh Padhya
Heritage Planner
Harsh.Padhya@brampton.ca
905-874-3825

Merissa Lompart
Assistant Heritage Planner
Merissa.Lompart@brampton.ca
905-874-2618

1-3 Wellington Street East - Peel County Court House

PIN: 140370001

Legal Description: CON 1 EHS PT LOT 5 RP 43R11915 PART 2

Current Owner: Peel Region Municipality

Designation By-law: #38-78

Designation Date: February 20, 1978



The cultural heritage value of the Peel County Court House is related to its design or physical value as a well-designed and eclectic civic building. It exhibits elements from various architectural styles, mainly Italianate and Gothic Revival. It is distinguished by paired windows with round heads and pointed arch wooden trim, a unique onion-shaped cupola, cornice brackets, a semi-circular fanlight above the door, a Greek Revival style pediment above the front entrance, and several different forms of textured, decorative brickwork. The court house was designed by prominent Toronto architect William Kaufman.

The property has historical or associative value as it reflects the inception of Peel as an autonomous county. The separation between the counties of York and Peel occurred in the spring of 1865 due to a referendum. Brampton was established as the seat of the County of Peel in 1867.

The contextual value of the Peel County Court House is related to its status as a landmark with regard to the scale, design, and elevated location of the structure. The building is also one-third of one of the most significant building complexes in Ontario. Along with the Peel County Registry Office and Peel County Jail, the Court House symbolizes Brampton's growth, prosperity, and autonomy.

7 Wellington Street East - Old Peel Registry Office



PIN: 140370001

Legal Description: CON 1 EHS PT LOT 5 RP 43R11915 PART 2

Current Owner: Peel Region Municipality

Designation By-law: #38-78

Designation Date: February 20, 1978

The cultural heritage value of the Old Peel Registry Office is related to its design or physical value as a good example of a 19th century civic building. It is distinguished by simple lines, a rectangular plan, and a symmetrical facade. Although architectural details are kept to a minimum, the building is characterized by a protruding front entrance with a steeply-pitched roof and a semi-circular fan light. Alexander and Congdom, a Streetsville architectural firm, designed the building in 1890.



The property also has historical or associative value as it reflects the inception of Peel as an autonomous county. When Brampton was established as the seat of the County of Peel in 1867, the first order of business was to erect county buildings that were necessary to help ensure the municipal government ran smoothly. The building served as the county registry office until 1959.

The cultural heritage value of the Old Peel Registry Office is also supported by its contextual value, as it defines, maintains, and supports the historical significance and aesthetic character of the Peel Heritage Complex. Along with the Court House and Jail, the Registry Office symbolizes Brampton's growth, prosperity, and autonomy.

9 Wellington Street East - Old Brampton Jail



PIN: 140370001

Legal Description: CON 1 EHS PT LOT 5 RP 43R11915 PART 2

Current Owner: Peel Region Municipality

Designation By-law: #38-78

Designation Date: February 20, 1978

The cultural heritage value of the Old Brampton Jail is related to its design or physical value as a functional and well-designed late 19th century jail. The building is distinguished by a simple front facade, a stone-exterior, fine fenestration, and a simple cornice. Like the Peel County Courthouse, the Jail was designed by prominent Toronto architect William Kaufman. Both structures are rare vestiges of the architect's thriving career in the mid-to-late 19th century.

The property also has historical or associative value as it reflects the inception of Peel as an autonomous county. When Brampton was established as the seat of the County of Peel in 1867, the first order of business was to erect county buildings that were necessary to ensure the smooth-running of the municipal government. The building was used as the County Jail from 1867 to 1977. Prominent inmates included 1960s American radical Huey Newton, and Peter Demeter, a wealthy Toronto man accused of murdering his wife.

The cultural heritage value of the Old Brampton Jail is also supported by its contextual value, as it maintains, supports and defines the historical significance and aesthetic character of the Peel Heritage Complex. Furthermore, the Jail acts as a landmark and a reminder of how the penal systems have evolved throughout the twentieth century.

8 Queen Street East - Dominion Building



PIN: 141240108

Legal Description: PL BR 14 LOT 6 PT LANE AND PL 541 PT LOT 1 RP 43R8741 PARTS 1 AND 2 RP 43R31078 PARTS 1 & 5 TO 7

Current Owner: Inzola Main Street Inc.; C/O Kingmont Consulting

Designation By-law: #26-79

Designation Date: February 12, 1979

The cultural heritage value of the Dominion Building is related to its design or physical value as one of Brampton's most recognizable downtown landmarks. Reminiscent of a grand Romanesque Revival structure, the street facade was constructed with heavily textured stone. The building is further distinguished by a carved Royal Arms above the third storey windows, and a domed clock tower that was added in 1914. It was designed by notable architect Thomas Fuller, the Chief Architect for the Federal Department of Public Works.

The property has historical or associative value as it is linked with various civic activities in Brampton. The structure was used as a post office, a police department headquarters, and as office space for City employees. The Dominion Building has been an integral element of daily civic life for over 100 years.

The cultural heritage value of the Dominion Building is also supported by its contextual value, as it reinforces the historic significance of the "Four Corners" intersection at Queen and Main Streets. Originally known as "Buffy's Corners" in the 1830s, the Four Corners represents the civic, commercial, and religious heart of the original Township of Brampton. The contextual value of the Dominion Building is also connected to its individual status as a City landmark.



8280 Heritage Road - The Octagonal House



PIN: 140900050

Legal Description: CON 6 WHS PT LOT 2

Current Owner: Jean May Ltd. C/O Maple Lodge Farms Ltd.

Designation By-law: #26-79

Designation Date: February 12, 1979

The cultural heritage value of the Octagonal House is related to its design or physical value as an excellent and well-preserved example of the octagonal mode of building. The house is further distinguished by flemish bond brick, a porch that wraps around two elevations, wooden dentils, eaves supported by fretwork brackets, and decorative brick work which includes a contrasting white cruciform pattern.



The property also has historical or associative value as it is associated with local builder William Bird. The house was likely built in the mid-19th century when Bird was working as a builder and designer around Brampton. A result of an influential book by Orson Fowler, octagonal buildings were most popular in North America during the 1860s. Other 'octagon' inspired houses in Brampton include 227 Main Street North, and the more modern 'Watson Roundhouse' at 11 Peel Village Parkway.

The contextual value of the Octagonal House is related its status as an architectural landmark in Brampton. As the only surviving rural example of the octagonal mode of architecture, the Octagonal House reflects a unique part of Brampton' history that would otherwise fail to be represented.

563 Bovaird Drive East - The Bovaird House

PIN: 141420006

Legal Description: CON 2 EHS PT LOT 10 RP 43R4637 PART 1

Current Owner: City of Brampton

Designation By-Law: #298-81

Designation Date: December 14, 1981



The Bovaird House is a two-storey Georgian style house built c.1852. The property is located on the corner of Bovaird Drive and Kennedy Road.

The cultural heritage value of the Bovaird House is related to its design or physical value as a premier example of Georgian architecture. The house is distinguished by a 5-bay front facade, red brick construction, 6-over-6 double-sash windows with distinctive green shutters, and a central door with sidelights and transoms.

The property also has historical or associative value as it can be associated with Brampton's earliest settlers. Peter Chisholm Sr. purchased the lot in the 1820s and built the present house several years later. In 1929, James Bovaird purchased the grounds, which were used for the breeding of world class thoroughbred horses. Upon his passing, the house was left to his son William - the Reeve of Chinguacousy Township in the 1940's and a respected Roads Superintendent. The house remained under the ownership of William and his wife until it was donated to the City of Brampton in 1985.

The cultural heritage value of the property is also connected to its contextual value as it maintains, supports, and defines the former agricultural character of Brampton. The house is also a surviving token of the influential Bovaird family, for whom the street was named.



7558 Creditview Road - Davidson House

PIN: 14085212

Legal Description: CON 4 WHS PT LOT 13

Current Owner: Dian Landurie and Walter De Bruyn Kops

Designation By-law: #7-82

Designation Date: January 11, 1982



The Davidson House is a mid-19th century farmhouse that was relocated to the Village of Churchville in the 1990s, from its original lot on Chinguacousy Road.

The cultural heritage value of the Davidson House is related to its design or physical value as a vernacular farmhouse that displays elements of Ontario Regency and Classical Revival architecture. The house is distinguished by a side gable roof, denticulated cornice with returned eaves, large-paned windows with flat voussoirs and shutters, a central entrance with a transom and sidelights, and a distinctive Regency-style front verandah with a bell-cast roof.

The Davidson House also exhibits historical value as it is associated with some of Brampton's early settlers. The house was built by William Elliott who immigrated to Upper Canada from Ireland in 1829. The imposing brick home he built was pictured in the 1877 Historical Atlas of Peel County surrounded on three sides with an open trellised verandah. When the Elliott family sold the home in the 1880s, it passed through several hands until it was purchased by Lorne Davidson in 1909. The Davidson family occupied the home for the next 87 years.

The house also exhibits contextual value as it contributes to an understanding of the former agricultural character of Brampton West. Although it was relocated to Churchville from 7497 Chinguacousy Road, it manages to both complement and contribute to the historic character of the district.

2 Chapel Street - The Old Fire Hall



PIN: 140360098
Legal Description: PL BR 2 PT LOTS 7,8
Current Owner: City of Brampton
Designation By-Law: #10-82
Designation Date: January 25, 1982

Built in 1854, the Old Fire Hall was Brampton's first municipal building and was originally used as the village's market hall. Nestled between the Armoury and Carnegie Library, the building reflects important facets of Brampton's history.

The cultural heritage value of the Old Fire Hall is related to its design or physical value as a representative example of a turn-of-the-century fire hall. The building is distinguished by a red masonry construction, Romanesque brick archways, keystones, and a distinctive bell tower.

The property has a high historical value due to its various uses as a public building. After serving as a market hall, the second storey "long room" was used as the Village Council Chambers by 1860. In 1874, it housed the first meeting of the Brampton Town Council. When a tower and fire bell were constructed in 1862, the building began its career as the Town's fire hall. It presumed this position exclusively prior to the first World War.

The contextual value of the property is related to its status as a local landmark. Along with Carnegie Library and the Armoury, the Old Fire Hall contributes to an understanding of the growth and development of Brampton as a stable and prosperous municipality.



55 Queen Street East - Carnegie Library

PIN:140360098

Legal Description: PL BR 2 PT LOT 7 PT LOT 8

Current Owner: City of Brampton

Designation By-law: #9-82

Designation Date: January 25, 1982



The cultural heritage value of Carnegie Library is related to its design or physical value as a rare example of a classical Beaux Arts style building in Brampton. The building is characterized by a slanting mansard roof, large windows, and an elaborate entranceway with classically-inspired ornamentation. The entrance is distinguished by brick simulated pilasters and a circular arch enhanced by a striking combination of a cornice, dentils, and frieze.

The property also has historical or associative value as it is associated with Andrew Carnegie, a Scottish-American millionaire and philanthropist. Between 1881 and 1917, Carnegie financed the construction of 156 free libraries across Canada. He donated \$12,000 to Brampton's Carnegie Library after he approved of its plan. Today, the building is owned and operated by the City of Brampton.



The contextual value of Carnegie Library is related to its status as a cultural and architectural landmark in Brampton. Along with the adjacent Armoury and the Fire Hall, the library forms part of a historic strip of civic buildings that reflects Brampton's growth and development as a self-sufficient community. The Carnegie Library is also a national landmark as it is one of only 156 libraries across Canada built using Andrew Carnegie's donations.

4 Lucinda Court - Odlum House

PIN: 142190111

Legal Description: PLAN M724 LOT 2

Current Owner: Leonnard and Christina Smith

Designation By-law: #61-83

Designation Date: March 7, 1983



The cultural heritage value of the Odlum House is related to its design or physical value as a rare example of a Georgian style Tudor home. The house is distinguished by an original Adam style door, spindles, dentils, dichromatic brickwork including quoins and a quatrefoil band, a side-gable roof with two chimneys, and a central door with a transom and sidelights. The house has been maintained in excellent condition.



The property also has historical or associative value as it is associated with an important family of Brampton settlers. Captain Abraham Odlum fought with Wellington in the Peninsular War against Napoleon. It was a result of his military service that he received the Royal Land Grant in the Toronto Gore area, where the house now stands. It is surmised that Odlum's son built the present home after the Captain's death in 1838. The history of the Odlum family is rich with other accounts of military service. Abraham Odlum was a Loyalist at the time of the Mackenzie Rebellions, while General Victor Odlum led the Second Canadian division in WWII.

The contextual value of the Odlum House is related to its status as a local and national landmark. It continues to serve as a physical reminder of a prominent family that settled in the Township of the Toronto Gore. Abraham Odlum is also accredited with naming the local hamlet of "Tullamore" after his birth place in Ireland.

2 & 3 - 2100 Embleton Road - McMurphy Woolen Mill

PIN: 140929501

Legal Description: CON 5 WHS PT LOT 5 RP 43R10340 PART 5

Current Owner: John Henry and Dorothy Joan Hassall

Designation By-law: #60-83

Designation Date: March 7, 1983



Built in 1888, the Mill is a two-storey red brick structure which has since been painted over in an austere grey. It is fundamentally linked to the McMurphy Powerhouse since the nearby structure acted as its main source of power.

The cultural heritage value of the McMurphy Woolen Mill is related to its design or physical value as a rare authentic example of a 19th century mill. In typical fashion, the structure exhibits a simple and functional design. Aside from a modest frieze decoration on the front, the building has no ornamentation.



The property also has historical or associative value as it is associated with John McMurphy and various Huttonville settlers. The mill employed approximately 30 to 35 workers, many of whom emigrated from England and settled in Huttonville. During World War I, the mill kept busy with Army work orders. The Mill manufactured wool clothing, particularly socks, from start to finish. The McMurphy Woolen Mill closed down in 1953 after 65 years of service.

The contextual value of the McMurphy Woolen Mill is related to its status as a landmark for industry in Huttonville. Since wool production was one of Huttonville's earliest industries, the Mill fostered the growth and prosperity of the village. The Mill acts as a physical reminder of the early industrial activities that helped shaped and grow Brampton.

1 - 2100 Embleton Road - McMurchy Powerhouse



PIN: 140929501

Legal Description: CON 5 WHS PT LOT 5 RP 43R10340 PART 5

Current Owner: John Henry and Dorothy Joan Hassall

Designation By-law: #264-83

Designation Date: September 26, 1983

The cultural heritage value of the McMurchy Powerhouse is related to its design or physical value as an authentic late-19th century power plant. It is distinguished by a polychromatic brick exterior with a distinct red roof.

The property also has historical or associative value due to its association with James Oscar Hutton, as well as its indispensable contribution to the growth and development of Huttonville. Developed by Hutton in 1885 to power his woollen mills, the powerhouse generated 100 horsepower of hydro-electric power, from the Credit River, which was considered an engineering phenomenon at the time. It acted as a power source for Huttonville, as well as the rest of Brampton once Hutton built a 2200 volt line to the area. It powered the first outdoor lamp, and 18 additional outdoor lights. In 1903, it became known as the McMurchy Powerhouse when it was purchased by John McMurchy.

The contextual value of the Powerhouse is related to its status as a landmark site for technology in Brampton. Until a provincial source of hydro-electric power became available in 1911, local sources of power were integral to growth and prosperity of rural hamlets. Together with the Credit River, the McMurchy Woolen Mill, and the nearby United Church, the Powerhouse contributes to an understanding of Brampton's rural beginnings.

34 Church Street West - The Castle



PIN: 141220055

Legal Description: PL BR 4 PT LOT D PT BLK M

Current Owner: Brampton-Caledon Community

Designation By-Law: #30-84

Designation Date: February 6, 1984

Built in 1853, “The Castle” at 37 Church Street West is a city landmark that has helped shape and define the character of the surrounding neighbourhood for more than 150 years.

The cultural heritage value of The Castle is related to its design or physical value as a rare example of High Gothic Revival architecture. The property is reminiscent of an English manor house, designed to imply wealth and affluence. Although the brick facade has been covered by siding and a rear wing has been lost to fire, the house still retains its original distinctive form. The house was the work of internationally recognized architect William Hay (1818-1888), who designed the house early in his successful and renowned career.

The property also has historical value as it can be associated with prominent local figures. The first owner was George Wright, a Brampton businessman and politician. Subsequent residents included John A. Thistle, George Williams, J.W. Hewetson, and the Honourable William Grenville Davis, Premier of Ontario from 1971 to 1985.

The property also has contextual value as it is surrounded by mature hedgerows, conifers and deciduous species – some dating back to the mid-19th century.



27 Church Street East



PIN: 141240009

Legal Description: PLAN BR 2 LOT 82

Current Owner: Attila Itsvan Kalo

Designation By-Law: #53-84

Designation Date: February 20, 1984

The large three-storey house was erected between 1890 and 1892 on a lot that once extended to the corner of Church Street East and Union Street.

The cultural heritage value of 27 Church St E is related to its design or physical value as a unique and eclectic house inspired by Queen Anne, High Victorian, and Gothic styles of architecture. The high roof displays a unique roof design consisting of a carved flower motif. Below is a fish scale shingle pattern, a design that was fairly common in Brampton's older homes. The house is also characterized by a 25-foot main chimney and a prominent front verandah.

The property also has historical value as it can be associated with early Brampton settlers, particularly Mr. Igeron Williams. Williams was a prominent member of the Brampton business in the area. A prosperous jeweller, Mr. Williams was also the first local agent for the Bell Telephone Company, and a local agent for Canada Steamship Lines and the Grand Trunk Railway.

The contextual value of the property is related to its status as a local landmark. The house reflects early settlement patterns and various architectural motifs. Its location near St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church and the Central Public School contributes to an understanding of local community development.

9893 Torbram Road – Shree Jagannath Temple Canada



PIN: 142080002

Legal Description: CON 6 EHS PT LOTS 9 AND 10 PL 43M1571 PT BLKS 393 AND 397 RP 43R19972 PARTS 1 2 AND 4 AND RP 43R30902 PARTS 1 AND 2

Current Owner: Shree Jagannath Temple Canada

Designation By-Law: #180-84

Designation Date: August 13, 1984

The cultural heritage value of 9893 Torbram Road is related to its design or physical value as a representative example of ecclesiastic architecture in the Gothic Revival style. The simple proportions and symmetrical floor plan reflect vernacular architecture in the region. The building is further enhanced by a red brick construction with beige brick buttresses, corner keying, corbelling at the rooflines, voussoirs, arched windows, and a large stained glass window over a prominent vestibule.



The property also has historical value as it can be associated with early Brampton settlers, particularly Emmanuel Harrison and John Stubbings. As early as 1821, the originally Methodist congregation would meet at Harrison's small log home. After the church relocated to a larger frame building in 1840, the present brick structure was built in 1876 to accommodate the growing congregation. The structure, called Harrison United Church, was built on land donated by John Stubbings.

The contextual value of the property is related to its status as a local landmark. Along with nearby Harrison United Cemetery, the structure acts as a link to the past and alludes to the former rural character of the current developed community.

7825 Churchville Road - The Whitehall Property



PIN: 140850076

Legal Description: CON 3 WHS PT LOT 15 RP 43R14011 PT 3

Current Owner: N/A

Designation By-law: #133-85

Designation Date: May 6, 1985

Originally used as a dining hall in conjunction with an inn located across Churchville Road, “Whitehall” is believed to be one of the oldest buildings in the Village of Churchville, a Heritage Conservation District.

The cultural heritage value of the Whitehall Property is related to its design value as an early example of a 19th century vernacular structure. The structure is distinguished by a narrow, plain pilastered doorway, sidelights, a wooden transom, a five-bay front facade, and original tongue and groove clapboard siding.

The property also has historical value as it is linked to early settlement in Brampton and the Village of Churchville. Its use as a hotel dining hall indicates that it was probably visited by several early Brampton visitors and eventual settlers. The hotel lodged many travellers and even accommodated horses through a large barn that was once located at the rear.

The contextual value of the Whitehall Property is related to its status as a landmark within a unique Heritage Conservation District. Various sources indicate that Churchville was established in 1815, and was once one of the fastest growing and most prosperous towns in Peel County.



30 Main Street South - St. Paul's United Church

PIN: 140360077

Legal Description: PL BR 2 PT LOT 1

Current Owner: The Trustees of St. Paul's United Church

Designation By-law: #132-85

Designation Date: May 6, 1985



The cultural heritage value of St. Paul's United Church is related to its design or physical value as a large late-19th century stone church. The church was designed by the architectural firm Mallory and Sons, who were granted the building contract on October 22, 1884. Local builder Jesse Perry supervised the stone masonry, while other Brampton tradesmen worked on the plastering, slate roofing, and carpentry. The church is distinguished by a cruciform floor plan, heavily rusticated exterior walls, white stone facings, pronounced corbelling on the roofline, and slate roof shingles in a fish-scale pattern.



