



Brampton

Media Release

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CITY OF BRAMPTON DESIGNATES SIXTEEN HERITAGE PROPERTIES

BRAMPTON, ON: The City of Brampton continued its commitment to heritage preservation by passing 16 heritage designation bylaws at the March 11th Council Meeting.

Properties include pioneer cemeteries, downtown commercial buildings and residential buildings representing a variety of architectural styles. Each property has heritage value or interest in a number of categories including physical, historical, associative and contextual value.

The heritage designation program recognizes individual properties that exhibit significant cultural heritage value. These properties are acknowledged through the passing of a municipal bylaw under the Ontario Heritage Act. The designation will mean that City Council has the power to control demolition of these sites. As well, any alterations that could impact the heritage aspects of a property would require a heritage permit from Council before the work can begin. Designation will also make a property eligible for grants, tax relief and other incentives.

“The City of Brampton is committed to identifying and protecting our city’s built and natural heritage,” said Mayor Susan Fennell. “Protecting these rare and important buildings and natural features respects our rich history and preserves it for future generations.”

The City has made significant strides in heritage preservation, with designations in Brampton up by 150 per cent over last year alone. Since 2003, 65 heritage properties have been designated or are in process, bringing the total number of designated heritage properties to 96. Another nine designations are pending for early spring, with approximately 20 more likely to be processed through the remainder of 2009.

“Brampton’s heritage designation program encourages the ongoing preservation and enjoyment of Brampton’s rich heritage resources,” said Lynda Voegtle, Co-Chair, Brampton Heritage Board. “Through our wall-mounted plaque program, heritage newsletter and our heritage brochure series, we promote the preservation of these important resources.”

Over the years, the City of Brampton has achieved considerable success in its heritage preservation efforts. These include:

- **Municipal Inventory of Heritage Resources:** Under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, close to 400 properties are listed in Brampton’s Municipal Inventory of Heritage Resources. These include heritage properties and a broad range of heritage resources including significant cultural heritage landscapes, cemeteries, modern heritage, engineering features, areas of significant archaeological potential, trees and other natural elements.

- **Privately-owned heritage properties – Adaptive Reuse Plans:** Since 2003, Brampton has worked on more than 23 individual heritage conservation plans with land developers in order to conserve and integrate heritage properties within initiatives like proposed subdivisions.
- **Historic Alderlea - Adaptive Reuse, Restoration Study:** Located west of Gage Park in Downtown Brampton, Alderlea was constructed as a residence in 1867. The City of Brampton acquired Alderlea in 2000 from the Royal Canadian Legion, and it was designated as heritage building in 2001. Alderlea is viewed as a significant heritage resource that can contribute much to economic vitality, tourism and downtown development. The City is developing and implementing an adaptive re-use and conservation program to restore the building and surrounding grounds and ensure ongoing conservation.
- **Heritage Cemetery Program:** Brampton is the first community in Ontario to approve the heritage designation of all pioneer cemeteries of historical value in the municipalities by introducing the heritage cemetery conservation program. As part of this ongoing program, the City has also developed a heritage cemetery urban design package, introducing new gates, fencing, lighting and landscaping.
- **Heritage Incentive Program:** In 2007, the City launched its first heritage incentive grant program open to all non-commercial properties with heritage designation. The pilot program will offer matching grants of up to \$5,000 for heritage conservation projects.

About Brampton: The 11th largest city in Canada, Brampton has a successful, well-diversified economy and is home to more than 8,000 businesses. The City continues to retain a Triple 'A' credit rating by Standard & Poor for the third consecutive year, reflecting its debt-free position, exceptional liquidity levels and excellent economy. The City's 2009 operating budget is \$400.8 million and approved funding for its overall capital program stands at \$700 million. Brampton celebrates its diverse population that represents people from more than 175 distinct ethnic backgrounds who speak over 70 different languages. Offering more than 6,000 acres of parkland, Brampton takes pride in being the Flower City of Canada and won the 2008 International Communities in Bloom competition. It is also the first city in the GTA and one of only 10 in North America to have been designated as an International Safe Community by the World Health Organization. For more information visit www.brampton.ca

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T H E C O R P O R A T I O N O F T H E C I T Y O F B R A M P T O N



