



## 12 ROSEGARDEN DRIVE

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### HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

REVISED: JANUARY 2024

**PREPARED BY:**  
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Aerial View of 12 Rosegarden Road (property outlined in red)  
Source: Google Maps (2021)

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## 0.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

ATA Architects Inc. (ATA) was retained by PermitGuys (the Owners) to undertake a Cultural Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the properties at 12 Rosegarden Drive, Brampton, Ontario. It is ATA's professional opinion that the Property has cultural heritage significance, and that should be designated. 12 Rosegarden Drive met Ontario Regulation 9/06.

The subject property is currently listed on the Municipal Heritage Register of Cultural Heritage Resources with the City of Brampton.

In the summer of 2023, a fire broke out at 12 Rosegarden Drive and damaged and destroyed part of the Cultural Heritage Resource. Due to the fire, the building is not safe, and it would be impossible to salvage or restore the remainder of the house. It has been concluded that it must be demolished.

As a result of the fire and proposed demolition, this HIA is being prepared as part of the submission to the City. The purpose of the HIA is to:

- Review the heritage attributes of the Properties
- Review the proposed development and identify any adverse impact on the heritage attributes and;
- To identify alternative and mitigation measures to lessen or avoid identified impacts.

ATA recommends that a Commemoration of the building should be erected and it is recommended that it should be in the City's park adjacent to the property. The Commemoration should be the Standard City Plaque. A commemoration plan is also required and must follow the City's new Terms of Reference for Commemoration Plan.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION



*Southwest facade exterior; the original farmhouse*  
Source: ATA, 2021

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

ATA Architects Inc. (“ATA”) was retained by the property owner PermitGuys on behalf of the Owners, to undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment (“HIA”) of 12 Rosegarden Drive, located within the Municipality of Brampton, Ontario. It is hereinafter referred to as the “subject property.” The subject property is listed on the heritage register but not designated.

The Owner is seeking to demolish the existing structure on the subject property due to a fire that significantly damaged the heritage attributes of the building. ATA did prepare a Cultural Heritage Assessment and deemed that it met Ontario Regulation 9/06.

An HIA is required to assess the impact of the demolition of the existing structure and is required to support a Building Permit Application to allow the demolition of the existing structure. This report was prepared in accordance with the City of Brampton Heritage Impact Assessments Terms of Reference

12 Rosegarden Drive is listed (non-designated) on the Municipal Heritage Register of the City of Brampton. The subject property is not part of a cultural heritage landscape. As the property is listed on the City’s Municipal Heritage Register, an HIA is required in accordance with the Town’s Official Plan.

The Brampton Official Plan identifies that the City will require an HIA when an alternation, construction or development involves or is adjacent to a designated or listed heritage resource. The HIA will follow the guidelines in the City of Brampton Heritage Impact Assessment Terms of Reference and guidelines provided by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) Ontario Heritage Toolkit: Heritage Resources in Land Use Planning Process (2006) and Canada’s Historic Places Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada (2010).



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## 1.1 METHODOLOGY

ATA has prepared this HIA report in order to:

- Review the relevant legislation and policy applicable to the subject property;
- Provide a summary of the subject property's context and history;
- Provide a summary of the built heritage, surrounding landscape features, and adjacent properties;
- Assess the Cultural Heritage Resources;
- Determine the potential adverse impact of the demolition of the Existing Structure;
- Analysis of mitigation measures.

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## 1.1 METHODOLOGY

ATA undertook the following process in completing this report:

- Review the heritage planning regulatory framework.

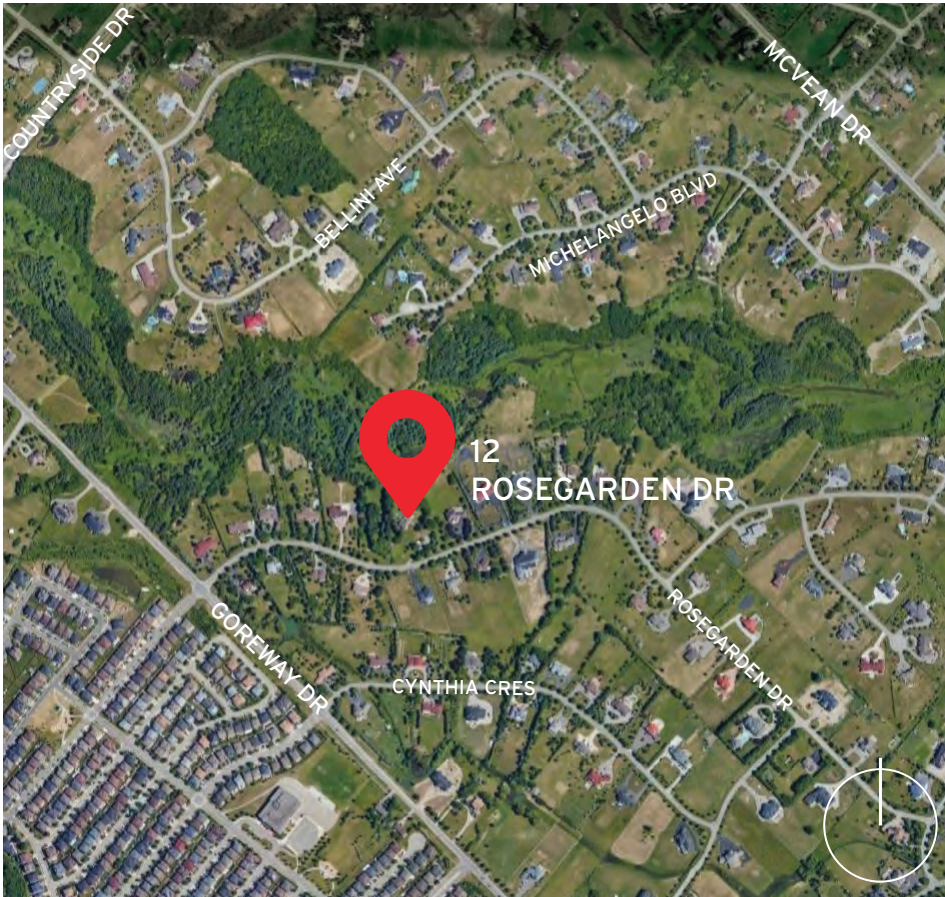
Legislation and policy were undertaken for a provincial, regional and municipal regulatory framework where cultural heritage value or interest were preserved by O. Reg. 9/06 of the OHA.

- Review the significance of the heritage resource through research and analysis of the architectural, historical and contextual background.

Historical research was undertaken to outline the history and create a timeline of the subject properties. The research included archival research, historical maps, aerial photography, historical photographs, land registry data, research articles, etc.

- Review and document the existing condition of the subject properties and surrounding context, adjacent properties and connection to the neighbourhood.

1.2 STUDY AREA LOCATION



Key plan showing location of property  
Source: Google Maps (2021)



Aerial View of 12 Rosegarden Drive  
Source: Google Maps (2021)



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## 1.2 STUDY AREA LOCATION

### **Municipal Address:**

12 Rosegarden Drive

### **Legal Description:**

PCL 9-1, SEC M350; LT 9, PL M350;  
S/T Right as in LT374475; S/T  
LT304937, LT373803 Brampton

### **Lot area:**

4096.54m<sup>2</sup>

12 Rosegarden Drive is located in the northeast part of Brampton (formerly the Township of Toronto Gore) in the Regional Municipality (former County) of Peel. The property is part of Lot 14, Concession 8 North Division (N.D.). The property is on a small residential street accessed from Goreway Drive. Rosegarden Drive is situated east of Goreway Drive, north of Castlemore Road, west of McVean Drive, and south of Countryside Drive. Remnants of the historic village of Castlemore lie to the southeast of the subject property. The Salt Creek is to the immediate north of the property.

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## 2.0 POLICY CONTEXT

In Ontario, cultural heritage is a provincial priority and cultural heritage resources are managed through legislation, policies, regulations and guidelines. The OHA, Planning Act, and PPS directly establish provisions for cultural heritage resources and indicate them as important. These laws and policies demonstrate broad provincial support for protecting cultural heritage and establish minimum standards for heritage evaluation.

The subject property at 12 Rosegarden Drive is subject to several provincial and municipal planning policies. In Ontario, criteria to determine cultural heritage value or interest are prescribed by O. Reg. 9/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

There are several Provincial, Regional, and municipal regulations and policies that apply to properties of cultural heritage value or interest. The following were reviewed in preparing this report:

- Ontario Planning Act;
- Ontario's Provincial Policy Statement;
- Ontario Heritage Act;
- Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, 2010;
- Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2017;
- Ontario Heritage Toolkit, 2006;
- Peel Region Official Plan;
- City of Brampton Official Plan

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## 2.1 PLANNING ACT

The Planning Act is the primary legislation that establishes the “parameters” for land use planning in Ontario. It enables municipalities to control land use and provides for the mechanisms through which this control is exercised.

In Part 1, Section 2, provincial interest outlines 19 areas of interest that must be considered by the Minister, Municipal Council, local boards, planning boards and Tribunals. The Planning Act sets the context for provincial interest in heritage and identifies several provisions for Cultural Heritage. Part 1, Section 2(d) states:

*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, ...*

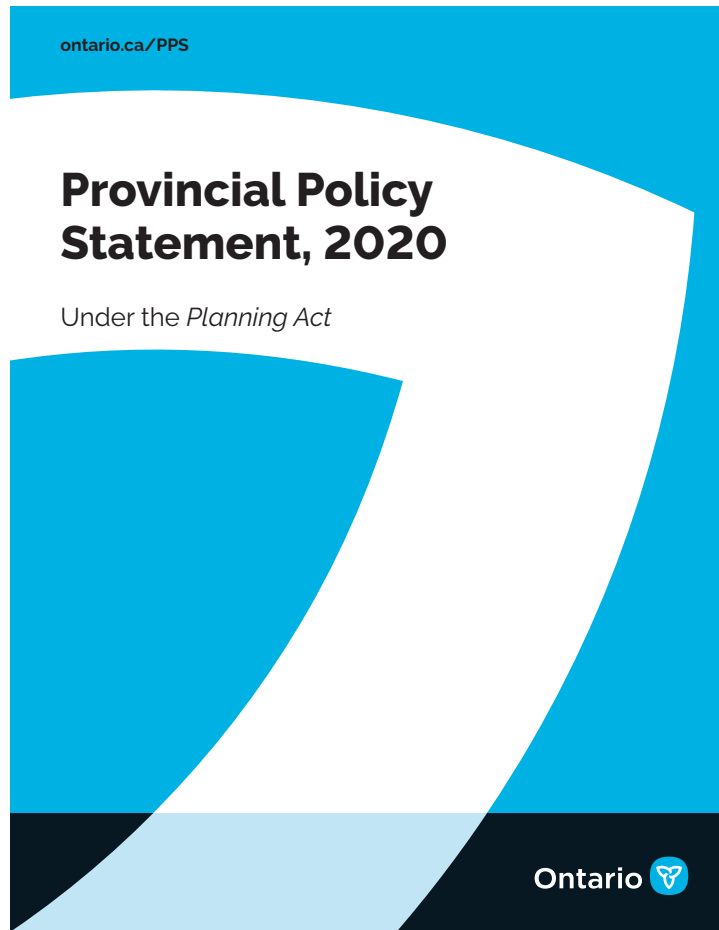
*(d) the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest;*

Under the Planning Act, Section 5 details provincial interest as it relates to land use planning and development in the province are outlined in the PPS. The PPS must guide decisions made by municipalities.



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## 2.2 PROVINCIAL POLICY STATEMENT



Provincial Policy Statement, 2020  
Source: Government of Ontario (2020)

The *Provincial Policy Statement* (PPS) was updated in 2020 and is intended to provide policy direction for land use planning and development regarding matters of provincial interest in addition to the *Planning Act*. The PPS is issued under the authority of Section 3 of the *Planning Act*. The PPS 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 heritage and archaeological resources to provide important environmental, economic and social benefits.

Municipalities implement the PPS through an “*Official Plan*,” which further outlines their cultural heritage policies. Cultural heritage is one of many interests contained within the PPS.

Cultural heritage resources can be a tool for economic prosperity. Section 1.7 of the PPS regards cultural heritage resources as long-term economic resources. It states the following:

**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.*

When addressing cultural heritage planning, *Section 2.6. Cultural Heritage and Archaeology* of the PPS states:

**2.6.1**

*Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.*

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2.2 PROVINCIAL POLICY  
STATEMENT

**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.*

The PPS treats cultural heritage as equal to other planning and development factors in Ontario. All policies within the PPS hold equal importance and should be given equal consideration.

The *Provincial Policy Statement*, further defined the following:

***Built heritage resource:*** means a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured or constructed part or remnant

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**2.3 ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT R.S.O.  
1990, C.O. 18  
ONTARIO REGULATION 9/06**

**ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT**

**ONTARIO REGULATION 9/06**

**CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST**

**CRITERIA**

1. (1) The criteria set out in subsection (2) are prescribed for the purposes of clause 29 (1) (a) of the Act.
- (2) A property may be designated under section 29 of the Act if it meets one or more of the following criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest:
  1. The property has design value or physical value because it,
    - i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,
    - ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or
    - iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
  2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,
    - i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,
    - ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or
    - iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.

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**2.3 ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT R.S.O.  
1990, C.O. 18  
ONTARIO REGULATION 9/06**

**CRITERIA (CONTINUED)**

3. The property has contextual value because it,
  - i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,
  - ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings,
  - iii. is a landmark.

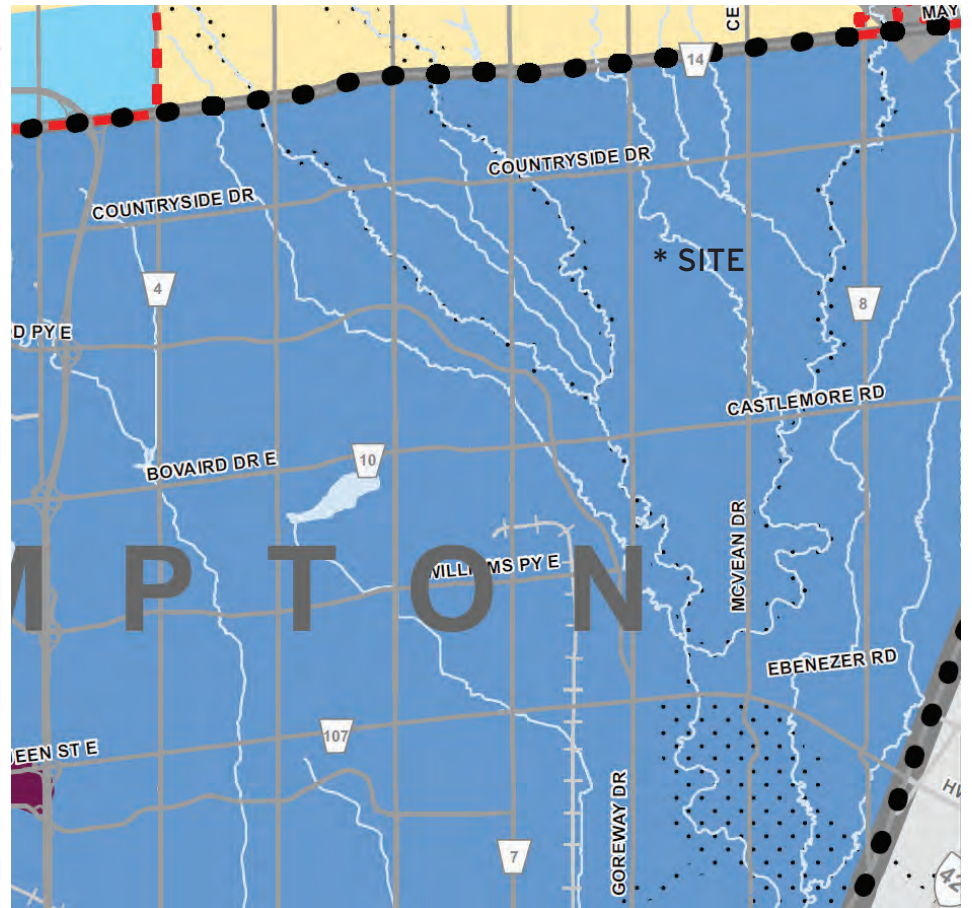
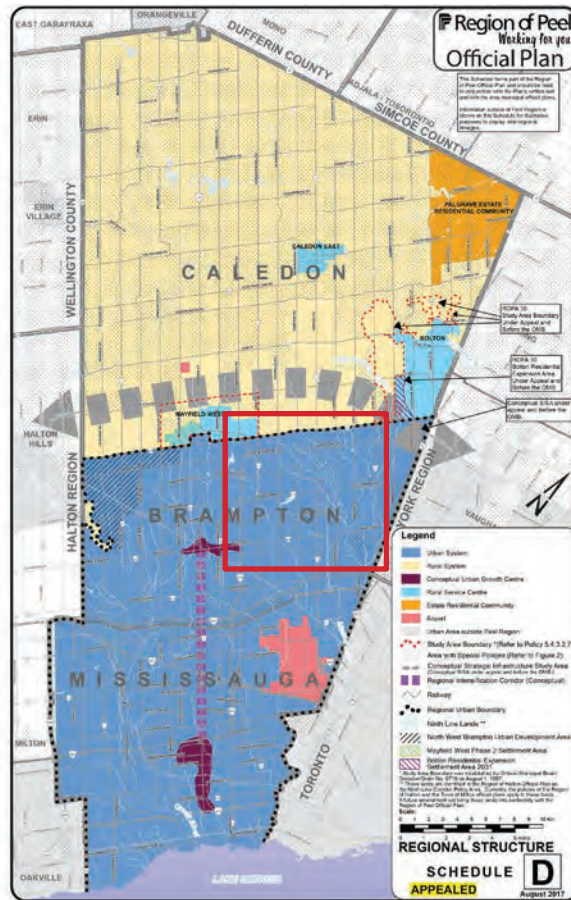
**TRANSITION**

2. This Regulation does not apply in respect of a property if notice of intention to designate it was given under subsection 29 (1.1) of the Act on or before January 24, 2006.

