FINAL REPORT:

Scoped Heritage Impact Assessment
9893 Torbram Road
Brampton, ON

13 March 2023

Project # LHC0355

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RIGHT OF USE

The information, recommendations and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Owner of the Property (the 'Owner') and the City of Brampton. Any other use of this report by others without permission is prohibited and is without responsibility to LHC. The report, all plans, data, drawings and other documents as well as all electronic media prepared by LHC are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of LHC, who authorizes only the Owner and approved users (including municipal review and approval bodies as well as any appeal bodies) to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Owner and approved users.

REPORT LIMITATIONS

The qualifications of the heritage consultants who authored this report are provided in Appendix A. All comments regarding the condition of the Property are based on a superficial visual inspection and are not a structural engineering assessment unless directly quoted from an engineering report. The findings of this report do not address any structural or physical condition related issues associated with the Property or the condition of any heritage attributes.

Concerning historical research, the purpose of this report is to assess potential impacts of the proposed site alteration on the cultural heritage value or interest and heritage attributes of the Property. The authors are fully aware that there may be additional historical information that has not been included. Nevertheless, the information collected, reviewed, and analyzed is sufficient to conduct this assessment. This report reflects the professional opinion of the authors and the requirements of their membership in various professional and licensing bodies.

The review of policy and legislation was limited to that information directly related to cultural heritage management and is not a comprehensive planning review. Additionally, soundscapes, cultural identity, and sense of place analyses were not integrated into this report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Executive Summary only provides key points from the report. The reader should examine the complete report including background, results as well as limitations.

LHC Heritage Planning and Archaeology Inc. (**LHC**) was retained on 22 December 2022 by Sradhananda Mishra (**the "Owner"**) to undertake a Scoped Heritage Impact Assessment (**HIA**) for the property located at 9893 Torbram Road (**the "Property**) in the City of Brampton (**the "City"**), Ontario. The Property is designated under Section 29 Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (*OHA*) through By-law 180-84. The designation by-law for the Property includes a brief description of the Property and its cultural heritage value or interest; however, it does not include a list of heritage attributes.

This HIA is being prepared as part of the Consent to Sever and Minor Variance application for 9893 Torbram Road. The owner is proposing to sever 0.09 hectares (ha) of land from the vacant parcel and add it to the temple parcel to provide additional parking. No alterations are proposed for the temple building. The purpose of this HIA is to describe the heritage attributes of the Property; review the proposed alterations; identify adverse impacts on those heritage attributes; and, identify alternatives and mitigation measures to lessen or avoid identified impacts. This HIA was undertaken in accordance with the recommended methodology outlined within the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit* and the *Scoped Heritage Impact Assessment Terms of Reference* for the project, provided by City of Brampton heritage staff.

Based on the preceding review of the designation by-law, the Property's history and morphology, and the 27 January 2023 site visit, draft heritage attributes were prepared by LHC.

In our Professional Opinion this scoped HIA finds that the proposed severance and addition of parking will not result in any adverse impacts on the cultural heritage value and heritage attributes of the Property. As a result, alternatives and mitigation measures were not explored.

It is recommended that the owner provide a legal survey to City of Brampton heritage staff to allow staff the opportunity to update the temple's designation by-law with the new legal description. It is also recommended that the designation by-law be updated to remove reference to interior features.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LHC Heritage Planning & Archaeology Inc. (LHC) was retained on 22 December 2022 by Sradhananda Mishra (**the "Owner"**) to undertake a Scoped Heritage Impact Assessment (**HIA**) for the property located at 9893 Torbram Road (**the "Property**) – consisting of two parcels: a vacant parcel and the temple parcel - in the City of Brampton (**the "City"**), Ontario.

The building on this Property was constructed as a Methodist Church in the late nineteenth century. In 1983, it was purchased by the Har Tikvah congregation and converted to a synagogue. In 2018, it became a Hindu Temple.

This HIA is being prepared as part of the Consent to Sever and Minor Variance application for 9893 Torbram Road. The owner is proposing to sever 0.09 hectares (ha) of land from the vacant parcel and add it to the temple parcel to provide additional parking. This HIA was undertaken in accordance with the recommended methodology outlined within the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit* and the *Scoped Heritage Impact Assessment Terms of Reference* for the project, provided by City of Brampton heritage staff for the project.

1.1 Property Owner

The Property is owned by Sradhananda Mishra of 7 Grenville Street, Suite 6205, Toronto, Ontario.

1.2 Property Location

The Property is located on the north side of Torbram Road between North Park Drive and Blue Diamond Drive in the City of Brampton, Ontario (Figure 1).

1.3 Property Description

The Property consists of two parcels: a vacant parcel and the temple parcel. Both parcels are associated with the same municipal address. The vacant parcel is differentiated on the proposal maps as "additional lands owned by the applicant with PIN 14208-0002." The Property is an irregularly-shaped lot with a total area of 0.07 ha (Figure 2). There is one building associated with the additional lands owned by the applicant (the temple parcel): a one-storey Hindu temple, Jagannath Mandir. A driveway extends from the road past the southeastern corner of the building. A parking area is located from the driveway on the east side of the building to the area behind the building to the north.

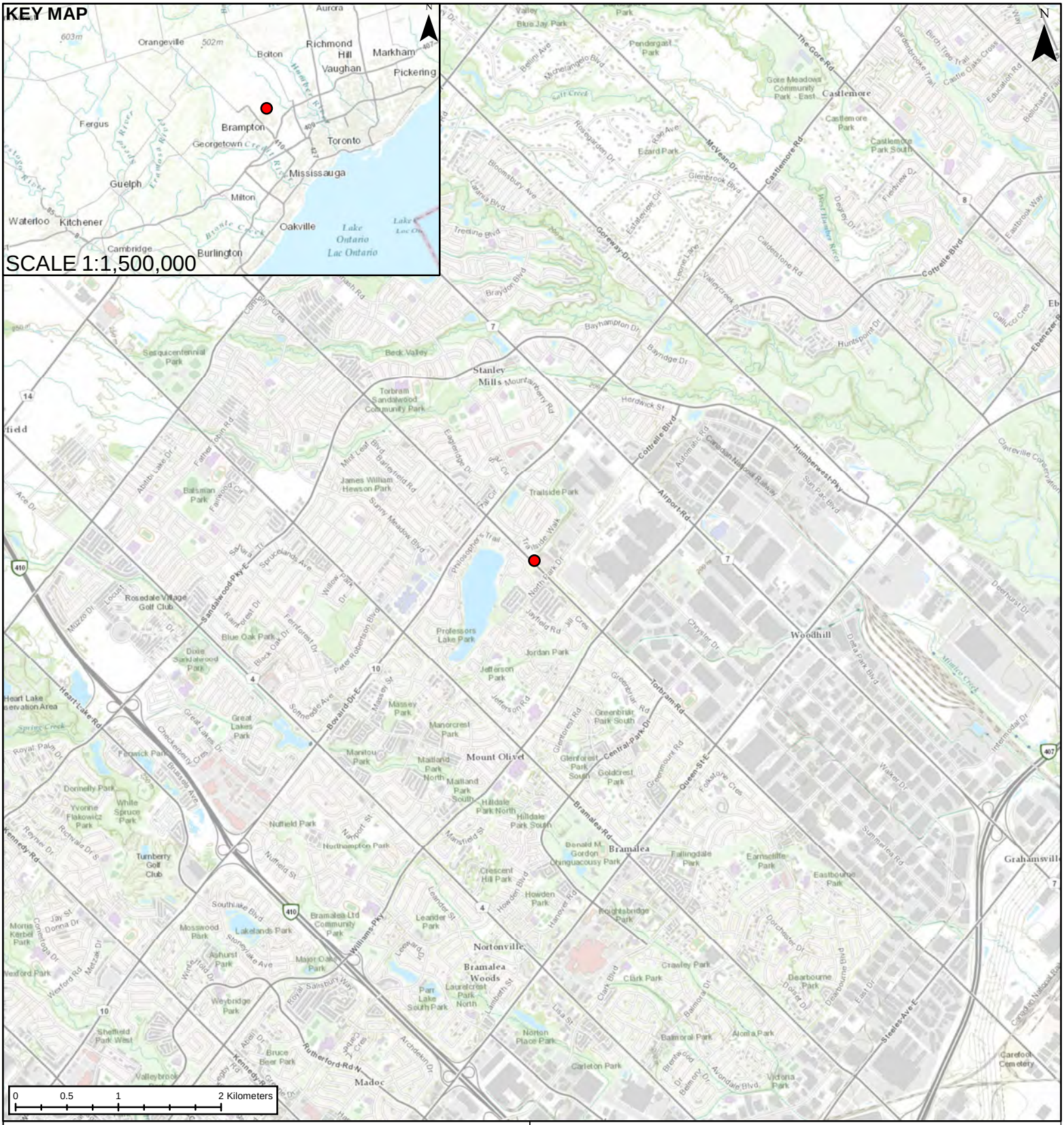
1.4 Property Heritage Status

The Property is designated under *Section 29 Part IV* of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (***OHA***) through By-Law 180-84. The designation by-law for the Property does not include a list of heritage attributes (see Appendix C).

1.5 Adjacent Properties

The *Provincial Policy Statement* (***PPS***) defines adjacency for cultural heritage resources as "those lands contiguous to a protected heritage property or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan."[1] The City of Brampton *Official Plan* does not define adjacent. No protected heritage properties are adjacent to the subject Property. However, Harrison United Church Cemetery, located across the street from the Property, is currently being evaluated for designation under Section 29, Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

[1] Province of Ontario, "Provincial Policy Statement," last modified 1 May 2020, accessed 6 February 2023, https://files.ontario.ca/mmah-provincial-policy-statement-2020-accessible-final-en-2020-02-14.pdf, 39.



Legend

- Property

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.

REFERENCE(S)

1. Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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TITLE	**Location of Property**
CLIENT	Gagnon Walker Domes
PROJECT	Scoped Heritage Impact Assessment, 9893 Torbram Road, Brampton, ON
PROJECT NO.	LHC0355
CONSULTANT	LHC
YYYY-MM-DD	2023-03-02
PREPARED	LHC
DESIGNED	JG
FIGURE #	1

Legend

- Property
- Temple Parcel, PIN#14208-0002
- Vacant Parcel

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.

REFERENCE(S)

1. Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

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TITLE
Current Conditions

CLIENT
Gagnon Walker Domes

PROJECT
Scoped Heritage Impact Assessment, 9893 Torbram Road, Brampton, ON

PROJECT NO. LHC0355

CONSULTANT
LHC

YYYY-MM-DD	2023-03-03
PREPARED	LHC
DESIGNED	JG
FIGURE #	2

2.0 STUDY APPROACH

LHC follows a three-step approach to understanding and planning for cultural heritage resources based on the understanding, planning and intervening guidance from the Canada's Historic Places *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* and the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit*.[2] Understanding the cultural heritage resource involves:

- Understanding the significance of the cultural heritage resource (known and potential) through research, consultation and evaluation–when necessary.
- Understanding the setting, context and condition of the cultural heritage resource through research, site visit and analysis.
- Understanding the heritage planning regulatory framework around the cultural heritage resource.

The impact assessment is guided by the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit, Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process, Information Sheet #5, Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* and the *Scoped Heritage Impact Assessment Terms of Reference* for this project, provided by the City of Brampton. A description of the proposed development or site alteration, measurement of development or site impact and consideration of alternatives, mitigation and conservation methods are included as part of planning for the cultural heritage resource. The HIA includes recommendations for design and heritage conservation to guide interventions to the Property.

2.1 City of Brampton Heritage Impact Assessment Terms of Reference

The City has developed guidelines for HIAs produced for properties within the City. The HIA Guidelines require an HIA for a development or redevelopment of a property proposed:

- Any property listed or designated in the municipal heritage register, pursuant to Section 27 (1.1) or (1.2) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* that is subject to land use planning applications;
- Any property listed or designated in the municipal heritage register, pursuant to Section 27 (1.1) or (1.2) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* that is facing possible demolition; or
- Any property that is subject to land use planning applications and is adjacent to a property designated in the municipal heritage register, pursuant to Section 27 (1.1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act.*[3]

The Property meets this criterion as a property designated under Section 29 Part IV of the *OHA*.

[2] Parks Canada, "Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada," *Canada's Historic* Places, last modified 2010, accessed 6 February 2023, 3.; Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, "Heritage Property Evaluation," in the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit* (Toronto: Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2006), 18.
[3] City of Brampton, "Heritage Impact Assessment Terms of Reference," 2.

2.1.1 Scoped Heritage Impact Assessment Requirements

According to Section 2.3 of the Heritage Impact Assessment Terms of Reference:

Heritage Impact Assessments may be 'scoped' based on the specific circumstances and characteristics that apply to a heritage resource. Further consultation with heritage staff will be required to determine when a scoped HIA may be required, as well as requirements for the content.[4]

In consultation with heritage staff at the City of Brampton, this HIA has been scoped to the following:

Table 1: City of Brampton's Scoped Heritage Impact Assessment Requirements

Requirement	Location
Background Provide a background on the purpose of the HIA by outlining why it was undertaken, by whom, and the date(s) the evaluation took place.	Section 1.0
Background Briefly outline the methodology used to prepare the assessment.	Section 2.0
Introduction to the Subject Property Provide a location plan specifying the subject property, including a site map and aerial photograph at an appropriate scale that indicates the context in which the property and heritage resource is situated.	Figure 1 and Figure 2
Introduction to the Subject Property Briefly document and describe the subject property, identifying all significant features, buildings, landscape, and vistas.	Section 6.0
Introduction to the Subject Property Indicate whether the property is part of any heritage register (e.g. Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act, or Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources.	Section 1.4
Introduction to the Subject Property Document and describe the context including adjacent properties, land uses, etc.	Section 6.0

[4] City of Brampton, "Heritage Impact Assessment Terms of Reference," 2.

Requirement	Location
Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest Thoroughly document and describe all heritage resources within the subject property, including cultural heritage landscapes, structures, buildings, building elements, building materials, architectural features, interior finishes, natural elements, vistas, landscaping and potential archaeological resources	Section 7.0
Description and Examination of Proposed Development / Site Alterations Provide a description of the proposed development or site alteration in relation to the heritage resource	Section 8.0
Description of Examination of Proposed Development / Site Alterations Indicate how the proposed development or site alteration will impact the heritage resource(s) and neighbouring properties. These may include: • Destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features; • Alteration to the historic fabric and appearance; • Shadow impacts on the appearance of a heritage attribute or an associated natural feature or plantings, such as a garden; • Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context or a significant relationship; • Impact on significant views or vistas within, from, or of built and natural features; • A change in land use where the change in use may impact the property's cultural heritage value or interest; • Land disturbances such as a change in grade that alters soils, and drainage patterns that may affect a cultural heritage resource.	Section 9.0

Requirement	Location
Mitigation Options, Conservation Methods, and Proposed Alternatives Provide mitigation measures, conservation methods, and / or alternative development options that avoid or limit the direct and indirect impacts to the heritage resource	N/A
Mitigation Options, Conservation Methods, and Proposed Alternatives Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages (pros and cons) of each proposed mitigation measure / option. The mitigation options may include, but are not limited to: • Alternative development approaches; • Appropriate setbacks between the proposed development and the heritage resources; • Design guidelines that harmonize mass, setback, setting, and materials; • Limiting height and density; • Compatible infill and additions; • Refer to Appendix 2 for additional mitigation strategies.	N/A
Mitigation Options, Conservation Methods, and Proposed Alternatives Identify any site planning and landscaping measures that may ensure significant heritage resources are protected and / or enhanced by the development or redevelopment.	N/A
Recommendations Provide clear recommendations for the most appropriate course of action for the subject property and any heritage resources within it.	Section 10.0
Recommendations Failure to provide a clear recommendation as per the significance and direction of the identified cultural heritage resource will result in the rejection of the Heritage Impact Assessment.	Recommendations provided in Section 10.0

Requirement	Location
Executive Summary Provide an executive summary of the assessment findings at the beginning of the report	Page IV
Executive Summary Outline and summarize all recommendations including mitigation strategies, need for the preparation of follow-up plans such as conservation and adaptive reuse plans and other requirements as warranted. Please rank mitigation options from most preferred to least.	Page IV

The HIA must be prepared by qualified heritage professionals qualifications provided in Appendix A) and the final HIA will be submitted in hard copy (5 copies) and in digital copy (PDF or Word).

2.2 Understanding and Describing Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

A Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest has been prepared for the Property; however, the statement – which comprises page 2 of By-Law 180-84 – predates the 2005 amendments to the *OHA* which require a list of heritage attributes be included in the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. Based on the existing by-law, augmented by the research and analysis presented in Sections 5.0 and 6.0, a list of heritage attributes for the Property was prepared by LHC and is provided in Section 7.0 of this HIA.

2.3 Legislation and Policy Review

The HIA includes a review of provincial legislation, plans and cultural heritage guidance, and relevant municipal policy and plans. This review outlines the cultural heritage legislative and policy framework that applies to the Property. The impact assessment considers the proposed project against this framework.

