

NOTICE

In accordance with procedure By-law 160-2004, and in the matter of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter O. 18, and the matter of the lands and premises, known as Cole Farmhouse located at 10900 Coleraine Drive in the City of Brampton, in the Province of Ontario:

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DESIGNATE

TAKE NOTICE that the Council of the City of Brampton intends to designate property situated at 10900 Coleraine Drive (Cole Farmhouse) in the City of Brampton, in the Province of Ontario, as a property of cultural heritage value or interest under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter O. 18.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The property at 10900 Coleraine Drive is located on the east side of Coleraine Drive, south of Countryside Drive and contains a single detached dwelling, known as the Cole Farmhouse, and agricultural fields.

The Cole Farmhouse was originally located on Lot 14, Concession 12 ND, with a former municipal address of 10690 Hwy 50. The farmhouse was relocated to a new property at 10900 Coleraine Drive due to a proposed development of an industrial business park on the original Cole Farmhouse lands.

SHORT STATEMENT OF THE REASON FOR THE DESIGNATION

The property at 10900 Coleraine Drive (Cole Farmhouse) is worthy of designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for its cultural heritage value. The property meets the criteria for designation prescribed by the Province of Ontario under the three categories of design/physical value, historical/associative value and contextual value.

Design/Physical Value:

Built between 1861 and 1877, the Cole Farmhouse has design or physical value as a unique example of a vernacular Gothic Cottage with the subsequent incorporation of Italianate motifs, which is reflective of progressive farming practices in Brampton. The Gothic Revival influence is exhibited in the one-and-a-half storey height, brick cladding, side gable roof, and a three bay front façade with a projecting central gabled bay. The Italianate features are reflected in the

central porch, the semicircular arch upper window, and the painted brick accents of the voussoirs, quoins, sills and frieze.

The house also has evidence of an earlier wrap-around porch with hipped roof, which can be seen through staining on the brick and exposed wood plates at the ground floor and the second storey underneath the window sills. Such a wrap-around porch was common to the Gothic Revival style. Other notable features of the Cole Farmhouse include the wood soffit, fascia and frieze board, return eaves, stone sills, triple wood window on the side elevation, and main entrance wood door with transom and side lights.

The painted masonry may reflect (and cover) an earlier buff brick, which was intrinsic to the original 'red-and-white' Gothic Cottage. The brick quoins do not differ from the size of the rest of the masonry units, however, the pattern of masonry grouting suggests that a different type of masonry adjoins the corner finishing with the rest of the facade. The opaque finishing of the brick accents creates a deviation from its original and simpler Gothic styling, and adopts, with elaborate highlighting, and Italianate Style.

The farmhouse had a rear 'ell' addition that appeared to date from the later 19th century, but its heritage integrity was severely compromised by the various additions and alterations applied to it. As such, the addition was removed to facilitate the relocation of the dwelling from 10690 Hwy 50 to 10900 Coleraine Drive.

Historical/Associative Value:

The Cole Farmhouse is associated with the growth and evolution of the former Toronto Gore Township, and its connection with the Cole family provides information on understanding settlement patterns in the Township.

Brief History of the Toronto Gore Township

The Toronto Gore Township was a wedge-shaped area of land of approximately 19,000 acres (7,689 hectares), about 15 miles (24 kilometres) northwest of Toronto. The township lands were originally surveyed in 1818, and due to the lands inaccessibility, there were only six private landowners prior to 1831. Property was also set aside for crown, clergy, and the military. Toronto Gore was still a part of the Chinguacousy Township until 1831 when it was established as a separate township.

The second development stage of land clearance and the creation of the agricultural landscape in Toronto Gore generally occurred between 1840 and 1875. Smith's Canadian Gazetteer (1846) describes Toronto Gore Township as being,

...a wedge-shaped township, of small size, with its base towards the township of Albion. It is watered by the branches of the River Humber, and contains some

good land. It is well settled, principally by Irish and Scotch, with a few Canadians; and a large portion of the township is under cultivation. There is one gristmill in the township. Population in 1842, 1,145.

By approximately 1852, changes in government policies led to competitive land acquisition and resulted in a boom of approximately 1,820 inhabitants. However, most lands were held by absentee or “non-resident” owners because the first property owners felt distant from York region markets and their neighbours.

The township developed from subsistence farming in the early 1800s to a wheat growing area by the mid-1800s. As the settlement of the land began to take place, small hamlets were established at strategic places along roads, close to watercourses and near farmsteads within the developing agricultural landscape to provide services to the local population. The Census Return (1851) indicates, for the most part, the dwellings in Toronto Gore Township were of log construction, with a few examples of brick, frame and stone construction. An economic boom associated with the wheat production occurred in the mid-1850s creating prosperity in the farming community.