**NOTE:**

The designation of properties of heritage value by municipalities in Ontario is based on the above criteria evaluated in the context of that municipality's jurisdiction. Buildings need not be of provincial or national importance to be worthy of designation and preservation.

2.4 PEEL REGION OFFICIAL PLAN



Region of Peel Official Plan - Schedule D Regional Structure  
 Source: Region of Peel Official Plan (2018)



Schedule D of the 2018 Region of Peel Official Plan notes the subject property to be part of the Urban System, and as such it is subject to Region's policies.

Part 3.6 of the Region of Peel Official Plan contains the following cultural heritage policies and objectives relevant to the site:

### 3.6 CULTURAL HERITAGE

The Region of Peel encourages and supports heritage preservation and interpretation of the cultural heritage features, structures, archaeological resources, and cultural heritage landscapes in Peel (including properties owned by the Region), according to the criteria and guidelines established by the Province.

#### 3.6.1 OBJECTIVES

3.6.1.1 To identify, preserve and promote *cultural heritage resources*, including the material, cultural, archaeological and *built heritage* of the region for present and future generations.

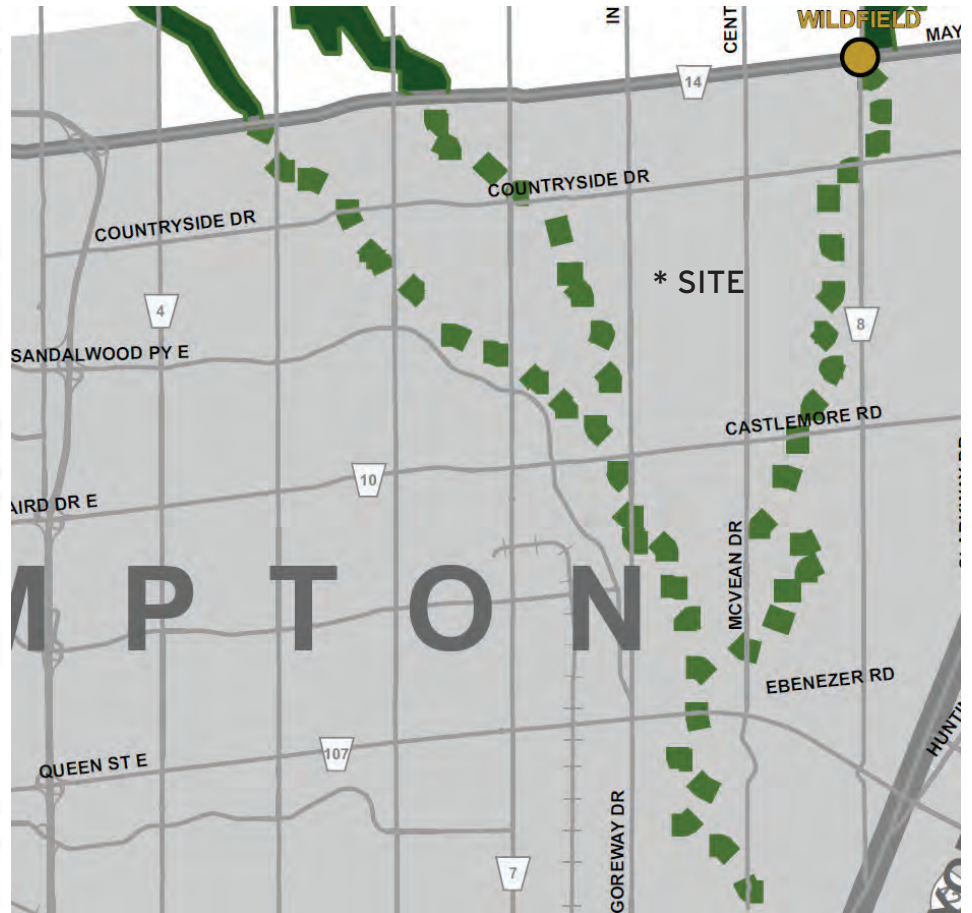
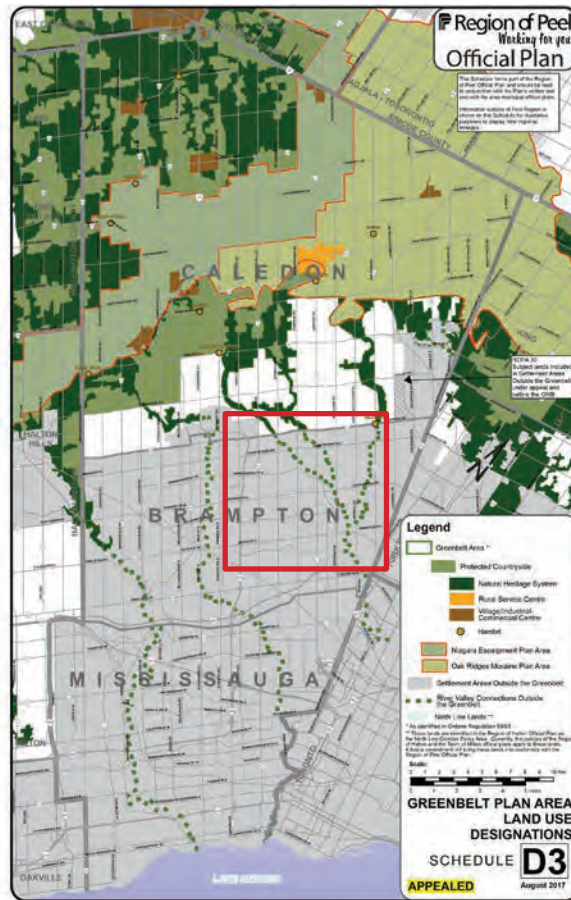
3.6.1.2 To promote awareness and appreciation, and encourage public and private stewardship of Peel's heritage.

3.6.1.4 To support the heritage policies and programs of the area municipalities

#### 3.6.2 POLICIES

3.6.2.3. Ensure that there is adequate assessment, preservation, interpretation and/or rescue excavation of cultural heritage resources in Peel, as prescribed by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's archaeological assessment and mitigation guidelines, in cooperation with the area municipalities.

2.4 PEEL REGION OFFICIAL PLAN



Region of Peel Official Plan - Schedule D3 Greenbelt Plan Area, Land Use Designations  
Source: Region of Peel Official Plan (2018)

### 3.6.2 POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.6.2.5. Direct the area municipalities to require, in their official plans, that the proponents of development proposals affecting heritage resources provide for sufficient documentation to meet Provincial requirements and address the Region's objectives with respect to cultural heritage resources.

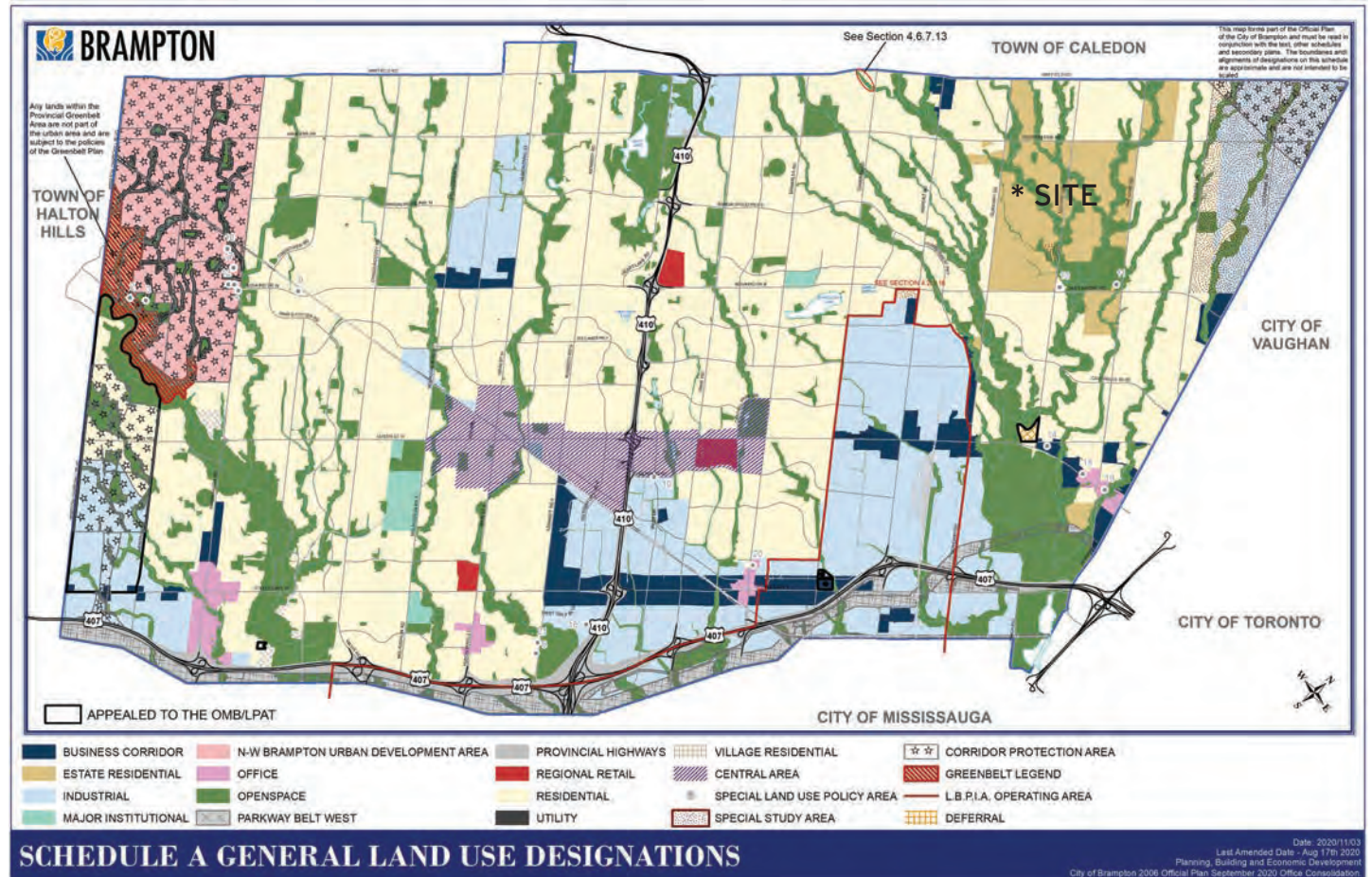
3.6.2.8 Direct the area municipalities to only permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property where the proposed property has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.

In the Official Plan, the following are terms are defined as:

**Cultural heritage resources:** within a land use context, cultural heritage resources include archaeological sites, built resources, traditional use areas, cultural landscapes and shipwreck sites. More broadly, cultural heritage resources include everything produced and left by the people of a given geographic area, the sum of which represents their cultural identity. This means their handicrafts, tools, equipment, buildings, furnishings, folklore rituals, art, transportation, communications and places of dwelling, play, worship, and commercial and industrial activity.

**Built heritage:** one or more buildings, structures, monuments, installations, or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic, or military history, and identified as being important to a community.

2.5 CITY OF BRAMPTON OFFICIAL PLAN



City of Brampton Official Plan - Schedule A General Land Use Designations  
Source: City of Brampton Official Plan (2020). Brampton Maps, <https://geohub-brampton.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/official-plan-schedule-a-general-land-use-designations>



The City of Brampton Official Plan addresses the management of cultural heritage resources within its Flower City Strategy and in Section 4.10 of Official Plan which outlines its policies.

Section 4.10 of the Official Plan is concerned specifically with cultural heritage resources with "Policies aimed at preserving heritage resources are consistent with the City's 'Six Pillars' Strategic Plan that forms the underlying foundation of this Plan, in particular Pillar Three: 'Protecting Our Environment, Enhancing Our Community' and Pillar Five: 'Community Lifestyle and Participation.'" The objectives are as follows (taken from Section 4.10 of the Plan).

#### OBJECTIVES

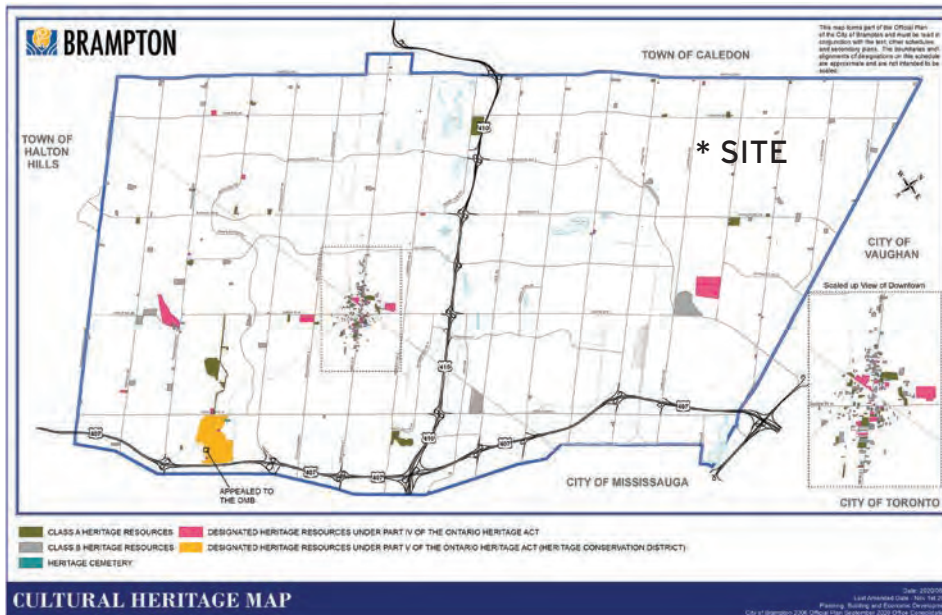
It is the objective of the cultural heritage resource policies to:

- a) Conserve the cultural heritage resources of the City for the enjoyment of existing and future generations;
- 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; and,
- c) Promote public awareness of Brampton's heritage and involve the public in heritage resource decisions affecting the municipality.

The following policies from Section 4.10.1 Built Heritage are relevant to the subject site, which is listed on the municipal register of cultural resources:



## 2.5 CITY OF BRAMPTON OFFICIAL PLAN



City of Brampton Official Plan - Cultural Heritage Map  
 Source: City of Brampton (2020). <https://www.brampton.ca/en/Business/planning-development/Documents/CD/UD/OP/Cultural%20Heritage%20Map.pdf>

### 4.10.1 BUILT HERITAGE - POLICIES

4.10.1.1 The City shall compile a Cultural Heritage Resources Register to include designated heritage resources as well as those listed as being of significant cultural heritage value or interest including built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, heritage conservation districts, areas with cultural heritage character and heritage cemeteries.

4.10.1.3 All significant heritage resources shall be designated as being of cultural heritage value or interest in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act to help ensure effective protection and their continuing maintenance, conservation and restoration.