2.4 Historical Research

Historical research was undertaken to outline the history and development of the Property and its broader community context. Primary historic material, including air photos and mapping, were obtained from:

- The Ontario Council of University Libraries, Historical Topographic Map Digitization Project;
- The Canadian County Atlas Digital Project;
- University of Toronto;
- National Air Photo Library; and,

- The Region of Peel Archives.

Secondary research was compiled from sources such as: historical atlases, local histories, architectural reference texts, available online sources, and previous assessments. All sources and persons contacted in the preparation of this report are listed as footnotes and in the report's reference list.

2.5 Site Visit

A site visit was undertaken by Cultural Heritage Specialist Colin Yu on 27 January 2023. The primary objective of the site visit was to document and gain an understanding of the Property and its surrounding context. The site visit included documentation of the surrounding area, exterior, and interior views of the structure. Access to the interior was granted by the Property owner.

2.6 Impact Assessment

Information Sheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans[5] and the City's HIA guidelines outline seven potential negative impacts to be considered with any proposed development or property alteration. The impacts include, but are not limited to:

1) **Destruction** of any part of any significant heritage attribute or features;
2) **Alteration** that is not sympathetic or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance;
3) **Shadows** created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the viability of a natural feature or planting, such as a garden;
4) **Isolation** of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context, or a significant relationship;
5) **Direct or indirect obstruction** of significant views or vistas within, from, or built and natural features;
6) **A change in land use** such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces; and
7) **Land disturbances** such as a change in grade that alters soils, drainage patterns that adversely affect an archaeological resource.

The HIA includes a consideration of direct and indirect adverse impacts on adjacent properties with known or potential cultural heritage value or interest. No adjacent heritage properties have been identified.

[5] "Info Sheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans," in *Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Policies of the Ontario Provincial Policy Statement*, prepared by the Ministry of Culture (Toronto: Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2006), 1-4.

3.0POLICY AND LEGISLATION CONTEXT

3.1 Provincial Context

In Ontario, cultural heritage is established as a matter of provincial interest directly through the provisions of the *Planning Act,* the Provincial Policy Statement (***PPS***) and the *Ontario Heritage Act* (***OHA***). Cultural heritage resources are managed under Provincial legislation, policy, regulations, and guidelines. Other provincial legislation deals with cultural heritage indirectly or in specific cases. These various acts and the policies under these acts indicate broad support for the protection of cultural heritage by the Province. They also provide a legal framework through which minimum standards for heritage evaluation are established. What follows is an analysis of the applicable legislation and policy regarding the identification and evaluation of cultural heritage.

3.1.1 *Planning Act*, R.S.O. 1990

The *Planning Act* is the primary document for municipal and provincial land use planning in Ontario and was consolidated on 1 January 2023. This Act sets the context for provincial interest in heritage. It states under Part I (2, d):

> The Minister, the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board and the Municipal Board, in carrying out their responsibilities under this Act, shall have regard to, among other matters, matters of provincial interest such as…the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest.6

Under Section 1 of *The Planning Act*:

> A decision of the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board, a minister of the Crown and a ministry, board, commission or agency of the government, including the Tribunal, in respect of the exercise of any authority that affects a planning matter...shall be consistent with [the *PPS*].[7]

Details about provincial interest as it relates to land use planning and development in the province are outlined in the *PPS* which makes the consideration of cultural heritage equal to all other considerations concerning planning and development within the province.

3.1.2 Provincial Policy Statement (2020)

The *PPS* provides further direction for municipalities regarding provincial requirements and sets the policy foundation for regulating the development and use of land in Ontario. Land use planning decisions made by municipalities, planning boards, the Province, or a commission or agency of the government must be consistent with the *PPS.* The Province deems cultural

[6] Province of Ontario, "Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13," last modified 1 January 2023, accessed 7 February 2023, https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90p13, Part I (2, d).
[7] Province of Ontario, "Planning Act," Part I S.5.

heritage and archaeological resources to provide important environmental, economic, and social benefits, and *PPS* directly addresses cultural heritage in Section 1.7.1e and Section 2.6.

Section 1.7 of the *PPS* regards long-term economic prosperity and promotes cultural heritage as a tool for economic prosperity. The relevant subsection states that long-term economic prosperity should be supported by:

> 1.7.1e encouraging a sense of place, by promoting well-designed built form and cultural planning, and by conserving features that help define character, including built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

Section 2.6 of the *PPS* articulates provincial policy regarding cultural heritage and archaeology. The subsections state:

> 2.6.1 Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.
>
> 2.6.2 Development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.
>
> 2.6.3 Planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property except where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.
>
> 2.6.4 Planning authorities should consider and promote archaeological management plans and cultural plans in conserving cultural heritage and archaeological resources.
>
> 2.6.5 Planning authorities shall engage with Indigenous communities and consider their interests when identifying, protecting and managing cultural heritage and archaeological resources.[8]

The *PPS* makes the consideration of cultural heritage equal to all other considerations and recognizes that there are complex interrelationships among environmental, economic and social factors in land use planning. It is intended to be read in its entirety and relevant policies applied in each situation.

A HIA may be required by a municipality in response to Section 2.6.1 and 2.6.3 to conserve built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, and the heritage attributes of a protected heritage property.

[8] Province of Ontario, "Provincial Policy Statement," 29.

3.1.3 Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18

The *Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c O.18* (***Ontario Heritage Act*** *or* ***OHA***) enables the provincial government and municipalities powers to conserve, protect, and preserve the heritage of Ontario. The *Act* is administered by a member of the Executive Council (provincial government cabinet) assigned to it by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. At the time of writing, the *Ontario Heritage Act* is administered by the MCM.[9] The *OHA* (consolidated on 1 January 2023) and associated regulations set minimum standards for the evaluation of heritage resources in the province and give municipalities power to identify and conserve individual properties, districts, or landscapes of cultural heritage value or interest.[10]

Part I (2) of the *OHA* enables the Minister to determine policies, priorities, and programs for the conservation, protection, and preservation of the heritage of Ontario. Individual heritage properties are designated by municipalities under Section 29, Part IV of the *OHA.* An *OHA* designation applies to real property rather than individual structures.

As amended by Regulation 385/21, Section 30.1 of the *OHA* permits municipalities to amend designating by-laws. Formal amendment by-laws are not required in the following cases:

1. Clarify or correct the statement explaining the property's cultural heritage value or interest or the description of the property's heritage attributes.
2. Correct the legal description of the property.
3. Otherwise revise the by-law to make it consistent with the requirements of this Act or the regulations, including revisions that would make a by-law passed before subsection 7 (6) of Schedule 11 to the More Homes, More Choice Act, 2019 comes into force satisfy the requirements prescribed for the purposes of paragraph 2 of subsection 29 (8), if any.[11]

[9] Since 1975 the Ontario ministry responsible for culture and heritage has included several different portfolios and had several different names and may be referred to by any of these names or acronyms based on them:
• Ministry of Culture and Recreation (1975-1982),
• Ministry of Citizenship and Culture (1982-1987),
• Ministry of Culture and Communications (1987-1993),
• Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation (1993-1995),
• Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation (1995-2001),
• Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Recreation (2001-2002),
• Ministry of Culture (2002-2010),
• Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (2011-2019),
• Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries (2019-2022),
• Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (2022),
• Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (2022-present).

[10] Province of Ontario, "Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18," last modified 1 January 2023, accessed 7 February 2023, https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90o18.

[11] Province of Ontario, "Ontario Heritage Act," Section 30.1 (2).

Updating the heritage attributes in this Property's heritage designation by-law would not require a formal amending by-law.

3.1.4 Places to Grow Act, 2005 S.O. 2005

The *Places to Grow Act* guides growth in the province and enables the *Growth* Plan (described below). It was consolidated 1 June 2021 and is intended:

a) to enable decisions about growth to be made in ways that sustain a robust economy, build strong communities and promote a healthy environment and a culture of conservation;

b) to promote a rational and balanced approach to decisions about growth that builds on community priorities, strengths and opportunities and makes efficient use of infrastructure;

c) to enable planning for growth in a manner that reflects a broad geographical perspective and is integrated across natural and municipal boundaries;

d) to ensure that a long-term vision and long-term goals guide decision-making about growth and provide for the co-ordination of growth policies among all levels of government. A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (2020).

The Property is located within the area regulated by *A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe* (***the Growth Plan***), which came into effect on 16 May 2019 and was consolidated on 28 August 2020.

In Section 1.2.1, the *Growth Plan* states that its policies are based on key principles, which includes:

Conserve and promote cultural heritage resources to support the social, economic, and cultural well-being of all communities, including First Nations and Métis communities.[12]

Section 4.1 Context, in the *Growth Plan* describes the area it covers as containing:

> …a broad array of important hydrologic and natural heritage features and areas, a vibrant and diverse agricultural land base, irreplaceable cultural heritage resources, and valuable renewable and non-renewable resources.[13]

It describes cultural heritage resources as:

> The *Growth Plan* also contains important cultural heritage resources that contribute to a sense of identity, support a vibrant tourism industry, and attract

[12] Province of Ontario, "A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe," last modified 28 August 2020, accessed 7 February 2023, https://files.ontario.ca/mmah-place-to-grow-office-consolidation-en-2020-08-28.pdf, 6.
[13] Province of Ontario, "A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe," 39.

> investment based on cultural amenities. Accommodating growth can put pressure on these resources through development and site alteration. It is necessary to plan in a way that protects and maximizes the benefits of these resources that make our communities unique and attractive places to live.[14]

Policies specific to cultural heritage resources are outlined in Section 4.2.7, as follows:

i. Cultural heritage resources will be conserved in order to foster a sense of place and benefit communities, particularly in strategic growth areas;

ii. Municipalities will work with stakeholders, as well as First Nations and Métis communities, in developing and implementing official plan policies and strategies for the identification, wise use and management of cultural heritage resources; and,

iii. Municipalities are encouraged to prepare archaeological management plans and municipal cultural plans and consider them in their decision-making.[15]

Amendment 1 to *A Place to Grow* aligns the definitions of *A Place to Grow* with the PPS 2020.

3.1.5 Provincial Planning Context Summary

In summary, cultural heritage resources are considered an essential part of the land use planning process with their own unique considerations. As the province, these policies and guidelines must be considered by the local planning context. In general, the province requires significant cultural heritage resources to be conserved.

Multiple layers of municipal legislation enable a municipality to require a HIA for alterations, demolition or removal of a building or structure from a listed or designated heritage property. These requirements support the conservation of cultural heritage resources in Ontario following provincial policy direction. The application of these policies to this specific project are discussed in Section 9.0 of this report.

3.2 Local Framework

3.2.1 Region of Peel Official Plan (2022)

The *Region of Peel Official Plan* (*ROP*) was adopted by Regional Council on 28 April 2022 - through By-law 20-2022 - and was approved with modifications by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing on 4 November 2022.

The *ROP*'s purpose is to guide land use planning policies and "provide a holistic approach to planning through an overarching sustainable development framework that integrates

[14] Province of Ontario, "A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe," 39.
[15] Province of Ontario, "A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe," 47.

environmental, social, economic and cultural imperatives."[16] The *ROP* recognizes the importance of cultural heritage for the region to develop healthy and sustainable communities.

Section 3.6 of the *ROP* outlines cultural heritage policies and states that:

> The Region encourages and supports conservation of the cultural heritage resources of all peoples whose stories inform the history of Peel. The Region recognizes the significant role of heritage in establishing a shared sense of place, contributing to environmental sustainability and developing the overall quality of life for residents and visitors to Peel. The Region supports the identification, conservation and interpretation of cultural heritage resources, including but not limited to the built heritage resources, structures, archaeological resources, and cultural heritage landscapes (including properties owned by the Region or properties identified in Regional infrastructure projects), according to the criteria and guidelines established by the Province.[17]

The objectives of the Region's cultural heritage policies are as follows:

> 3.6.1 To identify, conserve and promote Peel's non-renewable cultural heritage resources, including but not limited to built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources for the well-being of present and future generations.
>
> 3.6.4 To support the heritage policies and programs of the local municipalities.

The policies established to attain these goals, and those that pertain to the Property are as follows:

> 3.6.7 In cooperation with the local municipalities, ensure the adequate assessment, preservation or mitigation, where necessary or appropriate, of archaeological resources, as prescribed by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' archaeological assessment standards and guidelines.
>
> 3.6.10 Require local municipal official plans to include policies where the proponents of development proposals affecting cultural heritage resources provide sufficient documentation to meet provincial requirements and address the Region's objectives with respect to cultural heritage resources.

Region of Peel policies and objectives outline their commitment to the conservation of cultural heritage resources and their encouragement and support of municipal policies to further this

[16] Region of Peel, "Region of Peel Official Plan," last modified 4 November 2022, accessed 7 February 2023, https://www.peelregion.ca/officialplan/download/_media/region-of-peel-official-plan-approved-final.pdf.
[17] Region of Peel, "Region of Peel Official Plan," 110.

goal. The Region requires that municipalities implement policies requiring heritage impact assessments for development proposals that impact cultural heritage resources. This HIA meets the requirements set out by the Region for conservation and sufficient documentation.

3.2.2 City of Brampton Official Plan (2006, consolidated 2020)

The *City of Brampton Official Plan* (***OP***) was adopted on 11 October 2006, partially approved by the Region of Peel on 24 January 2008 and partially approved by the Ontario Municipal Board on 7 October 2008. The City has been developing a new *OP* since 2019 which will plan for 2040. The most recent consolidation dates to September 2020.

The *OP's* purpose is to guide land use planning decisions until 2031 with clear guidelines for how land use should be directed, and which ensures that "cultural heritage will be preserved and forms part of the functional components of the daily life".[18] Regarding cultural heritage the *OP* notes that:

> Brampton's rich cultural heritage also provides a foundation for planning the future of the City as our heritage resources and assets contribute to the identity, character, vitality, economic prosperity, quality of life and sustainability of the community as a whole. Cultural heritage is more than just buildings and monuments, and includes a diversity of tangible and intangible resources, including structures, sites, natural environments, artifacts and traditions that have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural and contextual values, significance or interest.[19]

Section 4.10 (Cultural Heritage) of the *OP* identifies the conservation of heritage resources as providing a "vital link with the past and a foundation for planning the future…" and highlights the importance of cultural heritage landscapes, intangible heritage, and maintaining of context.[20]

Section 4.10 states the objectives of its cultural heritage policies are to:

a) Conserve the cultural heritage resources of the City for the enjoyment of existing and future generations; and,

b) Preserve, restore and rehabilitate structures, buildings or sites deemed to have significant historic, archaeological, architectural or cultural significance and preserve cultural heritage landscapes, including significant public views.

[18] City of Brampton, "Official Plan," last modified September 2020, accessed 7 February 2023, https://www.brampton.ca/EN/City-Hall/Official-Plan/Documents/Sept2020_Consolidated_OP_2006.pdf, 1.
[19] City of Brampton, "Official Plan," 2-4.
[20] City of Brampton, "Official Plan," 4.9 -1.

Cultural heritage policies relevant to the Property include the following:

> 4.10.1.8 Heritage resources will be protected and conserved in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, the Appleton Charter for the Protection and Enhancement of the Built Environment and other recognized heritage protocols and standards. Protection, maintenance and stabilization of existing cultural heritage attributes and features over removal or replacement will be adopted as the core principles for all conservation projects.
>
> 4.10.1.9 Alteration, removal or demolition of heritage attributes on designated heritage properties will be avoided. Any proposal involving such works will require a heritage permit application to be submitted for the approval of the City.

The *OP* includes cultural heritage policies related to the preparation of an HIA. These include the following:

> 4.10.1.10 A Heritage Impact Assessment, prepared by qualified heritage conservation professional, shall be required for any proposed alteration, construction, or development involving or adjacent to a designated heritage resource to demonstrate that the heritage property and its heritage attributes are not adversely affected. Mitigation measures and/or alternative development approaches shall be required as part of the approval conditions to ameliorate any potential adverse impacts that may be caused to the designated heritage resources and their heritage attributes. Due consideration will be given to the following factors in reviewing such applications:
>
> > (i) The cultural heritage values of the property and the specific heritage attributes that contribute to this value as described in the register;
> >
> > (ii) The current condition and use of the building or structure and its potential for future adaptive re-use; and,
> >
> > (vi) Planning and other land use considerations.
>
> 4.10.1.11 A Heritage Impact Assessment may also be required for any proposed alteration work or development activities involving or adjacent to heritage resources to ensure that there will be no adverse impacts caused to the resources and their heritage attributes. Mitigation measures shall be imposed as a condition of approval of such applications.

The City of Brampton's policies require the conservation of cultural heritage resources and the submission of a heritage impact assessment to assess potential impacts and determine mitigation measures. This HIA meets these requirements.

3.2.3 Local Planning Context Summary

The Region of Peel and the City of Brampton consider cultural heritage resources to be of value to the community and values them in the land use planning process. Through their *OP* policies, the Region and the City have committed to identifying and conserving cultural heritage resources.

4.0RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

The following section provides an overview of supplemental historical context that has been reviewed in addition to the history of the Property presented on page two of the designation by-law, in order to articulate the Property's heritage attributes.