Tremaine’s map (1859) depicts a settled landscape with the farmsteads generally established on the north-south concession roads and numerous settlements and hamlets including Tullamore, Grantsville, Coleraine, Castlemore, Grahamsville, Stanley’s Mills, Malton and Claireville.

As a reflection of its increasing prosperity, the Census Return (1861) reveals an increase in the number of houses of brick and frame, although log construction for farmhouses still prevailed. This change to a more substantial and permanent construction material marks a movement beyond the earlier subsistence farming to more established and prosperous farmsteads created by the economic boom associated with wheat production. More commodious and substantial barns were built on the farmsteads, alongside the new farmhouses. The small communities continued to prosper as local service areas for the farming community with post offices, schools, churches and some commercial and industrial businesses.

Although the wheat economy of Peel County had ended by the 1880s, agriculture in Toronto Gore Township adapted. It continued to prosper throughout the remainder of the 19th century, despite a population loss in Peel County in the second half of the century. Family farms were retained and worked with increasing mechanization. Second and third generation improvements included wind breaks, fence lines, hedgerows and maintained road allowances. Buildings were improved with new and larger barns and farmhouses.

Toronto Gore Township remained rural in use and character into the latter part of the 20th century. The agricultural economy was maintained throughout most of the 20th century, and the existing landscape was sustained. Landscape changes as a result of urban transformation of the land in Toronto Gore began to take place in the 1960s and accelerated in the 1970s.

Changes have continued to the present with the introduction of non-agricultural land uses, residential suburban development into the landscape and modern improvements to roads and bridges. The Township of Toronto Gore ceased to exist as a municipal entity on January 1, 1974 when it was amalgamated into the new City of Brampton as part of the creation of the Regional Municipality of Peel.

Brief History of the Cole Family

The lands at 10690 Hwy 50 were sold to Thomas Cole in March of 1853. Thomas Cole's arrival within the Township was already recorded in 1851 as part of a settlement cohort of 50 landowners, which expanded to 157 acres in 1861. Thomas Jr. was the original settler and founding member of the Coles in the Toronto Gore. In 1833, he arrived from England with his parents, Thomas Sr. and Elizabeth.

The history of the Cole family with the Toronto Gore Township and their property ownership contributes to the historical value of the residence. The original brick house was constructed between 1861 and 1877 and was occupied by Thomas Cole III, son of Thomas Cole Jr. and his wife, Sarah. The most prominent member of the family was Thomas Cole Jr., who was associated with the prosperous expansion of the farm during which period he also served as a Township Councillor in 1863 and 1874. The property at 10690 Hwy 50 was occupied and farmed by the Cole family for a continuous period from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. It is believed that the Village of Coleraine directly south of the original Cole property derived its name from the combination of the two early settler families of this area - the Coles and the Raines.

The Cole family owned 157 acres of land until the early twentieth century. The last land transfer ended the seventy-two years of Cole farm ownership, from 1851 to 1923 when Thomas Cole III sold the farm to his brother-in-law, William Tomlinson. Prior to selling to Tomlinson, the Cole family rented the farm to John Clarkson for 11 years.

Contextual Value:

The Cole Farmhouse is important in defining and maintaining the rural character of the area as it is the primary component of a former farm complex, and recalls and commemorates the agricultural character of the lands.

DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

The heritage attributes comprise all façades, architectural detailing, construction materials and associated building techniques, as well as significant landscape elements and important vistas. The detailed heritage attributes/character defining elements include, but are not limited to:

- One-and-a-half storey height

- Three-bay front facade
- Brick cladding
- Side gable roof
- Gabled central projecting bay on front facade
- Round arch window with voussoirs and keystone on front facade
- Flat (or jack) arch windows with soldier course voussoirs
- Quoining
- Hipped-roof, square entry porch with square columns
- Embedded wood plate at ground floor and second storey that may have supported a wrap-around porch
- Wood soffit, fascia and frieze board
- Return eaves
- Stone sills
- Triple wood window on side elevation
- Front entrance wood door with transom and side lights

The short statement of reason for the designation, including a description of the heritage attributes along with all other components of the detailed Heritage Report: Statement of Reason for Heritage Designation, constitute the "reason for heritage designation" required under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Please contact Stavroula Kassaris, Heritage Coordinator, at 905-874-3825 to view this document, and for further information. Any objections to this proposed designation must be filed with the City Clerk no later than 4:30 p.m. on August 18, 2016 (within 30 days of the publication of this notice).

Date: July 19, 2016

Peter Fay, City Clerk
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