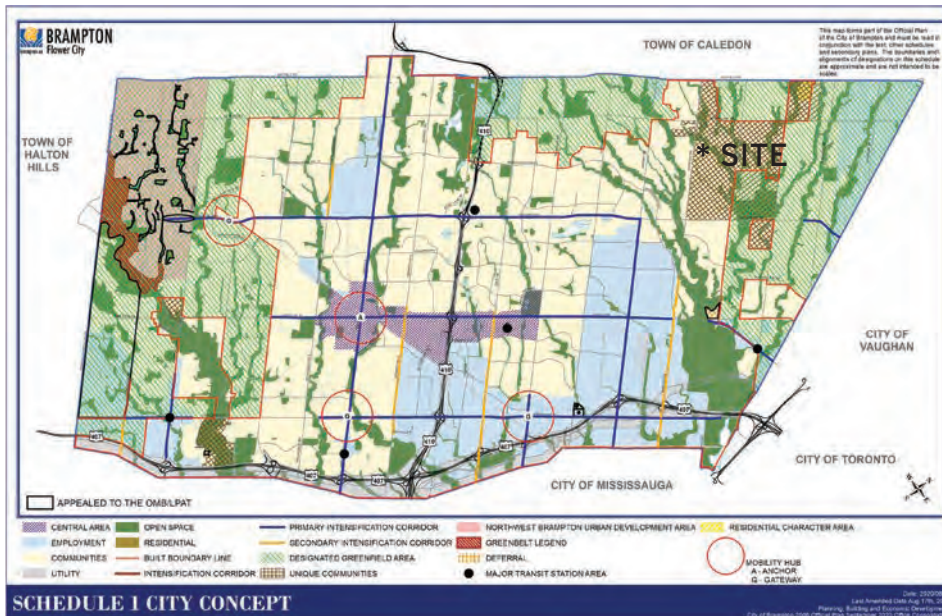
4.10.1.4 Criteria for assessing the heritage significance of cultural heritage resources shall be developed. Heritage significance refers to the aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual importance or significance of a resource for past, present or future generations. The significance of a cultural heritage resource is embodied in its heritage attributes and other character defining elements including: materials, forms, location, spatial configurations, uses and cultural associations or meanings. Assessment criteria may include one or more of the following core values:

- Aesthetic, Design or Physical Value;
- Historical or Associative Value; and/or,
- Contextual Value.

4.10.1.6 The City will give immediate consideration to the designation of any heritage resource under the Ontario Heritage Act if that resource is threatened with demolition, significant alterations or other potentially adverse impacts.

- 4.10.1.7 Designated and significant cultural heritage resources in the City are shown in the Cultural Heritage Map. The Map will be updated regularly without the need for an Official Plan amendment.
- 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.
- 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:

## 2.5 CITY OF BRAMPTON OFFICIAL PLAN



City of Brampton Official Plan - Schedule 1 City Concept  
 Source: City of Brampton Official Plan (2020). <https://www.brampton.ca/en/Business/planning-development/Documents/CD/UD/OP/Schedule%201.pdf>

- (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;
- (iii) The property owner's economic circumstances and ways in which financial impacts of the decision could be mitigated;
- (iv) Demonstrations of the community's interest and investment (e.g. past grants);
- (v) Assessment of the impact of loss of the building or structure on the property's cultural heritage value, as well as on the character of the area and environment; 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.

### 4.10.9 IMPLEMENTATION - POLICIES

4.10.9.1 Heritage planning is the responsibility of the Provincial Government and the municipality. A citizen advisory committee, known as the Brampton Heritage Board has been established to provide advice to the City Council on all matters pertaining to heritage.

4.10.9.2 The City shall use the power and tools provided by the enabling legislation, policies and programs, particularly the Ontario Heritage Act, the Planning Act, the Environmental Assessment Act and the Municipal Act in implementing and enforcing the policies of this section. These shall include but not be limited to the following:

- (i) The power to stop demolition and alteration of designated heritage properties and resources provided under the Ontario Heritage Act and as set out in Section 4.10.1 of this policy;
- (ii) Requiring the preparation of a Heritage Impact Assessment for development proposals and other land use planning proposals that may potentially affect a designated or significant heritage resource or Heritage Conservation District;
- (iii) Using zoning by-law provisions to protect heritage resources by regulating such matters as use, bulk, form, location and setbacks;
- (iv) Using the site plan control by-law to ensure that new development is compatible with heritage resources;
- (vii) Identifying, documenting and designating cultural heritage resources as appropriate in the secondary and block plans and including measures to protect and enhance any significant heritage resources identified as part of the approval conditions;

4.10.9.15 Impact on the significant heritage elements of designated and other heritage resources shall be avoided through the requirements of the City's sign permit application system and the heritage permit under the Ontario Heritage Act.

### 3.0 HISTORICAL VALUE

DATE	PERIOD	SUB-PERIOD	LIFE STYLE CHARACTERISTICS	MATERIAL CULTURE
9000	Paleo-Indians	Early Paleo-Indians (9000-8500 BC)	Hunting	Projectile Points: Fluted Points Hi-Lo and Holcombe Point Types
8000		Late Paleo-Indians (8500-7500 BC)	Small Migratory Bands	
7000	Archaic	Early Archaic (7500-6000 BC)	Hunting & Gathering  Seasonal Subsistence Migratory Patterns	Introduction of Polished and Groundstone Tools
6000		Middle Archaic (6000-2500 BC)		Earliest Use of Copper
5000		Late Archaic (2500-6000 BC)		
4000				3000
2000	Woodland	Early Woodland (1000-400 BC)	Continuation of Hunting & Gathering Complex Burial Ceremonialism	Early Pottery
1000 BC		Middle Woodland (400 BC-AD 500)		Decorative Pottery Elements
0		Early-Late Woodland (AD 500-1000)	Introduction of Crop Cultivation Emergence of Village Life Tribal Confederacies	Bow & Arrow Ceramic Pipes
AD		Late Woodland: Ontario Iroquoian (AD 1000-1600)		
1000	Post-Contact	Late Ontario Iroquoian (1600-1650)	Tribal Warfare Fur Trade	Spread of European Goods
1600		Mississaugas (Ojibwa) (1690-1800s)	Hunters & Gatherers with Fisheries Trade Along Waterways	
2000				

Chronological Summary of Indigenous History in Southern Ontario  
 Source: Developed from information from summaries of Ontario Archaeology (refer to Bibliography)



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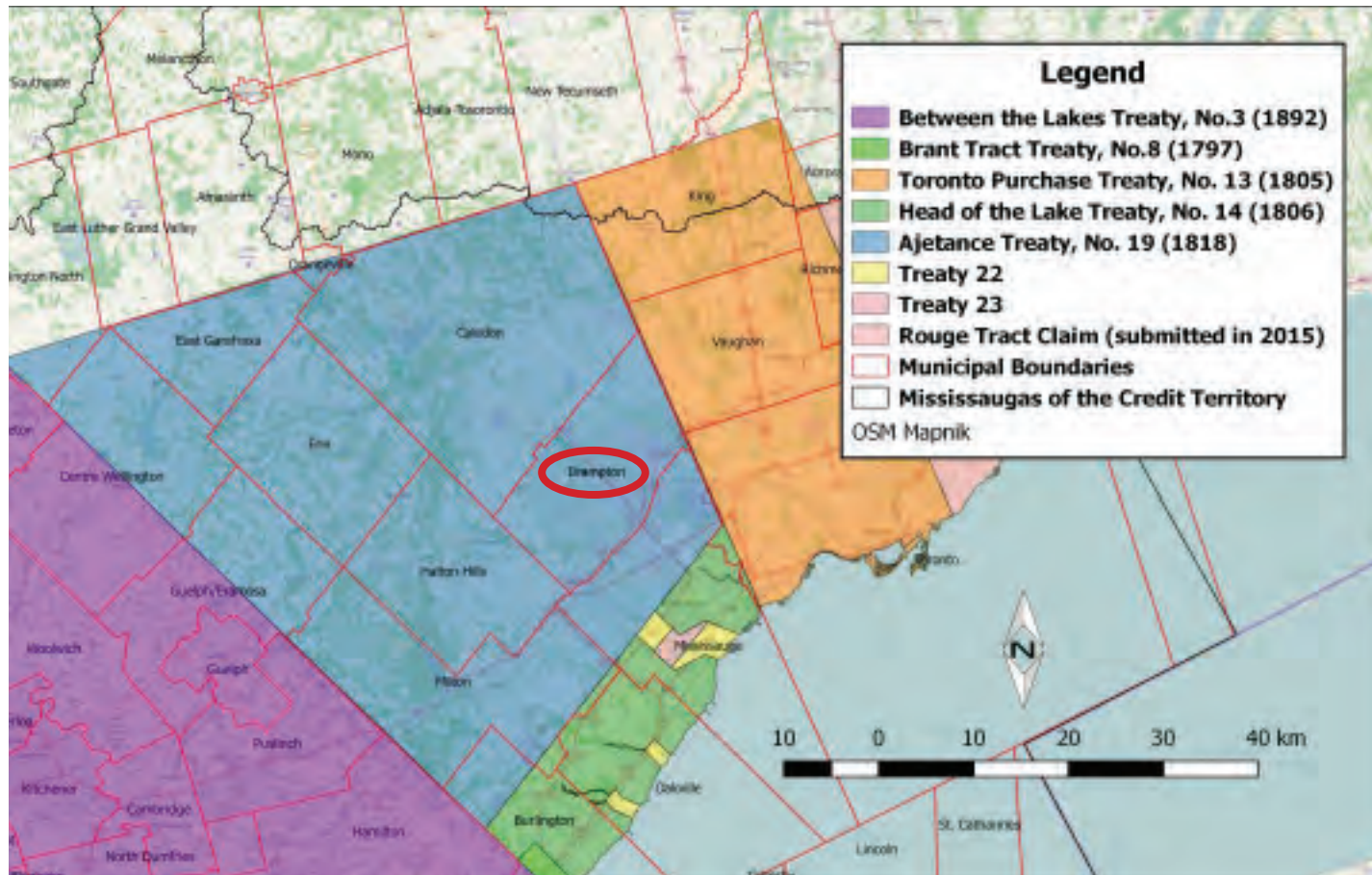
### 3.1 EARLY & INDIGENOUS HISTORY

Southern Ontario has a long history of human settlement that can be traced back approximately 11,000 years ago. The cultural history of the area covered by the Peel Region began at least 10,000 years ago, first occupied by diverse groups of aboriginal North Americans prior to the arrival of European settlers. This period is referred to as the Pre-Contact period and can be divided into distinct periods based on changes in lifestyles and material culture.

The earliest known inhabitants are from the Paleo-Indian Period that lasted between 9000 to 7500 BC. The melting of the glacial ice sheet that covered the region exposed a tundra-like landscape that was settled by small bands of nomadic hunters. These groups primarily relied on the hunting of large animals such as caribou, mastodon and mammoths for sustenance, traveling with the migratory animals. Their settlements would have been temporary camps, as they covered huge areas over the annual cycle of movement. They can be identified based on distinct projectile point forms: fluted points utilized by the Early Paleo-Indians, and the lanceolate Hi-Lo point type or the unfluted Holcombe of the Late Paleo-Indians. There have been three sites found within the Peel region that indicate presence of the late Paleo-Indian Hi-Lo tradition.

The Archaic Period in Southern Ontario spanned between 7500 to 1000 BC, during which the culture evolved in response to the transition of biotic communities into the mixed-coniferous and deciduous forests of today. The emergence of temperate forests led to the adoption of a hunting and gathering lifestyle that became less focused on big game hunting, and increasingly on relied on fishing and foraging for plants. Seasonal sustenance patterns emerged. During the spring and summer, larger bands would assemble along the shorelines of lakes and rivers where fish would be plentiful during spawning runs, hunting along the waterways and gathering nuts, berries, and roots in the surrounding forests. For the fall and winter, the bands broke into small family groups and moved inland where efforts were focused on hunting. Seasonal migration patterns were a continued feature of the Archaic culture, though constrained within the extents of

### 3.1 EARLY & INDIGENOUS HISTORY



Map depicting the boundaries of the Ajetance Treaty and several neighbouring treaties. Brampton was part of the land sold under the Ajetance Treaty.  
 Source: Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, Ajetance Treaty, No. 19 (1818), Map of Municipal Boundaries Related to the Ajetance Treaty, No. 19 (1818), <http://mncfn.ca/treaty19/>

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### 3.1 EARLY & INDIGENOUS HISTORY

smaller areas. It is believed they lived in some form of wigwam structures that were easy to erect and disassemble. Political organization into band groups was maintained, albeit ones of larger size. Archaic settlements have been discovered across the Peel Region, mostly along the Credit River and Cooksville Creek, waterways which would have likely been areas of intense activity during the warmer months.

The following period which lasted between 1000 BC and AD 1650 is referred to as the Woodland Period and can be broken down into distinct stages throughout which there were considerable changes to subsistence practices, settlements patterns, and political organization. The Early Woodland (1000 - 400 BC) and Middle Woodland (400 BC - AD 500) periods experienced little change in regards to the hunting and gathering subsistence pattern of the previous period, band level organization continued, and groups grew larger in size. Rather the transition to this period is marked by the introduction of pottery to Southern Ontario as well as changes to economic and social aspects of the culture. During the Middle Archaic period there was evidence that an extensive trade network had emerged bringing with it the earliest use of copper (sourced from northern Ontario), which continued into the Woodland period introducing increasingly exotic artifacts into the region. There was also an increase in consideration around burial practices and ceremonialism. The Early Woodland period saw the use of exotic artifacts within graves as a means of status differentiation. Burial ceremonialism became more elaborate into the Middle Woodland Period during which it reached its climax. Pottery also became more detailed and widespread over time.

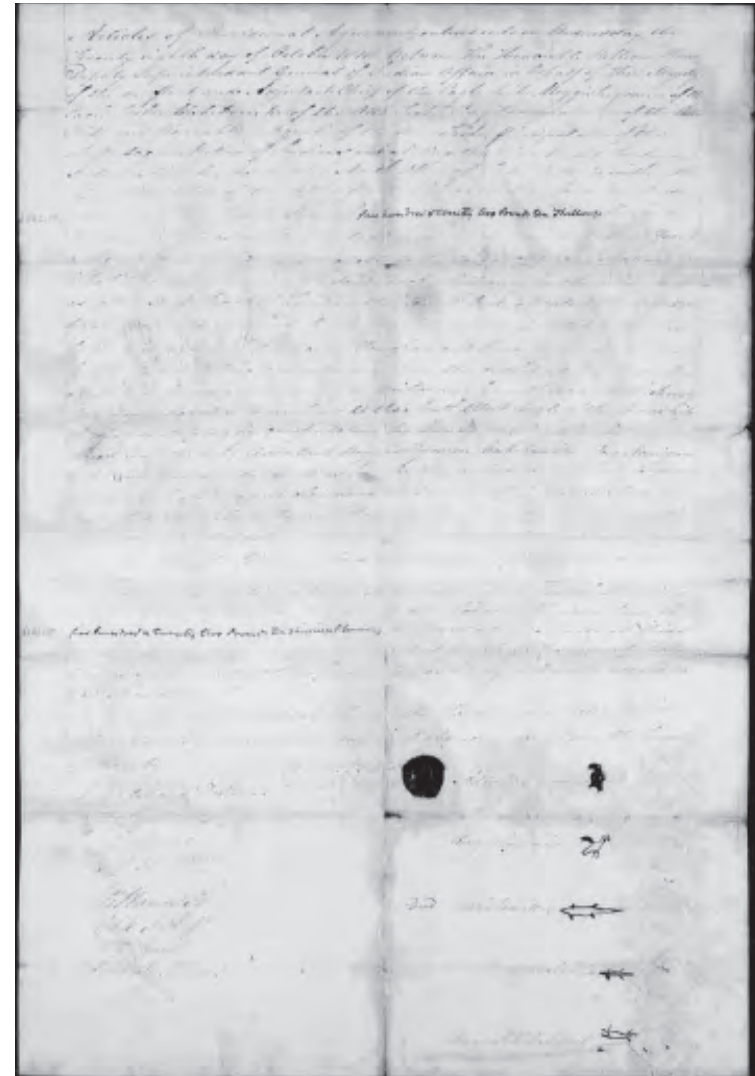
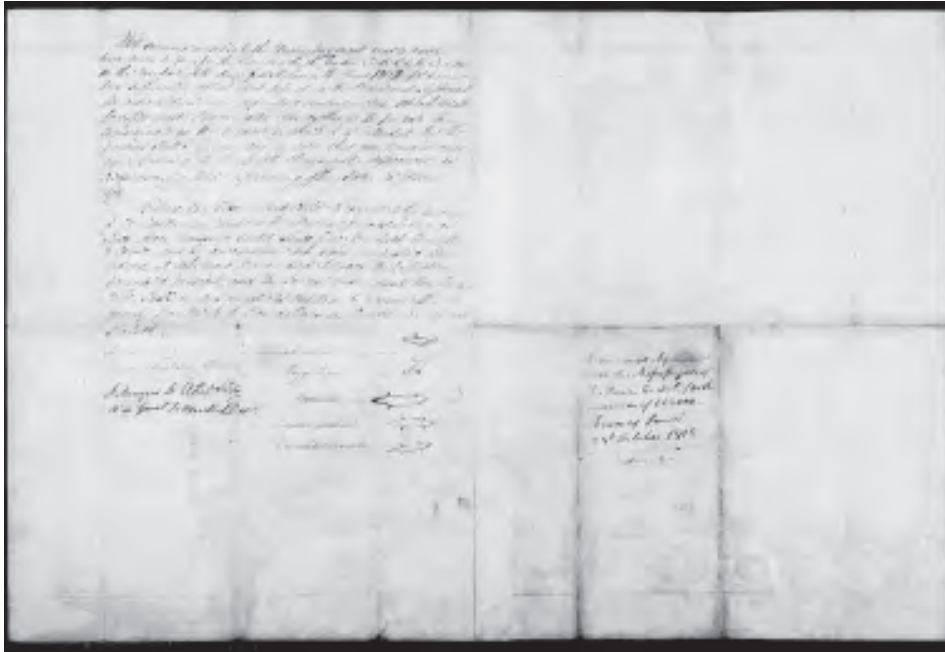
The beginning of the Late Woodland period starting in AD 500 to 1000 marked the beginning of the transition to primarily agricultural communities. This transition period is referred to as the Princess Point culture and is attributed to the introduction of corn (maize) horticulture into southern Ontario. The practice of foraging of previous periods continued alongside experimentation with early agriculture and led to the establishment of communities which were occupied for increasingly greater

periods of the year.