4.1 Early Indigenous History

4.1.1 Paleo Period (9500 – 8000 BCE)

The cultural history of southern Ontario began around 11,000 years ago following the retreat of the Wisconsin glacier.[21] During this archaeological period, known as the Paleo period (9500-8000 BCE), the climate was similar to the present-day sub-arctic and vegetation was largely spruce and pine forests.[22] The initial occupants of the province had distinctive stone tools. They were nomadic big-game hunters (i.e., caribou, mastodon, and mammoth) who lived in small groups and travelled over vast areas, possibly migrating hundreds of kilometres in a single year.[23]

4.1.2 Archaic Period (8000 – 1000 BCE)

During the Archaic archaeological period (8000-1000 BCE) the occupants of southern Ontario continued their migratory lifestyles, although living in larger groups and transitioning towards a preference for smaller territories of land – possibly remaining within specific watersheds. People refined their stone tools during this period and developed polished or ground stone tool technologies. Evidence of long-distance trade has been found on archaeological sites from the Middle and Later Archaic times; including items such as copper from Lake Superior, and marine shells from the Gulf of Mexico.[24]

4.1.3 Woodland Period (1000 BCE – CE 1650)

The Woodland archaeological period in southern Ontario (1000 BCE – CE 1650) represents a marked change in subsistence patterns, burial customs, and tool technologies, as well as the introduction of pottery making. The Woodland period is sub-divided into the Early Woodland (1000–400 BCE), Middle Woodland (400 BCE – CE 500) and Late Woodland (CE 500 - 1650).[25] The Early Woodland is defined by the introduction of clay pots which allowed for preservation and easier cooking.[26] During the Early and Middle Woodland, communities grew and were

[21] Christopher Ellis and D. Brian Deller, "Paleo-Indians," in *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, ed. Christopher Ellis and Neal Ferris (London, ON: Ontario Archaeological Society, London Chapter, 1990), 37.
[22] Toronto Region Conservation Authority, "Chapter 3: First Nations," in *Greening Our Watersheds: Revitalization Strategies for Etobicoke and Mimico Creeks,* prepared by the Toronto Region Conservation Authority (Toronto, ON, 2001).
[23] Toronto Region Conservation Authority, "Chapter 3: First Nations."
[24] Toronto Region Conservation Authority, "Chapter 3: First Nations."
[25] Toronto Region Conservation Authority, "Chapter 3: First Nations."
[26] Toronto Region Conservation Authority, "Chapter 3: First Nations."

organized at a band level. Peoples continued to follow subsistence patterns focused on foraging and hunting.

Woodland populations transitioned from a foraging subsistence strategy towards a preference for agricultural village-based communities around during the Late Woodland. During this period people began cultivating maize in southern Ontario. The Late Woodland period is divided into three distinct stages: Early Iroquoian (CE 1000–1300); Middle Iroquoian (CE 1300–1400); and Late Iroquoian (CE 1400–1650).[27] The Late Woodland is generally characterised by an increased reliance on cultivation of domesticated crop plants, such as corn, squash, and beans, and a development of palisaded village sites which included more and larger longhouses. By the 1500s, Iroquoian communities in southern Ontario – and more widely across northeastern North America –organized themselves politically into tribal confederacies. South of Lake Ontario, the Haudenosaunee Confederacy comprised the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas, while Iroquoian communities in southern Ontario included the Petun, Huron, and Neutral Confederacies.[28]

4.2 Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century Historic Context

French explorers and missionaries began arriving in southern Ontario during the first half of the 17th century, bringing with them diseases for which the Indigenous peoples had no immunity, contributing to the collapse of the three southern Ontario Iroquoian confederacies. Also contributing to the collapse and eventual dispersal of the Huron, Petun, and Attiwandaron, was the movement of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy from south of Lake Ontario. Between 1649 and 1655, the Haudenosaunee Confederacy waged war on the Huron, Petun, and Attiwandaron, pushing them out of their villages and the general area.[29]

As the Haudenosaunee Confederacy moved across a large hunting territory in southern Ontario, they began to threaten communities further from Lake Ontario, specifically the Ojibway (Anishinaabe). The Anishinaabe had occasionally engaged in conflict with the Haudenosaunee Confederacy over territories rich in resources and furs, as well as access to fur trade routes; but in the early 1690s, the Ojibway, Odawa and Patawatomi, allied as the Three Fires, initiated a series of offensive attacks on the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, eventually forcing them back to the south of Lake Ontario.[30] Oral tradition indicates that the Mississauga played an important role in the Anishinaabe attacks against the Haudenosaunee.[31] A large group of Mississauga established themselves in the area between present-day Toronto and Lake Erie around 1695, the descendants of whom are the Mississaugas of the Credit.[32] Artifacts from all major

[27] Toronto Region Conservation Authority, “Chapter 3: First Nations.”
[28] Toronto Region Conservation Authority, “Chapter 3: First Nations.”; Haudenosaunee Confederacy, “Who Are We,” accessed 9 February 2023, https://www.haudenosauneeconfederacy.com/who-we-are/.
[29] Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, “Community Profile,” accessed 9 February 2023, https://mncfn.ca/about-mncfn/community-profile/.
[30] Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, “Community Profile.”
[31] Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, “Community Profile.”
[32] Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, “Community Profile.”

Indigenous communities have been discovered in the Greater Toronto Area at over 300 archaeological sites.[33]

4.3 Survey and Early Euro-Canadian Settlement

The Seven Years War (1756-1763) between Great Britain and France and the American Revolution (1775-1783) lead to a push by the British Crown for greater British settlement in Canada leading to treaties.[34] The Property is located within the Treaty Lands and Territory of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation and the Ajetance, Treaty No. 19 (1818) which expanded on the Head of the Lake, Treaty No. 14 (1806) along Lake Ontario (Figure 3).[35]

As the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation write:

> In addition to their three small reserves located on the Lake Ontario shoreline, the Mississaugas of the Credit held 648,000 acres of land north of the Head of the Lake Purchase lands and extending to the unceded territory of the Chippewa of Lakes Huron and Simcoe. In mid-October 1818, the Chippewa ceded their land to the Crown in the Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga Treaty and, by the end of October, the Crown sought to purchase the adjacent lands of the Mississaugas of the Credit.
>
> The Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Department, William Claus, met with the Mississaugas from October 27-29, 1818, and proposed that the Mississaugas sell their 648,000 acres of land in exchange for an annual amount of goods. The continuous inflow of settlers into their lands and fisheries had weakened the Mississaugas' traditional economy and had left them in a state of impoverishment and a rapidly declining population. In their enfeebled state, Chief Ajetance, on behalf of the assembled people, readily agreed to the sale of their lands for £522.10 of goods paid annually.[36]

The Property is also within the traditional territory of the Haudenosaunee and Huron Wendat.

[33] Toronto Region Conservation Authority, "Archaeology Opens a Window on the History of Indigenous Peoples in the GTA," last modified 21 June 2018, accessed 9 February 2023, https://trca.ca/news/archaeology-indigenous-peoples-gta/.
[34] Peel Art Gallery, Museum, and Archives, "About Peel," *Peeling the Past*, accessed 9 February 2023, https://peelarchivesblog.com/about-peel/.
[35] Donna Duric, "Ajetance Treaty, No. 19 (1818)," *Mississaugas of the Credit First Nations*, last modified 4 November 2020, accessed 9 February 2023, https://mncfn.ca/ajetance-treaty-no-19-1818/; Peel Art Gallery, Museum, and Archives, "About Peel."
[36] Duric, "Ajetance Treaty, No. 19 (1818)."

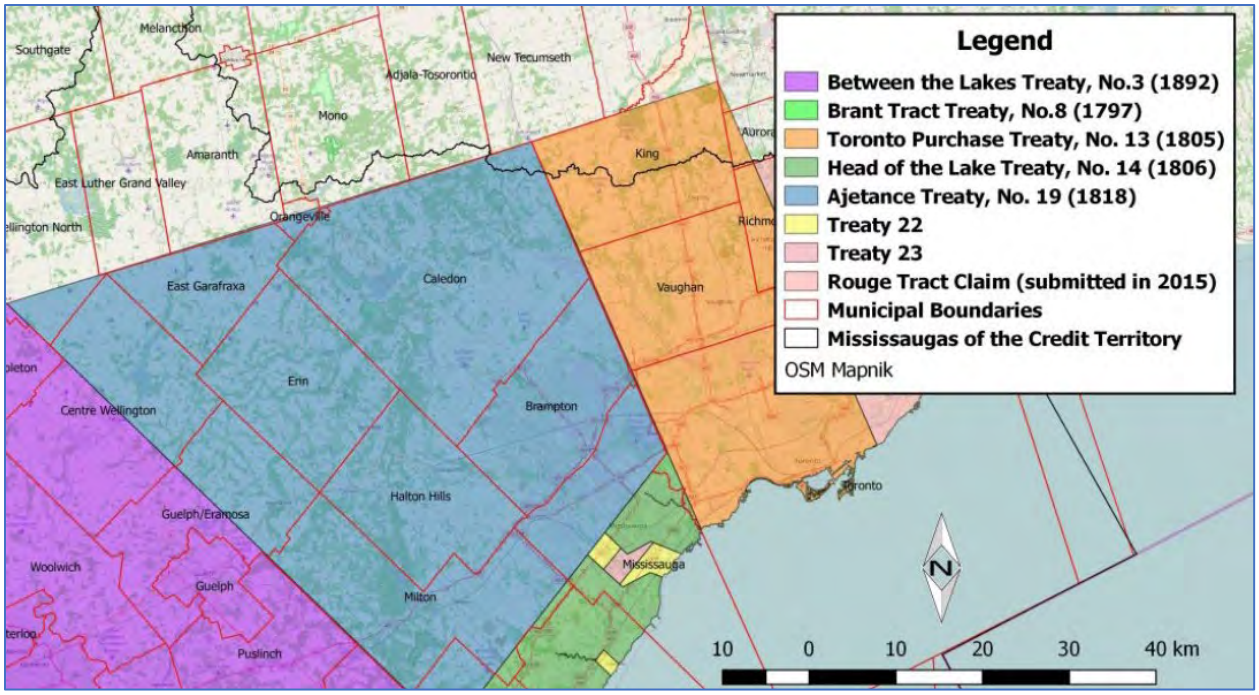

Figure 3: Ajetance Treaty, No. 19 Map[37]

4.4 Chinguacousy Township and Peel County

In 1788, the Province of Quebec's government created districts and counties to serve as administrative bodies from the local level.[38] The first Districts were Hesse, Nassau, Mecklenburg, and Lunenburg. These four Districts would be renamed Western, Home, Midland, and Eastern, respectively, in 1792.[39] The Property is located in the former Nassau or Home district.

Until the signing of the Ajetance Treaty, the land that would become Chinguacousy Township and Peel County was owned and occupied by Indigenous groups. The Ajetance Treaty was signed in 1818. In 1819, the Townships of Albion, Caledon, and Chinguacousy were surveyed by Richard Bristol and Timothy Street on the newly acquired Ajetance Treaty lands.[40] They described the land as "low, swampy and covered with dense hardwood".[41] Chinguacousy Township was named by Lieutenant Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland for the Mississauga

[37] Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, "Community Profile."
[38] Archives of Ontario, "The Changing Shape of Ontario: Early Districts and Counties 1788-1899," *Government of Ontario*, accessed 9 February 2023, http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/en/maps/ontario-districts.aspx.
[39] Archives of Ontario, "The Changing Shape of Ontario."
[40] Town of Caledon, "Arts, Culture, and Heritage," accessed 9 February 2023, https://www.caledon.ca/en/living-here/arts-culture-and-heritage.aspx#:~:text=Originally%20surveyed%20in%201818%20and,rivers%20and%20at%20various%20crossroads.
[41] Tourism Brampton, "Brampton History," *City of Brampton*, accessed 9 February 2023, https://www.brampton.ca/en/Arts-Culture-Tourism/Tourism-Brampton/Visitors/Pages/BramptonHistory.aspx.

designation for the Credit River which means "young pine". The name also resembles the name of Ottawa chief Shingacouse, but this is believed to be a coincidence.[42]

A "New Survey" method was used in the creation of smaller Townships within the County of Peel. Traditionally, 200 acre lots were the preferred method of surveying a town. However, these townships granted 100-acre square lots in order to provide everyone with access to a transportation route and ease of farming.[43] They also used the 'double-front' system and established concession numbers running east (E.H.S) and west (W.H.S) from a baseline laid through the centre of the township (today Hurontario Street/Main Street). Lot numbers were assigned running south to north. The first township in Peel was Toronto Township.[44] The name Peel was given in honour of Sir Robert Peel, who held many senior British government posts.[45]

Many early settlers to Chinguacousy Township came from New Brunswick, parts of Upper Canada including the Niagara region, and the United States, as descendants of United Empire Loyalists.[46] Chinguacousy and Toronto Gore Township operated together until the latter separated in 1831.[47] Chinguacousy Township would reach a population peak of 7,469 inhabitants, a figure that was not reached by other townships until the 1870s.[48]

The Townships were initially run by the elected Home District Council for York County which was dissolved in 1850 in favour of smaller counties.[49] The authority of self-governance before the dissolution of the Home District Council was minor. [50] The County of Peel was established in 1851 as a subsection of the United Counties of York, Ontario, and Peel, and included Toronto, Toronto Gore, Chinguacousy, Caledon, and Albion Townships.[51] In 1854, Ontario County separated from the United Counties and in 1866, Peel became an independent county, with the village of Brampton chosen as the County seat in 1867.[52] Peel quickly grew and by the late 19th century a shift from small self-sustaining family farms to larger business/export-oriented farms contributed to its growth. By 1873, the construction of the Toronto Grey & Bruce, Hamilton &

[42] Alan Rayburn, *Place Names of Ontario* (Toronto, ON: University of Toronto Press, 1997), https://archive.org/details/placenamesofonta0000rayb, 68.
[43] Peel Art Gallery, Museum, and Archives, "The Creation of the County of Peel, 1851-1867," last modified 25 April 2017, accessed 9 February 2023, https://peelarchivesblog.com/2017/04/25/the-creation-of-the-county-of-peel-1851-1867/.
[44] Peel Art Gallery, Museum, and Archives, "The Creation of the County of Peel, 1851-1867."
[45] Alan Rayburn, *Place Names of Ontario*, 266.
[46] J.H. Pope, *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (Toronto, ON: Walker and Miles, 1877), 64.
[47] Corporation of the County of Peel, *A History of Peel County to Mark its Centenary* (Peel, ON: Charters Publishing Company, 1967).
[48] Corporation of the County of Peel, *A History of Peel County to Mark its Centenary*, 249.
[49] Peel Art Gallery, Museum, and Archives, "About Peel."
[50] Peel Art Gallery, Museum, and Archives, "About Peel."
[51] Peel Art Gallery, Museum, and Archives, "The Creation of the County of Peel, 1851-1867."
[52] Corporation of the Town of Brampton, *Brampton Centennial Souvenir 1853-1953* (Toronto, ON: Charters Publishing Company Limited, 1953), https://archive.org/details/brampton-centennial-souvenir/page/n15/mode/2up, 29.