Brampton

Backgrounder

SIXTEEN MORE DESIGNATED HERITAGE PROPERTIES

12 Victoria Terrace: This is a unique example of a residential home with Queen Anne influences. The property also has historical value as it reflects the work of William B. McCulloch. McCulloch worked as a local contractor/builder in the Brampton area and was responsible for the construction of several projects

87 Elizabeth Street South: This is an excellent example of a Gothic Revival cottage. The property also has historical value as it was associated with the Elliott Family. The land originally belonged to John Elliott, and at the time of his death in 1871 he left it to his wife, Jane Elliott. She sold the property that same year to Robert Broddy, the then Sheriff of Peel.

247 Main Street North: This house is a very good example of late 19th century masonry, multi-gabled residences. The property reflects the work of Jesse Perry, a well-known builder in Brampton. The property also has historical value, as it is associated with Benjamin Justin who practiced law in Brampton for many years and was later appointed Judge. He also served as the town mayor for a three-year term from 1903-1905.

15 Main Street North: This is a very good example of commercial architecture with classic Italianate features. The property forms an integral part of Downtown Brampton's commercial streetscape.

19 Main Street North: This is another example of commercial architecture with classic Italianate features. The property forms an integral part of Downtown Brampton's commercial streetscape.

21 Church Street East: The Greek Revival façade of this home is of great value as it is a rare find in the City of Brampton. Built c. 1850 this home is amongst the oldest homes in Brampton.

62 John Street: This property has historical value due to its association with James Packham, who built the home. James Packham was the owner of a Brick Factory at the end of John Street that later became Brampton Brick.

100 Queen Street West: This is a rare example of the Tudor Revival style. The property is most commonly associated with Orton O.T. Walker, who was a longtime Brampton citizen and businessman. The property can also be associated with the Dale family, as they owned the home from the mid 1940s to the early 1960s.

325 Steeles Avenue West: This property reflects the work of the Neeland family who occupied the home for over 60 years beginning in 1819. This area was referred to as "Neeland's corner".

18 Ellen Street: This is an excellent and rare example of a 19th century semidetached row house that is rare in Brampton since few were built and few survived. The cultural heritage value is largely due to its architectural significance as a well designed, large two-storey red brick home.

20 Ellen Street: This property is an excellent and rare example of a 19th century semidetached row house that is rare in Brampton since few were built and few survived. The house has the original wooden windowsills and the windows have the original detailed carvings in the woodwork.

30 McLaughlin Road South: The property is believed to have been built in 1834 and at this time was occupied by John and Mary Elliott. Six generations of the Elliotts have owned this house since; it was sold in 2005 for the first time to a non-Elliott.

193 Main Street North & 195 Main Street North: These properties form a two-storey double dwelling with a gabled porch and are a rare example of a well-designed Italian duplex in Brampton. The property is also associated with James E. Cooper, who was the Assistant Manager of Dale Estates, the Superintendent of Grace Methodist Sunday School (1916-1932) Secretary-Treasurer of the Brampton Fruit Grower's Association (1914-1915), and served on the financial committee of the Boys and Girls Camp in 1930. He married Edith Ethel Hewetson, daughter of John Hewetson of the Hewetson Shoe Company.

Bertram's Mount Zion Cemetery: Bertram's Old Zion has several early tombstones and many 'pioneer' settlers are buried in this cemetery. The site was established as a cemetery in 1846 when the land was acquired for the "sum of one barley corn to be paid on the 17th day of December yearly if demanded" by the trustees for the cemetery.

Eventide Cemetery: The "House of Industry and Refuge" was established about 1898 to provide "more suitable accommodation for the destitute of our County than that now supplied in the County Jail." Eventide Cemetery served the House of Refuge. The heritage attributes of the cemetery are a symbol of the social reform movement in the "Progressive Era" of the late 19th Century.

Zion Cemetery: The many early tombstones and grave markers reflect a high degree of craftsmanship as exhibited by ornately carved motifs and symbols. John Watson donated the property to the Christian Brethren Baptist Church in 1815. A church was built by the Baptist congregation and later used by the Wesleyan Methodists, after the Baptists relocated to the Snelgrove area. The Wesleyan Methodists worshipped there until the 1860s.

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