The Ontario Iroquoian tradition (AD 1000 to 1650) of the Late Woodland period marked the full cultural transition from migratory camps to long-term village settlements. The adoption of agriculture as the primary food source necessitated Iroquois groups to form semi-permanent sites to tend to crops. An Iroquoian village was generally made up of longhouses which were occupied by extended families, and often protected by palisade walls. Crops such as corns, beans, and squash, were grown on fields encircling the village. The village sites were occupied until the soil was depleted of nutrients, upon which the community would relocate to a fresh site a short distance away and establish a new settlement. The political organization of the Ontario Iroquoians was at a tribal level, where the tribe had formal leaders. By the Late Iroquoian period (AD 1400 to 1650) villages had grown to their largest size and distinct tribal groups emerged within the region. The Iroquoian groups in southern Ontario were split into three tribe confederacies: the Hurons, Petuns and Neutrals. This was accompanied by widespread warfare between the tribes which included large-scale raids from more distant tribes such as the Iroquoian confederacies in New York. Evidence of the presence of the cultures of the Woodland Period in the Peel Region has been well-represented, with majority of the sites concentrated along the Credit River watershed. Archaeological evidence of the Ontario Iroquoian tradition has been discovered within the village of Churchville on the Pengilly farm (7522 Creditview Road).

It was sometime between AD 1600 and 1650 that the Ontario Iroquoians would have been brought into contact with early European settlers. Visits from the French fur traders and explorers soon led to the participation of all three Ontario tribes (Hurons, Neutrals, and Petuns) in the fur trade, trading furs and extra crops such as corn for European goods. However, the fur trades also caused the warfare between the tribes to escalate, particularly that between the Hurons and the New York Iroquoians (Five Nations Confederacy), who came into conflict for areas rich in fur bearing animals and fur trade routes. By 1650 it grew into open war with the Five

3.1 EARLY & INDIGENOUS HISTORY



Ajetance Purchase Treaty, a provisional agreement with the Mississaugas of the Credit for the purchase of approximately 648,000 acres.  
 Source: Library and Archives Canada, [https://collectionscanada.gc.ca/pam\\_archives/index.php?fuseaction=genitem.displayItem&lang=eng&rec\\_nbr=3951604](https://collectionscanada.gc.ca/pam_archives/index.php?fuseaction=genitem.displayItem&lang=eng&rec_nbr=3951604)

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### 3.1 EARLY & INDIGENOUS HISTORY

Nations Iroquois controlling southern Ontario and leading to the collapse of the Huron confederacy in 1649, closely followed by that of the Petuns and Neutrals. This led to the dispersal of the Ontario Iroquoians from southern Ontario into other distant areas.

Having gained control of the area, the League of Five Nations began threatening the more distant Anishinabe such as the Ojibway of Lake Huron. A concerted effort by the Ojibway, Odawa and Potawatomi in the 1690s resulted in the Iroquois being pushed back south of Lake Ontario. The Mississaugas also participated in this conflict and once the Iroquois were forced from the region and peace had been negotiated with the Mohawk, the Mississaugas began to settle the area in approximately 1695. One large group settled in the Trent River valley, along Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence to Brockville. A second group settled in the area between Toronto and Lake Erie.

The Mississaugas of the Credit, members of the Ojibway (Anishinabe) Nation, originally hailed from further north and relied primarily on a hunter-gatherer subsistence strategy supplemented with agriculture, in contrast to the Ontario Iroquoians. They settled near the Credit River, utilizing the waterway for fishing, transportation and trade, and hunting and building shelters along the shores. Their lifestyles and society were greatly impacted by the seasons. During the spring and summer they would move to their fisheries (semi-permanent villages along the river) where they also participated in agriculture with the cultivation of small gardens on the river flats, breaking up into smaller family groups for the winter to hunt and fish. In the early spring they would relocate to maple sugar grounds for the harvest, before recongregating again at the fisheries. In the early 1700s, the Mississaugas participated in fur trade with the French who established trade posts along on the west end of Lake Ontario. In fact, the Credit River got its name partly because of the trading that took place at the mouth of the river, where the river became acted as a marketplace.

In 1818, the Mississaugas of the Credit sold approximately 648,000 acres

of land to the Crown. By this point the Mississaugas were under increasing pressure from the ever increasing number of settlers and their fisheries. They were creating a significant negative impact on the traditional economy of the Mississaugas which in turn left their people impoverished. The treaty was called the "Ajetance Purchase Treaty No. 19" named after the Chief of the Mississaugas of the Credit. The sale of the land was negotiated from October 27-29, 1818, and the final agreed upon amount was the annual exchange of goods in the amount of £522.10. Preceding the sale of the Mississaugas lands was first the sale of the lands to the immediate south in the "Head of the Lake Treaty, No.14" circa 1806, during which the Mississaugas sold 74,000 acres of land from the north shore of Lake Ontario up to present-day Eglinton Drive to the Crown. They retained only 1 mile on either side of the Credit River which became the Credit Indian Reserve, but this land was eventually surrendered in 1820.

The subject property is west of Edoopikaag-ziibi, the Anishinaabemowin word for the Etobicoke Creek. Indigenous peoples canoed the Etobicoke Creek to travel between Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay.



3.2 PEEL COUNTY

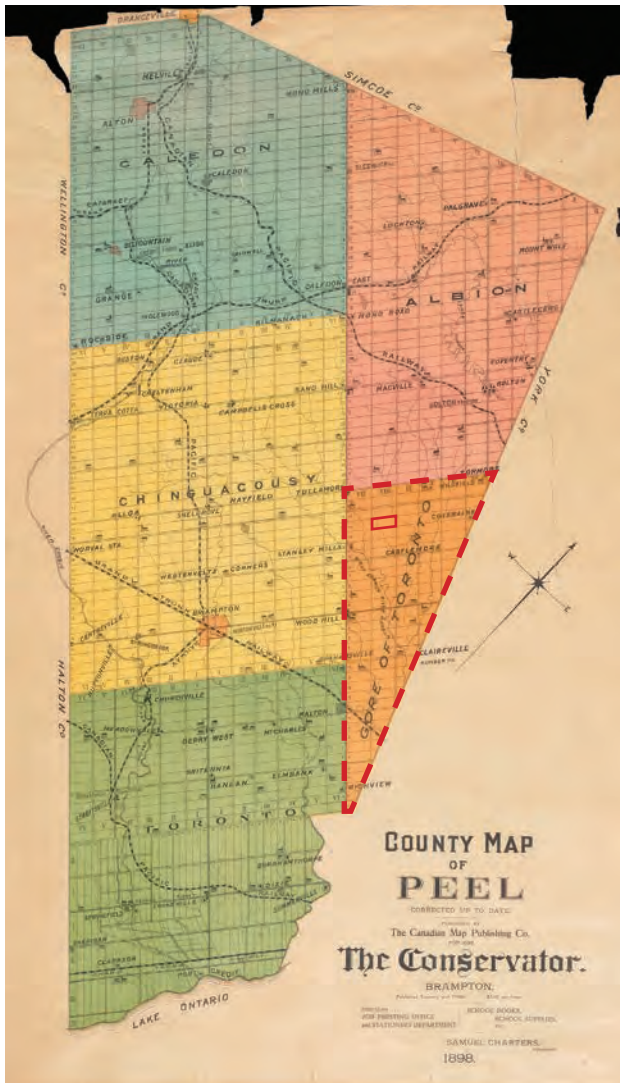


Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton, Canada West, Tremaine, George R. 1858  
Source: Halton Information Network (2022)



Map of Township of Toronto Gore, Historical Atlas of Peel County by Walker & Miles, 1877  
Source: McGill University Library, The Canadian County Digital Atlas Project, <https://digital.library.mcgill.ca/Countyatlas/Images/Maps/TownshipMaps/pee-m-torontoGore.jpg>

### 3.3 CITY OF BRAMPTON



1898 Map of Peel County  
Source: Region of Peel Archives,  
Region of Peel Archives Map  
and Plan Collection, [https://  
peelarchivesblog.com/about-peel/](https://peelarchivesblog.com/about-peel/)

Peel County, initially celebrated for its lush forests of white oaks and towering pines, takes its name from the English statesman, Sir Robert Peel. The county's inception dates back to 1852 when it was established by the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, forming part of the United Counties of York, Peel, and Ontario. Peel County was initially comprised of the Townships of Toronto, Chinguacousy, Toronto Gore, Albion, and Caledon.

In 1805, the British negotiated with the Mississaugas to acquire their land stretching from Burlington Bay to Etobicoke Creek. Following the Toronto Purchase, the Mississaugas of the Credit ceded another land parcel to the British. On August 2, 1805, a treaty, known as Treaty 13A, was inked, transferring 70,784 acres to the British. This region, bounded by the 1787 Toronto Purchase to the east and the Brant Tract to the west, was mapped out in 1806 as the Toronto Township or the "Old Survey" and subsequently settled.

Later, additional treaties were signed with the British Crown's acquisition of Mississauga lands. The 1818 Treaty 19, known as the "Second Purchase," resulted in the surrender of over 600,000 acres, forming a large part of today's Region of Peel. This region was developed in 1819 and labeled the "New Survey," which was sectioned into townships. By 1820, the Mississaugas, under treaties 22 and 23 (the "Credit Treaties"), relinquished most of the Credit Indian Reserve lands preserved in 1805 and relocated near Brantford by 1847.

Originally a farming community, Peel County transitioned as settlements like Port Credit, Streetsville, and Malton emerged. The introduction of mills and rail connections to places like Guelph and Barrie fostered growth and transitioned the economy from agrarian to industrial.

In 1851, the Legislative Assembly separated the County of York, creating "Peel" and "Ontario". They, alongside York, formed the United Counties of York, Ontario, and Peel. By 1854, Ontario County became independent, and in 1867, after deliberation, Peel officially separated from York. This structure persisted until 1973 when the County of Peel transitioned to the Regional Municipality of Peel, which still exists today.

### 3.3 CITY OF BRAMPTON



*Brampton Grand Trunk Railway in 1890s*  
Source: Archives of Ontario, <https://www.trha.ca/trha/history/stations/brampton-station-grand-trunk-railway/>



*Claireville Spring Fair Early 1900s*  
Source: George Tavender, "From This Year Hence: A History of the Township of Toronto Gore" (1983), 18.

In the early 1800s the area now known as the City of Brampton was still a wilderness consisting of low-lying swamps and thick forests. While other parts of Ontario were being settled by Europeans who arrived from the early 1700s onwards, Brampton remained part of the Mississaugas of the Credit territory. The valleys surrounding the upper parts of the Humber and Credit River had primarily been used by the Mississaugas as seasonal hunting and fishing grounds. In late October 1818, the Crown purchased the land upon which Brampton was established from the Mississaugas, and with the purchase the new townships of the County of Peel were created.

Historically, the Peel County consisted of five townships named Caledon, Albion, Chinguacousy, Toronto Gore and Toronto. The Peel County encompassed the same area of land that is now the Region of Peel, which today consists of the three municipalities Mississauga, Brampton, and Caledon. The subject property lies within the area that was historically the Toronto Gore Township and would have been part of the 1818 land purchase. The name of the township was given to it most likely due to the unusual triangular wedge shape of the boundaries.

With the New Survey, the first survey for Toronto Gore was completed in 1819, dividing up the land into 200 acres lots. Settlers began to arrive in 1820 soon after its completion. Archibald McVean and his family are believed to be the first settlers of the Toronto Gore. They arrived in 1819, travelling north from Lake Ontario via the Old Indian trail which was the only trail known to exist at the time into the township. The Toronto Gore was slow to be settled due to a variety of factors such as its land being comparatively expensive to that of neighbouring townships where land was often free, as well as the slow speed at which roads into it were built. While the heavy clay soils were ideal for farming and what attracted settlers to develop them, this same quality made the construction of roads a challenging task.

for farming and what attracted settlers to develop them, this same quality made the construction of roads a challenging task. This changed with the



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### 3.3 CITY OF BRAMPTON

construction of the first road, the Gore Road in 1822, and soon after Sixth Line, and Indian Line. Despite the slow start, from 1825 to 1840 settlers began to pour in and purchase up the land. Toronto Gore was joined with Chinguacousy until 1831, when it separated to form its own municipal government. By 1841, the population of the Toronto Gore Township had grown to 1145. The township was mainly settled by Irish and Scottish immigrants.

Much of the rich soiled land within the Toronto Gore was used for cultivation, with flax and wheat being significant early crops. The Humber River and its tributary creeks which flow through the township were harnessed to power the first grist mills. The first grist mill within the township was built in 1834 by Alexander McVean on Concession 8, Lot 5. Another early mill was built on the creek in the village of Stanley's Mill in 1840. While early farming efforts were mainly a means of self-sufficiency rather than a commercial practice, grain and wheat production was the primary agricultural industry in the area from 1830 to 1880. In the 1880s, farmers' focus in the Peel County shifted to raising livestock, and its beef and dairy industry grew significantly.

In the 1877 Atlas of the County of Peel, the Toronto Gore Township was described as not having any significantly large villages. The largest village was Malton which sat on the boundary line between the Toronto Gore and Toronto townships. The Grand Trunk Railway which was built in 1865 was Brampton's first railway, and travelled through the southern corner of the Toronto Gore township, with a railway station in Malton. Other villages within the township included Grahamsville, Claireville, Woodhill, Tormore, Coleraine, Tullamore, Stanley's Mills, Wildfield, Castlemore and Ebenezer. In the 1860s, one could find small village settlements about every few miles; they generally contained a post office, a general store, a blacksmith shop, a hotel or inn, and some of them a church or schoolhouse. These villages often held agricultural fairs which served as both a social event for the community as well as a marketplace. Within the Toronto Gore, these fairs were usually held in Grahamsville, Castlemore, and Claireville. In 1882 the

first Township Council Chambers were set up in a former Grange Hall in the village of Ebenezer.

The beginning of the 20th century marked the beginning of many changes to the quiet, rural township, as more people came to settle there, and industrial machinery was developed. Following WWII, the area surrounding Malton in the southern half of the Toronto Gore township, became the centre of an expanding aeronautical industry with the construction of the Malton Airport (now Toronto Pearson International Airport).