Northwestern, and Credit Valley rails throughout Peel County allowed the county to prosper and local products were shipped to other parts of Ontario.[53]

Growth following World War II led to the creation of the Regional Municipality of Peel in 1974.[54] Caledon, Brampton, and Mississauga became the three lower tier municipalities and Peel Region became the Upper Tier. Responsibility of the Upper Tier was for many over arching services, such as: public health, utility services, and policing.[55] Lower Tier municipalities were responsible for local matters and included: property assessment, tax collection, public transit, and libraries. In 1974, Peel Region had a total population of 334,750[56] and by 2021, it had a total population of 1,451,022.[57]

4.5 City of Brampton

Between 1827 and 1832, the only building in the area was a small tavern at Salisbury, on Concession 1, Lot 8, E.H.S. Martin Salisbury operated a tavern and inn which contained most of the business in the area. The 1827 assessment roll indicates Salisbury only had one horse and one cow but assessed him as having £211.[58] Soon after, William Buffy constructed a tavern at the Four Corners (now the intersection of Main Street and Queen Street). John Scott, a magistrate, built a small store, a potashery, a distillery, and a mill.[59] By 1834, the first lots in the settlement were surveyed out by John Elliott, who also gave the settlement the name of Brampton, in homage to his hometown of Brampton, Cumberland, England. He and another settler named William Lawson were staunch members of the Primitive Methodist movement and they established a strong Methodist presence in the area.[60] According to the 1837 *Toronto and Home District Directory*, there were 18 inhabitants.[61]

The village began to grow from the intersection of Hurontario and Queen Streets, on a floodplain of the Etobicoke Creek. By 1846, the village had two stores, a tavern, tannery, cabinetmaker, two blacksmiths and two tailors and the population had reached 150 people. In 1853, Brampton was officially incorporated as a village with a population of over 500 inhabitants. Several churches were built, along with a grammar school, distilleries, several

[53] Town of Caledon, "Arts, Culture and Heritage."
[54] Peel Art Gallery, Museum, and Archives, "About Peel."
[55] Peel Art Gallery, Museum, and Archives, "About Peel."
[56] Peel Art Gallery, Museum, and Archives, "About Peel."
[57] Statistics Canada, "Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population, Profile Table," accessed 9 February 2023, https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&SearchText=Peel&DGUIDlist=2021A00033521&GENDERlist=1,2,3&STATISTIClist=1&HEADERlist=0.
[58] Corporation of the Town of Brampton, *Brampton Centennial Souvenir 1853-1953*, 13.
[59] Brampton Historical Society, "A Tavern in the Town," *Buffy's Corner* 3, No. 1 (2001): 6, accessed 9 February 2023, http://nebula.wsimg.com/ab724bf2929282540065942600335 1b8?AccessKeyId=B6A04BC97236A848A092&disposition=0&alloworigin=1.
[60] Corporation of the Town of Brampton, *Brampton Centennial Souvenir 1853-1953*, 13.
[61] George Walton, *The City of Toronto and the Home District Commercial Directory and Register with Almanack and Calendar for 1837* (Toronto: T. Dalton & W.J. Coates, 1837).

stores and John Haggert's agricultural implements factory. The local economy was growing, and the village supported the surrounding farms and rural hamlets in the township.[62]

The village of Brampton was chosen as the County seat in 1867 as the government buildings were built at a cost of $40,000.[63] In 1873, Brampton was incorporated as a town with John Haggert elected as the first mayor. By 1877, there were 2,551 inhabitants and the town had two bank branches, two telegraph offices, five hotels, a curling and skating rink, several mills, and carriage factories.[64]

A new industry was emerging in Brampton by the mid-Victorian era. In 1863, Edward Dale and his young family arrived in Brampton from England, where Edward had struggled through hard economic times as a market gardener.[65] Within a few short years, Brampton became known as the “Flowertown of Canada” and soon Dale's Nursery was Brampton's largest employer. By the turn of the century, hundreds of acres of land were filled with greenhouses growing prize orchids, hybrid roses and many other quality flowers. Most of these flowers were grown for export around the world.[66]

The twentieth century brought new industries to the town, mostly along the railway line, including the Williams Shoe factory, the Copeland-Chatterson Loose-Leaf Binder company and the Hewetson Shoe factory. Major banks established branches on the Four Corners.[67] In 1907, American industrialist Andrew Carnegie’s Andrew Carnegie Foundation donated $12,500 to construct a library in Brampton[68] and the population reached 4,000 people by 1910.[69] Brampton's citizens endured two world wars and the Great Depression during the first half of the twentieth century. These major world events took their toll on the local economy. Some factories closed and the flower industry began a slow but steady decline.

The City slowly transformed after the Second World War. In the late 1940s and 1950s, the automobile began to change the landscape, as did rapid urban growth in Toronto as new subdivisions began to develop. In 1959, Bramalea was created and touted as "Canada's first satellite city". Bramalea was a planned community built to accommodate 50,000 people by integrating houses, shopping centres, parks, commercial business and industry.[70]

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[62] Tourism Brampton, “Brampton History.”
[63] Corporation of the Town of Brampton, *Brampton Centennial Souvenir 1853-1953.*
[64] Pope, *The Illustrated Atlas of the County of Peel, Ont.*, 87-88.
[65] Thomas H.B. Symons, “Brampton’s Dale Estate,” *Ontario Heritage Trust*, accessed 9 February 2023, https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/pages/programs/education-and-outreach/presentations/bramptons-dale-estate.
[66] Tourism Brampton, “Brampton History.”
[67] Tourism Brampton, “Brampton History.”
[68] Corporation of the Town of Brampton, *Brampton Centennial Souvenir 1853-1953,* 57.
[69] Tourism Brampton, “Brampton History.”
[70] Nick Moreau, “Brampton,” *The Canadian Encyclopedia*, last modified 28 November 2022, accessed 9 February 2023, https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/brampton.

The Province of Ontario began reviewing various municipalities in the mid-1960s. Peel County was facing increasing growth and urbanization. The abilities of its ten municipal governments varied greatly. By combining them into three municipalities, each could better react to and plan for the complex needs of residents at a regional level. In 1974, the provincial government created Caledon, Mississauga, and Brampton. The City of Brampton was created from the combination of the Town of Brampton, Toronto Gore Township, the southern half of Chinguacousy Township, and a portion of the Town of Mississauga.[71] Brampton is now Canada's ninth-largest municipality with a population of 656,480 according to the 2021 Census.[72]

4.6 Property History

In the early 1800s, Methodist ministers travelled from community to community in a pre-determined circuit to preach to their congregations. Similarly, Methodist congregations did not initially have a church where they worshiped. Instead, they worshipped in a public building or a local community member's house until a church could be constructed. Emmanuel Harrison's log house served as the original meeting house for the Methodist congregation in the area from 1821 until the 1840s when the first church was constructed.[73]

On 2 May 1840, Emmanuel Harrison Senior granted one acre of land to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Church for the establishment of a cemetery and the construction of a church. The first church was a wood frame construction with a roughcast exterior measuring approximately forty by sixty feet. It was located in the centre of the cemetery and was used by the congregation until the second church was constructed (Figure 5). After the congregation moved to the second church, the original church was used for social events like concerts and tea meetings until it was torn down in 1880. The cemetery remained. [74] It is still extant and located across the street from the Property.

On 13 November 1875, John Stubbings granted the Property to the Trustees of the church for the construction of a new church (Figure 5). A large portion of the building fund for the new church was comprised of legacies left by Emmanuel Harrison Sr. and George Elliott. The Building Committee was comprised of Trustees Fennel Winters, William Elliott, and Thomas Holtby with James Voakes as Contractor and William McCulla as mason. Trustee John Stubbings and his wife - who lived adjacent to the cemetery - offered accommodations and meals to the Building Committee for the duration of construction. Compensation was only expected for meals. The church officially opened in February of 1876.[75]

The Ladies Aid, later known as the Harrison United Church Women, was established on 2 November 1911. Their first resolution was to establish the practice that the women of the

[71] Moreau, "Brampton."
[72] Moreau, "Brampton."
[73] Barbara Stanley, *Harrison United Church Centennial Jubilee 1876-1976* (Bramalea, ON: Harrison United Church Women, 1976), Region of Peel Archives Collection, 2-3.
[74] Stanley, *Harrison United Church*, 3.
[75] Stanley, *Harrison United Church*, 4.

congregation clean the church and the men of the congregation facilitate repairs to the building. This resolution was initially intended for a specific instance, but it became the general practice of the congregation. In 1925, the Methodist, Congregational Union, and much of the Presbyterian Churches amalgamated forming the United Church of Canada. At this time, Harrison Methodist Church changed its name to Harrison United Church.[76]

The rose window was part of the original construction. The vestibule initially had a flat roof with "a steeple-shaped tower on each front corner (Photo 1)."[77] The interior originally contained a balcony over the south end of the building and a two-storey section on the north end. The upper part of the east end balcony was used by the choir while the lower section was used by the Sunday School. In 1947, the congregation undertook renovations of the church. The basement, several windows, and new lighting were added. With the Sunday School occupying the new basement, the lower level of the north end balcony was removed. Additionally, the window on the north elevation was covered leaving only the arch. In 1959, the balcony at the south end of the interior was remodeled as a raised platform. In 1968, Grant Elliott gifted an acre of adjacent land to the church for future expansion (Figure 6 and Figure 7). It is unclear when the vestibule was given its current roof (Photo 2). However, the drawing on the front cover of the church history compiled by the United Church Women suggests that it was in place by the book's date of publication.[78]

In 1983, the Har Tikvah Congregation of Brampton purchased the building and converted it into a synagogue. New stained glass windows were installed on the east elevation and an ark was constructed to house the Torahs. In 1998, additional land was purchased to the north of the building to accommodate growth. A year later, portables were added to the site to accommodate the Hebrew School.[79] In 2018, Jagannath Mandir of Toronto purchased the Property and converted it into a temple.[80]

[76] Stanley, *Harrison United Church*, 4-6.; United Church of Canada, "History of the United Church of Canada," accessed 13 February 2023, https://united-church.ca/community-and-faith/welcome-united-church-canada/history-united-church-canada#:~:text=The%20history%20of%20the%20United,Canada%20entered%20into%20a%20union.
[77] Stanley, *Harrison United Church,* 4.
[78] Stanley, *Harrison United Church*, 4-8.
[79] Waymarking.com, "Har Tikvah Reform Synagogue – Brampton, Ontario, Canada," last modified 3 January 2010, accessed 9 March 2023, https://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/wm80HM_Har_Tikvah_Reform_Synagogue_Brampton_Ontario_Canada
[80] Jagannath Temple Toronto, "History of Jagannath Temple, Toronto," accessed 9 March 2023, https://jagannathmandir.com/history.

Photo 1: Harrison Wesleyan Methodist Church, date unknown[81]

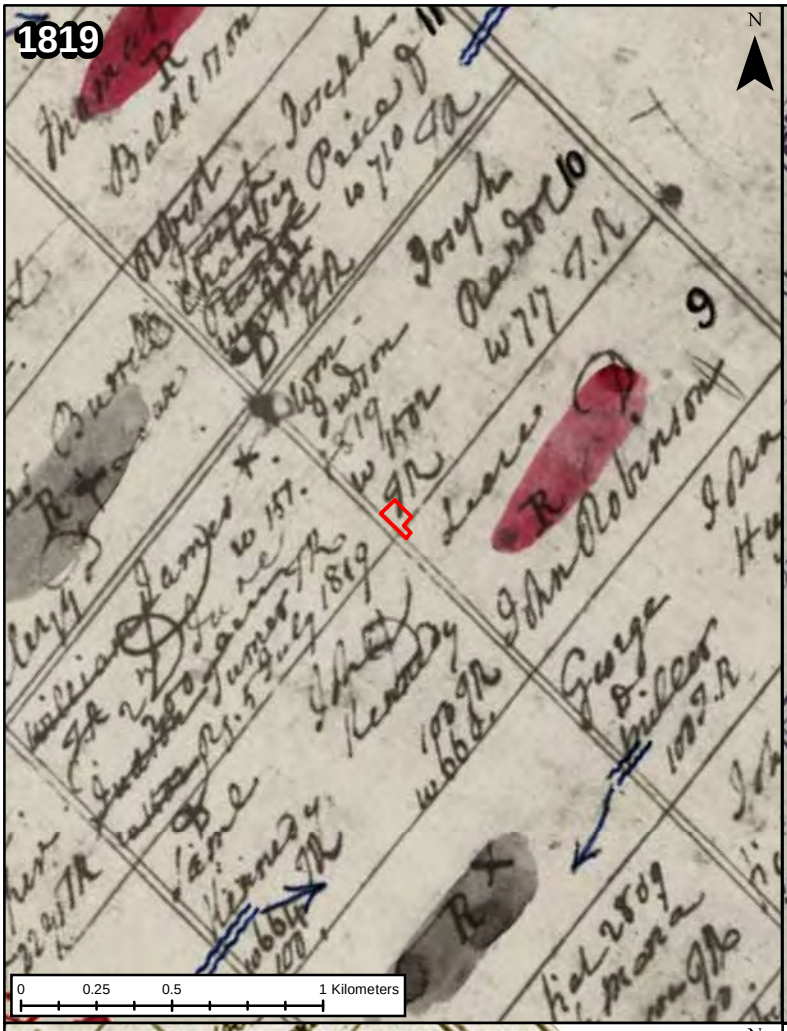
Photo 2: Harrison United Church, date unknown[82]

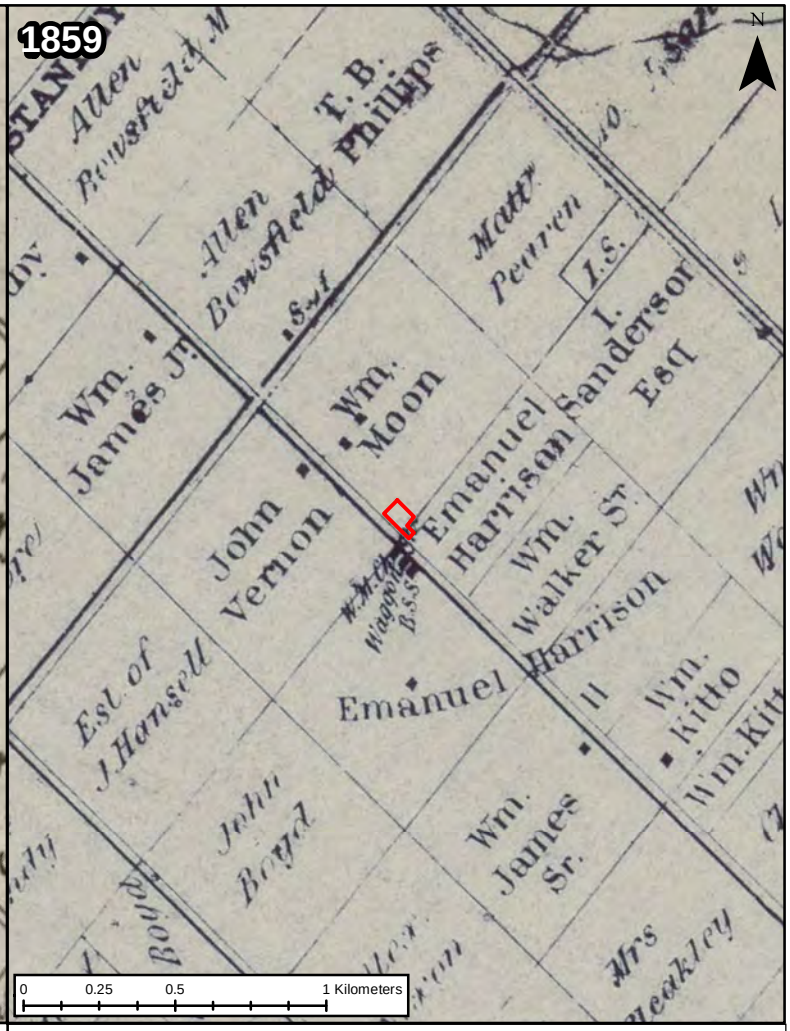
[81] Brampton East Women's Institute, "Tweedsmuir History," digital copy provided by the Region of Peel Archives.
[82] Brampton East Women's Institute, "Tweedsmuir History."

Photo 3: Harrison United Church, July 1978[83]

Photo 4: Har Tikvah Synagogue, Date Unknown[84]

[83] Image provided by the Region of Peel Archives
[84] Waymarking.com, "Har Tikvah Reform Synagogue."





Legend

Property

TITLE
1819, 1859, and 1877 historic maps showing the Property

CLIENT
Gagnon Walker Domes

PROJECT PROJECT NO. LHC0355
Scoped Heritage Impact Assessment, 9893 Torbram Road, Brampton, ON

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.

REFERENCE(S)