The property also has historical or associative value as it is associated with the Brampton congregation of the Primitive Methodist church. The congregation was established in 1834 by William Lawson and John Elliot, who is considered to be the founder of Brampton. The group originally held meetings in Elliot's home, and later at a small church built on Chapel St and Queen St East. St. Paul's opened on February 6, 1886, and became the final home of the congregation.

St. Paul's United Church is also has contextual value, as it forms part of a historic strip at the entrance of downtown Brampton. The stately structure also holds landmark value as it is a large and aesthetically distinct building along the streetscape.

67 Main Street South

PIN: 140660024

Legal Description: PLAN BR 21 PT LOT 3

Current Owner: Janice Elaine Cameron

Designation By-law: #176-86

Designation Date: July 14, 1986



The cultural heritage value of 67 Main St South is related to its design or physical value as a well-maintained example of a late-19th century Gothic Revival house. Built in 1871, the house is distinguished by two gables with decorative bargeboard, voussoirs, a one-storey bay window, single-hung and arched windows, distinctive paired chimneys, and a verandah with a pediment roof and columns.



The property also has historical or associative value as it is associated with several prominent Brampton citizens. George Green, the first Crown Attorney for Peel County from 1867 to 1879, lived in the house from 1871 until 1884. The house was then acquired by John and Hanna Smith. John Smith served as a liberal member of the Ontario Legislature from 1892 until 1908. The Fallis family would later reside in the house for 33 years, after James R. Fallis purchased the house from Hannah Smith. Fallis was also a member of the Ontario Legislature in 1913 and 1914.

The cultural heritage value of 67 Main St South is also supported by its contextual value, as it forms part of a historic strip at the entrance of downtown Brampton. It manages to define, maintain and contribute to the late-19th century streetscape along Main St South.

2051 Embleton Road - Huttonville United Church



PIN: 140880215

Legal Description: PL A94 LOT 7 & 9

Current Owner: Trustees of the United Church of Canada Huttonville Congregation

Designation By-law: #175-86

Designation Date: July 14, 1986

The cultural heritage value of Huttonville United Church is related to its design or physical value as a well-maintained late 19th century rural church. Built in 1886, the church is 30 feet high with a tall, airy ceiling. It is distinguished by a prominent bell tower, arched windows, eave brackets, and a circular cut-out with shutters.

The property also has historical value as it is associated with the hamlets of Springbrook and Huttonville. The decision to build the Huttonville Church was the result of a 1985 meeting among Church trustees. It was decided that the Page and Springbrook church congregations should be combined under one church located in Huttonville. The Springbrook church building was relocated to the current lot donated by J.P. Hutton. The building was placed on a stone foundation, lengthened, and brick veneered. The first members of the church came from notable Huttonville families, including the Huttons, Ostrandens and Frasers.

The contextual value of Huttonville United Church is related to its status as a landmark within the historic village of Huttonville, located near the Credit Valley. Huttonville is a well-preserved and picturesque village on the west side of Brampton, surrounded by an expansive natural landscape. Together with other Huttonville landmarks such as the McMurchy woolen mill and powerhouse, the United Church contributes to an understanding of early settlement in Brampton.

49 Blackthorne Lane - The Carter Homestead



PIN: 141310140

Legal Description: PLAN M175 LOT 172

Current Owner: Catherine Fleming

Designation By-Law: #224-88

Designation Date: October 12, 1988

The Carter Homestead is a one-and-a-half storey cottage-style farmhouse built c.1860. The house was built by Henry Carter (II) and remained in the Carter family until the 1980s when James Carter sold the land for development. It currently rests in its original lot, surrounded by a modern subdivision.

The cultural heritage value of 49 Blackthorne Lane is related to its design or physical value as a Gothic-inspired cottage. The house is distinguished by its asymmetrical gable roof, pointed arch window with shutters, decorative bargeboard, and a prominent bay window.

The property also has historical or associative value because of its connection with Brampton's earliest settlers, particularly Henry Carter (I). Carter was an early settler to Brampton and received title to the land from the Crown in 1824 and the Carter family remained in Brampton late into the 20th century.

The cultural heritage value of the property is also connected to its contextual value as it maintains, supports, and defines the former agricultural character of the neighbourhood. The Carter Homestead is a rare and early example of mid-nineteenth century dwelling that was integrated into a modern subdivision plan.



0 Churchville Rd (North of 7887 Churchville Road) - Churchville Cemetery



PIN: 140850069

Legal Description: CON 3 WHS PT LOT 15

Current Owner: Churchville Cemetery

Designation By-law: #225-88

Designation Date: October 12, 1988

Located within the Village of Churchville, a Heritage Conservation District (HCD), the Churchville Cemetery is the resting place of many individuals who were prominent in the village's early history.

The cultural heritage value of Churchville Cemetery is related to its architectural or design value, as it is comprised of several fine monuments and grave markers. All of the structures exemplify local craftsmanship and the use of local styles and materials, most notably marble and granite. Of particular interest is a wooden marker on the grave of Amaziah Church, the village founder.

The property also has historical value as it is linked to some of Brampton's earliest residents. Many families that contributed to the growth and development of Brampton West have members buried in Churchville Cemetery. Examples include the Hutton, McClure, Letty, and Copeland families.

The cultural heritage value of Churchville Cemetery is also related to its contextual value as it is a well-designed historic landscape. A landscaping plan was produced and partially incorporated into the cemetery in 1892. The plan included a fence, the planting of trees, and the layout of pathways, gates and plantings. Such aesthetic and scenic qualities have remained unaltered by surrounding development.



156 Main Street North - Grace United Church

PIN: 141280159

Legal Description: PL BR2 LOTS 89, 90 PART LOT 91 & 110

Current Owner: Grace United Church

Designation By-law: #311-89

Designation Date: December 11, 1989



The cultural heritage value of Grace United Church is related to its design or physical value as a well-built vernacular church. The Church is distinguished by a tall, narrow front facade, distinctive steeple, polychromatic brickwork, three double-door entrances, and lancet windows.

The property also has historical or associative value as it was built by Jesse Perry, a local bricklayer and stonemason who also worked on St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. Perry has been credited with constructing several buildings in Brampton, many of which are now listed or designated heritage sites. Grace United Church also served many important Brampton families. Although the congregation originated prior to 1822, the present church was not built until 1867 when it had outgrown its previous accommodations. Some of Brampton's most prominent families worshipped at Grace United Church, including the Wrights, Armstrongs, Coopers, Brydons, Bulls, and Archdekins. Former Ontario Premier and notable Bramptonian, William Davis, also attended the Church.

Grace United Church also exhibits contextual value as it maintains a landmark status along Main St N. The Church contributes to an understanding of Brampton's growth and prosperity. Although the congregation was small enough in 1822 to hold services in settlers' homes, it eventually grew to require the grand masonry structure that stands today.

44 Church Street East - St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church



PIN: 141280139

Legal Description: PL BR 2 PT LOTS 101,102 102

Current Owner: St. Andrews Presbyterian Church

Designation By-Law: #310-89

Designation Date: December 11, 1989

St. Andrew's roots can be traced back to 1848 when Brampton area Presbyterians appointed their first minister. Construction of the building commenced on July 1, 1880 and was completed in 1881. The church is located at the intersection of Church Street and Alexander Street.

The cultural heritage value of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church is related to its design or physical value as well-designed Gothic style church. The building is characterized by polychromatic stone construction, tall and narrow side windows, two large doors with archways, and a massive central window. The church design reflects the work of a popular architectural firm, Gordon and Helliwell, which was well known for church commissions in Toronto. The construction of the building also reflects the skills of Brampton tradesmen and the use of local materials.

The historical value of the Church can be associated with the long and enduring history of Presbyterianism in Brampton and the contributions made by the Church toward the growth and development of the surrounding community.

The contextual value of the property is related to its status as a local landmark. For over 100 years, the scale, aesthetic value, and central location of the Church have emphasized and solidified its landmark status.

14 Chapel Street - The Armoury

PIN: 140360097

Legal Description: PL BR 2 LOT 36 AND PT LOTS 37 AND 38

Current Owner: Public Works Canada

Designation By-Law: N/A

Designation Date: Recognized on the *Federal Heritage Building Register* in 1991



The Armoury is a well-known landmark in the mixed residential and commercial neighbourhood setting of Chapel Street. The scale and construction of the building coupled with the central downtown location contribute to the strong local presence of this Recognized Federal Heritage Building.

The cultural heritage value of the Armoury is related to its design or physical value as a good example of a mid-size armoury that follows the Militia Council plan type “B”. The functional design is further distinguished by a low-pitched gable roof, elaborate tracery corbelling, limestone coping, and keystones.

The property also has historical value as it can be associated with the pre-WWI armoury building campaign and the reform of the volunteer militia. The building reflects the commitment of the federal government to provide adequate local military training facilities. The construction of the armoury also emphasizes the role of Brampton as both a military center and a place of growth and prosperity.

The contextual value of the property is related to its status as a local landmark. Furthermore, it is situated along Chapel Street adjacent to two other heritage resources, the Old Fire Hall and Carnegie Library. Together, the three buildings reflect the growth and development of Brampton.



15-19 Church Street West - The CNR Station



PIN: 141230001

Legal Description: PL BR 20 LOT 5,6 RP 43R10467 PARTS 1,2

Current Owner: Greater Toronto Transit Authority

Designation Date: Designated under the *Heritage Railway Stations Protections Act* in 1993

The Grand Trunk Railway experienced a period of remarkable profitability at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century. The company's foray into building larger and grander structures is represented by Brampton's CNR Station.

The cultural heritage value of the CNR Station is related to its architectural value as a large-scale Romanesque Revival railway station with certain details of the Arts and Crafts Movement.

The property also has historical value as Brampton's growth and prosperity was fundamentally linked to the development of the railway. The railway enabled the provision of social institutions, the consolidation of church congregations, the selection of Brampton as a county seat, the building of additional social and municipal infrastructure, and the emergence of large-scale industry. Rail connections in Brampton also facilitated the existence of several commercial enterprises, including flower cultivation for widespread markets.

The property also has contextual value as it is located in the heart of downtown Brampton, where the earliest signs of Brampton's growth and development exist. Its importance to large-scale industry in Brampton is signified by its close proximity to the Hewetson Shoe Factory and the Dominion Skate Building.



82 Cobblestone Court - The Elliott Homestead

PIN: 142232132

Legal Description: CHINGUACOUSY CON 5 EHS PT LOT 13 AND PL 53M138

Current Owner: Robert and Lynn Fitz-Gerald

Designation By-law: #150-94

Designation Date: August 3, 1994



The cultural heritage value of the Elliot Homestead is related to its architectural value as an excellent example of a Gothic Revival farmhouse. The house is distinguished by pointed arched windows, decorative bargeboard, a prominent bay window, quins, and a verandah with decorative millwork. Particularly significant features include a date stone inscribed “Elliot Place 1876”, and two distinctive types of key stones, one inscribed with a rose and the other with an “E”.



The property also has a high historical value as it is linked to the Elliot family, and contractors James Voakes and William McCulla. The house was originally owned by George Elliot. In 1876, Elliot’s son William commissioned contractors Voakes and McCulla to build the present structure. Voakes and McCulla also constructed the Harrison Methodist Church, a structure that has also been designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The cultural heritage value of the property is also connected to its contextual value as it acts as a reminder of the agricultural character that once dominated the area. Although the house now resides in a subdivision, it was once surrounded by an expanse of farmland and mature vegetation. The house is also contextually and architecturally linked to the Harrison United Church, located one kilometer away.

44 Main Street South - The Boyle House

PIN: 140360077

Legal Description: CON 1 EHS PT LOT 5 PLAN BR 2 PT LOT 1

Current Owner: St. Paul's United Church

Designation By-law: #109-95

Designation Date: May 24, 1995



The cultural heritage value of the Boyle House is related to its design or physical value as a rare example of a dwelling influenced by the French Second Empire architectural style. The bell-cast, mansard type roof, characteristic of the style, is unique to Brampton. The front facade is further distinguished by a tall staircase, a verandah with a bell-cast roof and thin columns, eaves with paired brackets, and three dormers capped with Renaissance Revival style pediments.



The historical or associative value is tied to the Boyle family. The Boyle's were one of Brampton's long established families and played a prominent role in commerce through their operation of a pharmacy and bookstore. The pharmacy, Boyle's Drug Store, was once said to have been the oldest retail building in Brampton. Members of the Boyle family were particularly active in the St. Paul's United Church congregation. Robert Boyle was the church's minister from 1855 to 1860, and again from 1867 to 1869. He presided over the opening ceremony when the current St. Paul's Church opened in 1885.

The Boyle House is also has contextual value, as it forms part of a historic strip that characterizes the entrance to downtown Brampton. Nestled between two prominent landmark churches, the Boyle House contributes to one of the most impressive and visible heritage streetscapes in Brampton.

40 Elizabeth Street South - Alderlea



PIN: 140660013

Legal Description: PL BR 17 PT LOT 2 AND RP 43R19836 PART 3

Current Owner: City of Brampton

Designation By-law: #281-2001

Designation Date: September 24, 2001

Built in 1867, Alderlea is an exceptionally well-preserved heritage building and one of the finest examples of Italianate Villa architecture in Ontario.

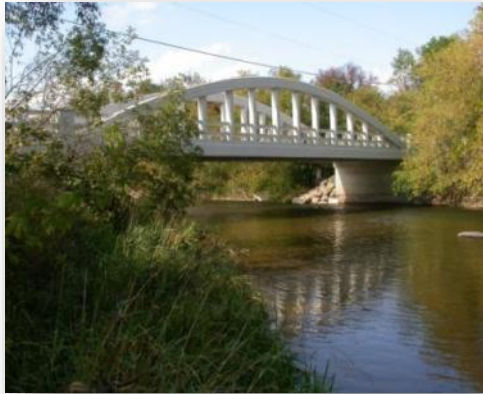
The cultural heritage value of Alderlea is related to its design and physical value as an Italianate-style Victorian era mansion. It is distinguished by buff coloured brick exterior walls, a shallow hip roof with projecting eaves, brackets with turned drop-pendants, a prominent belvedere, a Venetian window, and a large verandah with balustrade columns. The architectural significance is enhanced by the general belief that the structure was designed by prominent architect William Kaufman.

The property also has historical or associative value as it is associated with one of Brampton's most important citizens, Kenneth Chisholm. Chisholm was a member of the provincial legislature and a successful businessman. Alderlea was purchased by the Royal Canadian Legion in 1944. The City of Brampton purchased the house in 2003 and is currently restoring it.

The contextual value of Alderlea is related to its status as an architectural and historical landmark within Brampton. With its elevated position overlooking Gage Park, it continues to maintain and define the historic character of downtown Brampton.



Bowstring Arch Bridge (Creditview Road, north of Steeles Avenue West)



PIN: N/A

Legal Description: PT LOT 2 CON 3 WHS CHINGUACOUSY

Current Owner: City of Brampton

Designation By-law: #294-2003

Designation Date: September 29, 2003

The cultural heritage value of Bowstring Arch Bridge is related to its design or physical value as an increasingly rare example of an early 20th century rural bridge.

The historical or associated value of Bowstring Arch Bridge pertains to the important role that the construction of concrete bridges has played in the history of transportation in Ontario and beyond. Having stood over the Credit River for over 80 years, the Bowstring Arch Bridge is a particularly old structure that enabled the growth and expansion of the Creditview Road area throughout the 20th century.

The contextual value of Bowstring Arch Bridge is related to its significance as a local landmark. The bridge also plays an important part in defining the traditional rural character of Creditview Road, and contributes to the contextual significance of nearby designated heritage structures, specifically Bonnie Braes (14 Seabrook Place) and Creditdale Farm (8028 Creditview Road).

8999 The Gore Road - Ebenezer Primitive Methodist Chapel and Cemetery

PIN: 140210136

Legal Description: CON 10 EHS PT LOT 5

Current Owner: Ebenezer Toronto Gore Historical Foundation

Designation By-law: #214-2005

Designation Date: July 11, 2005



The cultural heritage value of 8999 The Gore Road is related to its design or physical value as an exemplary late 19th century rural chapel and Euro-Canadian cemetery. The chapel is distinguished by a simple rectangular floor plan, a fish-scale pattern in the front gable, a prominent front vestibule, original door hinges and knobs, elongated Italianate style windows, and decorative eaves. The cemetery is characterized by several original, hand carved tombstones and markers displaying well-executed and beautiful motifs, symbols and inscriptions.



The property also has historical or associative value as it has played an important role in the development of the Toronto Gore community. The cemetery was established in 1847, with land donated by James and Ann Sleightholm. The current chapel was built in 1858 using brick from the kiln of James Sleightholm, who owned an adjacent farm. By the mid-19th century, the Ebenezer Primitive Methodist congregation was the second largest in the area. In the years thereafter, the Chapel became a focal point for public meetings, religious services, and social events.

8999 The Gore Road is also has contextual value due to its status as a religious and cultural landmark. Along with the Ebenezer Schoolhouse, the Chapel forms part of a street intersection that reinforces and reflects the area's rural heritage.

4494 Ebenezer Road - Ebenezer Schoolhouse



PIN: 142110022

Legal Description: CON 9 EHS PT LOT 6

Current Owner: City of Brampton

Designation By-law: #213-2005

Designation Date: July 11, 2005

The cultural heritage value of the Ebenezer Schoolhouse is related to its design or physical value as a prime example of a rural, one-room schoolhouse. Built in 1892, the building was constructed in a fashion promoted by Dr. Edgerton Ryerson, the “father” of the Ontario education system. The schoolhouse is distinguished by a steeply-pitched gable roof, wooden belfry, metal weathervane, original red brick exterior walls, fascia and soffits, and a pedimented front porch.



The property also has historical or associative value as it is associated with some of Brampton’s early local tradespeople. Local builder Josiah Mason prepared the plans and specifications for the schoolhouse, while Harry Hill and Frank Hewgill were responsible for the carpentry, painting, and masonry. The Ebenezer schoolhouse is also historically significant due to its consistent use as a public building. Aside from acting as a union school, it was also used as the Toronto Gore township council chambers before becoming a community centre.

The contextual value of Ebenezer Schoolhouse is related to its status as a heritage landmark. Along with nearby Ebenezer Primitive Methodist Church, the schoolhouse is one of the last remaining remnants of rural heritage in an area that is quickly becoming urbanized. Today it stands as a tangible and well-preserved symbol of the history and development of the area and continues to be used as a community space.

59 Tufton Crescent - Breadner Homestead

PIN: 142545792

Legal Description: PL 43M1583 LOT 301

Current Owner: Markbar Valley Estates Inc.

Designation By-law: #34-2006

Designation Date: February 13, 2006



The cultural heritage value of the Breadner Homestead is related to its design or physical value as an excellent example of a vernacular farmhouse influenced by the Georgian and Neo-Classical architectural styles. The main distinguishing features of the house are the salt-box form and random fieldstone construction. The colour of the fieldstone ranges from light grey, to brown, to black. Other notable features include a boxed cornice with decorative frieze, and a classical door surround with an entablature and pilasters.



The property also has historical or associative value as it is connected to the Breadner family, early settlers to the former Chinguacousy Township. The house was built by Joseph Breadner, a local farmer and weaver, c. 1860. The Breadner family resided on the land since 1833, making theirs one of the longest residencies in the area. Norman Breadner was the last of his family to occupy the house after his brother Wilbur passed away in 1956.

The cultural heritage value of the Breadner Homestead is also supported by its contextual value, as it is an important symbol of a longstanding pioneer family in Brampton. Since it is now located within a new subdivision, the homestead also acts as a visual reminder of the agricultural settlement that once characterized the former Chinguacousy Township.

133 Main Street South - Kirkwood House

PIN: 140590056

Legal Description: PLAN BR 27 PT LOT 5 RP 43R4354 PARTS 3,4

Current Owner: Lydia Robertson and Date Koji

Designation By-law: #33-2006

Designation Date: February 13, 2006



The cultural heritage value of the Kirkwood House is related to its design or physical value as one of Brampton's best examples of a 19th century Gothic Revival home. The steeply-pitched triple-gables at the front facade of the house are a particularly rare feature in Brampton. The house is further distinguished by symmetrical massing, two bay windows, dichromatic brickwork, quoins, voussoirs, projecting brick details in a saw tooth or diamond pattern, and stone sills.



The property also has historical or associative value as it is associated with Kirkwood family, who are among the most significant and long-standing families in Brampton. The property was built for David Kirkwood soon after he accepted the position of Peel County Clerk. Kirkwood was also a longtime treasurer of the Peel Agricultural Society and the Peel Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company. The house was owned by three generations of the Kirkwood family over a century.

The cultural heritage value of the Kirkwood House is also supported by its contextual value, as it contributes to the 19th century historic strip of Main St South. The large open lot filled with older deciduous trees contributes to the mature vegetation that further characterizes the streetscape.