In 1952, the Township of Toronto annexed the southern division, reducing the Toronto Gore township significantly in size. Before the annexation the population was 2,013. Afterwards it was down to 665 citizens. It grew again to 1,185 by 1966. In 1962, the Toronto Township Council set up a new council chamber on the site of the former schoolhouse at Ebenezer village, replacing the council chamber in the old location. In 1974, the City of Brampton was formed, and the Township of Toronto Gore was amalgamated into it.

The desire of the growing community for large, "dream homes," led to the creation of the Toronto-Gore Rural Estate neighbourhood. Starting in 1975, the farmland formerly belonging to the Ezard, Martyniuk and Shaw family (the subject property) was sold and the land began to be developed into residential subdivision. The creation of the subdivisions was accompanied by improvements to municipal services such as the paving of roads and a new waterline brought in from downtown Brampton.

3.4 SUBJECT SITE OWNERSHIPS

83

LOT No. 14

8 CONCESSION N.D.

No. of INSTRUMENT	INSTRUMENT	ITS DATE	DATE OF REGISTRY	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	QUANTITY OF LAND	CONSIDERATION OR AMOUNT OF MORTGAGE	REMARKS
	Patent	Oct 31. 1828		Crown ✓	Rev John Strachan	2 00 a	£ 8	
17880	B & S	3 Dec 1840	5 Dec 1840	Rev J. Strachan et ux	Thomas Burrill	2 00 a	200. 0	
23875	B & S	7 Dec 1844	13 Jun 1845	Thomas Burrill et ux	Robert Shaw	100 E 1/2	100. 1/8	
24582	M	10 Jun 1845	10 May 1845	Robert Shaw et ux	Robt Geo Turner	100 E 1/2	200. 0	Patrol
28963	Ass	10 Mar 1847	3 Apr 1847	Robt J Turner	J. C. P. Easton	2 1/2	132. 0	
34834	B & L	12 July 1849	16 July 1849	James C. P. Easton	George Wrightman	2 1/2	105. 0	
36804	M	11 Apr 1850	12 Apr 1850	Thomas Burrill et ux	William Cawthra	10 1/2	800. 0	Patrol
38318	B & L	4 Oct 1850	23 Oct 1850	George Wrightman	Robert Shaw	2 1/2		24582
47554	M	27 Jan 1853	10 Feb 1853	Thomas Burrill et ux	Edward H Rutherford	10 1/2	375. 14/10	Patrol
47680	B & L	11 Feb 1853	16 Feb 1853	Thomas Burrill et ux	William Cawthra	10 1/2	800. 0-0	
47771	D & M	16 Feb 1853	21 Feb 1853	Ed H Rutherford	Thomas Burrill	10 1/2		47554
47852	M	23 Feb 1853	24 Feb 1853	Robert Shaw et ux	William Cawthra	all	1000. 0	Patrol
47853	B & L	23 Feb 1853	24 Feb 1853	William Cawthra et ux	Robert Shaw	10 1/2	1000. 0	
452	B & L	2 Mar 1854	18 Mar 1854	Robert Shaw et ux	James Shaw	10 1/2	600. 0	
8891	Ind	16 Feb 1861	24 Feb 1861	Robert Shaw et al	Willm Cawthra	All	723. 0	
12075	Release	20 Feb 1864	23 Feb 1864	William Cawthra	Robert Shaw	N 1/2 of E 1/2	57	
12076	B & L	12 Feb 1864	23 Feb 1864	Robert Shaw et ux	Samuel Shaw	N W 1/2 of E 1/2	1200 \$	
12077	M	12 Feb 1864	23 Feb 1864	Samuel Shaw et ux	Francis Jackson	N W 1/2 of E 1/2	1200 \$	

First Owners of Concession 8 Lot 14, Toronto Gore N.D., Peel County Land Registry  
 Source: Peel County Land Registry, Abstract/Parcel Register Book for Toronto Gore: Concession 8; North Dundas Street; Road



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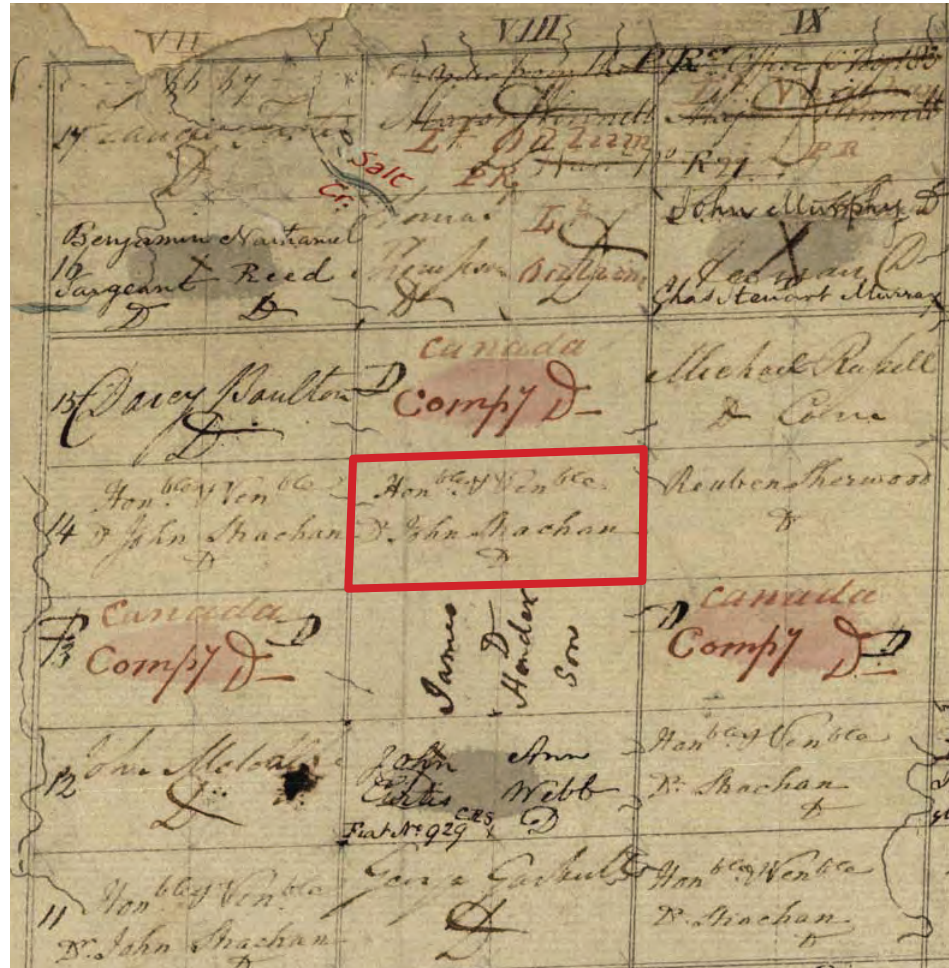
### 3.4 SUBJECT SITE OWNERSHIPS

Historically, the subject property lies on what was Lot 14, Concession 8 in the Township of Toronto Gore North Division (N.D.) of the Peel County. Through research at the Peel Land Registry Office, the Region of Peel Archives, and information provided by Brampton's Heritage Services a chain of title was able to be developed.

#### REVERAND JOHN STRACHAN (1828-1840)

The earliest recorded ownership of the property Lot 14, Concession 8 is to Reverend John Strachan. The entire 200 acre lot was granted to him in 1828 as a Crown Patent from the government. Rev. John Strachan was an important religious leader in Upper Canada and became the first Anglican Bishop of Toronto in 1839, in addition to founding Trinity College at the University of Toronto. This land was issued to him as part of the Clergy Reserves, which were introduced with the 1791 Constitutional Act of Canada, setting aside one-seventh of the Crown lands in Upper and Lower Canada for the clergy of the Church of England. This was a means of generating an income for the Church through the leasing of land to settlers. On this note, Rev. John Strachan himself never lived on the property, and instead would have rented it out to one of the early settlers of the Toronto Gore. He held several other lots within the township, as can be determined from the 1828 early survey map.

3.4 SUBJECT SITE OWNERSHIPS



1828 Early Survey Map of Gore of Toronto Township.  
 The map shows the names of the original patent holders. Concession 8, Lot 14 where subject property is located is outlined.  
 Source: Archives of Ontario [I0051348] Accessed from [http://ao.minisinc.com/FS\\_IMAGES/I0051348.jpg](http://ao.minisinc.com/FS_IMAGES/I0051348.jpg)

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### 3.4 SUBJECT SITE OWNERSHIPS

#### THOMAS BURRELL (1840-1853)

Rev. John Strachan retained the property for 12 years before selling it in its entirety in 1840 to Thomas Burrell for £200. Thomas Burrell was born in Horncastle, England in 1782 and immigrated to Upper Canada in either 1814 or 1819. He and his family first settled on a farm in York (present-day Toronto), later moving to the Peel County in 1824 and subsequently settling on a piece of land near Sixth Line and Castlemore Drive that sat on the border between the Chinguacousy and Toronto Gore townships. On this land a small settlement grew that later became the village of Stanley's Mill. He was known throughout the area as "Squire Burrell, of the Hollow," a nickname likely given to him due to his appointment as the Justice of Peace for the district.

Burrell is described in the Perkins Bull family fond to have been a prosperous man, and with his wealth had purchased many plots of land throughout the area. No record has been found of Thomas Burrell having ever lived on the subject property at Lot 14, Concession 8 in the Toronto Gore, so it was likely one of the many lots he owned and leased to other settlers. Four years after purchasing the lot, Burrell sold the east half of Lot 14, an area of 100 acres, to Robert Shaw in 1844 for £100. In 1853 he sold the western half to William Cawthra for £800, who resold it two weeks later to Robert Shaw for £1000. The property however had been mortgaged to Cawthra since 1850.

**3.4 SUBJECT SITE OWNERSHIPS**  
**SHAW FAMILY (1853-1977)**



Photograph of Eliza Shaw, daughter of Robert Shaw  
 Source: George Tavender, "From This Year Hence: A History of the Township of Toronto Gore" (1983), 181.



Photograph of Samuel Shaw, son of Robert Shaw  
 Source: George Tavender, "From This Year Hence: A History of the Township of Toronto Gore" (1983), 181.



The Original Shaw Log Cabin; Built in 1838.  
 Source: George Tavender, "From This Year Hence: A History of the Township of Toronto Gore" (1983), 180.



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### 3.4 SUBJECT SITE OWNERSHIPS SHAW FAMILY (1853-1977)



*Photograph of Robert Shaw, in his later years.  
Source: John Wilson, 2019, Ancestry.ca.*

#### ROBERT SHAW (1844-1864)

By 1853, both the east and west half of the property was in the possession of Robert Shaw. The patriarch of the Shaw family, he was among the stream of pioneer settlers from Ireland who immigrated to the Peel County after the first township surveys were completed. Robert Shaw was born in the County of Sligo, Ireland in 1804, and both he and his wife Alice Lockhart left their native country in 1827 in search of opportunity in North America. They first settled in the United States in New York, where their son James was born in 1828. Three years later, they left the USA for Canada and settled in the Township of Toronto Gore in 1830. Various sources including the Perkins Bull family fond and the Castlemore Women's Institute Tweedsmuir, have noted that Robert Shaw and his family were settled on the farm on Lot 14, Concession 8 since their arrival in 1830. This suggests that he was renting the land from both Rev. Strachan and Thomas Burrell, before purchasing the east half in 1844 and the western half in 1853.

In the 1851 Census, Robert Shaw and his family are listed as living in a 1-storey log home. The household in 1851 consisted of Robert, his wife Alice, and their children James, age 25; Samuel, 20; Margaret, 20; Mary, 17; and Thomas, 5. All children besides James were born in Canada on the family farm on Lot 14, Concession 8. There is a surviving photo (opposite page) of the Shaw family log home on which it is noted that it was built in 1838 by Samuel Shaw, but rather it was most likely built by Robert Shaw as his son would have been age seven at the time. Robert Shaw's house is said to have burned down twice. It had probably been rebuilt as another log cabin at least once, as in the 1861 Census, Robert is still recorded to be living in a 1-storey log home.



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**3.4 SUBJECT SITE OWNERSHIPS**  
**SHAW FAMILY (1853-1977)**



*Photograph of Tullamore L.O.L. No. 61 of which Robert Shaw was likely a member.  
Source: William Perkins Bull, "From Boyne to Brampton," (1936), 304.  
Accessed from Brampton Public Library.*

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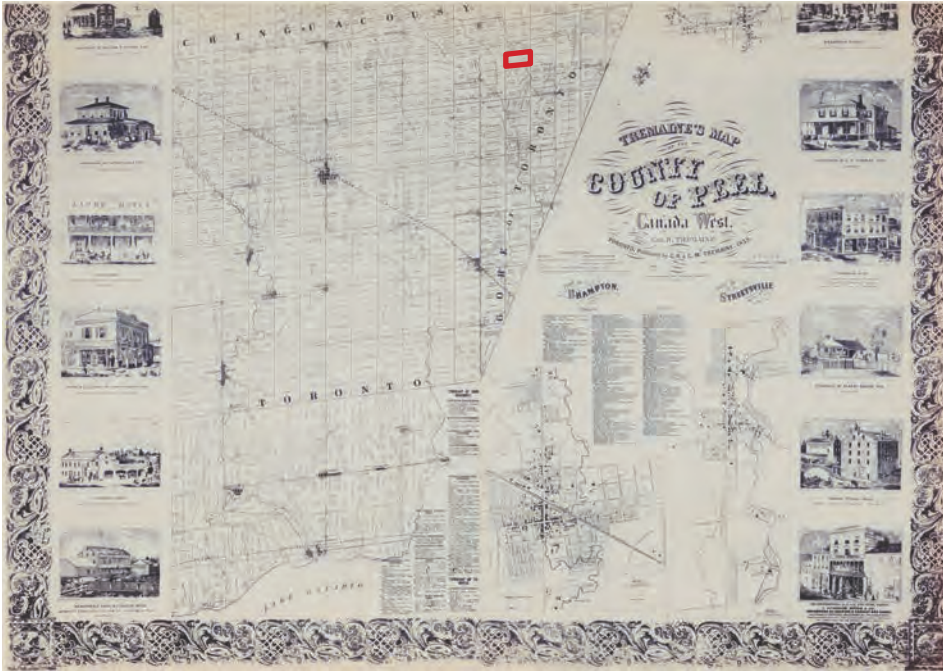
### 3.4 SUBJECT SITE OWNERSHIPS SHAW FAMILY (1853-1977)

In his later years, he took an active role in the local municipal government that was the Township Council, holding several offices. In 1858 he was elected as the Pathmaster, overseeing the maintenance of the roads running between lots 11 to 14 in the Northern Division of the Township of Toronto Gore, and the sidelines of lots 10 and 11 in the Southern Division. He served as the Tax Collector in 1859, 1860, 1864, and 1867 to 1870. He held the office of Township Assessor in 1860, and from 1862 to 1864. In 1858, his house was used to host activities related to the township election.