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2. Geo. R. Tremaine, "Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel, Canada West.", (https://maps.library.utoronto.ca/hgis/countymaps/peel/Peel2.jpg: accessed March 3, 2023), digitized map, scale 1:39,600, Toronto, C.W.: G.R. & G.M. Tremaine, 1859.
3. J.H. Pope, Esq., "Southern Part of Chinguacousy", In: J.H. Pope, Esq., "Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel Ont.", (https://digital.library.mcgill.ca/countyatlas/searchmapframes.php: accessed March 3, 2023), digitized map, scale unknown, Toronto: Walker & Miles, 1877.
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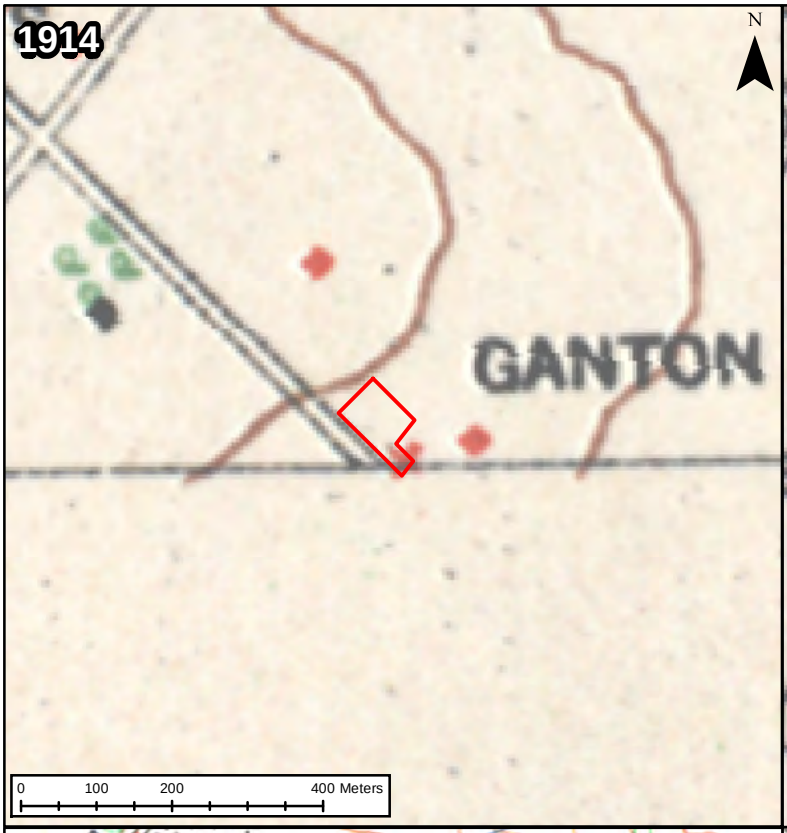
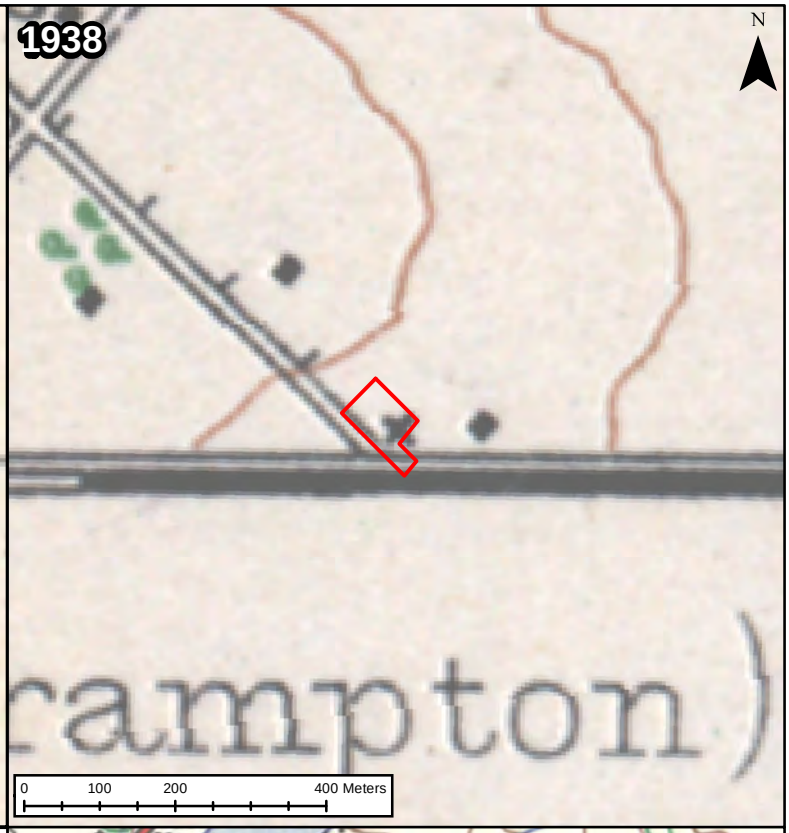
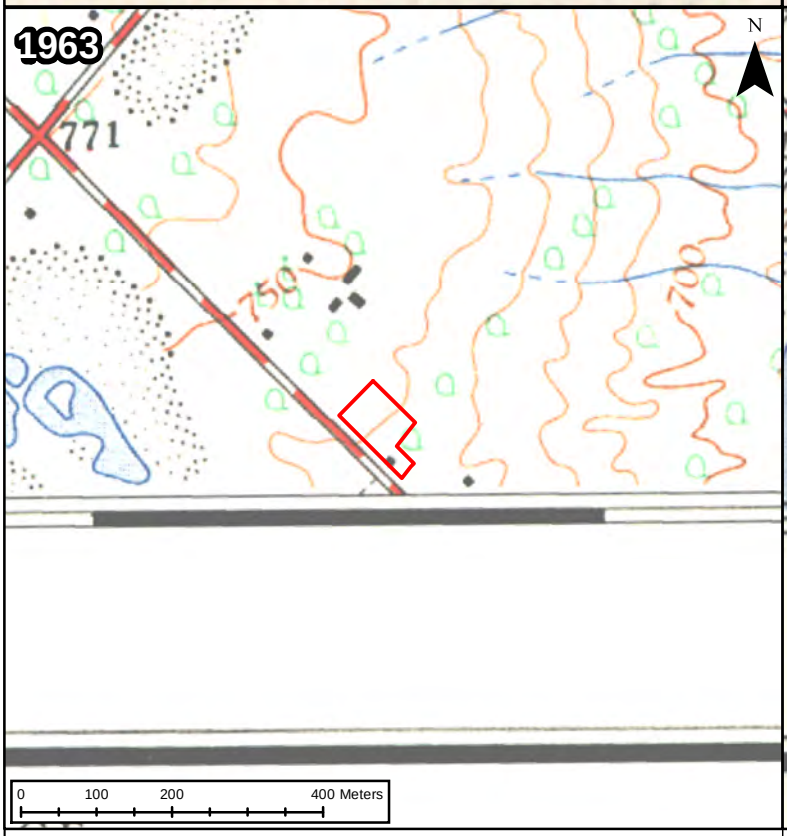
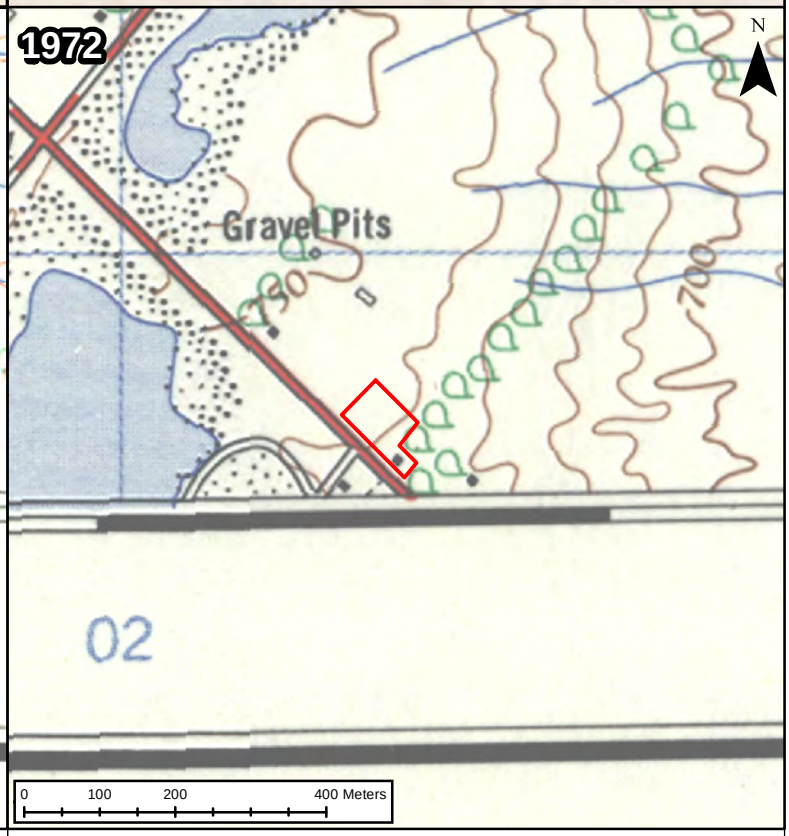
PREPARED	LHC
DESIGNED	JG
FIGURE #	5









Legend Property

REFERENCE(S)
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2. Department of National Defence, "Topographic Map, Ontario, Bolton Sheet", (http://geo1.scholarsportal.info/#r/details/_uri@=564032357&_add:true: accessed March 3, 2023), digitized map, sheet 30 M/13, scale 1:63,360, Ottawa: Department of National Defence, 1938.
3. Army Survey Establishment, R.C.E., "Wildfield, Ontario", (http://geo2.scholarsportal.info/#r/details/_uri@=847590539&_add:true: accessed March 3, 2023), digitized map, sheet 30 M/13b, edition 1, scale 1:25,000, Ottawa: Army Survey Establishment, R.C.E., 1963.
4. Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, "Wildfield, Ontario", (http://geo2.scholarsportal.info/#r/details/_uri@=847590539&_add:true: accessed March 3, 2023), digitized map, sheet 30 M/13b, edition 2, scale 1:25,000, Ottawa: Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1972.
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TITLE
1914, 1938, 1963, and 1972 topographic maps showing the Property

CLIENT
Gagnon Walker Domes

PROJECT
Scoped Heritage Impact Assessment, 9893 Torbram Road, Brampton, ON

PROJECT NO. LHC0355

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.

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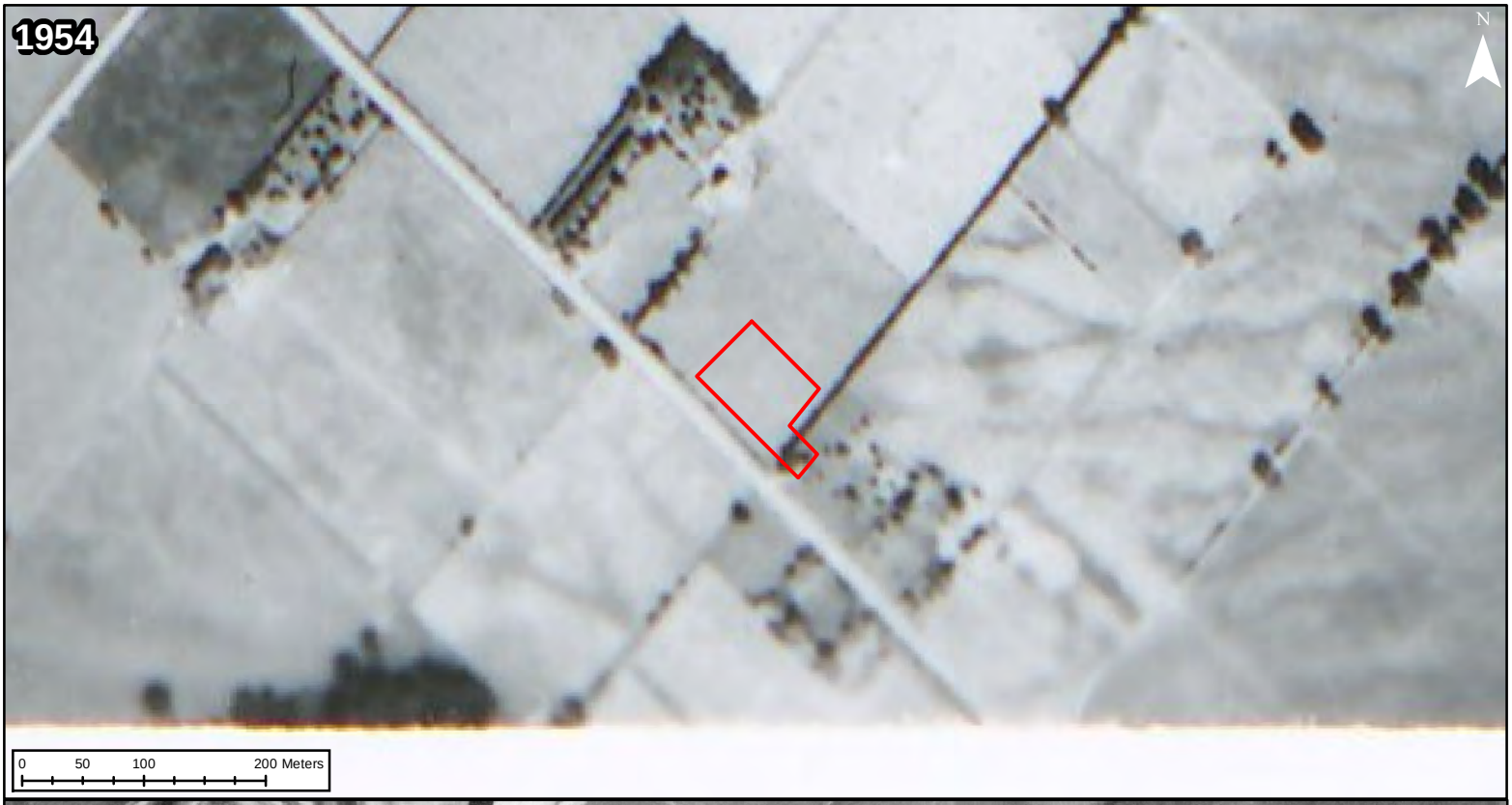
LHC

YYYY-MM-DD	2023-03-03
PREPARED	LHC
DESIGNED	JG
FIGURE #	6



Legend

Property

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.

REFERENCE(S)

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TITLE
1954 and 1969 Aerial Images showing the Property

CLIENT
Gagnon Walker Domes

PROJECT
Scoped Heritage Impact Assessment, 9893 Torbram Road, Brampton, ON

PROJECT NO. LHC0355

CONSULTANT
LHC

YYYY-MM-DD	2023-03-03
PREPARED	LHC
DESIGNED	JG
FIGURE #	7

4.7 Places of Worship, History

4.7.1 Ontario Methodist Church History

The Methodist faith began in the mid-1700s by a group of students at Oxford University under John Wesley's leadership. It started as a "method of ordering their lives so that they might encompass both scholarship and good work" and grew into a formal sect of the Christian faith.[85] The first houses of worship were called preaching halls with all official events (Holy Communion, marriage, baptism, and priest ordainment) requiring the aid of the Church of England. By 1791, the Methodist Church was autonomous and able to ordain its own priests as well as conduct its own affairs.[86]

Methodism was brought to Canada in the late 1770s when second generation Palatine German refugees arrived in New York. Of this group, Loyalists Paul and Barbara Heck moved to Quebec in 1778 then to Augusta Township, Ontario in 1784. Barbara - alongside Philip Embury - established the first Methodist class in North America in New York and brought her faith with her to Ontario. The Methodist class that Barbara Heck helped establish influenced the disbanded 2nd Battalion, King's Royal Regiment of New York, who settled around the Bay of Quinte and constructed one of the first meeting houses in Ontario in 1791.[87]

Initially, the faith was built around a circuit system by which a preacher would travel to set gathering places according to a set schedule and preach to his congregation. Locations for services were generally settler's homes or barns until an area became densely populated enough to warrant the construction of a meeting house. Due to the size and the demands of each circuit, this usually meant that congregations would only attend church once every two weeks. However, as the needs of larger congregations grew, they would be assigned a preacher of their own resulting in weekly services.[88]

4.7.2 Har Tikvah Synagogue

The Har Tikvah congregation of Brampton was founded in 1979 to serve the Jewish community of North Peel and Halton Region. This was a Reform Jewish congregation with a popular Hebrew School. The congregation is a registered charitable organization and is the only synagogue in Brampton. In 2018, the congregation moved to Bovaird Drive.[89]

4.7.3 Jagannath Mandir

Jagannath Mandir of Toronto was established in 2008 and is the first and only Puri Style Temple in Canada. The four deities that reside at the temple were "procured from odisa during July

[85] Marion MacRae and Andrew Adamson, *Hallowed Walls: Church Architecture of Upper Canada* (Toronto: Clarke, Irwin & Company Limited, 1975), 29.
[86] MacRae and Adamson, *Hallowed Walls*, 29.
[87] MacRae and Adamson, *Hallowed Walls*, 29.
[88] MacRae and Adamson, *Hallowed Walls*, 29-30.; Stanley, *Harrison United Church*, 4-8.
[89] Waymarking.com, "Har Tikvah Reform Synagogue."; Charitable Impact, "Har Tikvah Congregation of Brampton," accessed 9 March 2023, https://my.charitableimpact.com/charities/har-tikvah-congregation-of-brampton.

2008 by GTA odia community."[90] They initially rented a space in the Bharat Sevashram Sangha temple. A large donation was granted to Jagannath Mandir from Canadian philanthropist Sradananda (Dan) Mishra allowing the temple to purchase a space of their own. Since its move to its current location, the temple has been able to expand its services and staff to better serve its community.[91]

4.8 Places of Worship, Architecture

4.8.1 Methodist Church Architecture

Initially, methodism viewed buildings as tools for preaching and mission with some preference for specific shapes such as John Wesley's interest in octagonal buildings. Functionality and simple proportions were the main aspects of design resulting in vernacular architectural designs based on early Christian churches and meeting houses. Although this remained a key aspect of methodist meeting houses and churches, there was a growing interest in classical architectural details, especially in urban areas.[92]

By the mid-nineteenth century, the appropriate style for Methodist churches became a key issue within the faith. Several papers were written on the subject with Reverend Frederick Jobson's being the most influential. As a trained architect, Reverend Jobson argued for a balance between beauty and perfection in design without unnecessary adornment. The Gothic architectural style was his style of choice. His papers were adopted by the Methodist Conference and the Gothic style gained prominence, especially in Wesleyan Methodism.[93]

Between the late 1800s and the 1950s, the Methodist denomination experienced substantial growth. In response to this growth, the Methodist Episcopal Board of Church Extension published the *Catalogue of Architectural Plans for Churches and Parsonages*. It was first published in 1870 and contained plans created by architect Benjamin D. Price. The plans ranged in cost, size, and ornamentation with options for wood, brick, or stone construction and advertisements for suppliers of materials and equipment such as bells, stained glass, and stoves.[94]

The basis church design contained in the catalogue was a simple rectangular plan, wood frame building with a medium pitch gable roof, a projecting and gabled vestibule on the façade, a rose window above the projecting vestibule, and options for plain or gothic windows (Figure 4). The

[90] Jagannath Temple Toronto, "History of Jagannath Temple, Toronto."
[91] Jagannath Temple Toronto, "History of Jagannath Temple, Toronto."
[92] Ian Serjeant, "Historic Methodist Architecture and its Protection," accessed 2 March 2023, https://www.buildingconservation.com/articles/methodistarch/methodistarch.htm.; George Dolbey, *The Architectural Expression of Methodism: The First Hundred Years* (London, England: Epworth Press, 1964): 16-21, accessed 3 March 2023, https://archive.org/details/architecturalexp0000dolb/page/16/mode/2up.
[93] Serjeant, "Historic Methodist Architecture and its Protection."; Dolbey, *The Architectural Expression of Methodism: The First Hundred Years*, 120-122.
[94] United Methodist Communications, "Methodist History: Church Plans Catalog," last modified 24 January 2018, accessed 2 March 2023, https://www.umc.org/en/content/methodist-history-church-plans-catalog.

proceeding plans in the catalogue build on this design by adding towers, basements, classrooms, and ornamentation. In general, the key features contained in these designs include:

- Simple proportions;
- Plain decoration;
- Rectangular Plan;
- Orientation to the street;
- One-storey;
- Gabled roof;
- Lancet windows;
- Rose window;
- Main entrance(s) on the façade;
- Vestibule (projecting or integrated); and,
- Central pulpit.