8870 McLaughlin Road South - Former OPP Administrative Building

PIN: 140712580

Legal Description: CON 2 WHS PT LOT 4, 5 RP 43R23285 PARTS 1, 2, 3, 4

Current Owner: City of Brampton

Designation By-law: #57-2006

Designation Date: February 27, 2006



The cultural heritage value of 8870 McLaughlin Road South is related to its design or physical value as a remarkably well-preserved example of civic architecture that exhibits elements of Modern Classicism. It is distinguished by buff brick masonry walls trimmed with coursed ashlar stone, a symmetrical front façade, a flat roof, metal industrial casement windows, and a concrete Coat of Arms located above the front entrance. The building was designed by prominent Canadian architect James Henry Craig.



The property also has historical or associative value as it is associated with the history of medicine, and social and penal reform. As a result of the Ontario Hospital Program in 1937, the Brampton government planned a large scale hospital complex specializing in the treatment of mentally ill patients suffering from tuberculosis. The building at 8870 McLaughlin Rd South was built as the administrative building for the hospital. It was later used as an Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) training and development centre from 1981 to 1997.

The contextual value of 8870 McLaughlin Road South is a result of its status as both a local and provincial landmark. The stately and distinct architectural value, coupled with a history of significant civic uses, solidifies the building's landmark status.

8028 Creditview Road - Creditdale Farm



PIN: 140870325

Legal Description: Part of East Half of Lot 1, Concession 4, WHS

Current Owner: Steeles-Confour Investments Ltd.

Designation By-law: #146-2006

Designation Date: May 24, 2006

The cultural heritage value of Creditdale Farm is related to its design or physical value as a fine example of neo-classical architecture as interpreted in 19th century Ontario. Built circa 1865, the house is an increasingly rare yet well-preserved example of this style. It is distinguished by flemish bond brick, a prominent chimney topped with corbelled brick courses, a five-bay front elevation, multi-paned wooden sash windows, and intricate millwork.



Creditdale Farm also exhibits historical value as it is associated with the life and work of renowned landscape architect Carl Borgstrom, as well as restoration architect B. Napier Simpson. Borgstrom purchased the property in the late 1930s and used it as a studio for several years. Borgstrom designed a landscape plan for the property that has been partially retained ever since. In the 1950's, Borgstrom sold the property to the Kee family, who commissioned B. Napier Simpson to restore the house. Simpson is one of Canada's best-known restoration architects.

The contextual value of Creditdale Farm is related to the landmark status of both the house and the Borgstrom landscape plan. The mature vegetation and agricultural character of the lot also contribute to an understanding of the rural character of the area, as does the farm's proximity to the Village of Churchville and the Credit River Valley.

0 The Gore Road - Hilltop Gore Cemetery

PIN: 140210104

Legal Description: PT LOT 4 CON 9 EHS

Current Owner: City of Brampton

Designation By-law: #384-2006

Designation Date: July 12, 2006



The cultural heritage value of the Hilltop Gore Cemetery is related to its design or physical value as a late 19th century Euro-Canadian cemetery. The Cemetery holds several original, hand carved tombstones and markers displaying well-executed and beautiful motifs, symbols and inscriptions. The markers are of the slab and obelisk form and are made of primarily of marble and limestone. Some of the markers are free-standing while others have been imbedded into a concrete cairn.

The property also has historical or associative value as it is one of the oldest cemeteries in Brampton. Despite the recorded 1832 opening date, the Hilltop Gore cemetery holds possibly the oldest stone grave marker in Brampton - a marker for John Allison who died March 9, 1829. Several prominent Claireville and Toronto-Gore pioneer families are also buried in this cemetery, including William Hewgill, Thomas Bland, William Sleightholm and Thomas Foster.



The cultural heritage value of the Hilltop Gore Cemetery is also supported by its contextual value, as the mature vegetation contributes to the rural heritage of the Gore Road streetscape. Distinguishing landscaping elements include mature trees, evergreens, and dense vegetation along a steep slope. The well-preserved cemetery also represents one of the last remaining vestiges of the former hamlet of Claireville.

354 Main Street North - Brampton Pioneer Cemetery



PIN: 141290095

Legal Description: PL BR 12 PT LOTS 7,8

Current Owner: City of Brampton

Designation By-law: #383-2006

Designation Date: July 12, 2006

The cultural heritage value of Brampton Pioneer Cemetery is related to its design or physical value as an early 19th century Euro-Canadian cemetery. Established c. 1825, the cemetery is among the oldest in Peel Region and is certainly the oldest public cemetery in Brampton. The Cemetery contains several original, hand carved tombstones and markers that display well-executed and beautiful motifs, symbols and inscriptions. The markers are of the slab and obelisk form and are made principally of marble and limestone.



The property also has historical or associative value as it is associated with several prominent Brampton pioneers, the most significant of which is John Elliot. Elliot was among the first settlers in Brampton and is even credited with naming the town. He died in 1871 and was buried in the Brampton Pioneer Cemetery. Other prominent burials include John Scott, who built Brampton's first grain mill and ashery, Peter Chisolm, builder of the historic Bovaird House, and members of the Buffy, Lundy, and Haggert families.

The cultural heritage value of Brampton Pioneer Cemetery is also supported by its contextual value, as it is a deep and meaningful symbol of the early inhabitants who helped shape the character and development of Brampton. The setting and mature landscaping elements also form an urban green space within close proximity to downtown Brampton.

Alloa Cemetery (Creditview Road and Wanless Road)

PIN: 143640007

Legal Description: PT LOT 15 CON 4 WHS CHINGUACOUSY

Current Owner: City of Brampton

Designation By-law: #382-2006

Designation Date: July 12, 2006



The cultural heritage value of Alloa Cemetery is related to its design or physical value as a historic Euro-Canadian cemetery. The Cemetery holds several early, hand carved tombstones containing well-executed and beautiful motifs and symbols. The markers are of the slab, block and obelisk styles, and are made of marble, limestone or granite.

The property also has historical or associative value as it is associated with some of Brampton's early settlers. The land was donated in 1828 by the Clarridge Family. It was originally situated in the opposite corner of the Alloa Methodist Church, a structure no longer in existence. Many early pioneer families have been buried in the cemetery, including members of the McClure, McKnight and Leflar families.



The contextual value of Alloa Cemetery is related to its status as a pioneer burial ground that symbolizes the people who have helped shape the character and development of Brampton. The well-preserved cemetery also represents one of the last remaining vestiges of the former hamlet of Alloa. The landscaping elements of the Cemetery are also significant, as several mature trees and shrubs line the perimeter of the lot.

0 Mississauga Road - Huttonville Cemetery

PIN: 140930008

Legal Description: PT LT 9 CON 4 WHS CHINGUACOUSY

Current Owner: City of Brampton

Designation By-law: #385-2006

Designation Date: December 13, 2006



The cultural heritage value of Huttonville Cemetery is related to its design or physical value as a late 19th century Euro-Canadian cemetery. The Cemetery holds several original, hand-carved tombstones and markers displaying well-executed and beautiful motifs, symbols, and inscriptions. The markers are of the slab and obelisk form and are primarily made of marble and limestone. Some of the markers are free standing while others have been imbedded into a concrete cairn at the centre of the cemetery.



The property also has historical or associative value as it is associated with some of Brampton's earliest settlers. Persons of various denominations are buried in this cemetery, including members of the Erskine, Leflar, Hunter, Reed and Pettigrew families. The families buried in the cemetery made significant contributions to the agricultural growth and settlement of the area.

The cultural heritage value of Huttonville Cemetery is also supported by its contextual value, as it is located within the well-preserved community of Huttonville. As one of several local landmarks, the cemetery contributes to an understanding of the former Village and Brampton's rural origins. The mature vegetation further maintains and emphasizes the rural character of the area.

0 McVean Drive - McVean Barn

PIN: 142102701

Legal Description: PT LT 7 CON 8

Current Owner: Toronto Region Conservation Authority

Designation By-law: #380-2006

Designation Date: December 13, 2006



The cultural heritage value of McVean Barn is related to its design or physical value as a very rare Double English Wheat Barn built in the 1840s. The barn is a timber frame construction, built using a unique double and quadruple bracing system. Other distinguishing features include original hand wrought iron door hinges, latches and other hardware.

The property also has historical or associative value as it reflects early agricultural trends. The McVean Barn was built specifically for the processing of wheat using an ancient method that harnessed the wind to separate the wheat kernel from the chaff. It provides evidence of one of the first European architectural techniques adapted to Upper Canada's farming operations. The property is also associated with the McVean family, who are believed to be the first settlers to the Toronto Gore. In 1834, Alexander McVean built one of the first grist and sawmills in the area, near the existing barn. His son, Archibald, was also a respected member of the Toronto Gore community as both a director of the Agricultural Society and as a councillor of the Township between 1876 and 1878.



The cultural heritage value of McVean Barn is also supported by its contextual value, as it is located within the Claireville Conservation Area, a well-preserved natural heritage territory near the Humber River. The barn is the last surviving vestige of the rural settlement that once characterized the area.

250 Main Street North - Thomas Dale House

PIN: 14280400 & 141280401

Legal Description: PL BR 24 PT LOT 118 RP 43R17660 PART 2

Current Owner: Armanda Carreiro

Designation By-law: #379-2006

Designation Date: December 13, 2006



The cultural heritage value of the Thomas Dale House is related to its design or physical value as a well-designed Gothic Revival style houses with Edwardian details. The house is distinguished by steeply-pitched gable roofs, a pointed Gothic window, decorative wood architraves around window and door opening, and an Edwardian front verandah with columns.

The property also has historical or associative value as it is associated with Thomas Dale, son of Edward Dale and brother of Harry Dale, founders of the famous Dale Estate Nurseries. The house was owned by the Dale family from approximately 1903 to 1956. Thomas Dale resided in the property while he worked as an executive with the Dale Estates. Brampton's identity as the "Flowertown of Canada" is largely connected with the Dale greenhouses, as they were the most reputable and prosperous in the City. As a result, residences associated with the Dale family hold a particular historical significance to Brampton.



The cultural heritage value of the Thomas Dale House is also supported by its contextual value, as it contributes to the character and identity of the historical precinct along Main St North. The house is an important component of a relatively intact late 19th century streetscape.

8 Wellington Street West - Park Royal Apartment

PIN: 140680075

Legal Description: PLAN BR 7 LOT 61

Current Owner: Donal Gavin Real Estate Holdings Inc.

Designation By-law: #237-2007

Designation Date: August 1, 2007



The cultural heritage value of 8 Wellington Street West is related to its design or physical value as an extremely rare example of the streamlined Art Moderne style. Park Royal is essentially a "one of a kind" in Brampton in terms of the Art Deco/Moderne style being applied to an apartment building. The structure is distinguished by distinctive rounded buff brick walls on all four sides, a flat roof without cornice details, smooth surfaces, and horizontal fenestration.



The property has historical or associative value as it is associated with several prominent Brampton figures. The apartment was built for Dr. Robert James Hiscox, the owner and publisher of the Peel Gazette. Hiscox also practiced dentistry in Brampton and was a Liberal candidate in the 1948 provincial election. The property also reflects the work of Robert. W. Hall, a respected Peel County architect, and Harry Herrgarden, one of Brampton's most important 20th century building contractors.

8 Wellington Street West also has contextual value, as the rare architectural style makes it a distinct landmark in the neighbourhood. In terms of location, the property acts as an important transitional buffer between Gage Park and the contemporary, less sympathetic commercial and office buildings situated on George Street.

57 Mill Street North - Hewetson Shoe Company

PIN: 141220424

Legal Description: PL BR4 BLK 17 LOT 21 PT LOTS 19 20 AND 22 PL A96 PT LOTS 1 TO 3 AND 7 RP 43R32858 PARTS 1 2 AND 5

Current Owner: 1037319 Ontario Ltd.

Designation By-law: #176-2008

Designation Date: August 6, 2008



The cultural heritage value of the former Hewetson Shoe Company is related to its design or physical value as an important reminder of Brampton's 20th century industrial heritage. The red brick industrial structure displays both practicality and style. It is distinguished by a red brick exterior and prominent Neo-Gothic buttresses. The existence of multiple windows is indicative of the Industrial Functional Style, which permitted more lighting and ventilation than earlier styles.



The property also has historical or associative value as is associated with significant Brampton figures, namely J.W. Hewetson. The Hewetson Shoe company was founded in Toronto in 1908 by John William Hewetson. When the original factory was lost to fire in 1913, Hewetson decided to move the company to Brampton, where land and labour were more affordable. The Hewetson Shoe Company became a major employer in Brampton for over 65 years. A noteworthy descendent of the Hewetson family is William Davis, former Premier of Ontario.

The former Hewetson Shoe Company has contextual value, as it maintains and supports the industrial character of this portion of downtown Brampton, along with the Dominion Skate building, and the CNR tracks. The building is also an industrial landmark, a final remnant of the successful shoe manufacturing industry in Brampton.

12 Victoria Terrace - William B. McCulloch House

PIN: 141280007

Legal Description: PLAN C88 LOT 14

Current Owner: Sanjeev Goel and Lopita Banerjee

Designation By-law: #67-2009

Designation Date: March 11, 2009



The cultural heritage value of 12 Victoria Terrace is related to its design or physical value as a well-designed late 19th century masonry home influenced by Queen Anne architecture. The property is distinguished by an asymmetrical form, a truncated hip roof with projecting ornamental gables, an enclosed two-storey porch, multi-paned windows, a unique concave cornice with brackets and frieze, and decorative wood trim with applied millwork spindles.

The property has historical or associative value as it reflects the work of William B. McCulloch. McCulloch was a local contractor and builder who often worked alongside Jesse Perry. The house illustrates McCulloch's talent with regard to design. His unique style can be observed in another Brampton house, the Reid Farmhouse located at 118 Royal West Drive. Both properties contribute to an understanding of the local builders and styles that have shaped Brampton's built form.

The cultural heritage value of 12 Victoria Terrace is also supported by its contextual value, as it defines and maintains the late 19th century character of the Victoria Terrace streetscape. Due to its close proximity to Main St North and the Dale Estate, the house contributes to an understanding of the growth and development of Brampton around the prosperous flower industry.



100 Queen Street West

PIN: 141230068

Legal Description: PLAN BR 4 PT LOTS 34,35,39 RP 43R14573 PARTS 1-2

Current Owner: 2458659 Ontario Inc.

Designation By-law: #72-2009

Designation Date: March 11, 2009



The cultural heritage value of 100 Queen Street West is related to its design or physical value as a rare example of a Tudor Revival style home. The half-timbering used on the front gable is the most indicative element of the style. The building is further distinguished by decorative polychromatic brickwork, leaded sash windows, stone window sills, a projecting bay with a copper roof, and a small front porch.

The property also has historical or associative value due to its connection with O.T. Walker, a notable Brampton citizen and businessman. He served the Brampton community as an optometrist on Main St South for many years. He also served as a Master of the Masonic Lodge in 1934, and as a soldier in the First World War. The house can also be associated with the Dale family, as they owned the home from the mid 1940s to the early 1960s.



The cultural heritage value of 100 Queen Street West is also a result of its contextual value, as it is a unique and defining element of Queen St West. This exceptionally well-preserved property is a rare heritage resource in Brampton with respect to its style and several original features that are still intact. The building is currently being used by the John Howard Society, an organization dedicated to the prevention of crime through research and education.

30 McLaughlin Road South

PIN: 140700314

Legal Description: CON 1 WHS PT LOT 5 RP 43R32208 PARTS 1 AND 2

Current Owner: RG's Group Inc.

Designation By-law: #70-2009

Designation Date: March 11, 2009



The cultural heritage value of 30 McLaughlin Road South is related to its design or physical value as a good example of a vernacular pioneer farmstead. The house is believed to have been built in 1834 and covered with vinyl siding in the 1920s. It is distinguished by a side-gable roof, a three-bay front facade, a distinct chimney, and simple door surrounds.



In the 1830s, the property was associated with the Elliot family, one of Brampton's most prominent early settlement families. John Elliot is credited as being the founder of Brampton, as he endorsed the naming of the Township after his hometown in England. The farmhouse was connected to the Elliot family for six generations, from 1834 to 2005.

The cultural heritage value of 30 McLaughlin Road South is also supported by its contextual value, as the rural lot contributes to the significance of the property. As a pioneer farmstead, it presents a considerably important cultural heritage landscape. The long laneway and orchard that were pictured in the 1877 Historical Atlas of Peel remain in the same location. The mature trees, shrubs and hedgerows further enhance rural character of the lot.

285 - 325 Steeles Avenue West



PIN: 140790381

Legal Description: PL 43M1644 BLK 30

Current Owner: Sran Properties Ltd.

Designation By-law: #61-2009

Designation Date: March 11, 2009

The cultural heritage value of the Gowland House is related to its design or physical value as a unique example of an Italianate masonry house. The property is distinguished by dichromatic brick quoins, segmental saw-tooth patterned voussoirs, two projecting bays windows with ornate brackets, a hip roof, decorative eave brackets, tall and narrow window openings, and a prominent two-storey verandah with unique fretwork details.



The property also has historical or associative value as it is associated with the Neeland family, who occupied the home for over 60 years. The Neeland family owned the lot since 1819, but the present house was built circa 1870. In 1933, the Gowland family purchased the house from the Neeland's and lived in it until 1940. The Gowland's were particularly prominent and well-known in Brampton.

The cultural heritage value of the Gowland House is also supported by its contextual value, as it defines, maintains, and supports, the rural heritage of southern Brampton. Although the area around the property has been built-up in the past several decades, the house acts as a visual reminder of the agricultural landscape that once characterized the area.

15 Main Street North - Blain's Block

PIN: 141230111

Legal Description: PL BR 23 PT LOTS 4 & 5

Current Owner: Rosalia and Walter Petryshyn and Olesia Bikyk

Designation By-law: #62-2009

Designation Date: March 11, 2009

The cultural heritage value of 15-19 Main Street North is related to its design as a 19th century commercial building. It is one of the oldest surviving commercial blocks in Brampton, and a fine example of Italianate architecture with classical features. The structure is characterized by a 6-bay front facade, and windows with sills, keystones and decorative window surrounds. The southern portion is distinguished by a bell cast mansard roof. The odd angle of the rear wall is also significant due to its former use as the back wall of the Etobicoke River Bank.

The property has historical or associative value due to its connection to with Richard Blain, a local merchant and active community member in Brampton. In addition to being the founder of Blain's Hardware, one of the oldest stores in Brampton, Blain was also a politician committed to public service in Brampton and Peel County.

The cultural heritage value of 15-19 Main Street North is also supported by its contextual value, as it contributes to an understanding of early economic development in Brampton. As one of the oldest commercial buildings in the downtown, Blain's Block is a physical reminder of the commercial uses that have historically dominated the Main St and Queen St intersection.



19-25 Main Street North - Blain's Block

PIN: 141230112

Legal Description: PLAN BR 23 LOT 6

Current Owner: Pekka Kalevi Litmola

Designation By-law: #63-2009

Designation Date: March 11, 2009



The cultural heritage value of 15-19 Main Street North is related to its design as a 19th century commercial building. It is one of the oldest surviving commercial blocks in Brampton, and a fine example of Italianate architecture with classical features. The structure is characterized by a 6-bay front facade, and windows with sills, keystones and decorative window surrounds. The southern portion is distinguished by a bell cast mansard roof. The odd angle of the rear wall is also significant due to its former use as the back wall of the Etobicoke River Bank.

The property has historical or associative value due to its connection to with Richard Blain, a local merchant and active community member in Brampton. In addition to being the founder of Blain's Hardware, one of the oldest stores in Brampton, Blain was also a politician committed to public service in Brampton and Peel County.

The cultural heritage value of 15-19 Main Street North is also supported by its contextual value, as it contributes to an understanding of early economic development in Brampton. As one of the oldest commercial buildings in the downtown, Blain's Block is a physical reminder of the commercial uses that have historically dominated the Main St and Queen St intersection.

247 Main Street North - Justin House

PIN: 141220153

Legal Description: PLAN BR 8 LOT 112 PT LOT 113 RP 43R5785 PARTS 3,5,7,8

Current Owner: Lopita Banerjee

Designation By-law: #64-2009

Designation Date: March 11, 2009



The cultural heritage value of the Justin House is related to its design or physical value as a well-designed 19th century Queen Anne style home. The house is distinguished by multiple projecting gables, decorative shingles, monochromatic voussoirs, a wood overhang supported by curved brackets, and a double-door main entrance.

The property also has historical or associative value as it is associated with Jesse Perry and Benjamin Justin. Perry, a well-known builder in Brampton, constructed several local houses that are now either listed or designated heritage resources. Benjamin Justin practiced law in Brampton for many years prior to being appointed Judge. He held the position until 1932. He also served as the town mayor for a three-year term from 1903 to 1905.



The cultural heritage value of the Justin House is also supported by its contextual value as it contributes to the character and identity of the historical precinct along Main St North. The house is an important component of a relatively intact late 19th century streetscape.