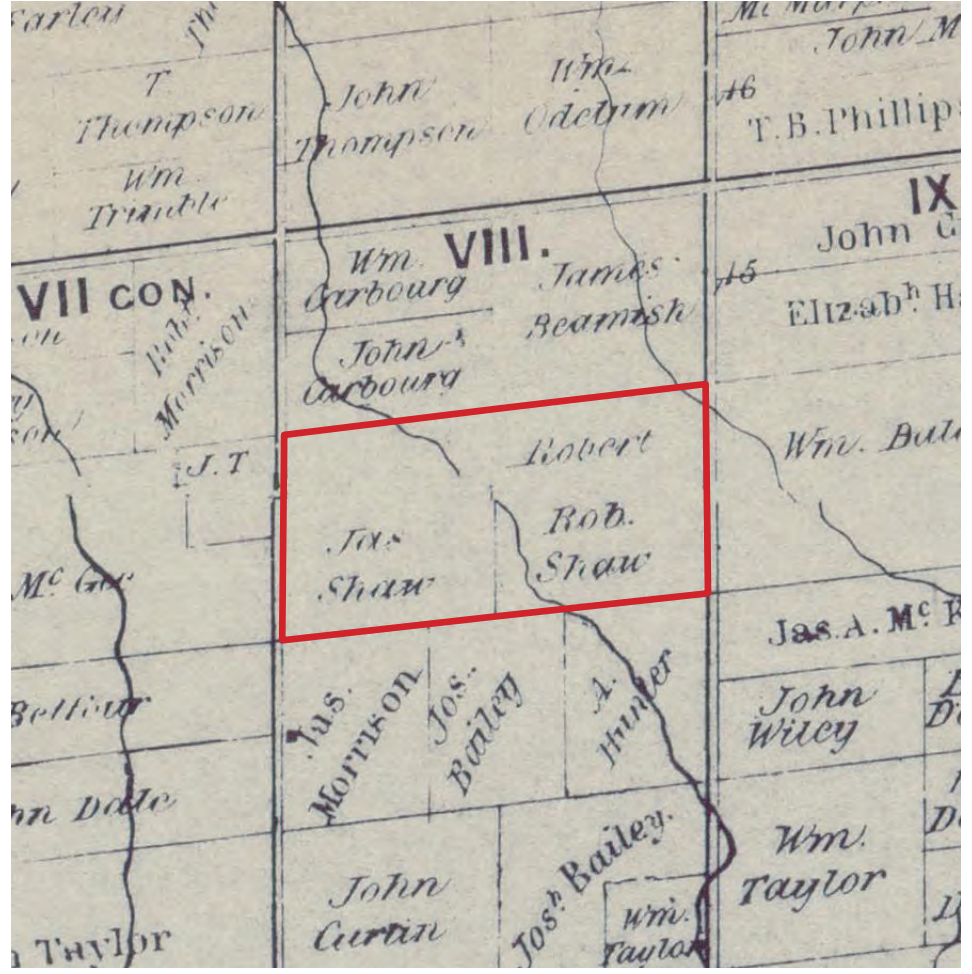
Robert Shaw is listed in 1851 Census for Toronto Gore as being of Primitive Methodist faith. Within the region of Brampton, Primitive Methodism had developed a widespread presence in the early settler community. Robert took a leadership role within his religious community. He was one of the first trustees of the Malton Primitive Methodist church, which was built in 1854, and held an official role on the Etobicoke Primitive Methodist Circuit. Robert Shaw also belonged to the Orange Order, a Protestant fraternal organization concerned with defending the values of Protestant Ascendancy. There were several local Loyal Orange Lodges (L.O.L.) within the Peel County during his time, where members regularly held meetings, and celebrated Orangeman's Day on July 12th with a marching parade through the villages. In the Perkins Bull Shaw family files, a Robert Shaw (likely this Robert) is recorded as being at 63, the oldest member of L.O.L. #61 in the nearby village of Tullamore.

Robert Shaw farmed and lived on the property until his death in 1881. He passed on the farming duties to his sons by 1861, when his occupation is recorded in the 1861 Census as "Gentleman."

**3.4 SUBJECT SITE OWNERSHIPS  
SHAW FAMILY (1853-1977)**



Historical Map of County of Peel by Tremaine, 1859.  
Source: Tremaine (1859). Accessed from Ontario Historical County Map Project,  
University of Toronto Map and Data Library.



Closeup of 1859 Map of County of Peel by Tremaine. Concession 8, Lot 14 where subject property is located is outlined.



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### 3.4 SUBJECT SITE OWNERSHIPS SHAW FAMILY (1853-1977)

#### JAMES SHAW (1854-1880)

Robert Shaw divided the 200 acre property in half between his two eldest sons James Shaw and Samuel Shaw. In 1854, James bought the west half of Lot 14, consisting of 100 acres, from his father for £600. In 1864, Samuel purchased the east half from Robert for \$1200.

In the 1861 Census, three households are listed as living on the property. The first household is that of James Shaw, age 35 at the time, and working as a farmer. The household consisted of his wife Jane Shaw, whom he married in 1852 and was a native of Ireland, and their eldest four children Robert Andrew, age 8; Charlotte, 6; Alice, 4; and Mary, 1. The second household is that of his brother Samuel Shaw, age 29 at the time, and a farmer. His household at the time consisted of his wife Ann Hunter, a native of Ireland, and their eldest two children Robert, age 4; and Margaret, 2. The third household was that of Robert Shaw Sr, living with his wife Alice and two youngest children Mary and Thomas. All three households are listed as residing in a 1-storey log home with one family in each house. As all three Shaw households were living in 1861 in log homes on the property, the current brick house would not have been built until after 1861.

There is some disagreement as to which half of Lot 14, Concession 8, the current house at 12 Rosegarden Drive is situated. In the Heritage Listing Report prepared in Fall 2016 for the property, the Brampton Heritage Board states that the current house stands on the east half which Samuel acquired. Through investigation of maps, aerial photography, and written accounts of the history of the property, the author has formed the conclusion that the current house actually stands on the west half of the lot, which James Shaw owned.

**3.4 SUBJECT SITE OWNERSHIPS  
SHAW FAMILY (1853-1977)**

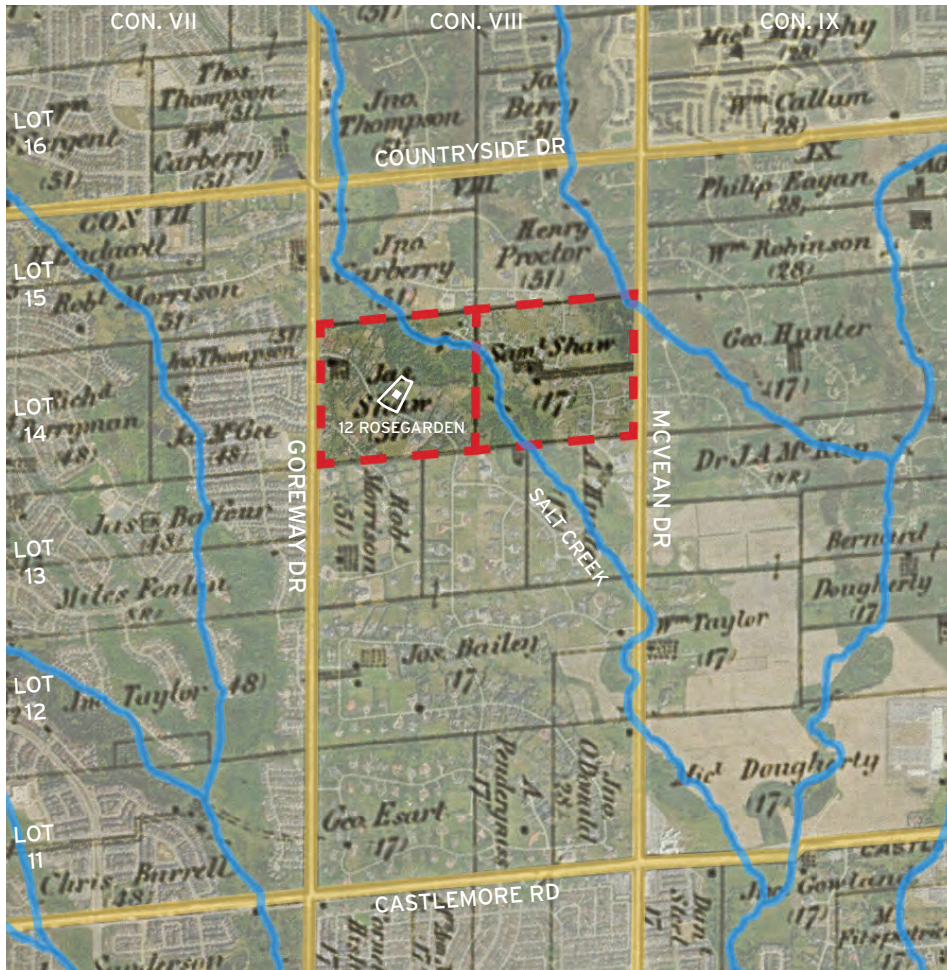
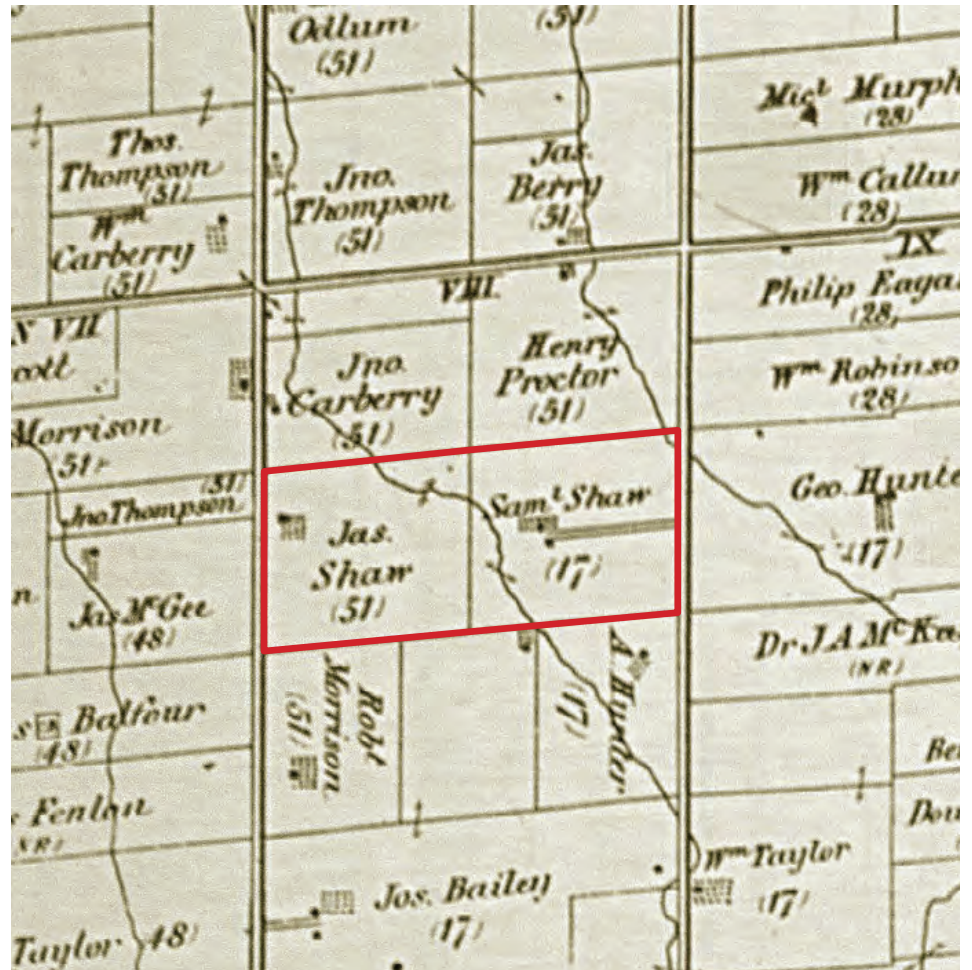


Diagram of the present-day house at 12 Rosegarden Drive, in relationship to the houses that were on the property (Lot 14, Con. 8) in 1877. Diagram shows the property in relationship to major features on the site; major arterial roads (yellow) and the creek (blue). Source: Diagram by ATA (2021). Base aerial photograph from Google Maps (2021); and overtop, 1877 Map of Township of Toronto Gore by Walker & Miles.



Closeup of 1877 Map of Township of Toronto Gore by Walker & Miles. Concession 8, Lot 14 where subject property is located is outlined. Robert Shaw divided the 200 acre lot in half between his two sons James Shaw and Samuel Shaw. Source: McGill University Library, The Canadian County Digital Atlas Project



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### 3.4 SUBJECT SITE OWNERSHIPS SHAW FAMILY (1853-1977)

The 1877 map of Toronto Gore from the Walker & Miles County of Peel Atlas, plots James Shaw on the west half of Lot 14, and Samuel Shaw on the east half. On James's half of the property there is a house and orchard visible in the approximate location of the subject property. On Samuel's east half, there are two dwellings visible as well as an orchard and long lane connecting the dwellings to the main road. However, these two dwellings do not match the location of the current house, as they are further east. The major features on the map in relationship to the house also correspond in position with their present-day location. The dwelling on James's half of the 1877 map is plotted west of Salt Creek, as is the present-day home. James's dwelling is depicted as fronting the road running between Concessions 7 and 8, which is now present-day Goreway Drive, while Samuel's dwelling connects with a lane to the road between Concessions 8 and 9, present-day McVean Drive.

Based on a discussion with a former resident who grew up in the house, the building on the 1877 map is an earlier house that existed on the property. According to this person, the original portion of the present-day house was built in the late 1880s, south of the earlier house and set further back from Goreway Drive. This is later than the estimated construction date - between 1861 and 1877 - provided in the Heritage Listing Report.

Matching what is indicated on the 1877 map, that the current house stands on the west half of the property, is a farm history from the Castlemore Women's Institute Tweedsmuir scrapbook written by later owners, Gladstone and Janet Shaw. In the history they refer to themselves as the owners and as occupying the farm. Gladstone Shaw was the grandson of James Shaw, thus indicating that the current house was passed down to James's descendants, and providing further evidence that the house stands on the west half of Lot 14, Concession 8. Based on this information, the owners in the chain of titles for the west half of the property were researched.

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**3.4 SUBJECT SITE OWNERSHIPS**  
**SHAW FAMILY (1853-1977)**



*Photo of the James and Jane Shaw and their children.*  
*Front row, left to right: Jane Shaw, Marjory (Mrs. John Julian), Sarah (Mrs. Hugh McCort), James Shaw (1827-1894).*  
*Back row, left to right: Mary Rebecca (Mrs. J. Nixon), Robert Andrew Shaw, Eliza Jane (Mrs. John Lindsay), Alice Jane (Mrs. Walker Wiley).*  
*Source: Region of Peel Archives, Region of Peel Archives Photograph Collection (date unknown)*

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**3.4 SUBJECT SITE OWNERSHIPS**  
SHAW FAMILY (1853-1977)

James Shaw farmed and lived on the west half of the property until his death in 1894. He and his wife Jane had one son and 6 daughters, all born on the farm. Robert Andrew stayed on the farm, while his five sisters - Alice, Eliza, Mary, Sarah, and Marjory - married local men and settled on nearby farms in the townships within Peel County or Toronto.

Like his father Robert, James was involved in the both the local political and religious sphere. Within the Toronto Gore's Township Council he held the offices of Pathmaster and Collector of Taxes. Also of Primitive Methodist faith, he held several positions in the same religious associations that his father had been involved in. He was on the camp meeting committee of the Etobicoke Primitive Methodist Circuit, a trustee of the Providence Primitive Methodist Church, and a class leader of the Malton Primitive Methodist Church. James was also a member of the Orange Order, and is recorded in Perkin Bull's book on the Orangemen as belonging to L.O.L. #148, in the nearby village of Castlemore, where he served as master of the lodge at one point in time.

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**3.4 SUBJECT SITE OWNERSHIPS**  
**SHAW FAMILY (1853-1977)**



*Photograph of Robert Andrew Shaw's Son Everard.*  
Source: John Wilson, 2019, Ancestry.ca.



*Photograph of Robert Andrew Shaw.*  
Source: John Wilson, 2019, Ancestry.ca.

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### 3.4 SUBJECT SITE OWNERSHIPS SHAW FAMILY (1853-1977)

#### ROBERT A. SHAW (1880-1911)

In 1880, Robert Andrew Shaw purchased 50 acres of the southwestern quarter of Lot 14, from his father James for \$5. He worked as farmer on the land just as his father and grandfather had before him. In the year 1882, Robert A. married Anne Lougheed (of the Township of Albion) with whom he had two children Everard and Edith, before her early passing in 1890. Shortly after his first wife's death, the 1891 Census shows Robert A. as a widower and living with his two children in the same household as his parents James and Jane Shaw. The household also included Robert Andrew's two youngest sisters Sarah and Marjorie who were still living at home at the time, and two farm labourers - John Bradner and Thomas Caswell - who are also listed as employed by James. By the 1891 Census, James Shaw and his household are listed as living in a 1-1/2 storey brick house, confirming in writing the existence of the current Gothic Revival building on the subject property. On December 31st, 1891, Robert A. purchased the 50 acres of the northwestern lot from his father for \$4000, at which point he was in possession of the entire west half of the property. When he came into possession of the farm, it had grown to 133 acres as 33 acres of Lot 13, Concession 8 just south of the property had been purchased by the Shaws in previous years from their neighbour. In 1892, Robert A. remarried to Jemima Hewson (born in nearby Tullamore) and they had two sons, Wilfred Gladstone and Melville.

Robert Andrew was involved in the introduction of alfalfa to the Peel County, which flourished on the clay soils of the Toronto Gore. The story goes that Robert A. bought samples of alfalfa seeds in 1904 during a visit to "Rennie's Seed House" in Toronto with his neighbours Thomas Thompson and William Wilson. Each man bought a sample of seeds to cover up to four acres of land. The alfalfa grew very well and quickly on the clay land, much to everyone's surprise.