Materials and ornamentation vary by design and congregation preference. Many of the more complex designs have an L-shaped plan appearance and projecting wings.[95]

[95] A.J. Kynett, *Catalogue of Architectural Plans for Churches and Parsonages* (Philadelphia: Board of Church Extension, 1889): 8-50, accessed 2 March 2023, https://archives.gcah.org/handle/10516/10008.; Dolbey, *The Architectural Expression of Methodism: The First Hundred Years*, 16-21, 67-99.

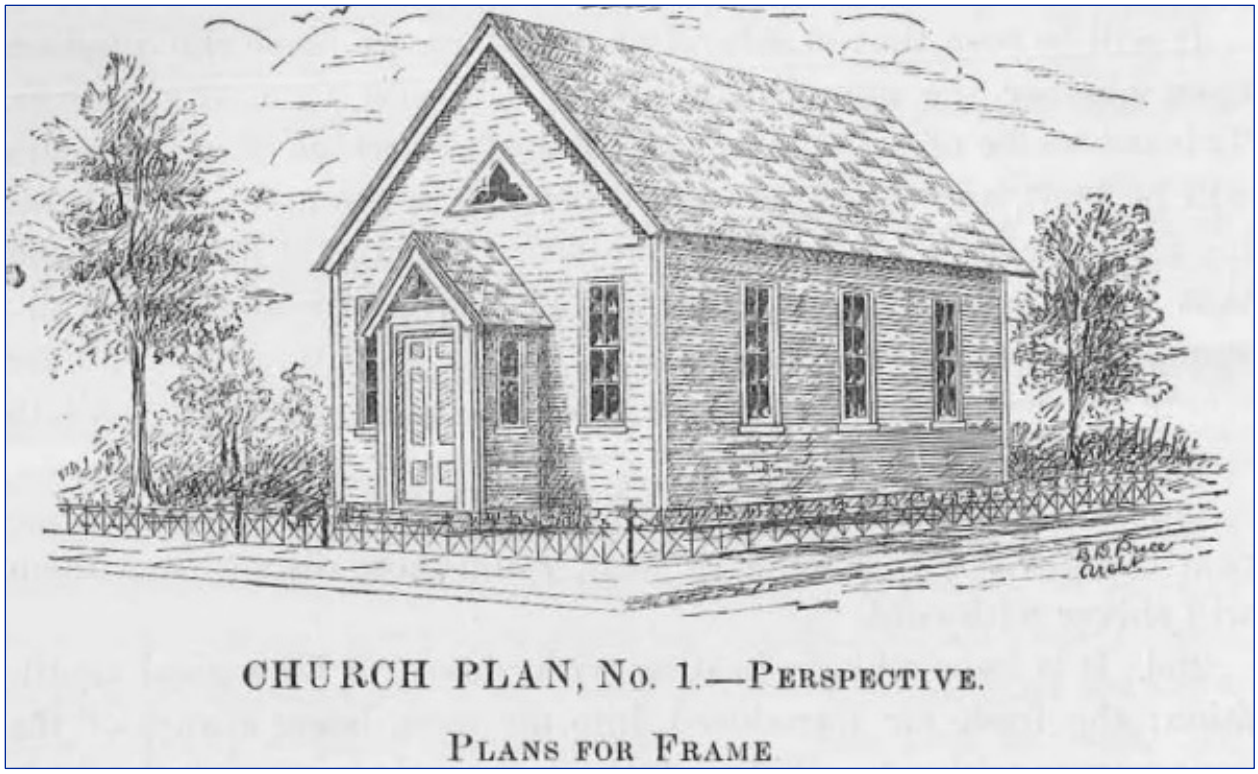


Figure 7: Basis Church Design in the *Catalogue of Architectural Plans for Churches and Parsonages,* 1889

4.8.2 Gothic Church Architecture

Gothic Revival was most popular in the later 1800s, which coincided with population increases in towns and cities and demand for more churches, leading the style to dominate the Ontario church landscape.[96] The Gothic Revival style was inspired by European Medieval Gothic churches and went through various stylistic changes throughout the era. Indicating their importance in a community, Gothic Revival churches were commonly built on an elevated separate plot of land, accentuating their spires which dominated the viewscape of many Canadian communities.[97]

Gothic Revival defining church architectural attributes include:

- Stone or brick construction;
- Located on elevated separate parcels of land easily seen across the community;

[96] Ontario Heritage Trust, "Architectural Style," accessed 3 March 2023, https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/places-of-worship/places-of-worship-database/architecture/architectural-style.; T.F. McIlwraith, *Looking for Old Ontario* (Toronto, ON: University of Toronto Press, 1998), 150.
[97] S. Ricketts, L. Maitland, & J. Hucker, *A Guide to Canadian Architectural Styles*, 2nd Edition (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2004), 55.

- Pointed lancet windows;
- Arched doorways;
- Buttresses;
- Towers;
- Steeply pitched roofs;
- Pointed spires;
- Ornate stonework detailing;
- Emphasis on vertically in all attributes; and,
- Rib-lined ceilings.

4.8.3 Hindu Temple Architecture

The height of Hindu Temple construction began during the Gupta Dynasty.[98] These early temples were made of wood, but stone and brick were eventually used in their construction.[99] Early temples may have borrowed building layouts from Buddhist temples.[100] The surviving Gupta temples all have a similar design aesthetic. These features include a small central chamber, constructed with stone, with a verandah at the entrance or on all sides of the building.[101]

4.9 Significant Person History

4.9.1 Emmanuel Harrison Senior

Emmanuel Harrison Senior (1790-1871) was born in Yorkshire, England and settled on Concession 5 Lot 9 in Chinguacousy Township around 1820 as a cattle breeder. From 1823 to 1826, Emmanuel served as pathmaster. He was elected Warden in 1824, juryman in 1829, fenceviewer in 1836, and poundkeeper in 1838. In 1852, he won 4th place for best bull at the Grand Provincial Fair in Toronto. He was the namesake of the church and the community. His nephew – whom he raised following the death of his brother Thomas – continued the family name and remained active in the church.[102]

[98] Wendy Doniger, Brian K. Smith, et al, "Hinduism," *The Encyclopedia Britannica*, last modified 27 February 2023, accessed 9 March 2023, https://www.britannica.com/topic/Hinduism.
[99] Doniger, Smith, et al, "Hinduism."
[100] Doniger, Smith, et al, "Hinduism."
[101] Doniger, Smith, et al, "Hinduism."
[102] William Perkins Bull, "Harrison Family File," digital file provided by the Region of Peel Archives.

Photo 5: Emmanuel Harrison[103]

4.9.2 George Elliott

George Elliott (1789-1873) was born in Ireland and moved to York Township in York County with his wife in the early 1830s. In 1834, he purchased Lot 13 Concession 5 in Chinguacousy Township and established a farm. They were one of the first families to settle in this area. In 1846, he purchased a second farm. Both farms remained in the family for several generations. He later purchased two more farms (no longer in the family) and granted one of his four farms to each of his four sons. George and his wife Nancy remained on their original farm until their passing. Both were active members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.[104]

4.9.3 John Stubbings Senior

John Stubbings Senior (1819-1896) was born in Yorkshire and moved to Canada in the late 1800s. He first settled in Elmbank and established himself as a blacksmith. In 1867, he purchased Lot 17 on the 4th line and became a farmer. By 1880, he had purchased a new property and returned to his occupation as a blacksmith. Throughout his lifetime, he was an active member of Harrison Wesleyan Methodist Church through his roles as trustee and class leader. His descendants remained active in the church for many years.[105]

[103] Image from the Region of Peel Archives
[104] Region of Peel Archives, "Elliott Family File (#3)," digital copy provided by the Region of Peel Archives.; Find a Grave, "George Elliott," accessed 1 March 2023, https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/225687456/george-elliott.
[105] Stanley, *Harrison United Church*, 9.; Find A Grave, "John Stubbings," accessed 1 March 2023, https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/223683885/john-stubbings.

4.9.4 William McCulla

William Armstrong McCulla (1838 – 1923) was born in Ireland. His family moved to Brampton in 1849. He served on the Brampton School Board for several years and was appointed Justice of the Peace from 1862 to 1864. In 1880, he was elected mayor of Brampton. Three years later, he was elected Reeve followed by Warden in 1885. From 1887 to 1891, he served as the Member of Parliament for Peel County. In addition to his political achievements, William served as a mason, builder, and contractor from 1865 to 1895. He is associated with several churches and public buildings in Brampton and Peel County including Brampton's first central school – which was constructed alongside his father John McCulla – and Grace Methodist Church. In 1895, he was granted the position of postmaster, which he held until his death in 1923. [106] According to an article in the Brampton conservator to celebrate his 85th birthday, "he has had an unusually compelling part in shaping the destinies of the town in which he has spent so many years."[107]

Photo 6: William McCulla[108]

[106] Ata Architects Inc., "22, 24, 26, 28 and 32 John Street, City of Brampton, Ontario Heritage Impact Assessment," last modified November 2022, accessed 1 March 2023, https://pub-brampton.escribemeetings.com/filestream.ashx?DocumentId=70537, 120.; William Perkins Bull, "McCulla Family File," accessed 1 March 2023, https://archive.org/details/mcculla-family-file/page/n45/mode/1up?q=compelling.
[107] Perkins, "McCulla Family File," 46.
[108] Perkins, "McCulla Family File," 15.

5.0EXISTING CONDITIONS

5.1 Surrounding Context

The Property is in Southwestern Ontario in the City of Brampton. It is approximately 23.64 kilometres (km) from the northern shore of Lake Ontario and approximately 7.4 km northeast of downtown Brampton.

The topography of the area is comprised of slight slopes along the street, steeper slopes descending away from the street to the east, a steeper slope descending away from the Property to the north, and a steeper slope ascending towards the residences to the west. The vegetation of the area consists of young and mature deciduous and coniferous trees and manicured landscaped yard fronting residential and commercial properties (Photo 7 and Photo 8).

The Property is bounded by Torbram Road to the south, residential properties to the west, and commercial properties to the north and east. Torbram Road is a municipally maintained arterial road running southeast to northwest from Highway 5 to Old School Road. It is a four-lane road flanked by sidewalks and curbs with streetlights on the south side of the street (Photo 7 to Photo 9).

The surrounding area includes commercial, residential and some industrial properties. Commercial properties are one to two-storeys in height with shallow to moderate setbacks. Residential properties are one to two storeys in height with moderate setbacks. Industrial properties that are one-storey with deep setbacks. Building material primarily consist of brick with some stone and some more modern materials like steel and stucco (Photo 7 and Photo 9).

The Harrison's United / Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery is located across Torbram Road from the Property (Photo 10).

Photo 7: View northwest along Torbram Road

Photo 8: View southeast along Torbram Road

Photo 9: View of the commercial plaza north of the Property

Photo 10: View of Harrison United / Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery

5.2 The Property

The property landscape is relatively unchanged. From its construction (see Section 4.6), the site has only contained the brick building with parking being added as needed. The portables were added by the Synagogue for their Hebrew school. The exterior of the brick building - as described in Section 5.8 - demonstrates the simple proportions, plain decoration, rectangular plan, orientation to the street, one-storey, brick construction, gabled roof, lancet windows, rose window, main entrance on the façade, projecting vestibule, and central pulpit of traditional Methodist church architecture. The church also demonstrates the brick construction, pointed lancet windows, buttresses, emphasis on verticality, and rib lined ceilings of the Gothic architectural style. It is unclear if the interior has been subject to alterations as its continued religious use changed from a church to a synagogue to its current use as a temple. The overall arrangement of the interior (choir loft, basement, raised first floor to accommodate the basement) appear to be the same. An overview of the existing conditions of the Property and its components is presented below in Table 1.

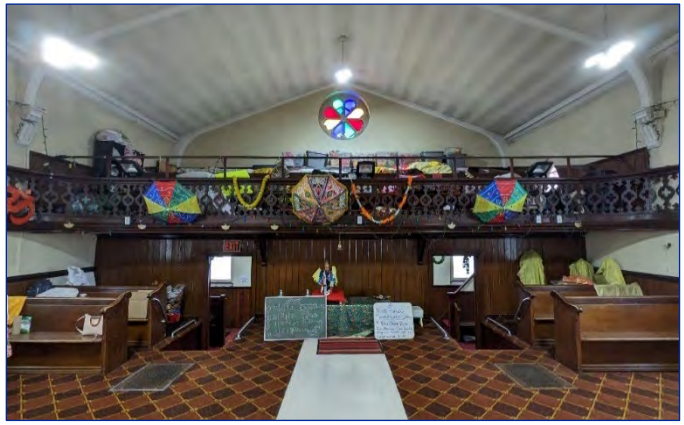
Table 2: Overview of Existing Conditions

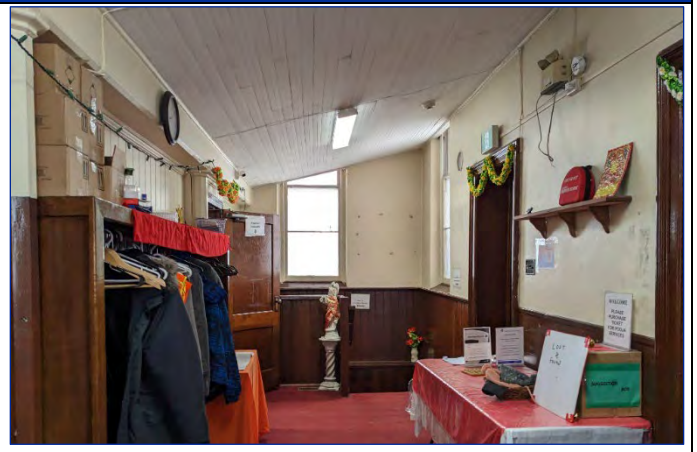
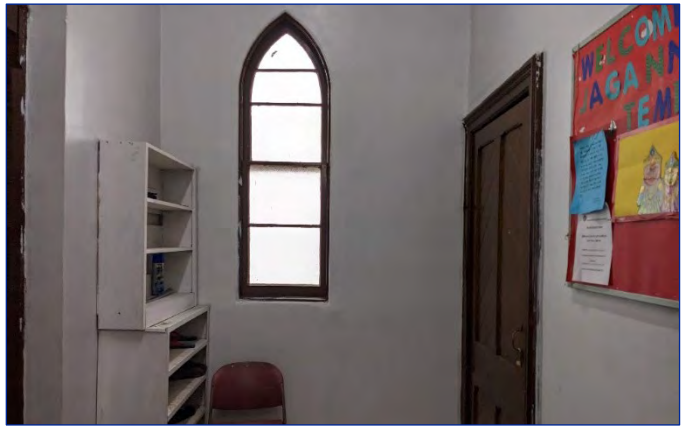
Component	Discussion	Image(s)
South Elevation	The temple, constructed in 1876, is a one-storey, rectangular plan, brick construction with a full basement fronting onto Torbram Road. The building has a medium pitch front gable roof. The south elevation has a projecting vestibule with a shallow pitch front gable roof with vinyl soffits. A small rose window is present above the vestibule. The main flat-headed double door entrance with an arched transom and dichromatic brick voussoir with pointed brick trim coursing is located on the south elevation of the projecting vestibule. Buttresses are present on the corners of the south elevation of both the main building and the projecting vestibule. Lancet windows with cut stone lug sills and beige brick voussoirs with pointed brick trim coursing flank the projecting vestibule. Slightly shorter lancet windows with cut stone lug sills and beige brick voussoirs with pointed stone trim coursing are present on the east and west elevations of the projecting vestibule. Wooden stairs with a small uncovered porch lead to the entrance with an accessibility ramp leading away from the west side of the porch to the west side of the building. A metal cast heritage plaque is located immediately west of the entrance. This is the portion of the Property that is associated with the following descriptions from page 2 of the designation by-law: • Originally built in 1876 as a Methodist Church on land donated by John Stubbings; • Legacies from Emmanuel Harrison and George Elliot formed the nucleus of the building fund; • Gothic Revival style; • Simple proportions;	

Component	Discussion	Image(s)
	• Somewhat severe planes; • Symmetry; • Eclectic detailing; • Single storey; • Red brick accented with beige brick; • Buttresses; • Corner keying; • Corbelling; • Pointed brick trim coursing in voussoirs; and, • Stained glass rose window.	
East and West Elevations	The east elevation has four bays each containing a lancet window with beige brick voussoirs, pointed stone trim coursing, and cut stone lug sills. The lancet windows on each end of the elevation have a symbol in the arch of the window on the exterior of the protective glazing. Each bay is separated by beige brick buttresses. A buff brick dog tooth pattern cornice is present along the length of the east elevation. The central two bays have rectangular sliding windows on the basement level. The rubble stone foundation is visible on this side of the building. There is a flat-headed single door entrance fit into a segmental opening with a beige brick voussoir offset to the north side. The west elevation similarly has four bays containing lancet windows with beige brick voussoirs, pointed stone trim coursing, and cut stone lug sills. Each bay is separated by beige brick buttresses. A buff brick dog tooth pattern cornice is present along the length of the west elevation. Part of the southernmost lancet window is covered with a sign. The lancet windows on each end of the elevation have a symbol in the arch of the window on the exterior of the protective	 East Elevation

Component	Discussion	Image(s)
	glazing. The rubble stone foundation is also visible from this elevation. This is the portion of the Property that is associated with the following descriptions from page 2 of the designation by-law: • Originally built in 1876 as a Methodist Church on land donated by John Stubbings; • Legacies from Emmanuel Harrison and George Elliot formed the nucleus of the building fund; • Gothic Revival style; • Simple proportions; • Somewhat severe planes; • Symmetry; • Eclectic detailing; • Four bay; • Single storey; • Full basement; • Stone foundation; • Red brick accented with beige brick; • Buttresses; • Corner keying; and, • Pointed brick trim coursing in voussoirs.	West Elevation

Component	Discussion	Image(s)
North Elevation	The north elevation is largely plain. It contains the arch of a former lancet window (mostly bricked up in 1947 – See Section 5.6) that is currently obscured by a sign. There is a flat-headed modern window and a solid transom fit into a segmental opening with a beige brick voussoir and a concrete lug sill offset to the west side. Some beige brick quoins are visible near the roofline. The rubble stone foundation is also visible from this elevation. This is the portion of the Property that is associated with the following descriptions from page 2 of the designation by-law: • Originally built in 1876 as a Methodist Church on land donated by John Stubbings; • Legacies from Emmanuel Harrison and George Elliot formed the nucleus of the building fund; • Simple proportions; • Eclectic detailing; • Single storey; • Stone foundation; • Red brick accented with beige brick; and, • Corner keying.	