193 Main Street North

PIN: 141220062

Legal Description: PL BR 4 PT LOTS 100, 101 BLK 20

Current Owner: Lippincott Properties Inc.

Designation By-law: #65-2009

Designation Date: March 11, 2009



The cultural heritage value of 193-195 Main Street North is related to its design as semi-detached Italianate style masonry dwelling. The structure is distinguished by a pedimented porch, two frontispieces with fish scale shingles, segmental windows with arched radiating voussoirs, and decorative cornice. Along with 18-20 Ellen St, 193-195 Main St North is a rare example of a late 19th century semi-detached structure.



The property also has historical or associative value as it is associated with prominent Brampton resident James E. Cooper. Cooper was active in his community as the Assistant Manager of Dale Estate, the Superintendent of Grace Methodist Sunday School, and the Secretary-Treasurer of the Brampton Fruit Grower's Association. His sister, Matilda Anne Cooper, lived at 195 Main St North for 57 years.

The cultural heritage value of 193-195 Main St North is also supported by its contextual value, as it contributes to the character and identity of the historical precinct along Main St North. The house is an important component of a relatively intact late 19th century streetscape. The property also reflects Brampton's Flowertown history because the house, like many others along Main St North, is connected to a former Dale Estate employee.

195 Main Street North

PIN: 141220062

Legal Description: PL BR 4 PT LOTS 100, 101 BLK 20

Current Owner: Lippincott Properties Inc.

Designation By-law: #66-2009

Designation Date: March 11, 2009



The cultural heritage value of 193-195 Main Street North is related to its design as semi-detached Italianate style masonry dwelling. The structure is distinguished by a pedimented porch, two frontispieces with fish scale shingles, segmental windows with arched radiating voussoirs, and decorative cornice. Along with 18-20 Ellen St, 193-195 Main St North is a rare example of a late 19th century semi-detached structure.



The property also has historical or associative value as it is associated with prominent Brampton resident James E. Cooper. Cooper was active in his community as the Assistant Manager of Dale Estate, the Superintendent of Grace Methodist Sunday School, and the Secretary-Treasurer of the Brampton Fruit Grower's Association. His sister, Matilda Anne Cooper, lived at 195 Main St North for 57 years.

The cultural heritage value of 193-195 Main St North is also supported by its contextual value, as it contributes to the character and identity of the historical precinct along Main St North. The house is an important component of a relatively intact late 19th century streetscape. The property also reflects Brampton's Flowertown history because the house, like many others along Main St North, is connected to a former Dale Estate employee.

525 Main Street North - Eventide Cemetery

PIN: 141160224

Legal Description: CHINGUACOUSY CON 1 WHS PT LOT 9

Current Owner: Peel Region Municipality

Designation By-law: #69-2009

Designation Date: March 11, 2009



The cultural heritage value of Eventide Cemetery is related to its design or physical value as a rural early-20th century cemetery. The burials in Eventide Cemetery are marked with stone tablets that have been embedded into the ground in uniform horizontal rows. Although the cemetery contains a total of 109 grave markers, unmarked burials may also be present. The cemetery is distinguished by a tall wrought iron fence, with an entry arch that reads “Eventide Cemetery”. The landscape is characterized by large spruce trees.

The property has historical or associative value as it is associated with the former “House of Industry and Refuge” that was demolished in 1955. The “House of Refuge” was established as a shelter for the poor and destitute of Peel County. The bylaw to erect the house was passed by Council in November of 1897. It stipulated that appropriate burial grounds should be established to serve the residents of the building. Eventide Cemetery was created as a result of the bylaw.

The cultural heritage value of Eventide Cemetery is also reinforced by its contextual value as it is a symbol of the social reform movement in the “Progressive Era” of the late 19th century. It is also a symbol of the lives of those who contributed to the growth and character of this City. The setting and landscaping elements form an important urban green space in the City of Brampton.

0 Steeles Avenue West - Bertram's Mount Zion Cemetery (Northwest corner of Hurontario St and Wanless Dr)



PIN: 142511023

Legal Description: PT. LOT 16, CON 1 WHS, PTS. 1 & 2 4R-21805

Current Owner: City of Brampton

Designation By-law: #71-2009

Designation Date: March 11, 2009

The cultural heritage value of Bertram's Mount Zion Cemetery is related to its design or physical value as a representative example of a rural historic Euro-Canadian cemetery. The Cemetery holds several early, hand-carved tombstones containing well-executed and beautiful motifs and symbols. The markers are of slab and block styles, and are made of marble or limestone. Some are upright but most are embedded in the ground.



The property also has historical or associative value as it is associated with the former hamlet of Snelgrove. The cemetery is one of the last surviving physical reminders of the historic hamlet. The property is also associated more generally with early settlement in Brampton, as it is the 'final resting place' of several 19th century pioneers. Persons of various denominations are buried in this cemetery including members of the Watson, Groat, and Booth families.

The Bertram's Mount Zion Cemetery holds contextual value, as it defines and supports the rural heritage of the a former hamlet. The remains of a frame schoolhouse that once stood on the property further emphasize the property's contextual significance. The cemetery site also serves as a reminder of Brampton's history as it sits in sharp juxtaposition with its suburban surroundings.

21 Church Street East - Genesis Lodge



PIN: 141249501

Legal Description: PLAN BR 2 LOT 84 PT LOT 83

Current Owner: Edley and Mercedes Smith

Designation By-Law: #58-2009

Designation Date: March 11, 2009

The cultural heritage value of Genesis Lodge is related to its design or physical value as both a Greek Revival and Edwardian Style Home. The front facade of the house reflects Edwardian architecture, and is distinguished by a gable roof, a pedimented front porch, and limestone window sills and headers. The rear reflects Greek Revival architecture, a style that is relatively rare in Brampton. It is distinguished by a doorway with pilasters that support an entablature, a two storey verandah with dental moulding and columns, and long six-by-six windows.



The property also has historical or associative value as it was once owned by John Vodden. Vodden served as President of the Brampton Fall Fair from 1855-1857, and once owned a significant amount of land north of Church Street. His contributions to the growth and development of downtown Brampton led to the naming of a street in his honour (Vodden Street).

The cultural heritage value of the property is connected to its contextual value as it defines and supports the character of the neighbourhood. One could speculate that the current house is comprised of two separate houses, due to the irregular plan of the house and conflicting architectural styles. The current rear façade of the home was once the front façade that originally faced Nelson Street, and looked onto the Etobicoke River.

18 Ellen Street

PIN: 141280186

Legal Description: PLAN BR 2 PT LOT 133

Current Owner: Danny and Cecilia Santos

Designation By-law: #59-2009

Designation Date: March 11, 2009



Built c.1888, 18 Ellen Street is the slightly larger half of a semi-detached structure located near Main Street North.

The cultural heritage value of 18 and 20 Ellen Street is related to its design and physical value as a Italianate style house. It is also an excellent and rare example of a 19th century semi-detached row house in Brampton since few were built. The structure is distinguished by two front-facing gables with decorative millwork, two-storey bay windows, rounded headed windows, and tall segmentally arched windows.



The property also has historical or associative value as it is connected with some of Brampton's early residents. The property was once owned by George W. Broddy, a Brampton auctioneer. Various other members of the Broddy family have also owned properties around downtown Brampton.

The cultural heritage value of 18 and 20 Ellen Street is also connected to its contextual value as it defines and supports the late 19th century character of neighbourhood. By representing a rare and unique housing type, it contributes to an understanding of the residential growth of Brampton.

20 Ellen Street



PIN: 141280187

Legal Description: PLAN BR 2 PT LOT 133

Current Owner: Maryann Miller Faulkner

Designation By-law: #60-2009

Designation Date: March 11, 2009

Built Circa 1888, 20 Ellen Street is the slightly smaller half of a semi-detached structure located near Main Street North. It covers a total area of 3450 square feet, while its connected neighbour covers 3850 square feet.

The cultural heritage value of 18 and 20 Ellen Street is related to its design and physical value as a Italianate style house. It is also an excellent and rare example of a 19th century semi-detached row house in Brampton since few were built. The structure is distinguished by two front-facing gables with decorative millwork, two-storey bay windows, rounded headed windows, and tall segmentally arched windows. The original front porch and window sills have been maintained on 20 Ellen Street.



The property also has historical or associative value as it is associated with some of Brampton's early residents. The property was once owned by George W. Broddy, a Brampton auctioneer. Various other members of the Broddy family have also owned properties around downtown Brampton.

The cultural heritage value of 18 and 20 Ellen Street is also connected to its contextual value as it defines and supports the late 19th century character of neighbourhood. By representing a rare and unique housing type, it contributes to an understanding of the residential growth of Brampton.

87 Elizabeth Street South



PIN: 140660070

Legal Description: PLAN BR 21 PT LOT 10 RP 43R11858 PARTS 1,5

Current Owner: Roberto and Mara Ciccotelli

Designation By-law: #68-2009

Designation Date: March 11, 2009

The cultural heritage value of 87 Elizabeth Street South is related to its design or physical value as a Gothic Revival Ontario Vernacular Cottage that displays a high degree of craftsmanship. It is distinguished by a steeply-pitched pointed gable, a lancet window with Gothic muntins, a white stucco exterior, a large front porch with slender columns and elaborate wood ornamentation, decorative fretwork and a large finial.

The property also has historical or associative value as it is associated with some of Brampton earliest settlers, particularly the Elliot and Broddy families. The land originally belonged to John Elliot and the house was built circa 1870. After he passed away, his wife sold the property to Robert Broddy, who was Sheriff of Peel at the time. The Elliot and Broddy families were both relatively prominent in Brampton as their names are connected to several properties in downtown Brampton. George Elliot is considered to be the founder of Brampton.



The cultural heritage value of the property is also connected to its contextual value as it defines, maintains, and supports the historic character of Brampton. Although it was originally built as a farmhouse on a large property, the lot has since been subdivided as the neighbourhood expanded to accommodate more settlers. As a result, the rural appearance of the house acts as a constant reminder of Brampton's agricultural origin.

62 John Street - Fallis House

PIN: 140360023

Legal Description: PLAN BR 2 PT LOTS 33, 34

Current Owner: G. H. Steffens, Andrena Steffens, Ian McQuaid

Designation By-law: #57-2009

Designation Date: March 11, 2009



The cultural heritage value of the Fallis House is related to its design or physical value as a well-designed vernacular house with Gothic Revival elements. The house is distinguished by dichromatic brickwork, voussoirs with saw-tooth brick outline, pointed arch windows, multi-gable roof line, one-storey bay window, original double-hung sash windows, and frieze with wooden dental moulding.

The property also has historical or associative value as it is connected to James Packham and James Fallis. Packham was the owner of a brick factory that later became 'Brampton Brick. Packham is said to have built the house at 62 John St in the 1880s. Beginning with James Fallis, the house was associated with the Fallis family from the late-19th century until 1950. Fallis was also a notable Brampton resident who worked for the Haggert Brothers and George Armstrong at various points in his career. Later in life, Fallis became the Vice-President of the Union Stockyards. Fallis' son was elected to the Ontario Legislature and later appointed Clerk of the Surrogate Court for Peel County.



The cultural heritage value of the Fallis house is also supported by its contextual value, as it maintains and supports the late 19th century character of the streetscape. The house is a familiar landmark on John Street due its unique and eclectic design.

Zion Cemetery (Conservation Road and Hurontario Street)



PIN: 142400002

Legal Description: PT LT 15, CON 1 EHS CHINGUACOUSY

Current Owner: City of Brampton

Designation By-law: #87-2009

Designation Date: March 25, 2009

Located near Conservation Road and Hurontario Street, Zion Cemetery is a rural Euro-Canadian Christian cemetery. The property for the cemetery was donated in 1815, and the earliest recorded burial occurred in 1843.

The design or physical value of the Zion Cemetery is due to the high degree of craftsmanship exhibited by the tombstones and grave markers. The markers are of the slab, block and obelisk styles and are comprised of materials such as marble, limestone, and granite.



The property also exhibits historical value as it is the burial ground for several notable 19th century Brampton settlers. Some of the oldest monuments in the cemetery belong to members of the Snell family, after whom the hamlet of Snelgrove was named. The cemetery is also a surviving token of the Christian Brethren Baptist Church that was torn down at the turn of the century. The grounds for the cemetery were donated to the church by John Watson.

The cultural heritage value of the property is also connected to its contextual value as it helps identify the location of the former hamlet of Snelgrove. This important and well-preserved cemetery is, in fact, one of the only remaining tangible vestiges of the former hamlet.

0 Highway 50 - Shiloh Cemetery



PIN: 142130105

Legal Description: CON 12 EHS PT LOT 17

Current Owner: City of Brampton

Designation By-law: #71-2010

Designation Date: March 10, 2010

The cultural heritage value of Shiloh Cemetery is related to its design or physical value as a late-19th century Euro-Canadian cemetery. The Cemetery holds several original, hand-carved tombstones and markers displaying well-executed and beautiful motifs, symbols, and inscriptions. The cemetery is particularly distinguished by a granite cairn that outlines a brief history of a former church, the family names of the buried, and an original date stone.



The property also has historical or associative value as it is connected to the former Hamlet of Tormore. A Primitive Methodist Church was built on this location in about 1840 to serve the hamlet. The first recorded burial was in 1848, and the last was in 1905. Several early settlers are buried in this rural and remote cemetery including members of the Woodill, Jolley, and Ezard families. The property, and the burials it contains, holds significant spiritual importance as the “final resting place” of several 19th century citizens of Brampton.

Shiloh Cemetery holds contextual value as it helps identify the location of the former Hamlet of Tormore. This important and well-preserved cemetery is the only remaining tangible vestige of the hamlet. The landscaping elements of the cemetery, consisting of mature trees and shrubs, further enhances the contextual value of the property.

Snelgrove Cemetery (Hurontario Street & Mayfield Road)



PIN: 142360005

Legal Description: PLAN CH 8 PT LOT 19

Current Owner: City of Brampton

Designation By-law: #72-2010

Designation Date: March 10, 2010

The cultural heritage value of Snelgrove Cemetery is related to its design or physical value as a representative example of an Anglican historic Euro-Canadian cemetery. The cemetery holds several early, hand-carved tombstones containing well-executed and beautiful motifs and symbols. The markers are mostly of the slab styles, and are made of marble. All grave markers are imbedded in the soil.

The property has historical or associative value as it is connected to the former Village of Snelgrove. The cemetery is one of the last surviving physical reminders of the historic community. The property is also associated more generally with early settlement in Brampton, as it is the “final resting place” of several 19th century pioneers.



The cultural heritage value of the Snelgrove Cemetery is also supported by its contextual value, as defines and supports rural heritage of Snelgrove. The cemetery site also serves as a reminder of Brampton’s agricultural history as it sits in sharp juxtaposition with its modern surroundings.

0 Heritage Road - Page Cemetery



PIN: 142360005

Legal Description: PL CH8 PART LOT 19

Current Owner: City of Brampton

Designation By-law: #74-2010

Designation Date: March 10, 2010

The cultural heritage value of the Page Cemetery is related to its design or physical value as a late 19th century Euro-Canadian cemetery. The cemetery holds several original, hand-carved tombstones and markers displaying well-executed and beautiful motifs, symbols, and inscriptions. The markers are of the slab and obelisk form, and are primarily made of marble and limestone.



The property has historical or associative value as it is linked to many of Brampton's early settlers, particularly Aaron Page. Page, a settler on Crown Land, purchased the land to build a church and cemetery. In 1844, the site was surveyed and a deed was registered to the Trustees of Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada. Although the church is no longer present, the cemetery acts as a symbol for the Methodist Episcopal congregation that once met on the property. Several prominent Huttonville area settlers have been buried at the Page Cemetery, include the McMurchy and Ostrander families.

The cultural heritage value of the Page Cemetery is also supported by its contextual value, as the mature vegetation and rural landscape contributes to the natural heritage of the area. Distinguishing landscaping elements include mature trees, shrubs, and grass whales.

234 Main Street North



PIN: 141280201

Legal Description: PLAN BR 24 PT LOT B RP 43R12859 PARTS 2 & 3

Current Owner: Steve and Aldona Mary Kiss

Designation By-law: #73-2010

Designation Date: March 10, 2010

The cultural heritage value of 234 Main St North is related to its design or physical value as a 19th century Queen Anne Style home. The fish scale shingles and the polygon turret make the house a unique landmark along Brampton's Main Street. The house is further characterized by an iron weather vane, a protruding central bay, an original front door, and a complex roofline.

The property also has historical or associative value as it is connected with some of Brampton's early settlers, particularly Josiah Mason. As a carpenter, contractor and practicing Primitive Methodist, Mason was well-known among his neighbors. Since he was involved in the construction of several Brampton buildings, it can be assumed that he played a role in the construction of his c. 1882 house.



The cultural heritage value of 234 Main Street North is also supported by its contextual value, as it is an architectural landmark in downtown Brampton. Distinctive features and a visible corner lot allow the structure to visually dominate the 19th century streetscape of Main St North.

77 Main Street South

PIN: 140660039

Legal Description: PLAN BR 21 PT LOT 5

Current Owner: Pierre and Colleen Beaumier

Designation By-law: #70-2010

Designation Date: March 10, 2010



The cultural heritage value of 77 Main Street South is related to its design or physical value as an eclectic vernacular residence with Italianate features. The house is distinguished by decorative thistle motif keystones, unusually shaped window-heads with voussoirs, wood eaves, brackets, frieze, a truncated hip roof, original black shutters, and a protruding bay window.

The property also has historical or associative value. Built c.1877, the house was owned by several prominent public figures, including James A. Austin, the first County Clerk, and James Golding, a former Brampton Councilor and Mayor.

The cultural heritage value of 77 Main Street South is also supported by its contextual value, as it forms part of an important late 19th century historic streetscape along the southern entrance to downtown Brampton. The property both contributes to, and complements, the eclectic mix of historic homes. A large mature tree on the front lawn further enhances the heritage character of the lot and streetscape.

69 Elliot Street - Brampton Memorial Arena



PIN: 140670129

Legal Description: PL BR17 LOTS 6,7,11 TO 13 PL BR21 PT LOTS 14,15

Current Owner: City of Brampton

Designation By-law: #223-2010

Designation Date: June 23, 2010

The cultural heritage value of the Brampton Memorial Arena is related to its design or physical value as an exceptional example of a mid-20th century community hockey rink. The one storey masonry wing houses the main lobby and dressing room. The interior of the main rink is distinguished by an expansive and structurally complex timber roof system of long spanning arches and trusses. Sports structures of this nature are becoming increasingly rare in Ontario.



The property has considerable historical or associative value as it reflects the optimism of a small Ontario community in the immediate post World War II era. The Brampton Memorial arena was constructed in 1949-1950 in honor of those who lost their lives in WWII. It was also the first artificial ice rink constructed in the City of Brampton. The arena was opened to the public on January 14, 1950 at a gala event. Since its opening, the arena played host to several future National Hockey League (NHL) stars, including Darryl Sittler, Bob Gainey, Denis Savard, Bob Goodenow, Ron Ellis, Greg Stefan, and Wayne Gretsky.

The cultural heritage value of the property is also connected to its contextual value. The property helps to define, maintain, and support the historic character of Elliott St and the former Brampton Fair Grounds. As a local landmark, the property also has a deep symbolic and emotive value to many Brampton citizens.

1 Isabella Street - Pickard House

PIN: 141220162

Legal Description: PL BR 8 PT LOT 13

Current Owner: Ian and Wendy Newman

Designation By-law: #224-2010

Designation Date: June 23, 2010



The cultural heritage value of the Pickard House is related to its design or physical value as a representative and early example of a house designed in the Regency Ontario Cottage style. It is distinguished by red and buff brick dichromatic patterning, voussoirs, frieze, a central dormer gable with a window, six-over-six wood sash windows, a front door with a transom and architrave, and a cottage hip roof.



The property has historical or associative value as it reflects the life and work of John Pickard, a carpenter and possibly Brampton's first tax collector. The Pickard family owned the property until 1882. Following the death of John Pickard, the house was sold to Thomas Taylor, a miller and farmer from the Toronto-Gore. Taylor owned the house until 1929.

The cultural heritage value of the Pickard House is also supported by its contextual value, as it defines, maintains, and supports the character of an intact Victorian residential neighbourhood, known as the "Washington Block". The house is an important component of the relatively intact late 19th century streetscape.

120 Sled Dog Road - George Elliot Farmhouse

PIN: 142213334

Legal Description: PL 43M1697 LOT 1

Current Owner: William Osorio and Eliana Alfaro; C/O Habitat for Humanity

Designation By-law: #225-2010

Designation Date: June 23, 2010



The cultural heritage value of the George Elliot Farmhouse is related to its design or physical value as a very good example of vernacular Ontario Gothic architecture. It is distinguished by a 3-bay front façade, a projecting frontispiece tower, Classical-style door with a transom and sidelights, dichromatic brickwork including drop-pendant voussoirs and quoins, a lancet-shaped window below the centre gable, and a prominent front verandah with a bell cast roof.