### 3.4 SUBJECT SITE OWNERSHIPS SHAW FAMILY (1853-1977)

[1916] RENNIE'S SEED ANNUAL [51]



**RENNIE'S EARLY YIELDER WHITE OATS**

**THE GREATEST OF ALL YIELDERS.** This superb variety is undoubtedly the heaviest cropping White Oat ever offered. It is specifically immense from root, is the earliest and most beautiful cropper of the heavy-growing sorts. One of the largest and most experienced Oat growers in Ontario says: "Its wonderful productiveness is far beyond what the most enthusiastic farmers ever expected to realize." One of the fields after threshing and cleaning of seed the yield was 109 bushels per acre of large, plump, handsome, moist, white grain, weighing 44 pounds to the measured bushel. The yield of other varieties on neighboring farms was from 25 to 50 bushels per acre, or less than one-half that of Rennie's Early Yields. Being a very clean footer, it retains drought more easily than others. The grains are absolutely white, thick and plump, and have a very thin hull, making them most valuable as a feeding Oat. The straw is long, stout, and consequently stands up well, and does not lodge or twist. The Early Yields Oat is very remarkable for its heavy stooing property, and for this reason 4 pecks (1 1/2 bush.) is sufficient to seed an acre. **Lb. 25c. by mail. Peck and bushel prices on page 53.**

**DODD'S WHITE OATS STANDS UP DURING THE HEAVIEST STORMS.** Originated with a Scotch farmer, who selected it on account of its wonderful size. Has been thoroughly tested and approved for the North and North-West. Has yielded 4,732 lbs. of cleaned seed per acre. This is 108 bushels of 44 lbs. each, or nearly 140 bushels of 34 lbs. each. The large white grains are immense, plump and handsome. The straw is very strong, and, consequently, during the heaviest storms, stands up well, and does not lodge or twist readily. **Lb. 25c. by mail. Bushel prices, see page 53.**

**SPELTZ OR EMMER**  
Has given splendid good results in the North-West. For fattening cattle, poultry, horses, sheep, pigs, etc., it is claimed to be ahead of other grains. Yields well and makes excellent pasture. Sow at the rate of 50 to 60 lbs. per acre. **Lb. 25c. by mail. Bushel prices, see 53.**

**ALFALFA OR LUCERNE CLOVER  
THE FARMER'S MONEY MAKER**  
(Lucerne Clover) (MERCURIO SATIVA).—Sow with oats at the rate of 15 lbs. per acre. The first season the growth will be very light, but the next season you will probably get from 2 to 5 tons per acre, and it increases for several years, producing very large yields. Can be cut three or four times in one season. Unequaled for sowing on side hills or dry soils. As Alfalfa is a warm-weather plant, do not sow until ground has become warm. May or June are best months when sown alone. Not adapted to low, wet soils. **For Pasture Alfalfa.**—Sow 5 lbs. Orchard Grass with 10 lbs. of Alfalfa. The Orchard Grass will protect the crown of the Alfalfa roots so that mowing will not injure it to such a great extent.

**RENNIE'S XXV ALFALFA SEED Northern Grower.**—**Lb. 45c. by mail.**

**TURKISH ALFALFA.**—Claimed to yield far heavier crops than ordinary Alfalfa or Lucerne. Has withstood the severest winters—40 degrees below zero when the ground was bare. **Lb. 45c. by mail.**

**CANADIAN VARIETATED ALFALFA.**—The Hardest Alfalfa Clover grown and especially recommended by the Agricultural Department at Ottawa and Guelph. A selection of northern grown Alfalfa claimed to be superior to others, both as to productivity and extra hardiness, surviving severe winters when other varieties killed out. The seed we offer is Canadian grown, and without exception the finest obtainable. Stock limited. **Lb. 50c. by mail. For quantity prices, see page 53.**

**NITRO-CULTURE.**—On any one culture is prepared, each one containing ample bacteria to inoculate one bushel of seed, the equivalent, in the case of alfalfa, of three acres. The entire culture may be used on less than a bushel of seed without harm. The cultures are good for six months after being made. They are sent by mail with full directions for inoculating the seed. Price, \$1.20 per culture to purchasers of Alfalfa Clover.



(Treated) (Untreated)  
ALFALFA CLOVER  
INCREASED RETURNS BY USE OF NITRO-CULTURE

ASK FOR LEAFLET ON ALFALFA CULTURE—FREE WITH AN ORDER.

Rennie's Seed House 1916 Annual Catalogue, Alfalfa Seed Page  
Source: Wm. Rennie Co. Accessed digitally via Toronto Public Library.

“Robert, that alfalfa is the worst weed that ever came into Peel County, and we brought it in. We should dig out every root.”

*Thomas Thompson to Robert A. Shaw. From “A History of Peel County to Mark its Centenary,” 1967.*

While likened to a weed at first for how well it took to the soils of the area, the introduction of the alfalfa crop to the Peel townships farms allowed for the successful development of the cattle livestock industry that the Peel County was later well-recognized for. Robert Andrew’s son Everard Shaw followed his father’s lead in contributing to the successful development of alfalfa in the region, serving on agricultural associations dedicated to it. Evarard was the Director of the Peel Alfalfa Growers Association in 1923, and President of the Peel Seed Growers in 1927. He was also a Holstein cattle breeder who would have likely produced alfalfa as feed for his cattle. While there is no record of the livestock Robert A. Shaw kept, it is likely that he too bred livestock for which he grew the alfalfa as feed.

Robert Andrew Shaw was involved in the local politics and was a member of the Toronto Gore Township Council, serving as Councillor from 1902 to 1907, as well as the Overseer of Highways. He also belonged to the Jasper Royal Black Preceptory a fraternal Protestant society related to the Orange Order.

1911-1928

When Robert Andrew purchased the northwestern part of the lot in 1891, part of the agreement was that he would pay an annuity of \$300 dollars to James for the remainder of his life. In his father James’s will, it is stated that the annuity would continue to be paid to his wife Jane for the remainder of her life, and that she was to remain living in the house for the term of her natural life. Robert A. passed away in 1911, his cause of death listed as Pernicious Anemia. His mother Jane survived him, living in the current house until her death in 1928, upon which the house was transferred by his wife Jemima to their son W. Gladstone.

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**3.4 SUBJECT SITE OWNERSHIPS**  
**SHAW FAMILY (1853-1977)**



1960s Photo of the house on 12 Rosegarden Drive, taken by Gladstone/Janet Shaw.  
Source: Castlemore Women's Institute Tweedsmuir. Courtesy of Peel Region Archives.



Photo of W. Gladstone Shaw from the 1960s  
Source: George Tavender, "From This Year Hence: A History of the Township of Toronto Gore" (1983), 4.

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**3.4 SUBJECT SITE OWNERSHIPS**  
SHAW FAMILY (1853-1977)

**WILFRED GLADSTONE SHAW (1928-1971)**

Wilfred Gladstone Shaw came into possession of the of the subject property in 1928, seventeen years after his father Robert Andrew's death. Taking over the farm, he and his family lived in the current house and continued the farming tradition. In 1928, Gladstone married Janet Standing, a local school teacher, and they had two children: Ronald William who was born in 1934, and Barbara.

Throughout his life, Gladstone Shaw was an active politician in the Toronto Gore Township Council. He served as Councillor from 1952 to 1957, and in 1958 was elected as Reeve, an office which he held until 1965. During his term he oversaw the post-WW2 growth of the township, as well as establishing the new council chambers and a community hall in the Ebenezer village. He was also Chairman of the Planning Board and Committee of Adjustment between 1967 and 1974. Furthermore, he was a member of the Toronto Gore Historical Committee and assisted in the writing of a book on the history of the township as part of the 1967 Centennial Project.



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**3.4 SUBJECT SITE OWNERSHIPS**  
**SHAW FAMILY (1853-1977)**



*Plowing Match Contestant and Judges, 1916.*  
Source: Reuben R. Sallows (Photographer), Archives of Ontario, <http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/en/explore/online/agriculture/strength.aspx>



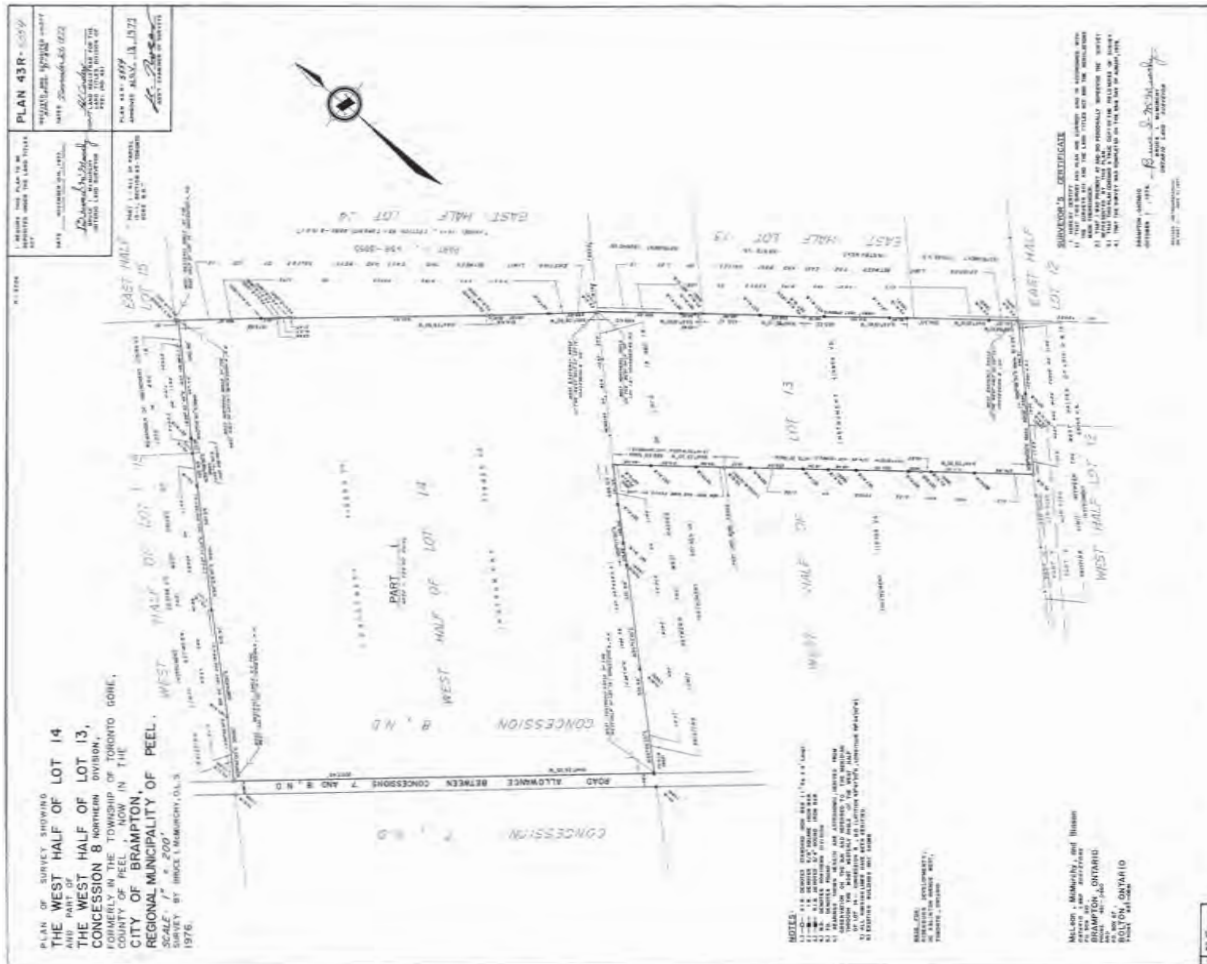
*Example of a 1967 Ontario Century Farm Plaque.*  
Source: Geocaching "GC6WHP3: Century Farm 1967," April 11, 2016, [https://www.geocaching.com/geocache/GC6WHP3\\_century-farm-1967](https://www.geocaching.com/geocache/GC6WHP3_century-farm-1967).

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**3.4 SUBJECT SITE OWNERSHIPS**  
SHAW FAMILY (1853-1977)

Gladstone continued to farm his family's land on the subject property. He took an interest in farming since an early age and competed in local plowing matches as a youth. According to Tavender's "From this Year Hence," he won the 1924 Ontario Match for the over 18 class for Peel County, for which he was awarded the Hon. Samuel Charters Trophy. According to a former resident, Gladstone was a member of an association for ploughing and viewed matches up until the end of his life. It is believed that he was a dairy farmer, though he also bred sheep as an early experiment. It is noted in the Perkins Bull family fond that he had raised a pure-bred flock of sheep of the Shopshire breed, which was uncommon for the area as Peel County at the time was known for its successful dairy farms, and not many farmers kept sheep. Gladstone also owned one Clydesdale horse by the name of Barney of Mont-Airy, which he was kept from 1927 to 1935. The long line of Shaws who farmed the subject property, was officially recognized with the "Century Farm" program in 1967, led by the Peel Junior Farmer Association. Along with 106 other properties in the Peel County, plaques were mounted at the identified farms to indicate that the farm had been continuously owned by the same family (by direct descendants) for 100 years or more. Gladstone Shaw received a plaque indicating that his family had owned the land since 1853.

**3.4 SUBJECT SITE OWNERSHIPS**  
**SHAW FAMILY (1853-1977)**



Plan 43R-5554, Survey of Lots 14 and 13 in Instrument #455464  
 Source: Peel County Land Registry (No.43)

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**3.4 SUBJECT SITE OWNERSHIPS**  
SHAW FAMILY (1853-1977)

**RONALD W. SHAW (1971-1977)**

In 1971, Ronald W. Shaw was granted the entire west half of the subject property by his father Gladstone. Ronald worked on the family farm as well, and also primarily raised cattle. Six years later he sold all 133 acres of the farm which included the 100 acre west half of Lot 14, and the 33 acres on Lot 13 to Bonry Farms Limited for \$1,214,460. On the opposite page is the survey plan that was attached with Bonry Farms Ltd. Application for First Registration of Owner, showing the property that was transferred. The subject dwelling at 12 Rosegarden is not drawn but would have been part of the sale. With this transaction, the long line of ownership of the property by the Shaw family, officially came to an end.

**SUBSEQUENT OWNERS**

Sometime after the sale of the land to Bonry Farms Limited in 1977, the former farm along with other neighbouring farms would have been developed into residential subdivisions, on which the present-day Estate Homes surrounding the subject property at 12 Rosegarden Drive were built. There is no owner recorded for the subject property in the Land Registry records until November 2006, when it was purchased by Robert and Lynn Jane Cranch for \$625,000. The property was sold by the Cranches in February 2017 to the current owners.