Component	Discussion	Image(s)
Interior	The interior of the temple contains four main rooms: vestibule, foyer, sanctuary, and basement. The northern end of the sanctuary has a raised platform with central stairs for the altar. Elongated rib vaults supported by brackets are present. Wood panelling is just visible along the bottom half of the perimeter of the room. The southern end of the sanctuary has a balcony with decorative wood railings. Elongated rib vaults supported by brackets are also present on this side of the room. The rose window is visible above the balcony. Just below and supporting the balcony are wood brackets attached to the vertical wood panel wall separating the sanctuary and the foyer. Two door openings are located in the wood panel wall. The wood panelling continues along the bottom half of the east and west walls. Two small sets of stairs lead through the door openings up to the raised floor of the sanctuary. The room is otherwise unadorned and plain and simple in design. The foyer has a ceiling that slopes from the vestibule side of the building to the sanctuary. Wood panelling is present along the bottom half of the perimeter of the room. Half columns are located on either side of the central wood coat rack on the south wall connecting to the vestibule. The staircase to the balcony of the sanctuary is located on the east wall of the foyer. The room is otherwise unadorned and plain and simple in design. The vestibule is a plain white room. On the south wall is the double door main entrance with arched transom. The east and west walls have small lancet windows. The north wall, connecting to the foyer, has two flat-headed doors. The	 View north of sanctuary  View south of sanctuary

Component	Discussion	Image(s)
	basement is similarly plain and simple with white walls and no adornment. It is important to note that the interior has been altered over the years and the basement is an addition from the 1947 renovations (Section 5.6). This is the portion of the Property that is associated with the following descriptions from page 2 of the designation by-law: • Gothic Revival style; • Unadorned; • Good sight lines; and, • Good acoustics.	 View west of foyer  View west of the interior of the vestibule

6.0 STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

Heritage Designation By-Law 180-84 describes the cultural heritage value or interest of the Property as follows:

> The Har Tikvah Synagogue was originally built in 1876 as a Methodist Church on land donated by John Stubbings. Legacies from Emmanuel Harrison and George Elliot formed the nucleus of the building fund for the church.
>
> The building is representative of the Gothic Revival style which flourished during the mid Victorian era, particularly in ecclesiastic architecture.
>
> The characteristic simple proportions, somewhat severe planes, symmetry of plan and elevation, eclectic detailing throughout truly reflect the vernacular tradition of the region.
>
> The four bay single storey structure, with full basement, on a stone foundation is of red brick accented with beige brick in the buttresses, corner keying, corbelling at the rooflines, and particularly at the window openings. Here the lancet arches are edged in beige brick with distinctive pointed brick trim coursing; elsewhere alternating brick colours were used for picturesque effect complimenting a large stained glass rose window above the main entry. The austere unadorned nature of the interior spaces – sanctuary, choir gallery, pulpit platform and vestibule remain consistent with the primary functional considerations of good sight lines and acoustics, valid to this day.

See Appendix C for the full by-law.

7.0 IDENTIFICATION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

As previously noted, the Property is designated under Section 29 Part IV of the OHA and a description of the significance of the Property has been prepared as part of By-Law 180-84, which describes the Property as follows:

> The Har Tikvah Synagogue was originally built in 1876 as a Methodist Church on land donated by John Stubbings. Legacies from Emmanuel Harrison and George Elliot formed the nucleus of the building fund for the church.
>
> The building is representative of the Gothic Revival style which flourished during the mid Victorian era, particularly in ecclesiastic architecture.
>
> The characteristic simple proportions, somewhat severe planes, symmetry of plan and elevation, eclectic detailing throughout truly reflect the vernacular tradition of the region.
>
> The four bay single storey structure, with full basement, on a stone foundation is of red brick accented with beige brick in the buttresses, corner keying, corbelling at the rooflines, and particularly at the window openings. Here the lancet arches are edged in beige brick with distinctive pointed brick trim coursing; elsewhere alternating brick colours were used for picturesque effect complimenting a large stained glass rose window above the main entry. The austere unadorned nature of the interior spaces – sanctuary, choir gallery, pulpit platform and vestibule remain consistent with the primary functional considerations of good sight lines and acoustics, valid to this day.

Although the Property is understood to have cultural heritage value or interest, LHC undertook an evaluation of the cultural heritage value or interest of 9893 Torbram Road – based on the by-law and supplemented by research and analysis presented in Section 5.0 and 6.0 of this HIA – in order to describe the heritage attributes of the Property (Table 2).

Table 3: LHC's Evaluation against *O. Reg. 9/06*

Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Assessment (Yes/No)	Rationale
1. The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.	Y	The Property has design or physical value because it is a representative example of a vernacular Methodist church with Gothic influences. Based on historical accounts (Section 5.0), the building was constructed in 1875 indicating that this is not an early example of a Methodist church with Gothic influences.

Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Assessment (Yes/No)	Rationale
		As described in Section 6.2, the building demonstrates typical features of vernacular Methodist Church architecture with Gothic influences. The Property does not have design or physical value as a rare, unique, or early example of a style, type, expression, material, or construction method.
2. The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.	N	There is no evidence to suggest that the Property was constructed with a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit. It is largely a plain and simple building with some decorative elements and dichromatic brick accents. The pattern of bricks reinforces the simple construction. The building appears to be consistent with standard buildings from the time.
3. The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	N	The Property does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement. There is no evidence to suggest that the building was constructed with a higher degree of technical or scientific achievement than a standard building at the time.
4. The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.	Y	The Property has historical or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, person, and organization that are significant to the community. As discussed in Sections 5.6, 5.7, and 5.9, the temple is associated with the development of the City of Brampton and its religious history, various religious organizations, and the personage of Emmanuel Harrison Senior. Emmanuel Harrison Senior was one of the first settlers to the area and one of the founders of Harrison church. His house served as the first meeting place for the area's methodist congregation until the

Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Assessment (Yes/No)	Rationale
		congregation was large enough to construct a church. The Methodist church later amalgamated with other churches to become the United Church. Originally constructed as a Methodist Church, the Property has served as a place of worship throughout its history. It is associated with the Methodist and United Churches, with the Har Tikvah Synagogue, and more recently with Jagannath Mandir.
5. The property has historical value or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.	N	The Property does not have historical or associative value because it yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture. There is no evidence to suggest that the Property meets this criterion.
1. The property has historical or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	Y	The Property has historical or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of a builder who is significant to the community. As outlined in Sections 5.6 and 5.9.4, Harrison church was constructed by William McCulla and James Voakes. William McCulla was a mason, politician, and postmaster who is attributed with having a significant influence on the community.
2. The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.	N	The Property does not have contextual value because it is not important in supporting the character of the area. As outlined in Section 6.0, the area is characterised by commercial properties that are one to two-storeys in height, residential properties that are one to two-storeys in height, and some one-storey industrial properties. Building materials primarily

Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Assessment (Yes/No)	Rationale
		consist of brick with some stone and some more modern materials. The building is one of few places of worship in the area. Its brick construction is consistent with the character of the area.
3. The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.	Y	The Property has contextual value because it is functionally and historically linked to its surroundings. As noted in Section 5.6, the cemetery across the street was the site of the congregation's first church and was associated with the congregation throughout its history. Many of the founding members of the Methodist congregation are buried in the cemetery. There is no evidence to suggest that the Property is physically or visually linked to its surroundings.
4. The property has contextual value because it is a landmark.	Y	The Property is considered to be a landmark. A landmark is defined as: "a recognizable natural or human-made feature used for a point of reference that helps orienting in a familiar or unfamiliar environment; it may mark an event or development; it may be conspicuous."[109] The building has been a place of worship and a community gathering place throughout its history. It is well known within the community, located close to the road and easily recognizable within its surrounding contemporary context.

[109] Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport (MTCS), Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage properties, Heritage Identification & Evaluation Process. Sept 1, 2014.

7.1 Heritage Attributes

Heritage attributes that illustrate the cultural heritage value of 9893 Torbram Road include:

- The building itself, including its:
  - Scale, massing and form (*O. Reg. 9/06*, criteria 1 and 4);
  - Alignment of building features and their symmetrical arrangement (*O. Reg. 9/06*, criteria 1 and 4);
  - Orientation to the street (*O. Reg. 9/06*, criteria 1, 4, and 8);
  - Emphasis on verticality (*O. Reg. 9/06*, criteria 1 and 4);
  - Rectangular plan (*O. Reg. 9/06*, criteria 1 and 4);
  - Rubble stone foundation (*O. Reg. 9/06*, criteria 1, 4 and 6);
  - Red brick construction (*O. Reg. 9/06*, criteria 1, 4 and 6);
  - Buff brick string course immediately above foundation (*O. Reg. 9/06*, criteria 1, 4, and 6);
  - Front-facing gable roof (*O. Reg. 9/06*, criteria 1 and 4);
  - Buff brick dog tooth pattern cornice below the roofline on the south, east, and west elevations (*O. Reg. 9/06*, criteria 1, 4, and 6);
  - Buff brick box ends and vertical bands on the south elevation (*O. Reg. 9/06*, criteria 1, 4 and 6);
  - Projecting vestibule (*O. Reg. 9/06*, criteria 1 and 4);
  - Buff brick buttresses (*O. Reg. 9/06*, criteria 1, 4, and 6);
  - Rose window with a dichromatic brick and pointed stone trim coursing surround on the south elevation (*O. Reg. 9/06*, criteria 1 and 4);
  - Pointed lancet window openings with buff brick voussoirs, pointed stone trim coursing, and cut stone lug sills with (*O. Reg. 9/06*, criteria 1, 4 and 6);
  - Arch of a filled-in lancet window on the north elevation (*O. Reg. 9/06*, criteria 1, 4 and 6);
  - Buff brick projecting accents below lug sills on the south, east, and west elevations (*O. Reg. 9/06*, criteria 1, 4 and 6);
  - Main flat-headed double door entrance with an arched transom, dichromatic brick voussoir, and pointed brick trim coursing that is located on the south elevation of the projecting vestibule (*O. Reg. 9/06*, criteria 1, 4 and 6); and,
  - Carved and slightly projecting date stone above the rose window that reads “Harrison Church 1875” (*O. Reg. 9/06*, criteria 1, 4, 6, and 8).

The existing designation by-law describes interior heritage attributes (see Section 6.0). Based on the evolving use of the temple, we recommend removing reference to the interior features in an updated version of the designation by-law.

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ALTERATION

This scoped HIA is being prepared as part of a Consent to Sever and Minor Variance application for 9893 Torbram Road. The proposal is to remove 0.09 ha from the vacant parcel, add it to the temple parcel, and expand the parking lot for the temple. Ten parking spaces will be added to the temple parcel. One of these parking spaces - to be located at the northwest corner of the building – will be an accessible parking space.

The new temple parcel will be an L-shaped lot of 0.15 ha in size. The remaining portion of the vacant parcel will be 0.45 ha in size (Figure 8). No alterations to the building are proposed.

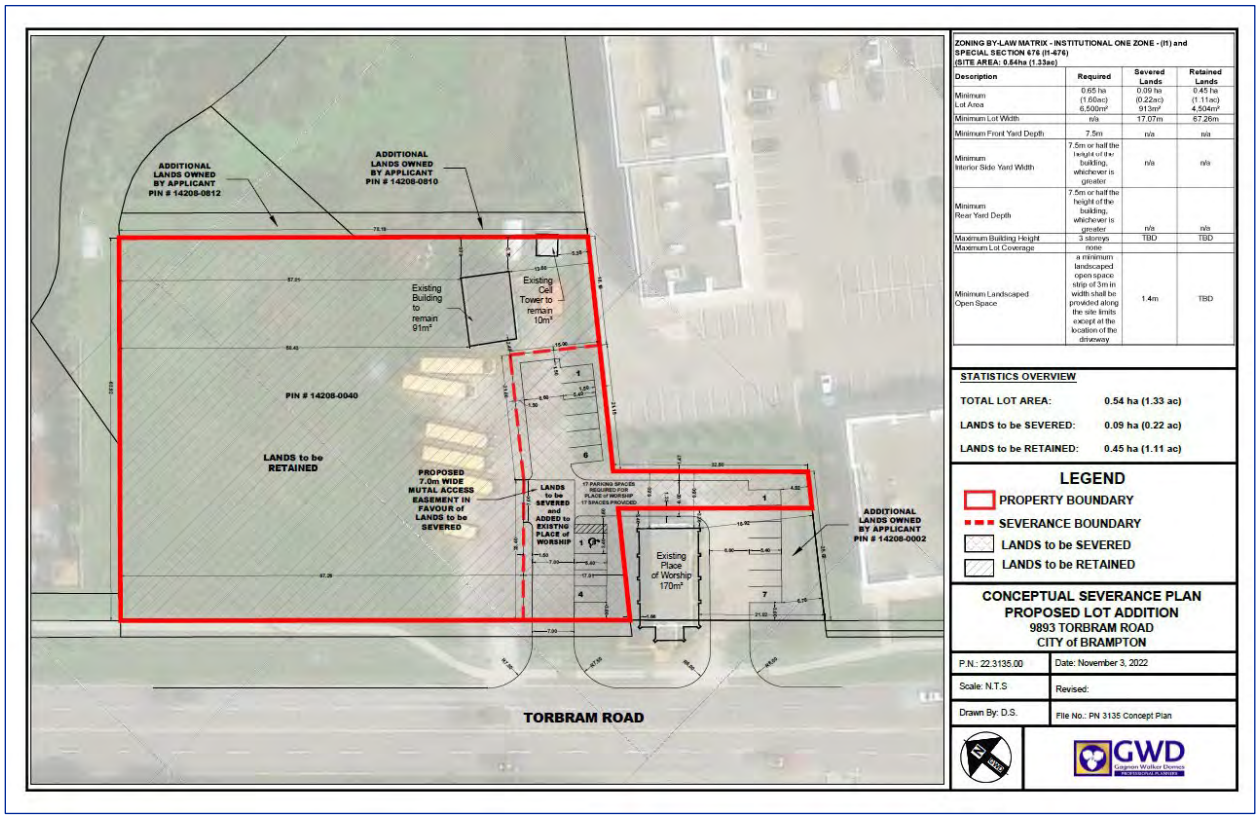


Figure 8: Severance proposal concept

9.0 IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ON HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

Based on the heritage attributes identified in Section 7.0, a review of the proposal for potential adverse impacts was undertaken. As described in Section 2.0, the impact assessment was guided by the MCM's *Information Sheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans*[110] and the City's HIA guidelines which outline seven potential negative impacts to be considered with any proposed development or property alteration. The impacts include, but are not limited to:

1) **Destruction** of any part of any significant heritage attribute or features;
2) **Alteration** that is not sympathetic or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance;
3) **Shadows** created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the viability of a natural feature or planting, such as a garden;
4) **Isolation** of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context, or a significant relationship;
5) **Direct or indirect obstruction** of significant views or vistas within, from, or built and natural features;
6) **A change in land use** such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces; and
7) **Land disturbances** such as a change in grade that alters soils, drainage patterns that adversely affect an archaeological resource.