The property has historical or associative value as it reflects the lives of George Elliot and his family. The current brick farmhouse was constructed between 1861 and 1871 for George Elliott, his wife Jane, and children Frances, George and James. Beginning with George Elliot Sr., the Elliot family were among the earliest settlers to the Chinguacousy Township.

The cultural heritage value of the George Elliot Farmhouse is also supported by its contextual value, as it contributes to an understanding of early settlement and agricultural development in the Chinguacousy Township. Since the house was relocated and integrated into a modern subdivision, the farmhouse itself acts as a symbol of the rural architecture and agricultural landscape that once characterized the area.

122 Sled Dog Road - George Elliot Farmhouse



PIN: 142213335

Legal Description: PL 43M1697 LOT 2

Current Owner: Jennin Millington

Designation By-law: #226-2010

Designation Date: June 23, 2010

The cultural heritage value of the George Elliot Farmhouse is related to its design or physical value as a very good example of vernacular Ontario Gothic architecture. It is distinguished by a 3-bay front façade, a projecting frontispiece tower, Classical-style door with a transom and sidelights, dichromatic brickwork including drop-pendant voussoirs and quoins, a lancet-shaped window below the centre gable, and a prominent front verandah with a bell cast roof.



The property has historical or associative value as it reflects the lives of George Elliot and his family. The current brick farmhouse was constructed between 1861 and 1871 for George Elliott, his wife Jane, and children Frances, George and James. Beginning with George Elliot Sr., the Elliot family were among the earliest settlers to the Chinguacousy Township.

The cultural heritage value of the George Elliot Farmhouse is also supported by its contextual value, as it contributes to an understanding of early settlement and agricultural development in the Chinguacousy Township. Since the house was relocated and integrated into a modern subdivision, the farmhouse itself acts as a symbol of the rural architecture and agricultural landscape that once characterized the area.

11873 The Gore Road - St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church and Cemetery



PIN: 142150032

Legal Description: CON 10 EHS PT LOT 17

Current Owner: St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church

Designation By-law: #222-2010

Designation Date: June 23, 2010

The cultural heritage value of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church is related to its design or physical value as a representative example of a Romanesque Revival late-19th century church. It is distinguished by a prominent square bell tower with a steep pyramidal roof profile and metal cladding, masonry buttresses, slender pointed arch window opening, and wooden leaf doors. The associated cemetery is characterized by several early, hand-carved tombstones, and a landmark cairn with a plaque dictating the congregation's history.



The property also has historical value as it is associated with the growth of the former Hamlet of Wildfield. Constructed in 1833, the Church was built to serve the Irish Catholic settlers of the area, whose closest place of worship had been St. Paul's Church in Toronto. Father Eugene O'Reilly, the parish priest from 1837 to 1860, enlarged the church and encouraged the clearance and sideline roads. The Hamlet of Wildfield was formed around the Church as a community of Roman Catholics began to settle in the area. The hamlet eventually contained a school, blacksmith shop, store and post office.

The cultural heritage value of the property is also deeply connected to its contextual value as the long established focal point of the former crossroads Hamlet of Wildfield. The cemetery and considerable amount of natural heritage further enhance the property's contextual significance.

8596 Creditview Road - Camp Naivelt



PIN: 148070045

Legal Description: PT LT 3 CON 4 WHS

Current Owner: The Winchevsky Centre

Designation By-law: #290-2010

Designation Date: September 15, 2010

The cultural heritage value of Camp Naivelt is related to its design or physical value as unique and rare mid-20th century summer camp. The camp is characterized by a series of small, rustic, one-storey wood cottages, each with low hip or gables roofs, wood siding, and small open porches. Many of the cottages are accented with vibrant paint colors.



The property has a high degree of local and national historical value as it has associations with the development of the Credit Valley area, the history of folk music in Canada, and secular Jewish cultural and political history. In 1930s, the former milling site was transformed into a summer camp by a secular Jewish organization, at a time when anti-Semitism inhibited the rights of Jewish youth. After the 1960s, the focus of the camp shifted to families in general. The open and communal style of living fostered the growth of the residents' creative abilities, particularly with regards to music and the arts. As a result, the Camp helped spawn countless successful careers in literature, film, and most notably, folk music.

Camp Naivelt also exhibits contextual value as it is a key component of the Credit Valley and Eldorado Park landscape. Well-preserved natural vegetation, combined with the simple rustic cottages of the Camp, form a one-of-a-kind cultural heritage landscape within Brampton.

21 Brisdale Drive - Nathaniel Hunter House



PIN: 142542604

Legal Description: CON 3 WHS PT LOT 11

Current Owner: Brisdale Plaza Inc.

Designation By-law: #126-2011

Designation Date: April 27, 2011

The cultural heritage value of the Nathaniel Hunter House is related to its design or physical value as a Georgian, Classic Revival House from the early Victorian period. The house is distinguished by a 5-bay front façade, a side-gable roof, symmetrical massing, original eaves, soffits, and frieze board trim work, original Flemish bond brickwork, and a central door with a transom and sidelights.

The property also has historical or associative value as it is associated with Brampton's early settlers, particularly the Hunter family. James Hunter was an early Peel County pioneer who arrived in Upper Canada in 1836. He purchased the land for his three sons, Nathaniel, Joseph, and William, who eventually became well-known farmers in the community of Mount Pleasant. The present structure was built c. 1850 for Nathaniel Hunter. It is the last remaining vestige of the three houses built by the Hunter family.



The cultural heritage value of the Nathaniel Hunter House is also supported by its contextual value, as it reflects the early settlement of Brampton, and its agricultural legacy. While the rich natural landscape and farming fields around the house have been replaced with a commercial plaza, the house itself continues to symbolize the rural architecture and agricultural landscape that once characterized the area.

16 Triple Crown Drive - Sanderson-Cottrelle Farmhouse



PIN: 142091105

Legal Description: PL 43M1681 BLK 273

Current Owner: Gopal and Gita Bhardwaj; Pal Lal Chander

Designation By-law: #125-2011

Designation Date: April 27, 2011

The cultural heritage value of the Sanderson-Cottrelle Farmhouse is related to its design or physical value as a representative example of rural vernacular architecture in the late 19th century. The house is distinguished by dichromatic brick quoining, moulded voussoirs, decorative carved wood brackets, and a one-storey bay window. Although the house can be described as Italianate in form and massing, it exhibits several Ontario Gothic design influences as well.



The property has historical or associative value as it reflects the lives of early Brampton settlers, particularly the Sanderson and Cottrelle families. The house was originally built by John C. Sanderson, an early settler and farmer in the Toronto Gore. The property was later owned by James E. Cottrelle and used as a farm and horse stables. The Cottrelle family occupied the house from the 1950s until the lands were acquired for a residential subdivision.

The cultural heritage value of Sanderson-Cottrelle Farmhouse is also supported by its contextual value, as it reflects the former agricultural history of land which now serves as a modern subdivision. The property is also one of the last relic of the former Stanley Mills hamlet.

63 Elizabeth Street South - William Coggins House



PIN: 140660110

Legal Description: PL BR 30 PT LOT A

Current Owner: Ricard and Giuseppina Moniz

Designation By-law: #127-2011

Designation Date: April 27, 2011

The cultural heritage value of the William Coggins House is related to its design or physical value as an excellent example of an Italianate-style 19th century residence. The house is distinguished by symmetrical massing, a side gable roof, a single-storey bay window, segmental arched windows, slender brick voussoirs, triple dormer windows on the front façade, and a central entrance with a transom and a single-leaf wood door.

The property also has historical value as it is associated with the early subdivision known as BR-30, registered in April 1878. In 1886, the William Coggins House was among the first to be built within the plan area. The house is also associated with the William Coggins family. William and his son, William George, worked in the community as general laborers.



The cultural heritage value of the William Coggins House is also supported by its contextual value, as it helps to define, maintain, and support the historic character of Elizabeth St South and the BR-30 plan of subdivision. The house exhibits landmark status as it is fairly large in scale and sits on a conspicuous corner lot. The front, side, and rear of the house are all clearly visible from the adjacent sidewalk.

38 Isabella Street

PIN: 141210146

Legal Description: PL BR 32 PT LOT 54

Current Owner: John Fruniotis and Denise Susan Psaila

Designation By-law: #129-2011

Designation Date: April 27, 2011



The cultural heritage value of 38 Isabella St is related to its design or physical value as a well-preserved Craftsman style bungalow. The house is distinguished by a large dormer, a sloped low-pitched roofline, half timber and stucco cladding, and a generous use of clinker brick in a complex pattern.

The property also has historical value as it reflects an early residential plan of subdivision known as “The Washington Block” or the BR-32 plan. The house was constructed between 1914 and 1915. The property is associated with Fenton Byron McIntyre, a building contractor. McIntyre originally moved from Brant County and built the house to settle down with his wife, Violet Gertrude Fleming of Brampton.



The cultural heritage value of 38 Isabella Street is also supported by its contextual value, as it defines, maintains, and supports the historic character of the neighborhood. The property contributes much to the prevailing character and identity of the ‘Washington Block’, which is generally defined by a compatible blend of late 19th century and early-to-mid 20th century detached family homes on large, heavily treed lots.

9749 The Gore Road - Harrison Hewgill Cemetery

PIN: 142123173

Legal Description: BLOCK 375 PLAN 43M-1799

Current Owner: City of Brampton

Designation By-law: #130-2011

Designation Date: April 27, 2011



The Harrison-Hewgill Cemetery is a typical 19th century family burial plot, originally located within a well-tended rural farmstead. The cultural heritage value of Harrison Hewgill Cemetery is related to its design or physical value as a representative example of a rural Euro-Canadian cemetery. The cemetery is distinguished by two beautifully carved stone grave markers embedded, side-by-side, in the soil. The markers display the highly evocative weeping willow motif, which was a popular Victorian symbol of loss and grief.



The property also has historical or associative value as it is connected to some of Brampton's earliest settlers, particularly the Harrison family. The rural farmstead was initially established in the 1850s by Matthew and Harrison and his wife Ann Hewgill-Harrison. The cemetery consists of one single grave with two interments – Anne Hewgill-Harrison and her unnamed infant baby. The mother and her baby died on July 17, 1869.

The cultural heritage value of the Harrison-Hewgill Cemetery is also supported by its contextual value, as defines and supports the former agricultural character of the lot. The burial site is the only remaining tangible vestige of the former Harrison farmstead.

37 Church Street East - Richard Jennings House



PIN: 141240054

Legal Description: PLAN BR 13 PT BLK L

Current Owner: Paul Kiss

Designation By-law: #7-2012

Designation Date: January 25, 2012

The cultural heritage value of 37 Church St East is related to its design or physical value as unique example of a late 19th century Italianate residence. The house is believed to have been built in the early 1880s along with 19 greenhouses. The house is distinguished by a regal pediment and significant porch, a bay window with cornice brackets, radiating voussoirs, shutters, and decorative brickwork.



The property has historical or associative value as it reflects the work of Richard Jennings, a famous Brampton resident. Jennings moved to Canada in 1876 and opened up a market garden business on Etobicoke Creek flats. Within a few years, he began to specialize in flower culture and produced award-winning chrysanthemums, carnations, violets and other flower varieties. Jennings also set aside and maintained about 6 acres of his property for an athletic field, which eventually became the nucleus of Rosalea Park in 1894.

The cultural heritage value of 37 Church St East is also supported by its contextual value, as it defines, maintains, supports, and the historic character of the neighbourhood. The property, which once overlooked a row of greenhouses, now acts as a reminder of one of Brampton's most prosperous horticultural sites.

62 Union Street



PIN: 141280144

Legal Description: PLAN BR 2 PT LOTS 103, 104 RP

Current Owner: Roger and Esther Mercer

Designation By-Law: # 9-2012

Designation Date: January 25, 2012

Built in the early 1870s, 62 Union Street is located in the residential district near Union Street and Alexander Street. It is nestled between two significant historical sites: St. Andrews Presbyterian Church (1847), and Brampton's first public school, Central Grammar School (1856).

The cultural heritage value of 62 Union Street is related to its design or physical value as a Gothic Revival cottage. The house is distinguished by its front centre gable, pointed arch window with shutters, veranda with bell cast roof, boxed eaves, and windows on side elevation with shaped heads.

The property also has historical or associative value as it can be associated with Brampton's earliest settlers, particularly T.E. Campbell. Campbell was the caretaker of one of Brampton's significant historical site, St. Andrews Presbyterian Church.

The cultural heritage value of the property is also connected to its contextual value as it defines, maintains, and supports, the character of downtown Brampton. The property is associated with the 19th century residential district around Central Grammar School.



1 Hallstone Road - Levi Hall House



PIN: 140854220

Legal Description: CON 4 WHS PT LOT 14

Current Owner: Kaneff Properties Ltd.

Designation By-law: #8-2012

Designation Date: January 25, 2012

The cultural heritage value of the Levi Hall House is related to its design or physical value as a well-preserved example of a Georgian, Classical Revival brick farmhouse built during the Victorian period c. 1857. It is distinguished by dichromatic brick quoins, arches, a squared frontispiece with entre, decorative fascia, tall casement windows, and a multi-paned transom and sidelights.



The property also has historical value as it is associated with Brampton's earliest settlers, particularly the Hall family. Pyram Hall was one of the first settlers to the Village of Churchville. Hall, his wife Maria, and their four children, were the residents of a one-storey frame house in 1851. When he died in 1857, Hall left the farmstead to his sons, Levi and Wesley. By 1859, the present brick house was built by Levi Hall. Hall lived on the farmstead for several decades with his wife Matilda, their three children, and his mother Maria. At the time the property consisted of eight stables or granaries, and orchards.

The cultural heritage value of the Levi Hall House is also supported by its contextual value, as it defines, maintains, and supports the character of Brampton. Although the surrounding area is being developed, the property continues to reflect the agricultural functions, and architectural trends, that once dominated the area.

249 Main Street North – Ethel Dale House



PIN: 141220152

Legal Description: PL BR 8 LOT 113 PT LOT 4 PT BLK A RP 43R5785 PART 1 PART 9

Current Owner: Sanjeev Goel

Designation By-law: #57-2012

Designation Date: March 7, 2012

The cultural heritage value of the Ethel Dale House is related to its design or physical value as an excellent example of a late Victorian dwelling with Italianate features. The exterior of the house is distinguished by well-defined quoins, curved cornice brackets, segmental windows with radiating voussoirs, a truncated hipped roof, and a 2-storey bay window. The interior is characterized by a carved archway, red stairs with decorative posts, and an ornamental ceiling element.



The property also has historical value as it is associated with some of Brampton's most prominent citizens, particularly Jesse Perry, and the Dale and Brydon families. Perry, a well-known Brampton builder, purchased the lot in 1878 and built the present house between 1878 and 1881. In 1918, the house was purchased by Ethel Dale, daughter of Harry Dale, a co-owner of the famous Dale Estate Nurseries. Upon her death, ownership was transferred to her husband, Dr. William Brydon, a former Dean of Medicine in the County of Peel.

The cultural heritage value of the Ethel Dale House is also supported by its contextual value, as it defines, maintains, and supports the character of Brampton. The property maintains the 19th century character, overall form, proportions, and set-back of the buildings that once ran the length of Main Street North.

10416 Airport Road



PIN: N/A

Legal Description: CHINGUACOUSY CON 6 EHS PT LOT 13 RP 43R28731 PART 10 RP 43R33018 PARTS 3 TO 9 AND 12 TO 15

Current Owner: Ben Pellitteri

Designation By-law: #58-2012

Designation Date: March 7, 2012

The cultural heritage value of 10416 Airport Road is related to its design or physical value as a good example of a Queen Anne Style brick residence with Gothic Revival and Italianate influences. The house is distinguished by an asymmetrical facade, dichromatic brickwork including buff brick voussoirs and quoins, a watertable diamond pattern on the gable end, and 2-over-2 windows with wood sashes.



The property also has historical value as it is associated with early Brampton settlers, particularly the Alderson and Smith families. James Alderson purchased the property in 1963 and operated a mill on the land. In 1941, George E. Smith acquired the property from Iva Smith (formerly Alderson). Members of the Alderson/Smith family owned the property from 1863 to 1966 and cultivated the land for agricultural purposes.

The cultural heritage value of 10416 Airport Road is also supported by its contextual value, as it defines, maintains, and supports the character of Brampton. Members of the Alderson family were early residents in the Stanley's Mills hamlet and contributed to the important milling industry that characterized the area. The house at 10416 Airport Road is the last remaining vestige of the former bustling community.

35 Rosedale Avenue West

PIN: 141220127

Legal Description: PL D12 PT LOTS 53,54

Current Owner: Michael Ferguson and Corinna Fitzgerald

Designation By-law: #108-2012

Designation Date: May 9, 2012



The cultural heritage value of 35 Rosedale Avenue West is related to its design or physical value as a generally well-preserved example of a one-and-a-half storey, side-gabled bungalow exhibiting Craftsman Style architecture. The house is distinguished by a low-pitched roofline, large front dormer window, a full open verandah, and Edwardian style stone lintels. The property is also distinguished by the unusual and whimsical miniature castle garden structure located along the rear, east side of the property facing Lowes Avenue. The structure was built by Joseph Kodors in 1961 to amuse his family, and neighbourhood children.



The property also has historical value as it is associated with early Brampton residents that have shaped the Rosedale neighbourhood into what it is today. The house was built circa 1920 and sold to Joseph and Waultraud Kodors in 1954, who immigrated to Canada from Poland. Joseph worked for the Town of Brampton as a carpenter, while Waultrad worked at the local Dixie Cup factory. It is believed that the miniature castle structure was modeled after typical castles Joseph would have seen in his native Poland.

The cultural heritage value of 35 Rosedale is also supported by its contextual value, as it maintains the early 20th century character of the Rosedale neighbourhood. Thanks to a corner lot location, the miniature castle remains a highly visible, popular, and very well-known local landmark.

118 Royal West Drive - Reid Farmhouse



PIN: 140930770

Legal Description: CHINGUACOUSY CON 4 WHS PT LOT 8 RP 43R32779 PARTS 2 3 AND 9

Current Owner: Michael and Erika Byrne

Designation By-law: #109-2012

Designation Date: March 9, 2012

The cultural heritage value of 118 Royal West Drive is related to its design or physical value as a rare rural example of Queen Anne architecture in Brampton. The house is distinguished by an asymmetrical form and irregular roofline, a wraparound porch with decorative spindles and pediment roof, brackets, stone sills, and a front gable enhanced by decorative wooden shingles and a unique eyebrow window.



The property also has historical value as it is associated with early Brampton settlers, particularly the Passmore and Reid families. The building of the property was commissioned by Alfred C. Passmore and family, who resided in the house until it was sold to Weir McCulloch Reid in 1919. The house also reflects the work of notable Brampton architect William B. McCulloch, who often partnered with Jesse Perry various projects throughout Brampton.

Although the house was relocated from its former address at 9521 Mississauga Road, the preserved farmhouse still serves as a physical link between the past and the present. Through its preservation within the community, it continues to remind us of the agricultural landscape that once dominated the area.

18 Grafton Court - Cassin Farmhouse

PIN: 142160356

Legal Description: Lot 7, Plan 43M-1862; Brampton

Current Owner: Jennifer D'Andrea and Paul Sprovieri

Designation By-law: #162-2012

Designation Date: June 20, 2012



The cultural heritage value of the Cassin Farmhouse is related to its design or physical value as a well-designed example of the High Victorian Gothic architectural style as it was interpreted in rural Central Ontario. The house is distinguished by several architectural features, including a dichromatic brickwork, buff brick trim, steep centre gable, decorative bargeboard, and a prominent bay window with balconette and unique iron cresting.

The property also has historical value as it is associated with early Brampton settlers, particularly the Robinson family. The house is said to have been built on the 100 acre farm by a William Robinson in 1889. Robinson died in 1851 and was buried in the Ebenezer Cemetery. His son, Abel Robinson II, served as a Pathmaster for the Toronto Gore in 1865 and 1868, a fence viewer in 1867 and 1869, and was also an auditor for the township in 1871.

The Cassin Farmhouse also holds contextual value, as it is directly associated with the long agricultural history of Brampton and the former Toronto Gore, as well as the building boom of the late 1800s. Early examples of farmhouses in the Toronto Gore were of log construction, with a few examples of brick, frame, and stone construction. The change to more substantial brick residences, such as the Cassin Farmhouse, marks an agricultural and economic boom at that time.



8 Main Street South – Heggie Block



PIN: 140360002

Legal Description: PLAN BR 2 PT LOT 2 PT LOT D

Current Owner: Porretta Investments Inc.