The temple building will not be destroyed or altered by the proposed severance and minor variance. There will be no direct negative impact on this property's heritage attributes. The proposed severance and minor variance will not create shadows. It will not isolate a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context, or a significant relationship. It will not cause direct or indirect obstruction of a significant view or vista within or from the built heritage resource. It will not result in a change in land use, nor will it result in a land disturbance. There will be no indirect negative impacts to the temple.

The impact assessment process involved consideration of the existing policy and consideration of the proposed works' ability to meet this policy. The proposal was found to be in compliance with heritage policy at both the provincial and local levels.

[110] "Info Sheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans," in *Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Policies of the Ontario Provincial Policy Statement, 2005,* prepared by the Ministry of Culture, (Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2006), 1-4.

10.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

LHC was retained on 22 December 2022 by Sradhananda Mishra to undertake a Scoped Heritage Impact Assessment for the property located at 9893 Torbram Road in the City of Brampton, Ontario. The Property is designated under Section 29 Part IV of the *OHA* through By-law 180-84. The designation by-law for the Property includes a brief description of the Property and its cultural heritage value or interest; however, it does not include a list of heritage attributes.

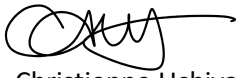
This HIA was prepared as part of the Consent to Sever and Minor Variance application for 9893 Torbram Road. The owner is proposing to sever 0.09 hectares (ha) of land from the vacant parcel and add it to the temple parcel to provide additional parking. No alterations are proposed for the temple building. This purpose of this HIA was to describe the heritage attributes of the Property; review the proposed alterations; identify adverse impacts on those heritage attributes; and, identify alternatives and mitigation measures to lessen or avoid identified impacts. This HIA was undertaken in accordance with the recommended methodology outlined within the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit* and the *Scoped Heritage Impact Assessment Terms of Reference* for the project, provided by City of Brampton Heritage Staff.

Based on the review of the designation by-law, the Property's history and morphology, and the 27 January 2023 site visit, draft heritage attributes were prepared by LHC.

In our Professional Opinion, this scoped HIA finds that the proposed severance and addition of parking will not result in any adverse impacts on the cultural heritage value and heritage attributes of the Property. As a result, alternatives and mitigation measures were not explored.

It is recommended that the owner provide a legal survey to City of Brampton heritage staff to allow staff the opportunity to update the temple's designation by-law with the new legal description. It is also recommended that any update to the designation by-law remove reference to interior features.

SIGNATURES



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APPENDIX A: PROJECT PERSONNEL

Lisa Coles, MPl – Intermediate Heritage Planner

Lisa Coles is an Intermediate Heritage Planner with LHC. She holds a Master of Arts in Planning from the University of Waterloo, a Graduate Certificate in Museum Management & Curatorship from Fleming College, and a B.A. (Hons) in History and French from the University of Windsor.

Lisa has worked in the heritage industry for over five years, starting out as a historic interpreter at a museum in Kingsville in 2016. Since then, she has acquired additional experience through various positions in museums and public sector heritage planning. Lisa is an intern member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP) and a candidate member with the Ontario Professional Planning Institute (OPPI).

At LHC, Lisa has worked on numerous projects dealing with all aspects of Ontario's cultural heritage. She has been lead author or co-author of over fifteen cultural heritage technical reports for development proposals including Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports, Heritage Impact Assessments, Environmental Assessments, and Interpretation and Commemoration Plans. Lisa has also provided heritage planning support to municipalities including work on heritage permit applications and work with municipal heritage committees. Her work has involved a wide range of cultural heritage resources including institutional, industrial, and residential sites in urban, suburban, and rural settings.

Christienne Uchiyama, MA, CAHP – Principal, LHC

Christienne Uchiyama MA CAHP is Principal and Manager - Heritage Consulting Services with LHC. She is a Heritage Consultant and Professional Archaeologist (P376) with two decades of experience working on heritage aspects of planning and development projects. She is currently Past President of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals and received her MA in Heritage Conservation from Carleton University School of Canadian Studies. Her thesis examined the identification and assessment of impacts on cultural heritage resources in the context of Environmental Assessment.

Chris has provided archaeological and heritage conservation advice, support and expertise as a member of numerous multi-disciplinary project teams for projects across Ontario, including such major projects as: all phases of archaeological assessment at the Canadian War Museum site at LeBreton Flats, Ottawa; renewable energy projects; natural gas pipeline routes; railway lines; hydro powerline corridors; and highway/road realignments. She has completed more than 300 cultural heritage technical reports for development proposals at all levels of government, including cultural heritage evaluation reports, heritage impact assessments, and archaeological licence reports and has a great deal of experience undertaking peer reviews. Her specialties include the development of Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports, under both O. Reg. 9/06 and 10/06, and Heritage Impact Assessments.

Benjamin Holthof, M.Pl., M.M.A., MCIP, RPP, CAHP – Senior Heritage Planner

Ben Holthof is a heritage consultant, planner and marine archaeologist with experience working in heritage consulting, archaeology and not-for-profit museum sectors. He holds a Master of Urban and Regional Planning degree from Queens University; a Master of Maritime

Archaeology degree from Flinders University of South Australia; a Bachelor of Arts degree in Archaeology from Wilfrid Laurier University; and a certificate in Museum Management and Curatorship from Fleming College.

Ben has consulting experience in heritage planning, cultural heritage screening, evaluation, heritage impact assessment, cultural strategic planning, cultural heritage policy review, historic research and interpretive planning. He has been a project manager for heritage consulting projects including archaeological management plans and heritage conservation district studies. Ben has also provided heritage planning support to municipalities including work on heritage permit applications, work with municipal heritage committees, along with review and advice on municipal cultural heritage policy and process. His work has involved a wide range of cultural heritage resources including on cultural landscapes, institutional, industrial, commercial, and residential sites as well as infrastructure such as wharves, bridges and dams. Ben was previously a Cultural Heritage Specialist with Golder Associates Ltd. from 2014-2020.

Ben is experienced in museum and archive collections management, policy development, exhibit development and public interpretation. He has written museum policy, strategic plans, interpretive plans and disaster management plans. He has been curator at the Marine Museum of the Great Lakes at Kingston, the Billy Bishop Home and Museum, and the Owen Sound Marine and Rail Museum. These sites are in historic buildings and he is knowledgeable with extensive collections that include large artifacts including, ships, boats, railway cars, and large artifacts in unique conditions with specialized conservation concerns.

Ben is also a maritime archaeologist having worked on terrestrial and underwater sites in Ontario and Australia. He has an Applied Research archaeology license from the Government of Ontario (R1062). He is a professional member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP).

Jordan Greene, BA – Mapping Technician

Jordan Greene, B.A., joined LHC as a mapping technician following the completion of her undergraduate degree. In addition to completing her B.A. in Geography at Queen's University, Jordan also completed certificates in Geographic Information Science and Urban Planning Studies. During her work with LHC Jordan has been able to transition her academic training into professional experience and has deepened her understanding of the applications of GIS in the fields of heritage planning and archaeology. Jordan has contributed to over 100 technical studies and has completed mapping for projects including, but not limited to, cultural heritage assessments and evaluations, archaeological assessments, environmental assessments, hearings, and conservation studies. In addition to GIS work she has completed for studies Jordan has begun developing interactive maps and online tools that contribute to LHC's internal data management. In 2021 Jordan began acting as the health and safety representative for LHC.

APPENDIX B: GLOSSARY

Definitions are based on those provided in the *Provincial Policy Statement* (*PPS*), *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)*, the *Region of Peel Official Plan* (*ROP*), and the *City of Brampton Official Plan* (*OP*). In some instances, documents have different definitions for the same term, all definitions have been included and should be considered.

Adjacent Lands means those lands contiguous to a protected heritage property or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan (*PPS*).

Adjacent Lands means lands that are:

a) contiguous to a specific natural heritage feature or area where it is likely that development or site alteration would have a negative impact on the feature or area. The extent of the adjacent lands may be recommended by the Province or based on municipal approaches which achieve the same objectives; and

b) contiguous to a protected heritage property or as otherwise defined in a local municipal official plan (*ROP*).

Adjacent Lands means lands that are contiguous to a specific natural heritage feature or area where it is likely that development or site alteration would have a negative impact on the feature, or area. The extent of the adjacent lands to specific natural heritage features or areas are provided in Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources' Natural Heritage Reference Manual (*OP*).

Alter means to change in any manner and includes to restore, renovate, repair, or disturb and "alteration" has a corresponding meaning ("transformer", "transformation") (*OHA*).

Archaeological Resources include artifacts, archaeological sites and marine archaeological sites. The identification and evaluation of such resources are based upon archaeological fieldwork undertaken in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (*PPS*).

Archaeological Resources includes artifacts, archaeological sites and marine archaeological sites, as defined under the Ontario Heritage Act. The identification and evaluation of such resources are based upon archaeological fieldwork undertaken in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act. Archaeological resources may include the remains of a building, structure, activity or cultural feature or object which, because of the passage of time, is on or below the surface of land or water and is of significance to the understanding of the history of a people or place (*ROP*).

Area of Archaeological Potential means areas with the likelihood to contain archaeological resources. Criteria to identify archaeological potential are established by the Province. The Ontario Heritage Act requires archaeological potential to be confirmed by a licensed archaeologist (*PPS*).

Area of Archaeological Potential means areas with the likelihood to contain archaeological resources. Criteria to identify archaeological potential are established by the Province. The Ontario Heritage Act requires archaeological potential to be confirmed by a licensed archaeologist (*ROP*).

Built Heritage Resource means a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured or constructed part or remnant that contributes to a property's cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community. Built heritage resources are located on property that may be designated under Parts IV or V of the Ontario Heritage Act, or that may be included on local, provincial, federal and/or international registers (*PPS*).

Built Heritage Resource means one or more buildings, structures, monuments, installations, or any manufactured or constructed part of remnant that contributes to a property's cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community. Built heritage resources are located on a property that may be designated under Parts IV or V of the Ontario Heritage Act, or that may be included in local, provincial, federal and/or international registers (*ROP*).

Conserved means the identification, protection, management and use of built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/or heritage impact assessment that has been approved, accepted or adopted by the relevant planning authority and/or decision maker. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments (*PPS*).

Conserved means the identification, protection, management and use of built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/or heritage impact assessment that has been approved, accepted or adopted by the relevant planning authority and/or decision-maker. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments (*ROP*).

Cultural Heritage Landscape means a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Cultural heritage landscapes may be properties that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest under the Ontario Heritage Act or have been included on federal and/or international registers, and/or protected through official plan, zoning by-law, or other land use planning mechanisms (*PPS*).

Cultural Heritage Resources means built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people. While some cultural heritage resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation (*ROP*).

Development means the creation of a new lot, a change in land use, or the construction of buildings and structures requiring approval under the Planning Act, but does not include:

c) activities that create or maintain infrastructure authorized under an environmental assessment process;

d) works subject to the Drainage Act; or

e) for the purposes of policy 2.1.4(a), underground or surface mining of minerals or advanced exploration on mining lands in significant areas of mineral potential in Ecoregion 5E, where advanced exploration has the same meaning as under the Mining Act. Instead, those matters shall be subject to policy 2.1.5(a) (*PPS*).

Development means the creation of a new lot, a change in land use or construction of buildings and structures, requiring approval under the Planning Act but does not include activities that create or maintain infrastructure authorized under an environmental assessment process or works subject to the Drainage Act (*ROP*).

Development means the subdivision of land, or construction of buildings and structures, requiring approval under the Planning Act but does not include activities that create or maintain infrastructure authorized under an environmental assessment process or works subject to the Drainage Act (*OP*).

Heritage Attributes means the principal features or elements that contribute to a protected heritage property's cultural heritage value or interest, and may include the property's built, constructed, or manufactured elements, as well as natural landforms, vegetation, water features, and its visual setting (e.g., significant views or vistas to or from a protected heritage property) (*PPS*).

Heritage Attributes means in relation to real property, and to the buildings and structures on the real property, the attributes of the property, buildings and structures that contribute to their cultural heritage value or interest; ("attributs patrimoniaux") (*OHA*).

Heritage Attributes means the principal features or elements that contribute to a protected heritage property's cultural heritage value or interest, and may include the property's built, constructed, or manufactured elements, as well as natural landforms, vegetation, water features, and its visual setting (e.g., views or vistas to or from a protected heritage property) (*ROP*).

Property means real property and includes all buildings and structures thereon (*OHA*).

Protected Heritage Property means property designated under Parts IV, V or VI of the Ontario Heritage Act; property subject to a heritage conservation easement under Parts II or IV of the Ontario Heritage Act; property identified by the Province and prescribed public bodies as provincial heritage property under the Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties; property protected under federal legislation, and UNESCO World Heritage Sites (*PPS*).

Protected Heritage Property means property listed by council resolution on a heritage register or designated under Parts IV, V or VI of the Ontario Heritage Act; property subject to a heritage conservation easement under Parts II or IV of the Ontario Heritage Act; property identified by the Province and prescribed public bodies as provincial heritage property under the Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties; property protected under federal legislation, and UNESCO World Heritage Sites (*ROP*).

Significant in regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the authority of the Ontario Heritage Act (*PPS)*.

Significant in regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, resources that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people (*OP*).

APPENDIX C: DESIGNATION BY-LAW 180-84

Ralph A. Everett,
City Clerk

150 Central Park Drive
Brampton, Ont. L6T 2T9
793-4110

The Corporation Of The City Of Brampton

Office of the City Clerk

June 25th, 1984

Ontario Heritage Foundation
Ministry of Culture & Recreation
Heritage Administration Branch
77 Bloor Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 2R9

RECEIVED
JUN 28 1984
ONTARIO HERITAGE
FOUNDATION

Dear Sir/Madam;

In accordance with Section 29(3) of the Ontario Heritage Act 1980, enclosed for your information is a notice of intention to designate the property described therein to be of historic or architectural value or interest.

The property referred to is the building known formerly in the City as Harrison United Church.

Yours truly,

R. A. Everett
Director of Administration
and City Clerk

RAE:kb
Encl.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BRAMPTON

PUBLIC NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that the Council of The Corporation of the City of Brampton proposes to designate, as a property of historical or architectural value or interest, pursuant to section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1980, c. 337) the property known as the Har Tikvah Synagogue (formerly Harrison United Church) located at 9893 Torbram Road and more particularly described as follows:

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Brampton, in the Regional Municipality of Peel (formerly in the Township of Chinguacousy, in the County of Peel), being part of the West half of Lot 9, Concession 6, East of Hurontario Street, in the said City of Brampton, the boundaries of which said parcel may be more particularly described as follows:

PREMISING that the road allowance between Concessions 5 and 6, East of Hurontario Street, through the said Lot 9, has a governing bearing of North 44 degrees, 13 feet, 30 inches West and relating all bearings quoted herein thereto;

COMMENCING at the northwesterly angle of the West half of the said Lot 9;

THENCE North 39 degrees, 46 minutes, 30 seconds East, 26.83 metres to a standard iron bar planted;

THENCE South 44 degrees, 5 minutes, 20 seconds East, parallel to the southwesterly limit of the said half lot 32.61 metres to a standard iron bar planted;

THENCE South 39 degrees, 46 minutes, 30 seconds West 26.82 metres to a point in the said road allowance between Concessions 5 and 6, East of Hurontario Street;

THENCE North 44 degrees, 5 minutes, 20 seconds West, 32.61 metres along the northeasterly limit of the said road allowance between Concessions 5 and 6, East of Hurontario Street to the point of commencement.

Reasons for the proposed designation

The Har Tikvah Synagogue was originally built in 1876 as a Methodist Church on land donated by John Stubbings. Legacies from Emmanuel Harrison and George Elliott formed the nucleus of the building fund for the church.

The building is representative of the Gothic Revival style which flourished during the mid Victorian era, particularly in ecclesiastic architecture.

The characteristic simple proportions, somewhat severe planes, symmetry of plan and elevation, eclectic detailing throughout truly reflect the vernacular tradition of the region.

The four bay single storey structure, with full basement, on a stone foundation is of red brick accented with beige brick in the buttresses, corner keying, corbelling at the rooflines, and particularly at window openings. Here the lancet arches are edged in beige brick with distinctive pointed brick trim coursing; elsewhere alternating brick colours were used for picturesque effect complimenting a large stained glass rose window above the main entry. The austere unadorned nature of the interior spaces - sanctuary, choir gallery, pulpit platform and vestibule remain consistent with the primary functional considerations of good sight lines and accoustics, valid to this day.

.../3

NOTICE OF OBJECTION TO THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION MAY BE SERVED ON THE CLERK WITHIN 30 DAYS OF THE 3rd DAY OF August , 1984.

This notice is given in accordance with section 29(3) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

DATED at the City of Brampton this 4th day of July , 1984.

R. A. Everett
City Clerk
The Corporation of the
City of Brampton
150 Central Park Drive
Brampton, Ontario
L6T 2T9