Designation By-law: #323-2013

Designation Date: November 20, 2013

The cultural heritage value of the Heggie Block is related to its design or physical value as a well-designed Second Empire style commercial building. It is distinguished by its buff brick construction, mansard roof with gray slate shingles in a fish scale pattern, bracketed cornice, three dormer windows with heavy entablature and frame work, second-storey Palladian window, and rounded windows with voussoirs, keystones, and cut stone imports. A horizontal band of raised and angled brickwork between the first and second floors, as well as an original arched entryway further emphasize the front facade.

The property is associated with the Dr. David Heggie, one of the most prominent doctors in downtown Brampton during the late 1800s. He used the building as both a residence and an office for his practice during the late 19th and early 20th century. Three generations of the Heggie family have lived in downtown Brampton, all of which continued the tradition of practicing medicine. The Brampton municipal office moved into the building around 1911-1912, and Dr. D. Heggie moved his practice to 73 Main Street South. Heggie sold the property to the Town of Brampton in 1923. 8 Main St S was also the first home of the Brampton Hydro-Electric Commission.

The property holds contextual value as it contributes to the unique historical character of downtown Brampton and the “Four Corners”.



28 Elizabeth Street South – Haggertlea

PIN: 141230081

Legal Description: PLAN BR 4 LOTS 10,11 PLAN BR 4 PT LOTS 9,12

Current Owner: Gus and Ventina Traicus

Designation By-law: #324-2013

Designation Date: November 20, 2013



The cultural heritage value of Haggertlea is related to its design or physical value as a unique late 19th century Second Empire style structure. Haggertlea exhibits several architectural elements of the style, including a concave, Mansard roof, cornice brackets, decorative window frames, voussoirs, and dormered windows. The surviving details of the house illustrate the craftsmanship of the original structure.



The historic mansion Haggertlea was built around 1870 for John Haggert, who established the Haggert Brothers Manufacturing Company, which produced producer of agricultural implements and Brampton's first major industrial concern. Haggert Brothers products won awards throughout Canada and in the United States. John Haggert's most notable accomplishment beyond his business ventures is his service as the first Mayor of Brampton from 1874 - 1877. He was honoured with the position after participating in the civic life of Brampton as a member of the school board and village council for a considerable period of time. His estate remained with the Haggert family when Robert Haggert inherited the property in 1888. Emily Haggert eventually sold the property in 1944.

Haggertlea is representative of the industrial growth and subsequent building boom that took place in Brampton in the late 1800s and an example of a handful of "estate" houses with extensive landscaped grounds built in the mid 19th century.

36 Isabella Street – William Higgins House

PIN: 141210161

Legal Description: PLAN BR 32 LOT 53

Current Owner: Jeffrey and Elizabeth Chalmers

Designation By-law: #325-2013

Designation Date: November 20, 2013



The cultural heritage value of 36 Isabella Street is related to its design or physical value as a well-built example of a typical turn-of-the-century Edwardian Classicism house. The two-storey structure is characterized by a large front porch, off-centre doorway, stone window sills, and a bull's eye window with brick window surround. Notable interior features include hardwood floors, tongue and groove wainscoting, an oval stained glass window, original staircase, and an ornate radiator.

The house at 36 Isabella Street was likely built around 1909 by William Higgins. Mr. Higgins began a plumbing business in 1906. He was also a member of several community organizations. His most important public role was as a member of the Brampton Water Commission for 15 years. In his 1935 obituary, he is honored as having devoted much of his time and energy into furthering development and efficiency of the Brampton water system.

The neighbourhood around 36 Isabella Street became known as the “Washington Block” when it was named as such in the BR-32 block plan registered by Robert Lowes and surveyed by C.J. Wheelock in 1879. The property at 36 Isabella Street adds to the historic character of the neighbourhood, and contributes to an understanding of the growth and development of this section of downtown Brampton.



11722 Mississauga Road – Dolson Farmhouse

PIN: 143610024

Legal Description: CON 5 WHS PT LOT 17 RP 43R14163 PART 5

Current Owner: 584572 Ontario Limited

Designation By-law: #327-2013

Designation Date: November 20, 2013



11722 Mississauga Rd is a good example of a well-designed late 19th century Queen Anne house with an irregular plan. The structure is clad in red-brick laid out in a stretcher bond configuration. The hip roof has a uniquely large flat section with several projections and gable ends housing decorative vergeboard and paired windows. Wooden brackets decorate the roofline. The fenestration is varied with some one-over-one and paired windows with brick labels, radiating voussoirs, and rusticated stone sills. The window and door openings are all segmentally arched. The façade of the farmhouse features a wraparound porch with turned posts and decorative woodwork.



The property is associated with the Dolson's, a well-known family integral to the settling of the former Township of Chinguacousy. They worked in agriculture, breeding award-winning cattle, hogs and sheep. William D. Dolson received a farm and property on Lot 17 Con 5 WHS around 1831 from his father-in-law. After William's death, his sons sold the property in 1878 to Joseph McClure, William's son-in-law. The McClure's were another large and prominent family in the former Township. It is likely that Joseph McClure built the extant farmhouse in the 1890s, as the area was becoming an increasingly agricultural settlement. The property remained in the McClure family until 1924 after which it changed hands many times.

11722 Mississauga Rd holds contextual value as it maintains, defines and contributes to the 19th and 20th century rural character of the former Chinguacousy Township.

0 Gorewood Drive – Wiley Bowstring Bridge

PIN: 140210290

Legal Description: CON 9 ND PT LOTS 1 TO 5 CLAIRVILLE CONSERVATION AREA

Current Owner: Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA)

Designation By-law: #328-2013

Designation Date: November 20, 2013



The Wiley Bridge is a rare example of a concrete bowstring bridge in Brampton. Along with the Bowstring Arch Bridge on Creditview Road, the Wiley Bridge is one of two examples of its kind in Brampton. As an excellent example of civic engineering, Wiley Bridge also demonstrates a technical and architectural achievement. Elements that reflect the structure's engineering technology include a continuous span deck, with two fixed, hinge-less "bow-string" arches, three concrete girders that tie the tops of the arches, concrete vertical hangers, and parapets. The bridge has all the classic lines of a concrete bowstring bridge with its graceful arches. It was constructed circa 1930 by Langton and Bartho of Toronto, from a design by N.L. Powell, a Peel County Engineer.



By the mid-twenties, approximately 65 bridges of this type were built in Canada, most of which were located in Ontario. The Wiley Bridge reflects this period of bridge construction in Ontario. The Wiley Bridge has been able to survive by becoming a pedestrian footbridge in the scenic Claireville Conservation Area. The Wiley Bridge also reflects the work of local community members, including builders, engineers, and policy makers, and the use of local resources. The site was named "Wiley Bridge" in honour of an important family of settlers that resided on a nearby farm.

The property also holds contextual value due to its landmark status in the Claireville Conservation Area. As a unique manmade structure in the vast cultural heritage landscape, the Wiley Bridge is a striking and familiar site in the area.

8678 Chinguacousy Road – Robert McClure Farmhouse

PIN: 140863552

Legal Description: PT LT 4, CON 3, WHS (CHING) DES PT 1 PL 43R35157;
BRAMPTON

Current Owner: 8678 Ching Developments Limited

Designation By-law: #10-2014

Designation Date: January 29, 2014



The Robert McClure Farmhouse is a well-built masonry farmhouse that reflects multiple architectural influences. The front of the house primarily reflects the High Victorian Gothic style, which can be seen in the contrasting brick colours, and the diamond-cut hood-mould over the front entrance. A mix of pointed arches on the front facade evokes the broader Gothic Revival style, while rounded segmental arches echoes the Italianate style. The rear portion of the house exhibits characteristic of the Georgian style, including a simple cornice with returns at the gable ends, and small-paned two-over-two double hung windows. The front door, complete with a transom, sidelights and panelled door with small fanlight are also remnants of the style.



In 1860, the lot was purchased by David McClure who lived in a one-and-a-half storey brick house with his wife and nine children. In keeping with settlement trends, the house was a brick "starter home" that eventually formed the back part of the fancier brick construction at the front facade. The front portion of the house was built by Robert McClure, David and Jane's son, who acquired the farm in 1871. The front facade is marked by a date stone that reads "A.D. 1877". The farm stayed with the McClure family until 1951. The McClure family is well-known in the Brampton area.

160 Salvation Road - Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church

PIN: 143641605

Legal Description: BLOCK 33, PLAN 43M1912; BRAMPTON

Current Owner: Mount Pleasant Islamic Centre

Designation By-law: #11-2014

Designation Date: January 29, 2014



The Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church is a vernacular church with Romanesque and Gothic architectural influences. The Romanesque influence is evidenced by the round arched windows and the low pitched, hipped roof of the tower. The Gothic influence is seen in the lancet windows and steeply pitched main roof of the nave. The church is further distinguished by a prominent bell tower with metal finial, several brick buttresses and piers, stone sills, two side porches with front gable roofs, stained glass windows, brick voussoirs, a decorative band of raised brick, and two date stones. The upper date stone reads "United Church of Canada A.O. 1925" and the lower one "Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church A.O. 1904." The lower one is the original construction date.



The church is a surviving vestige of one of Brampton's early incorporated hamlets, Mount Pleasant. In 1829, Long John McClure donated a parcel of his land for a Presbyterian Church. A log church was constructed, and in 1862, a brick church was built on the site of the log church. In 1904, a new brick church was constructed on the property. In 1925, the congregation voted on church union and, by a slight majority, decided to join the United Church of Canada. The Church was severely damaged by fire in February of 1925, but the damaged portions were rebuilt. Between 1950 and 1958, the building was used as a craft center. In 1958, it was sold to the Canadian Reformed Church and reverted to its original use as a place of worship.

The church stands as a landmark on the northwest corner of the "gateway" intersection to the new Mount Pleasant Village mobility hub

44 Lampman Crescent - LeFlar/McClure Farmhouse

PIN:140933147

Legal Description: BLOCK 446, PLAN 43M-1856; CITY OF BRAMPTON

Current Owner: Tanyaville Developments Inc/Minto Brampton (Credit Ridge) Inc

Designation By-law: #127-2014

Designation Date: May 7, 2014



The LeFlar/McClure house is a mid-to-late 19th century residence with a mixture of Neoclassical, Gothic Revival, and Italianate influences. The centre-hall plan of the house follows the tradition of Neoclassical architecture, while the built form, including the cross-gable roof and pointed arch attic vents, are trademarks of the Gothic Revival style. The design elements that likely emerged on the house in the latter 19th century, such as the balustraded portico and window entablatures, illustrate the Italianate architectural style. This convergence of styles during periods of transition is often found in vernacular architecture.

The farmhouse is associated with the Leflar, Trimble, and McClure families, notable early settlers to Chinguacousy Township. The present brick house was likely built between 1844 - 1851 for the Leflar family. In 1885, Albert Leflar sold the 100 acre farm to Alexander Trimble, however, it is likely that Trimble resided at 1225 Queen Street West, another Chinguacousy Township property he owned at the time. Sarah Trimble sold the property to John McClure a year later, and the property remained with the McClure family until 1988.



The property also holds contextual value as it reflects the rural character of the former Chinguacousy Township, and represents the early settlement and agricultural history of Brampton. Part of the original tree-lined driveway, which was incorporated into the adjacent public park, further contributes to the cultural heritage value. The LeFlar/McClure Farmhouse can also be considered a local landmark. It stands as a unique 19th century farmhouse in an area that has undergone development.

28 Francis Lundy Street - Wilkinson/Lundy House

PIN: 140712737

Legal Description: Lot 74, Plan 43M-1910; City of Brampton

Current Owner: Brian D'Souza and Amanda Babcock

Designation By-law: #374 - 2014

Designation Date: December 10, 2014



The Wilkinson/Lundy House is a two-storey residence built circa 1850. The front facade is characteristic of a vernacular Georgian architectural design with its simple and symmetrically balanced design. The west facing elevation was remodelled (likely in the late nineteenth century) with a bay window and porch, both of which contained woodwork detail. In 2013, the house was relocated from its original location near Queen Street to its present location at 28 Francis Lundy Street. It has undergone extensive rehabilitation.



The house is associated with early residents of the Chinguacousy Township, particularly the Wilkinson, McClure, and Lundy families. The intricate network of property ownership was characteristic of 19th century settlement patterns in the region. As such, the families represented a typical pattern of agricultural settlement and improvement in that time.

The property holds contextual value, as it is directly associated with Brampton's rich agricultural history. In the late 19th century, Chinguacousy Township experienced an economic boom much like its neighbouring township, the Toronto Gore. At this time, the shift from log to brick farmhouses represented the agricultural prosperity that prevailed in Brampton. The Wilkinson/Lundy Farmhouse is an early token of an important phase in the growth of Brampton.

10193 Heritage Road – St. Elias Church



PIN: 143630047

Legal Description: CON 5 WHS PT W 1/2 LOT 11; City of Brampton

Current Owner: The Ukrainian Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Eastern Canada

Designation By-law: #326 - 2013

Designation Date: November 20, 2013

St. Elias Ukrainian Catholic Church was designed by Robert Greenberg and built in 1995 to serve a parish that has existed since 1976. The Church is characterized by the Byzantine Ukrainian tradition of wooden architecture and follows the theological principal that architecture should follow liturgical function. It is designed in the Boyko style of, now, Western Ukraine. This wooden structure of Douglas Fir and Western Red Cedar features 5 octagonal onion shaped cupolas, large balcony, overhanging cornices, and hewn wooden columns. The property also contains a wooden bell tower with seven bronze bells, and is one of only a few Zvon ringing bell towers in Canada

St. Elias Church is a landmark in the City of Brampton. Its size and scale compared to the rural landscape makes it highly visible. The presence of the Church is representative of the strong parish community that has existed since 1976. It is a link to Byzantine and Boyko traditions of the 16th century. The churches five cupolas pay homage to St. George Church in Drohobyc, Ukraine which is the only other Boyko style church with five cupolas rather than three.

**The original church was lost to fire in April 2014, but the congregation will be rebuilding this landmark. The new church will closely follow the original design, with minor changes to improve maintenance and operations.*



204 Main Street North



PIN: 14128 0177

Legal Description: PT LTS 114 & 115, PL BR2 AS IN RO947414 ; BRAMPTON

Current Owner: Dara S. Banga

Designation By-law: 44-2015

Designation Date: February 25, 2015

The residence at 204 Main Street North is a Victorian-Gothic inspired house. It is distinguished by its asymmetric plan popular in late 1860s and 1870s for picturesque quality, front verandah, bay window, gabled lancet window, paired arched windows with wood tracery in the apex, bargeboard, 4-panel front door with transom and sidelights, and rope detailing.



The property is associated with Robert Johnston, a former registrar in Brampton; Frank Knight, the Vice President of the Canadian Construction Company; and Catherine Knight, a secretary treasurer of Peel Memorial Hospital. The house was associated with the Johnston-Knight family from 1907 to 1990.

The property also has contextual value as it maintains, supports and defines the built character of downtown Brampton. The property is associated with the 19th century residential district on Main Street North, between Ellen Street and Alexandra Street. It is surrounded by mature tree-lined streets and houses which vary in style and size; some dating back to the late 19th century or early 20th century. The house is a product of the housing boom experienced from 1860-1880, and in particular the expansion of Main Street.

280 Main Street North

PIN: 141280004

Legal Description: PL C88 PT LOT 10 RP 43R16623 PART 1; City of Brampton

Current Owner: Clever Monkey Holding Corporation

Designation By-law: #45 - 2015

Designation Date: February 25, 2015



The two storey dwelling at 280 Main Street North is an example of an Italianate style residence. The house is distinguished by many features of this style, such as two bay windows with decorative brackets, slightly overhanging eaves with scalloped frieze, paired arched windows on the second floor, polychromatic brickwork including voussoirs and quoins, wooden window sills, and a front entrance with sidelights and transom. The house also has a Classical inspired front porch with a plain entablature and Doric columns.



The property is associated with some of Brampton's early settlers, particularly the Baskerville family. Hardy Baskerville was born in Ireland around 1826. The 1891 Census states that he resided in Brampton with wife Sarah Baskerville.

The property also has contextual value as it helps define, maintain, and support the character of the neighborhood composed of other 19th to 20th century houses. The property retains the overall form, proportions, and set-back of the buildings that historically ran the length of Main Street North. The property also reflects the early history of Brampton, and is connected to the building boom of 1860 to 1880.

45 Railroad Street – Copeland-Chatterson/Dominion Skate Building



PIN: 141080534

Legal Description: PLAN BR 4 LOTS 1 TO 4 PT LOT 5 PT LOTS 14 TO 17 PLAN BR 35 LOTS 18 TO 20

Current Owner: Preston Group

Designation By-law: 150-2015

Designation Date: July 8, 2015

The cultural heritage value of 45 Railroad Street is related to its design or physical value, as it is a representative and good example of the Chicago commercial style or the "Chicago School" with Neo-Gothic design influences introduced in a later phase of construction. When originally constructed in 1905, it consisted of a single one-storey building. The section facing Railroad St served as the administration office, while the factory component faced Mill St N. The building was expanded in 1914 with the construction of a second storey over the Railroad Street office component.

The property is associated with the industrialization of Brampton at the turn of the 20th century, namely through Copeland-Chatterson Company, founded in 1893 by Canadians Robert J. Copeland and A.E. Chatterson on the basis of Copeland's patented loose-leaf ledger system. In 1981, Dominion Skate Company took over 45 Railroad Street, and operated their skate business at the facility until 2008.

The property holds contextual value as part of a significant industrial grouping that includes the former Hewetson Shoe factory, the former CNR railway station and associated railway lines and significantly defines and supports the character of the area. It is also a landmark building.



1300 Steeles Avenue East

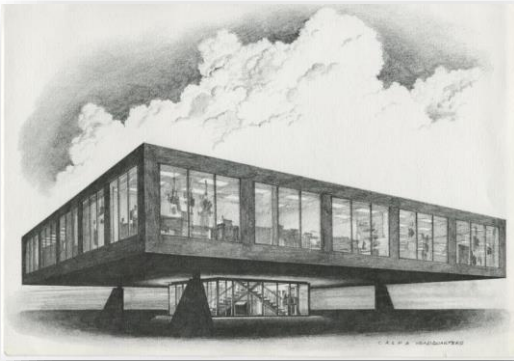
PIN: 14162-0200 (LT)

Legal Description: PL 676 PT BLK A RP 43R27212 PARTS 1,5 PT PARTS 1,4

Current Owner: 2408494 Ontario Inc

Designation By-law: 178-2015

Designation Date: August 12, 2015



The commercial building at 1300 Steeles Ave East is a local example of modernist architecture influenced by the International Style, which was popular in Canada from the 1940s through the 1970s. Originally, the upper section 1300 Steeles Avenue East appeared to be "free-floating" on the ground floor section, but in 1989 the pedestal section (originally housing staircases) was expanded outward to create additional ground floor office space.



The building was originally constructed around 1975 as the offices for the Bramalea Consolidated Developments Ltd (later Bramalea Ltd). who developed Canada's first satellite community, Bramalea and were one of the country's largest real estate developers at the time. In 1976, the Canadian Air Line Pilots Association (CALPA) purchased the property and opened their headquarters at 1300 Steeles Avenue East.

The subject building is considered to be a local landmark at the corner of Steeles Ave E and West Dr.

14 Seabrook Place – Bonnie Braes (formerly 8675 Creditview Road)



PIN: 14086-2765 (LT)

Legal Description: LOT 95, PLAN 43M1885; CITY OF BRAMPTON

Current Owner: Dean Babineau and Deborah Newberry

Designation By-law: 179-2015

Designation Date: August 12, 2015

The property at 14 Seabrook Place features a 19th century vernacular farmhouse known as Bonnie Braes that was built in 1844 by Alexander Hutton Senior and at least five of his sons, including J.P. Hutton and George Y. Hutton. The residence was originally built as a 1 ½ storey wooden frame house with stucco cladding on a fieldstone foundation.

Around 1865 the roof was raised to form a full second floor with a Gothic roof line, wood clapboard siding was installed and an addition in the rear was added. These alterations to Bonnie Braes introduced the Gothic Revival and Italianate influences to the home. As part of its integration the new surrounding community, the house underwent rehabilitation work in 2012/2013 including a new addition.

The property is associated with Timothy Street, the land surveyor, the Hutton family, one of the most industrious and historically significant families in the area.

The property also holds contextual value as it maintains, supports and defines the history of Chinguacousy Township. Bonnie Braes remains a landmark building along Creditview Road, and is a reminder of the agricultural history of the area.



2591 Bovaird Drive West – Robert Currie Farmhouse



Pin: 14091-0011 (LT)

Legal Description: PART OF LOT 10, CONCESSION 6, WHS, CHINGUACOUSY AS IN RO847676 ; BRAMPTON

Current Owner: Liteform International Inc. and Porretta Investments Inc

Designation By-law: 180-2015

Designation Date: August 12, 2015

The Robert Currie Farmhouse at 2591 Bovaird Dr W was built circa 1870, and exhibits influence from the Gothic Revival style. It features steeply pitched gable roof, asymmetrical front façade, bay window, gabled lancet window, and portico with columns and brackets.



The property is associated with the Currie (Curry) family and McClure family, two prominent settler families in Brampton. Members of the Currie family are associated with several heritage resources in the former Chinguacousy Township. James A. Currie was considered a respected community member as he served time as both a Magistrate for the County of Peel and was a Captain of the Norval Volunteer Company. The McClure family was also one of the most prominent and longstanding families in Chinguacousy Township.

The farmhouse is also directly associated with the rich agricultural history of Brampton and Chinguacousy Township. The red brick farm house and ancillary wood frame structures, including a large gabled barn, were once a typical farm layout in the region during that time.

4255 Castlemore Road – The Julian Farmhouse



PIN: 14211-4038 (LT)

Legal Description: PART OF LOT 10, CONCESSION 9, ND TORONTO GORE, DESIGNATED AS PART 1 ON REFERENCE PLAN 43R-35185; CITY OF BRAMPTON

Current Owner: V. Bellissimo, B. Bellissimo, A. Bellissimo, T. Bellissimo, L. Martino, L. Cali, M. Cali, D. Mandarano, T. Mandarano

Designation By-law: 181-2015

Designation Date: August 12, 2015

The cultural heritage value of 4255 Castlemore Road is related to its design or physical value as a well-preserved Gabled-ell farmhouse with Gothic Revival influence. A notable feature is the front verandah with turned Victorian posts and a gingerbread lintel with ivy-leaf tooting below and stout barrel-like spindles above. The overall simplicity of the farmhouse may be tied to George Julian's Primitive Methodist faith.

The property is associated with the Julian family who resided in the area since at least 1864 and were prominent local citizens. For a number of years, the farm was known as Walnut Crescent, likely due to the presence of twin walnut trees that were later cut down. Around 1920, the name was changed to Lilac Lane, which, according to Josephine Julian, was "a name very fitting if you should visit the farm in lilac time."

The property maintains, supports, and reflects the agricultural character of the former Toronto Gore Township. The contextual value is also observed in the visual links to the Humber River valley. Additionally, the property is a landmark on Castlemore Road through the presence of the house, the planting of deciduous and coniferous trees, and the lilac hedging bordering the entrance lane.



6461 Mayfield Road

PIN: 14219-0145 (LT)

Legal Description: FIRSTLY: PART OF LOT 17, CONCESSION 7, NORTHERN DIVISION, TORONTO GORE, DESIGNATED AS PART 1 ON REFERENCE PLAN 43R1109; SECONDLY: PART OF LOT 17, CONCESSION 7, NORTHERN DIVISION, TORONTO GORE, DESIGNATED AS PARTS 1 AND 3 ON REFERENCE PLAN 43R16625; BRAMPTON

Current Owner: Anne C. Shaw

Designation By-law: 182-2015

Designation Date: August 12, 2015



The property at 6461 Mayfield Road contains the earliest example of a vernacular stone farmhouse built in the Toronto Gore Township. The farmhouse is a well-designed 1 ½ storey fieldstone residence and features a square plan with three bays and a side gable roof. The windows have stone lintels and larger stones are laid at the building's corners.

The property has associative value because of its long association with the Thompson family, for a hundred and twenty years. Thomas Thompson built the stone farmhouse sometime in the mid-to-late 1840s for his growing family. As most houses listed in the local enumeration district for 1852 were constructed of log, the Thompson house is considered to be an early example of stone construction in the Toronto Gore Township.

It also has contextual value as it supports and maintains the rural history and landscape of Toronto Gore Township and the hamlet of Tullamore.



0 Hurontario Street – Cheyne Family Cemetery (Hurontario Street, south of County Court Boulevard)

PIN: 14029-0438 (LT)

Legal Description: PART OF LOT 13, CONCESSION 1, EAST OF HURONTARIO ST. , AS IN TT2929; AND PART OF LOT 14, CONCESSION 1, EAST OF HURONTARIO STX , DESIGNATED AS PARTS 1 & 2 ON REFERENCE PLAN 43R-18711; BRAMPTON

Current Owner: City of Brampton

Designation By-law: 230-2015

Designation Date: September 30, 2015



The cultural heritage value of the Zion Cemetery is related to its design or physical value as a representative example of a rural historic Euro-Canadian cemetery. The cemetery holds several early, hand carved tombstones containing well executed and beautiful motifs and symbols. The markers are of the slab, block and obelisk forms, and are made of marble, limestone or granite. In 1991, 17 grave shafts were identified in a portion of the site subject to road widening. Certain graves were exhumed under the direction of a licensed archaeologist and reinterred in another portion of the cemetery.

The Cheyne Family Cemetery was established about 1846. Andrew Cheyne, Christopher Cheyne, Joseph Graham and other Irish families settled in this area after travelling from the United States, following the War of 1812. The Cheyne and Graham families were deeded lands surrounding this cemetery. In 1856 the families donated land for the establishment of a Wesleyan Chapel (once located adjacent to the cemetery). The cemetery closed in 1906.

44 Mill Street North



PIN: 14123-0047 (LT)

Legal Description: LOT 8 BLK 10, PLAN BR-4, EAST OF MILL ST.; LOT 9 BLK 10 ON PLAN BR-4, EAST OF MILL ST; LT 10 BLK 10 PLAN BR-4, EAST OF MILL ST; AND PART OF LOT 1 BLOCK 10 PLAN BR-4, WEST OF ELIZABETH ST AS IN VS3695; CITY OF BRAMPTON

Current Owner: Norman Cawfield

Designation By-law: 231-2015

Designation Date: September 30, 2015

The residence at 44 Mill Street North was constructed circa 1875 and is a vernacular style estate. It has a truncated hip roof, projecting bays with gables that feature half timbering and large corner brackets. A prominent enclosed porch wraps defines the front and side (south) facades.

The house was built at the height of the housing construction and population growth in the Town of Brampton during the 19th century. It is also associated with the Graham family, a prominent family in Brampton and the surrounding area. E.G. Graham was born in Brampton in 1862. He was a distinguished senior lawyer, honoured with the status of King's Counsel.

The property at 44 Mill Street North also holds contextual value as it defines, maintains and supports the historical character of the Mill Street North streetscape. The street is a quiet residential street with mature trees and many late 19th century and early 20th century homes.



0 Dixie Road – Mount Olivet Cemetery (Dixie Road, north of North Park Drive)



PIN: 14153-0105 (LT)

Legal Description: PART OF LOT 9, CONCESSION 3, EAST OF HURONTARIO ST.; DESIGNATED AS PART 1 ON 43R5977; BRAMPTON

Current Owner: City of Brampton

Designation By-law: 232-2015

Designation Date: September 30, 2015

Mount Olivet Cemetery is a representative example of a rural historic Euro-Canadian cemetery. The cemetery was named after a small hamlet, which developed around a church of the same name established prior to the 1850s that existed to the north of the current neighbourhood of Bramalea Woods.



Approximately 145 people are buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery. The last burial took place in 1957. Many of the earliest interred individuals were original immigrants from counties in England and Ireland. A number of family names are visible in the cemetery including Alderson, Clifton, Snyder, and Robson. John Modeland, one of the trustees of the local Methodist congregation, and various members of his family are also buried in the cemetery. The grave memorials in the cemetery serve as a lasting reminder of the first inhabitants of what is now Brampton.

10300 The Gore Road – Former Castlemore School S.S. No. 6



PIN: 14216-0369 (LT)

Legal Description: PART OF LOT 12, CONCESSION 9, ND (TORONTO GORE), AS IN TG5345, SAVE & EXCEPT PART 10 ON 43R-2493 AND PART 1 ON EXPROPRIATION PLAN PR2520979; CITY OF BRAMPTON

Current Owner: Paul and Roberta Pfundt

Designation By-law: 233-2015

Designation Date: September 30, 2015

The cultural heritage value of the former Castlemore Schoolhouse at 10300 The Gore Road is related to its design or physical value, as it is a representative and good example of a vernacular one-room schoolhouse. The schoolhouse was constructed in 1873 and replaced the first public school situated near Castlemore which was of frame construction and located on the 9th concession, in the east half of lot 11, Toronto Gore. The building at 10300 The Gore Rd operated as a school for 89 years.

The one-room schoolhouse style illustrates the trend in the Ontario education system at the time. One-room schoolhouses were promoted by Dr. Edgerton Ryerson, the “father” of the Ontario education system, and were the model of Ontario education for generations.

The former Castlemore Schoolhouse also holds contextual value as it is visually and historically linked to its surroundings. It also supports, reflects and contributes to the rural character of the former Toronto Gore Township and the village of Castlemore.



0 Dixie Road – Lundy Cemetery (Dixie Road, north of North Park Drive)



PIN: 14153-0105 (LT)

Legal Description: PART OF LOT 10, CONCESSION 3, EAST OF HURONTARIO ST.; DESIGNATED AS PART 1 ON 43R5977; BRAMPTON

Current Owner: City of Brampton

Designation By-law: 244-2015

Designation Date: September 30, 2015

The subject property is a Euro-Canadian rural family cemetery which was used by the Lundy family during the 19th and early 20th century. Francis Lundy came from County Monaghan in Ireland in 1823. His farm at Conc. 3 E Lot 10 E Chinguacousy Township was a Crown Grant. Francis established a cemetery in the southeast corner of the farm c.1851. Lundy Cemetery appears to be the resting place of Francis, his wife, several children and grandchildren, and other family members.



The small family cemetery contains nine surviving grave memorials. It was completely surrounded by cedar trees, which distinguished it from Mount Olivet Cemetery, as late as the 1930s but these trees were subsequently removed at an unknown time.

Since the Lundys were Methodists, it isn't known exactly why they buried their family members outside of Mount Olivet Cemetery. It could be that Mount Olivet wasn't yet opened when the first family death occurred. The distinction between the two cemeteries could also relate to religious differences between the Lundy family and the Methodist community established in the area during the time period when the cemeteries were opened

73 Main Street South – Heggie House



PIN: 14066-0029

Legal Description: PART OF LOT 4, WEST OF MAIN ST., PLAN BR21 AS IN RO987586; S/T BR35744, BR39949 & RO943681; BRAMPTON

Current Owner: Kevin and Catharine Sterritt

Designation By-law: 5-2016

Designation Date: January 27, 2016

The house at 73 Main Street South was built in the 1870 in the Gothic Revival style. Notable features of the residence include the 1½ storey façade, stucco cladding, gable roof, gabled dormers, bargeboard and finials on gables, wood sash windows, exterior wood window trim, wood shutters, bay windows, paired window on second floor with lancet arch and quatrefoil detail, front door with transom and sidelights, original corbelled chimney, wood fascia and soffits, and large porch with wood detail (columns and fretwork).



In 1910, 73 Main Street South was purchased by Dr. David Livingstone Heggie, great-grandson of John Elliott, and one of three generations of doctors who practiced in Brampton. Members of the Heggie family were also involved in civic organizations, served in the Canadian military.

The property at 73 Main Street South maintains and contributes to the character of the Main Street South neighbourhood, just south of Wellington Street, which is a mature tree lined street with turn-of-the-20th century architecture that is set back from the street.

27 Wellington Street East – George W. Packham House



PIN: 14037-0093

Legal Description: Part of Lots 2 & 3, Block 1, Plan BR36 as in VS169576; City of Brampton

Current Owner: Trevor and Josephine Nicholas

Designation By-law: 92-2016

Designation Date: May 25, 2016

The George W. Packham House was built in 1892 in the Queen Anne style. Notable features of the residence include a steeply pitched irregular roofline, decorative brick work, single-paned double hung windows, a multi-paned stained glass staircase window, broad decorative gables, and a round corner turret containing small decorated dormers, fish scale and plain shingles, cornice with small brackets and topped by a weather vane.

The property is also valued for its association with the Packham family and the Packham Brick Works. George Packham, was the eldest son of Brampton Brick founder, James Packham, and Sarah Walterhouse. George, along with his brothers, helped run Brampton Brick after his father's retirement in 1904. Countless homes in Brampton, including 27 Wellington Street West, were constructed using the brick manufactured by the Packham Brick Works, and the high degree of craftsmanship observed in the masonry of residence can be attributed to the connection to the Packham family.

The property has contextual value as it defines, maintains and supports the character of the area.



51 Chapel Street



PIN: 14037-0026

Legal Description: LOT 10 & NLY 5 FT LT 11, BLOCK 4, PLAN BR36 ; City of Brampton

Current Owner: Trevor and Josephine Nicholas

Designation By-law: 109-2016

Designation Date: June 8, 2016

The property at 51 Chapel Street contains a two storey brick residence of Italianate architectural influence. It is distinguished by bay windows, a shallow hipped roof with overhanging eaves, wood soffits and scalloped frieze, and arched windows. A two storey addition was added to the front façade, which incorporates the main entrance.



The house was likely by and for John A. Trimble, house builder in 1886. Trimble was born in Chinguacousy in 1853 and moved to the Town of Brampton in 1883. When he was a young man, he trained as a bricklayer and eventually became an architect, builder, and contractor. In addition to being a builder, John A. Trimble was active in the politics of the town and was a tax collector. The property was later owned by Clara B. Morphy and her husband, Walter S. Morphy, who was a prominent municipal lawyer in the area, and appointed Crown Attorney for Peel County. He also served several years on town council and two years in the Reeve's chair.

The property has contextual value as it defines, maintains and supports the historic character of the Chapel Street streetscape.

10955 Clarkway Drive – Pinebrook Farm

PIN: 14213-0023

Legal Description: PT LT 15 CON 11 ND TORONTO GORE AS IN RO624686 ; S/T RO1045838 BRAMPTON

Current Owner: Patricia Seyfried

Designation By-law: 161-2016

Designation Date: July 6, 2016



The Pinebrook Farm contains a Gothic Revival style farmhouse built circa 1880. Notable architectural features include dichromatic brickwork such as buff brick quoins, arched voussoirs and lozenges, two-over-two sash windows, Gothic arched window at front-gable, bay windows, stone foundation, front entrance with transom and sidelights, and large porch. The later addition of an Edwardian front porch with columns and balustrade further distinguishes the home.



The portion of the house at the rear is believed to pre-date the large brick front portion. It appears to be an original Gothic Cottage that was eventually incorporated into the construction of a larger farmhouse. The property also contains several significant landscape features. A meandering gravel laneway, a tributary creek, mature trees, steep terraced landscape with stone steps, and split rail fencing help create a picturesque landscape.

The cultural value also lies in its association with early residents of the Toronto Gore Township, particularly with regards to four generations of the Clark family, for whom Clarkway Drive was named. The property is also directly associated with Brampton's rich agricultural history.

The contextual value of the property lies in its status as a landmark on the southeast corner of Clarkway Drive and Countryside Drive.

7 English Street



PIN: 141200141

Legal Description: PL BR 25 PT LOT 1

Current Owner: 1801278 Ontario Inc, C/O Jaspal Dev

Designation By-law: 197-2016

Designation Date: September 14, 2016

The property at 7 English Street contains a Second Empire style 14-room brick mansion built in the early 1870s. It features a mansard roof with multiple arched dormer windows, a prominent, central three-storey tower, an entranceway with a fan transom and sidelights, and a one storey bay window in the front façade. Additional architectural details include a large brick label with a keystone over the entrance, brackets, window labels with brick detailing, and a patterned frieze which decorates the large cornice.

7 English Street is also valued for its association with multiple significant families and people including John Wesley Beynon, a barrister honoured with the status of King's Counsel; the Magill family who named the home "Gillcrest"; and Bertha Algie. Bertha was the daughter of Harry Dale and oldest grandchild of Edward Dale. The Dale Estate nurseries played an instrumental role in the development of Brampton, establishing its reputation as "The Flower Town of Canada." Bertha's husband, William Algie, was the son of William W. Algie, owner of Beaver Woolen Mills. The house was split into apartments after Edgar Alan Algie bought the property in 1945.



The property has contextual value as it supports and contributes to the historical streetscape of English Street and the character of Downtown Brampton. The large mansion is prominent along English Street and is visible from Main Street. It is located within close proximity to residences previously owned by the Dale family and close to Downtown Brampton.

22 William Street



PIN: 141280216

Legal Description: LOTS 13, 20, 21 AND PART OF LOT 12 ON PLAN BR24 AS IN R0777647

Current Owner: Ludmila and George Konrad

Designation By-law: 69-2017

Designation Date: May 2, 2017

The property at 22 William Street contains an Italianate style two-and-a-half storey house constructed circa 1875. The layout is a simple rectangular shape and the structure has a truncated hip roof with a front gable and decorative vergeboard. Additional architectural details include three by windows on the public facing façade, decorative porch with carved fretwork, double columns and brackets, and thistle-design keystones.



The property exhibits both rare elements and those which display a high level of craftsmanship; including metal cresting, brickwork including dogtooth patterning and voussoirs, segmentally-arched wood windows and a decorative wooden porch. With its large yard and gardens, 22 William Street is located in an unique and historical area based on the lot pattern, the presence of historical dwellings and existing mature tree canopy.

164-166 Main Street North



PIN: 141280160 (LT) and 141280161 (LT)

Legal Description: Pt Lot 91, 92 of Main Street North, Plan BR 2; Brampton Designation By-law: 198-2017 and 199-2017

Designation Date: September 27, 2017

The John Scott family sold Lots 91 and 92 to Thomas McIlroy in 1850, and 164-166 Main Street North was likely built under his ownership in the 1850s. The building at 164-166 Main Street North represents a rare example of a semi-detached Georgian residential dwelling in Brampton. The building exhibits typical features of the Georgian style of architecture, including its rectangular form with symmetrical front façade, side gable roofline, return eaves, roof cornice, rectangular windows, as well as the front door transom and sidelights on the southern entrance.



The properties have contextual value because they maintain and support the character of the area, which is defined by a series of detached, one and two-storey dwellings situated on square or rectangular lots with relatively uniform front and side yard setbacks resulting in long, uninterrupted views up and down the streetscape. The building is historically linked to its surroundings, as it reflects the early development of Main Street North as a 19th and early 20th century residential neighbourhood resulting from the economic and civic growth of downtown Brampton.

c. Early 1980s

12061 Hurontario Street – Former Snelgrove Baptist Church



PIN: 14235-2146 (LT)

Legal Description: Pt. Lot 18 Concession 1 EHS (CHING) Designated as parts 1,2,3,7,8,10,11,20 and 21 PL 43R33182; City of Brampton

Designation By-law: 30-2018

Designation Date: February 21, 2018

The building at 12061 Hurontario Street, known originally as the Snelgrove Baptist Church, was built in 1904 on the site of an earlier frame church. By 1904, the frame church used for over forty years was found to be no longer adequate for the needs of the congregation.

Designed in the typical Ontario vernacular style for religious structures, the church also features Gothic Revival architectural influence. Common features of the style exhibited on the former Baptist church include a steeply pitched gable roof, pointed arch door and windows, buttresses, and quatrefoil window. The building also has a charming squat wooden bell tower with pillars, balustrade and frieze.

The former Snelgrove Baptist Church is associated with the Village of Snelgrove, which grew from the intersection of Hurontario Street and Mayfield Road. The history of the settlement in the Snelgrove area dates back to 1826. The former Snelgrove Baptist Church holds contextual value as a landmark building along Hurontario Street. It is a reminder of the former village of Snelgrove and the of valuable contribution of the Baptist church congregation to the village.



1994

2838 Bovaird West Drive – The Laird House



PIN: 143520046 (LT)

Legal Description: Chinguacousy Con 6 WHS PT Lots 10 and 11 PT RP; Brampton Designation By-law: 31-2018

Designation Date: February 21, 2018

The cultural heritage value of 2838 Bovaird Drive West is related to its design or physical value as a representative example of an Italianate style house. Its ornate detailing and decoration also displays the high degree of craftsmanship possessed by the Laird family who built the structure in 1886 and were known for building high-quality structures in the area.

The property at 2838 Bovaird Drive West has historical or associative value for its connection to the Laird and Lucy Maud Montgomery families. As a homestead for one of the first families in the area, it also contributes to the understanding and history of the agricultural community of Norval.

The property at 2838 Bovaird Drive West has contextual value as it helps to maintain and support the rural character of the area and is located in the Provincial Greenbelt Plan. It is also historically linked to the historic hamlet of Norval just west of the property. Other properties in the area also bear the Laird name, such as Laird's Hill along the road to Norval which is considered a cultural heritage landscape.



11223 Torbram Road



PIN: 142220813

Legal Description: Part of Lot 16, Concession 6 EHS, designated as Part 14 on Plan 43R-18218 except Part 12 on Plan 43R32842; Brampton. The amendment will be registered on all lands within DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION 21T-1700098, but will apply only to Lot 12.

Designation By-law: 43-2020

Designation Date: February 21, 2018; amended March 25, 2020

The property has design or physical value as a commemorative house representative of a Gothic Revival residence from the late 19th century. Built to commemorate the physical loss of the Hewson Farmhouse, the new commemorative house will exhibit many characteristics of the Gothic Revival style that were also found on the former Hewson Farmhouse. Most of these key characteristics were commonly found on farmhouses in Ontario and, particularly, within the Township of Chinguacousy. Like the Hewson Farmhouse, the commemorative will be a T-shaped brick structure with cross-gable roof. The front façade is defined by a central bay and three steeply-pitched gabled dormers, with the central dormer being the largest.

The property is also valued for its association with the Hewson family. The Hewsons were an early settler family in Chinguacousy connected by marriage to many notable Chinguacousy families. A family reunion was held at Eldorado Park in 1930 to mark the centenary of their arrival in Canada, and was attended by over two hundred people. The family were active in the community, particularly Richard Hewson, son of James Hewson, who served as Deputy reeve, Reeve, and Warden of Chinguacousy during his lifetime.

The property also has contextual value because of its historical link to early settlement patterns in the former Township of Chinguacousy, other Hewson family farms that existed nearby, and the former agricultural landscape of the area. The property is also physically linked to its surrounding as part of the watershed of the West Humber River. A small creek that is now a channelized drainage ditch runs through the property and is a tributary of the River. The Humber River is part of the Canadian Heritage Rivers System and the physical link to this watershed has defined the farmstead and agricultural landscape.

19 John Street – former St. Mary’s Catholic Church



PIN: 140360075

Legal Description: PL BR 6 LOT 58

Current Owner: Brampton Municipal Workers Building Society

Designation By-law: 170-2018

Designation Date: July 11, 2018

The property at 19 John Street contains the former St. Mary’s Catholic Church. The building is a vernacular place of worship of modest scale and design. The simple masonry structure of the church is distinguished by a front gable roof that is bellcast at the eaves. On the façade, the roofline is stepped and features a large pointed arched window with brick voussoirs. A notable feature of the church is the date stone indicating “1909” as the construction date.



The former St. Mary’s Catholic Church is associated with the resiliency of early residents, as well as the evolution and growth of the Catholic religion in Brampton. It is also associated with prominent residents John Lynch and Reverend Cyril Sullivan.

Located within the “Four Corners” neighbourhood, the civic, religious and commercial heart of Old Brampton, the building supports the late 19th and early 20th century character of John Street, as a surviving vestige of Brampton’s modest beginnings.

23 Elliot Street



PIN: 140690122 (LT)

Legal Description: Part of Lot 24 & 25, Plan BR28 As In R0515621

Designation By-law: 16-2019

Designation Date: January 23, 2019

The residence at 23 Elliot Street contains several hallmarks of the Gothic Revival architectural style including a steeply pitched cross gable roof, gabled dormers over pointed arch windows, front porch with fretwork and squared wooden columns. Other notable features include the bay window on the front façade, and the stone foundation. The original stucco cladding has been covered by synthetic siding. The house was probably built sometime between 1878 and 1882.



The property has historical or associative value because of its association with the Large family, particularly Bert Large. Bert Large was a well-known local lacrosse player and of the all-time greatest goalies of field lacrosse. Large was inducted into the Brampton Sports Hall of Fame in 1983.

The property has contextual value because it supports the character of the area. The subject lands are located within a neighbourhood that contains a concentration of historic single detached dwellings, mostly early 20th century with 19th century houses interspersed. The building reinforces the picturesque residential streetscape.

1 Boracay Lane (formerly addressed 11285 Creditview Road)



PIN: 14365-1473 (LT)

Legal Description: Block 144, Plan 43M-1989

Designation By-law: 17-2019

Designation Date: January 23, 2019

Formerly addressed 11285 Creditview Road and known as the Drinkwater Farmhouse, the building is a representative example of vernacular architecture with Classic Revival details. The house exhibits two distinct phases of construction, which can be seen in the difference in brick type. The front of the house is estimated to have been built in the late 1840s. It is distinguished by classically balanced 5 bay front façade and side gable roof bordered by wooden cornice detailing with cornice returns on the gable ends. The circa 1840 building has a centre hall plan with a main staircase placed in the middle of the house. The two-storey brick house first is listed in the 1851 Census Return as being lived in by William and Sarah Drinkwater and their nine children.

The property possesses contextual value as important in defining the once rural character of the area. The house was preserved in situ and is now surrounded by a residential subdivision.



2001

2472 Bovaird Drive West



PIN: 14363-0027(LT)

Legal Description: Part of Lot 11, Concession 5 WHS Chinguacousy As In R0527321

Designation By-law: 18-2019

Designation Date: January 23, 2019

The dwelling at 2472 Bovaird Drive West contains many of the hallmarks of the Queen Anne style including elaborate brickwork, decorative terracotta panels, an irregular roofline, windows of varying shapes and sizes with rusticated sills, segmental arches and drip moulds. The residence also displays a high degree of craftsmanship and artistic merit. Other architectural features include two projecting gabled bays, paired decorative, pierced wood brackets with drop finials. The central entrance is protected by a reconstructed porch.



The house also has historical/associative value due to its connection with at least two prominent families in Norval: the Greenswords, an early settlement family, and the McMeekins.

The property has contextual value as it maintains and supports the current rural character of the area. The house is closely linked with other cultural heritage resources in the area including the Greensword orchard, McNichol Cemetery and the Laird Estate.

11690 Chinguacousy Road



PIN: 14365-4305 (LT)

Legal Description: Lot 275, Plan 43M-2058

Designation By-law: 19-2019

Designation Date: January 23, 2019

The property at 11690 Chinguacousy Road, also known as the Taylor-Monkman Farmhouse, is a representative example of the Queen Anne Revival architectural style. Dating back to 1903, the 2 ½ storey farmhouse features an asymmetrical massing and ornamented wrapping porch. Other hallmarks of the Queen Anne Revival style include but are not limited to the complex roofline and layout plan with a pyramidal massing, front gable and projecting side hipped roof. A high degree of craftsmanship and artistic merit is evident in the detailed woodwork found on the corbels, brackets, overhanging eaves, roof stacked mouldings, porch pediment, and decorative gable end panel.

The direct association with pioneer farming as well as the agricultural development and prosperity of the area is manifested through the continuous use of the 100 acres of land by farming families and activities from the middle of the 19th century through the beginning of the 21st century.

Contextually the Taylor-Monkman Farmhouse is one of the few distinctive buildings within the area that is valued for supporting and defining the historical character of the agricultural past of Chinguacousy Township.

4585 Mayfield Road



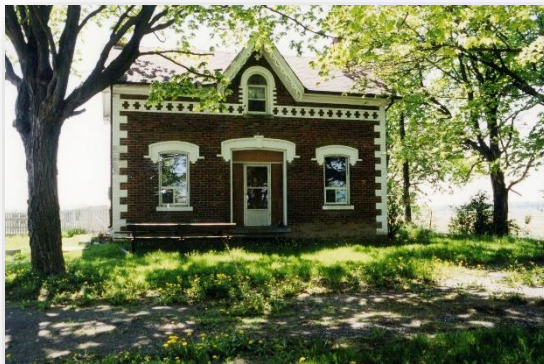
PIN: 14225-1835 (LT)

Legal Description: Block 317, Plan 43M-2060

Designation By-law: 20-2019

Designation Date: January 23, 2019

The cultural heritage value of 4585 Mayfield Road is related to its design or physical value as a 1 ½ storey masonry farmhouse, representative of rural vernacular architecture with Gothic Revival influences. The farmhouse represents a typical rural dwelling built during the late 19th century, and exhibits several defining elements that were normative for homes built in the former Toronto Gore, including a central gabled dormer, decorative bargeboard, radiating voussoirs, and quoins. The property has contextual value as it is directly associated with the early settlement of Brampton (Mayfield Village) and its rich agricultural history.



The property also has historical or associative value as it is associated with Brampton's early settlers, in particular Timothy Street and the Archdekin (also Archdeacon and Archdekin) family. The Archdekin family remained in the area throughout the years, farming and pursuing other forms of business. Notable Archdekin descendants include Jim Archdekin – a member of Town Council and then Mayor of Brampton from 1969 until his death in 1982. Elmore Archdekin was also a notable Brampton resident, serving as a chairman for the Brampton Hydro Commission for 17 years.

11651 Bramalea Road – Archdekin-Giffen Farmhouse



PIN: 14222 - 0331 (LT)

Legal Description: Block 317, Plan 43M-2060

Description: Part Lot 17, Concession 5 East of Hurontario Street, Designated as parts 1, 2, 3 and 4 on PLAN 43R-39480; City of Brampton

Designation By-law: 130-2020

Designation Date: July 23, 2020

The former farmhouse is named for two farming families who pioneered to Chinguacousy Township in the early nineteenth century. The farmhouse which stands today at 11651 Bramalea Road was built between 1861 and 1877. Members of the Archdeakin family owned the property from 1826-1865 and again from 1918 to 1981. The Giffen family owned the property from 1865-1918.



The farmhouse is characteristic of vernacular farmhouses built in Peel County in the mid-nineteenth century. It has a plan incorporating a front part and a back wing, an essentially symmetrical Neoclassical form, a central pediment influenced by the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles, and walls of dichromatic brick where red is in the body and white is for the accent trim.

The building is the last surviving building from the nineteenth century in the superblock bounded by Bramalea Road, Mayfield Road, Torbram Road and Countryside Drive. In moving the building about 24 metres southwest from its original location in 2019, the farmhouse's front still faces Bramalea Road. The Archdekin-Giffen Farmhouse remains as evidence of the agricultural past that underpins present-day Brampton.

49 Chapel Street



PIN: 14037-0027 (LT)

Legal Description: LT 9 & PT LT 8, BLK 4, PL BR36 AS IN RO1109047; City Of Brampton

Designation By-law: 71-2021

Designation Date: May 11, 2021

Built in the early 1880s, the cultural heritage value of 49 Chapel Street is related to its design and physical value as a representative example of a brick, single-detached Queen Anne residential structure. It is distinguished by its asymmetrical shape with an entrance to one side of the front façade, a varied roofline, projecting three storey bay and decorative sunburst vergeboards on the front and side gables and at the corners of the projecting bays.

The property was transferred to Maggie P. W. Galbraith in 1910. W.J Galbraith served as an Assistant Master at Brampton High School for 20 years before joining Peel as a Public School Inspector. Isabel Galbraith daughter of Maggie Galbraith used to live at 49 Chapel. She was a School Nurse at the Town of Brampton and served as Nursing Sister for Canadian Army Medical Corp. in Canada, England and France during the World War I. She served overseas for two and a half years of the Great War.

The property has contextual value as it defines, maintains and supports the historic character of the Chapel Street streetscape. The Neighbourhood near the Courthouse contains substantial nineteenth and early twentieth century single detailed residence that characterize the neighbourhood.

10020 Mississauga Road



PIN: 143630031

Legal Description: PT LT 11 CON 5 WHS CHINGUACOUSY DES PT 1 PL 43R-11013; BRAMPTON. S/T EASEMENT IN GROSS OVER PT LT 11 CON 5 WHS CHINGUACOUSY DES PT 3 PL 43R-29994 AS IN PR1001408.

Designation By-law: 72-2021

Designation Date: May 11, 2021

The residence at 10020 Mississauga Road is believed to have been built in the early 1880s. It exhibits design elements of the Gothic Revival architectural style such as a cross gable roof, centre gables with a window opening and verge board, a one-storey bay window with decorative brackets and dichromatic buff brick accents over the door and window openings. The house was constructed in brick with a running bond pattern. It has a fieldstone foundation and is comprised of a one-and-a-half storey principal section and a one and one-and-a-half storey tail addition attached perpendicular to the rear (west) façade of the principal section, creating a 'T'-shaped plan.

The property at 10020 Mississauga Road was once located in a well-established agricultural landscape with scattered farmsteads, tree lines, hedgerows, fence lines that defined the area. The brick residence at 10020 Mississauga Road currently sits within a commercial development and is surrounded by development transitioning the area from an agricultural to urban use. Along with other farmhouses on the west side of Mississauga Road, this brick residence maintains a visual and historical link to the former character of the area.

72 Degrey Drive – Air Canada Flight 621 Crash Site Cemetery



PIN: 14211-3976 (LT) and 14211-3855 (LT)

Legal Description: BLOCK 114, PLAN 43M1905; SUBJECT TO AN EASEMENT IN GROSS OVER PTS 4 & 11 PL 43R34827 AS IN PR2264964; CITY OF BRAMPTON AND BLOCK 55, PLAN 43M1904

Designation By-law: 73-2021

Designation Date: May 11, 2021

The property at 72 Degrey Road has historical/ associative value as it has direct association with an event that is significant to a community and yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture. On July 5, 1970 a devastating event occurred on this site. Air Canada Flight 621 crashed on farming lands in the village of Castlemore, while attempting to land in Toronto for a scheduled stop over from Montreal on route to California. In 2009, this land at 72 Degrey Drive was officially registered as an Air Canada Crash Site Cemetery to protect and honour the land of this tragic incident.

The property has contextual value as the crash site of Air Canada Flight 621. The site, also a registered cemetery, now identified as the site Air Canada Crash Site Cemetery, which includes interpretive plaques and a commemorative feature. The landscaping elements are also significant with several young trees, along with flowering shrubs and lots of lilacs.



Designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*: Heritage Conservation Districts

Churchville Heritage Conservation District

By-laws: 218-1990, 219-1990, 221-2002, 243-2007

Designation Date: October 10, 1990

The village of Churchville is located in a particularly scenic portion of the Credit River Valley. Dominated by its rural setting and modest vernacular buildings this settlement area has undergone significant changes since it was first inhabited by settlers almost 160 years ago. The copious supplies of water accounted for a thriving milling centre initially focused on the lumber industry and later wheat. A variety of typical uses and associated buildings accompanied the growth of Churchville, but several economic downturns and a disastrous fire accounted for the demise of this once prosperous centre.

A number of buildings, however, did survive to the present day. Built predominantly of timber frame they represent a local tradition of vernacular rural structures. Some have been altered over the years with the addition of a variety of new synthetic claddings. Despite these changes these buildings are now becoming scarce within Brampton as urban development rapidly encroaches upon adjacent rural areas.

The rural character of Churchville provides a distinctive context for these buildings. Narrow tree lined roads, scenic views over the surrounding landscape, and the ever present influence of the Credit River and its steep valley sides provide a great diversity in such a relatively small area.

Additionally, a number of archaeological sites are located in and around Churchville attesting to the enduring attractiveness of the Credit Valley as a settlement area.

When the Churchville Heritage Conservation District was first established in 1990, it was one of the first heritage conservation districts in the Province.



Churchville Heritage Conservation District

Properties in **BOLD** are identified as exhibiting cultural heritage value under the design value / physical value criteria

11 CHURCH ST

1179 MARTINS BLVD
1183 MARTINS BLVD
1191 MARTINS BLVD
1195 MARTINS BLVD
1205 MARTINS BLVD
1215 MARTINS BLVD
1227 MARTINS BLVD
1231 MARTINS BLVD
1255 MARTINS BLVD
1257 MARTINS BLVD
1263 MARTINS BLVD
1269 MARTINS BLVD
1275 MARTINS BLVD
1280 MARTINS BLVD
1281 MARTINS BLVD
1284 MARTINS BLVD
1287 MARTINS BLVD
1288 MARTINS BLVD
1295 MARTINS BLVD
1299 MARTINS BLVD
1309 MARTINS BLVD
1505 STEELES AVE W

152 VICTORIA ST

1523 HALLSTONE RD
1528 HALLSTONE RD
1553 HALLSTONE RD
1555 STEELES AVE W

174 VICTORIA ST

45 CHURCH ST
58 CHURCH ST
60 VICTORIA ST
62 STEPHANIE AVE
71 STEPHANIE AVE
7522 CREDITVIEW RD
7523 CREDITVIEW RD
7534 CREDITVIEW RD
7546 CREDITVIEW RD
7573 CREDITVIEW RD
7576 CREDITVIEW RD
7580 CREDITVIEW RD
7589 CREDITVIEW RD
7593 CREDITVIEW RD
7594 CREDITVIEW RD
7596 CREDITVIEW RD
7605 CREDITVIEW RD
7608 CREDITVIEW RD
7611 CREDITVIEW RD
7615 CREDITVIEW RD
7624 CREDITVIEW RD
7630 CREDITVIEW RD
7631 CREDITVIEW RD
7637 CREDITVIEW RD
7638 CREDITVIEW RD
7640 CREDITVIEW RD
7645 CREDITVIEW RD

7646 CREDITVIEW RD
7650 CREDITVIEW RD
7655 CREDITVIEW RD
7662 CREDITVIEW RD
7676 CREDITVIEW RD
7679 CREDITVIEW RD
7695 CREDITVIEW RD
7699 CREDITVIEW RD
7711 CREDITVIEW RD
7716 CREDITVIEW RD
7717 CREDITVIEW RD
7728 CREDITVIEW RD
7734 CREDITVIEW RD
7736 CHURCHVILLE RD
7741 CHURCHVILLE RD
7742 CHURCHVILLE RD
7746 CHURCHVILLE RD
7749 CHURCHVILLE RD
7752 CHURCHVILLE RD
7762 CREDITVIEW RD
7764 CHURCHVILLE RD
7767 CHURCHVILLE RD
7770 CREDITVIEW RD
7772 CHURCHVILLE RD
7777 CHURCHVILLE RD
7780 CHURCHVILLE RD
7780 CREDITVIEW RD
7816 CREDITVIEW RD

7825 CHURCHVILLE RD

7829 CHURCHVILLE RD
7830 CHURCHVILLE RD
7832 CHURCHVILLE RD
7834 CHURCHVILLE RD
7838 CHURCHVILLE RD
7843 CHURCHVILLE RD
7850 CHURCHVILLE RD
7861 CHURCHVILLE RD
7864 CHURCHVILLE RD
7870 CHURCHVILLE RD
7870 CREDITVIEW RD
7878 CREDITVIEW RD
7886 CREDITVIEW RD
7887 CHURCHVILLE RD
7895 CREDITVIEW RD
7936 CHURCHVILLE RD
7940 CHURCHVILLE RD
7948 CHURCHVILLE RD
7955 CHURCHVILLE RD
84 VICTORIA ST

Churchville Heritage Conservation District

Designated Land Parcels Within the Churchville Heritage Conservation District

140853490 / 10-14-0-098-20906-0000 / PL43M1532 Block 158 / Steeles Ave W
140853490 / 10-14-0-098-20906-0000 / Steeles Ave W
140852884 / Steeles Ave W
140852887 / 10-14-0-099-07100-0000 / Churchville Rd
140850065 / 10-14-0-099-07100-0000 / Churchville Rd
140854143 / 10-14-0-099-13626-0000 / Martins Blvd
140850110 / 10-14-0-099-11700-0000 / Martins Blvd
140853487 / 10-14-0-098-20760-0000 / Nova Scotia St
140853488 / 10-14-0-098-20940-0000 / PL43M1532 Block 156 / Nova Scotia St
140853489 / 10-14-0-098-20920-0000 / PL43M1532 Block 157 / Nova Scotia St
140851294 / 10-14-0-097-05300-0000 / Creditview Rd
140852885 / 10-14-0-097-04600-0000 / Creditview Rd
140850116 / 10-14-0-099-05700-0000 / Victoria St

Pending Heritage Designations

*Pending Heritage Designation of All Pioneer Cemeteries
(as approved by Council) (HB055-2005 / PDD167-2005)*

Brampton Cemetery (Centre Street)
Graham Cemetery (Kennedy Road South)
Grahamsville Shiloh Methodist Cemetery (Airport Road)
Harrison United Cemetery (Torbram Road)
Mount Zion -Whaley's Corners Cemetery (Winston Churchill Road)
McNichol's Cemetery (Heritage Road)
Old Grahamsville Cemetery (Torbram Road)
Rice Estate Cemetery (Ray Lawson Blvd)
Snelgrove Cemetery (Kennedy Road)
St John's Castlemore Cemetery (Gore Road)
St Mary's Anglican - Tullamore Cemetery (Airport Road)



Heritage Designations in Progress

- 3864 Countryside Drive – Pendergast Log House – Ward 10
- 7715 Kennedy Road South – Graham-Rutledge Property – Ward 3 (cultural heritage landscape designation)
- 70 Main Street North – Robson Block – Ward 1
- 23 Centre Street South – Kilpatrick-Young House – Ward 3
- 1985 Bovaird Drive West – McCandless Plank House – Ward 6
- 3448 Castlemore Road (Squire Thomas Burrell Grist Mill Site/Burrell's Hollow) – Ward 10
- 10900 Coleraine Drive (Cole Farmhouse) – Ward 10
- 10100 The Gore Road – Ward 10
- 860 North Park Drive – Ward 7
- 9393 McLaughlin Rd N – Ward 1