### 3.5 HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

INSTRUMENT	DATE OF INSTRUMENT	QUANTITY OF LAND	GRANTOR	GRANTEE
Patent	31 Oct, 1828	200 ac.	Crown	Rev. John Strachan
Bargain & Sale	3 Dec, 1840	200 ac.	Rev. John Strachan	Thomas Burrell
Bargain & Sale	7 Dec, 1844	E 1/2 (100 ac.)	Thomas Burrell	Robert Shaw
Bargain & Sale	11 Feb, 1853	W 1/2 (100 ac.)	Thomas Burrell	William Cawthra
Bargain & Sale	23 Feb, 1853	W 1/2 (100 ac.)	William Cawthra	Robert Shaw
Bargain & Sale	2 Mar, 1854	W 1/2 (100 ac.)	Robert Shaw	James Shaw
Bargain & Sale	26 Feb, 1880	SW 1/4 (50 ac.)	James Shaw	Robert A. Shaw
Bargain & Sale Annuity Deed	31 Dec, 1890	NW 1/4 (50 ac.)	James Shaw	Robert A. Shaw
Will	5 Aug, 1893	NW 1/4 (50 ac.)	James Shaw	Jane Shaw
Grant	28 Feb, 1928	W 1/2 (100 ac.)	Jemima Shaw et al Extrs. of Robert A. Shaw	Wilfred Gladstone Shaw
Grant	22 July, 1971	W 1/2 (100 ac.)	Wilfred Gladstone Shaw & Janet Shaw	Ronald W. Shaw
Grant	4 Jan, 1977	W 1/2 (100 ac.)	Ronald W. Shaw	Bonry Farms Limited
Transfer	22 Nov, 2006	(1 ac.)	Robert Cranch & Lynn Jane Cranch	unknown
Transfer	24 Feb, 2017	(1 ac.)	Manpreet Mangat & Amanjit Kaur	Robert Cranch & Lynn Jane Cranch

Ownership of 12 Rosegarden Dr (Part of West 1/2 of Lot 14, Concession 8 Toronto Gore N.D.)  
 Source: Developed from information gathered from the Peel Land Registry

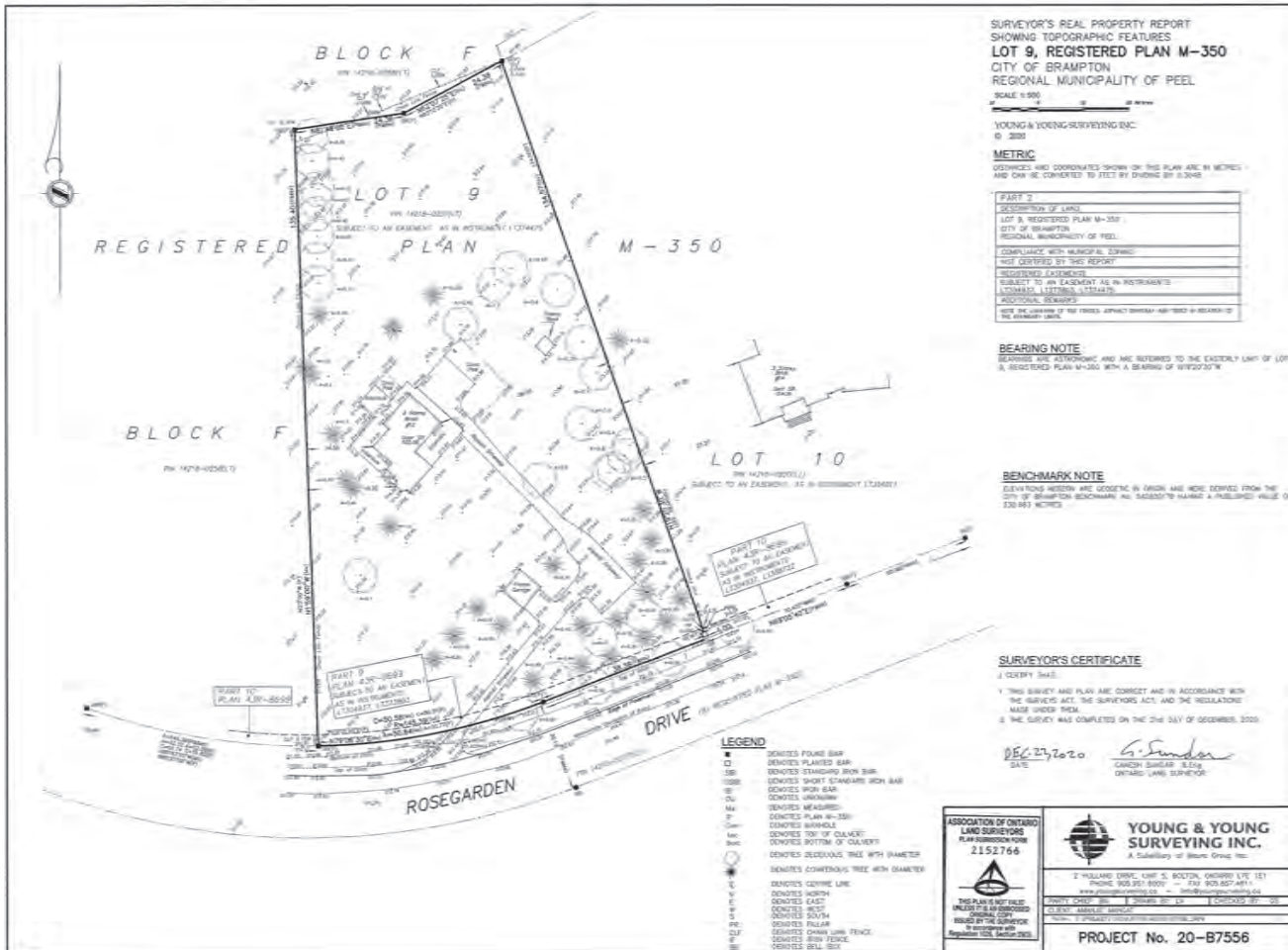
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### 3.5 HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The subject property was initially purchased by the British Government from the Mississauga Peoples in the year 1818. The first settlers on the land were the Shaw family who came from Ireland in 1830. Recognized as one of the pioneer settler families of the Toronto Gore, patriarch Robert Shaw was the first Shaw to farm the land. He officially purchased the west half of the lot on which the subject property is located on in 1853, passing it down to his son James. The current brick house was likely built for James belonging to the second generation of Shaws and replaced the 1-storey log home that first stood on the property. The property was passed down through five generations of Shaws, who lived and worked on the farm for approximately 124 years.

The Shaw family contributed to the municipal government, local religious organizations, and the farming community of the Toronto Gore area. The Shaws were active members of the Township Council, with every single head of household holding an office during their life. W. Gladstone Shaw of the fourth generation was the most significantly involved in local politics, serving as both a Councillor and Reeve of Toronto Gore in the 1950s and 1960s. The first three generations of Shaw men were members of local Protestant societies such as the Orange Order as well as taking on leadership roles within the local Primitive Methodist church congregations. Furthermore, the Shaws ran a successful farm operation, representative of the primarily agricultural area that the Toronto Gore Township once was. A notable contribution to the local farming community is that of Robert A. Shaw who is one of the first farmers to introduce alfalfa to the Peel County in the early 1900s. It is remarkable that the farm remained in possession of the family for 124 years, which was recognized by the Century Farm designation W. Gladstone Shaw received in 1967 from the Peel Junior Farmers Association.

4.0 SUBJECT SITE AND CONTEXT



Existing Survey Drawing  
 Source: Completed by Young & Young Surveying Inc. Provided by Owner.

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#### 4.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBJECT PROPERTY



445 Hazelhurst Road.  
Source: ATA Architects Inc. (2023)

**Municipal Address:**  
12 Rosegarden Drive, Brampton,  
Ontario

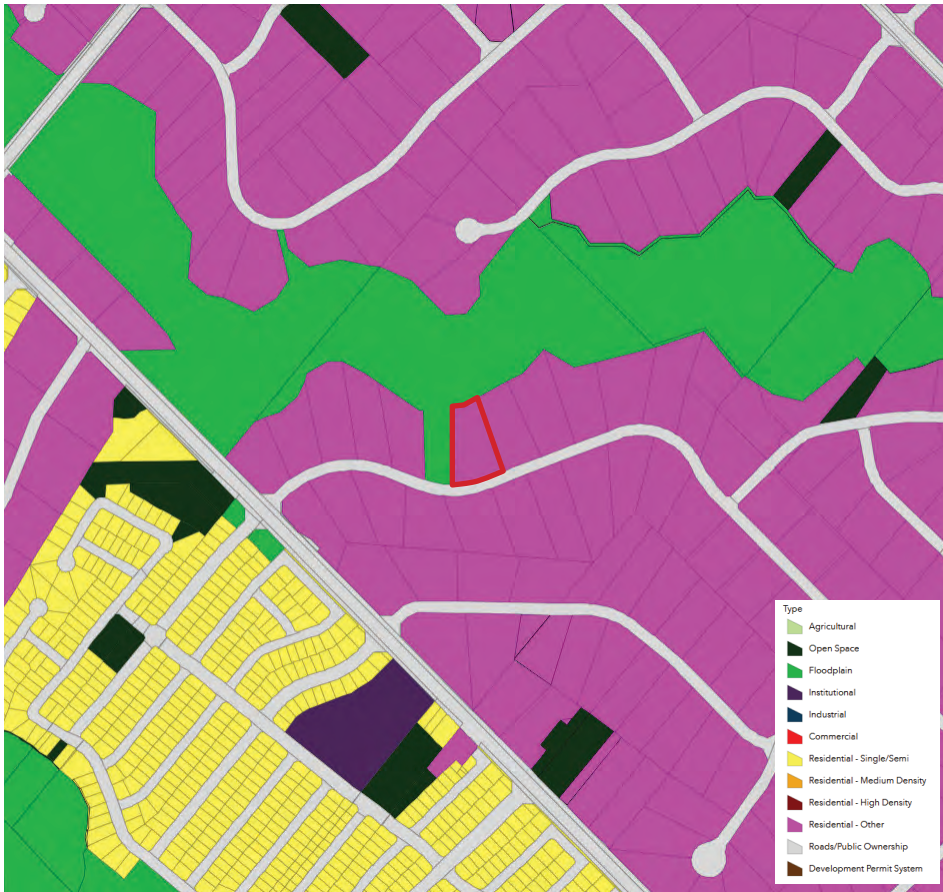
**Legal Description:**  
Part 2, Lot 9, Registered Plan  
M-350, City of Brampton, Regional  
Municipality of Peel  
LT304937, LT373803, LT374475

The subject property's municipal address is 12 Rosegarden Drive, Brampton, Ontario.

The subject property is located within the City of Brampton, in the Regional Municipality of Peel. The property is located in the RE2 Zone (Residential Rural Estate 2 Zone), and has a special sectional provision (1500).



## 4.2 MUNICIPAL ZONING REGULATION



Key plan showing location of property  
Source: City of Brampton. PlanningViewer (2021)

### Zoning

Address: 12 Rosegarden Drive  
Zoning Code: RE2-1500  
Category: Residential  
Type: RE2  
Special Section: 1500  
Secondary Plan Area: 26- Toronto Gore Rural Estate

The following regulations, which are outlined in Section 11.2 of the City of Brampton Zoning By-Law apply to RE2 Zones:

### SECTION 11.2 RESIDENTIAL RURAL ESTATE TWO - RE2 ZONE

The lands zoned RE2 on Schedule A to this by-law:

*11.2.1 shall only be used for the following purposes:*

*a) Residential:*

- (1) a single detached dwelling*
- (2) a group home type 1*
- (3) an auxiliary group home*

*b) Non-residential:*

- (1) purposes accessory to the other permitted purposes*

*11.2.2 shall be subject to the following requirements and restrictions:*

- a) Minimum Lot Area: 0.8 hectares*
- b) Minimum Lot Width: 45 metres*
- c) Minimum Lot Depth: No requirement*
- d) Minimum Front Yard Depth: 12 metres*
- e) Minimum Interior Side Yard Width: 7.5 metres*
- f) Minimum Exterior Side Yard Width: 7.5 metres*

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**4.2 MUNICIPAL ZONING  
REGULATION**

- g) Minimum Rear Yard Depth: 15 metres*
- h) Maximum Building Height: 10.6 metres*
- i) Maximum Lot Coverage: No requirement*
- j) Minimum Landscaped Open Space: 70% of the front yard*
- k) Minimum Ground Floor Area for Main Building:*
  - One storey: 170 square metres*
  - More than one storey: 115 square metres*

The following regulations outlined in Special Sectional Provision 1500 of the City of Brampton Zoning By-Law apply:

*1500 The lands designated RE2 - SECTION 500 on Schedule A (Sheet 8 & 9) to this by-law:*

*1500.1 shall only be used for those purposes permitted in the RE2 Zone.*

*1500.2 shall be subject to the following requirements and restrictions:*

- (a) Minimum Lot Width: 60 metres.*

*1500.3 shall also be subject to the requirements and restrictions relating to the RE2 Zone which are not in conflict with the ones set out in section 1500.2.*

*177-2010 Section to be re-numbered*

*1500 The lands designated R1F(H)- 15.1 - 1500 on Schedule A to this by-law shall be subject to the following requirement and restrictions:*

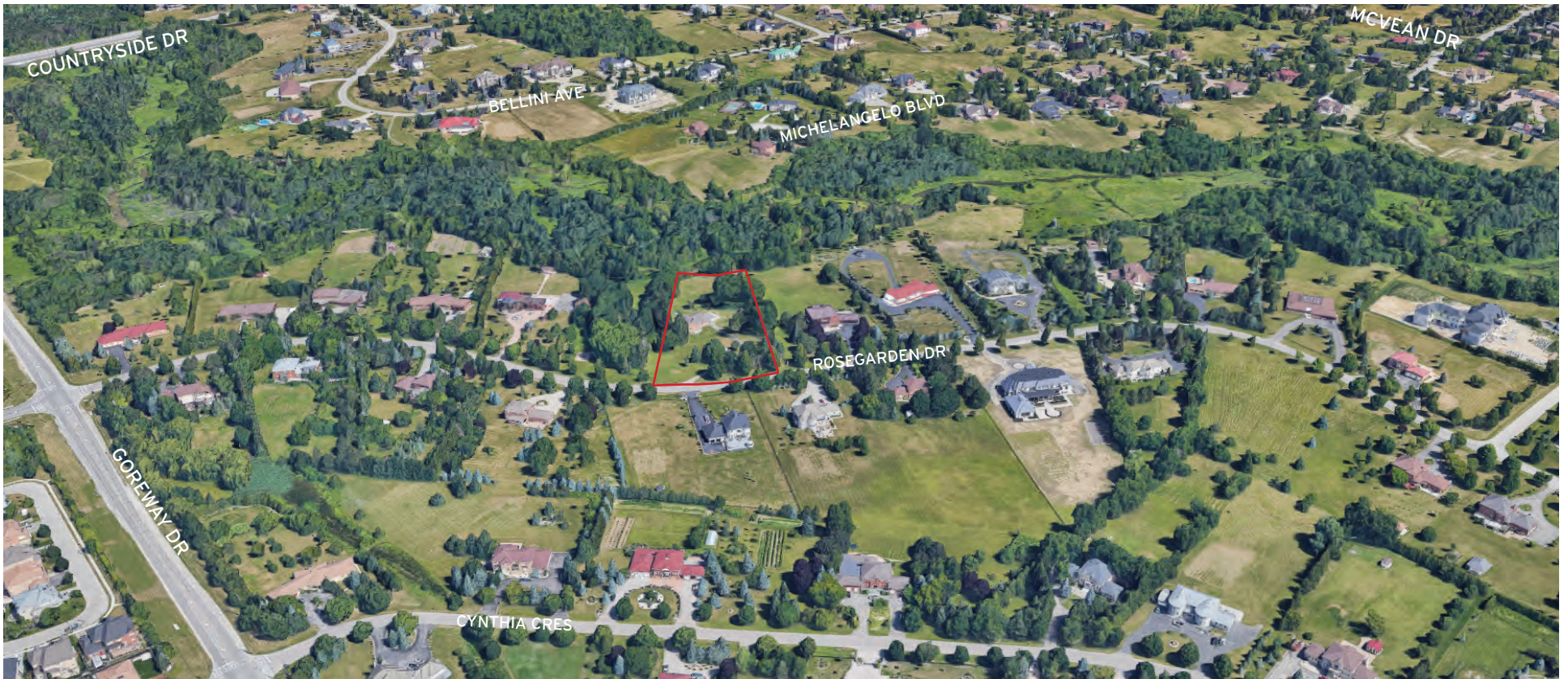
- i) Unenclosed porches and balconies, with or without foundations and a cold cellar may project a maximum of 1.8 metres into the front yard, exterior side yard or rear yard;*

- ii) Bay windows with or without foundation, to a maximum width of 3 metres, chimney elements, projecting cornices and roof eaves, may project a maximum of 1.0 metre into any front yard, exterior side yard or rear yard;*
- iii) The Holding (H) symbol shall not be removed until the lands can be serviced with permanent sanitary services to the satisfaction of the City of Brampton and the Region of Peel and no buildings or structures shall be permitted while the (H) is in place;*
- iv) Notwithstanding, section 1500(iii), a dwelling unit for display purposes, with or without a sales office, shall be permitted until May 12, 2015*



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4.3 SURROUNDING CONTEXT



Aerial View of 12 Rosegarden Drive (property outlined in red) and its surrounding context.  
Source: Google Maps (2021)

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### 4.3 SURROUNDING CONTEXT

The property is relatively flat across the whole lot. It backs directly onto the edge of the Salt Creek valley that is north of the property. The Salt Creek is a tributary of the Humber River and takes a natural meandering path diagonally across the concession block bounded by Goreway Drive and McVean Drive. The valley slopes gently towards the creek, and forms a small riparian zone consisting of forest cover, open meadows, and wetlands. To the west of the property is Gladstone-Shaw Park which contains a small woodland and open play area.

The subject property is located within an estate residential subdivision that was developed in the mid-1980s to 1990s. The subdivision assumption date for the property is February 1986. The surrounding land use is also residential, with the exception of small pockets of undeveloped land, that is open fields that are remnants of the former rural area and scattered between the homes. The neighbourhood west of Goreway Drive, is a more densified residential subdivision consisting of newer homes built in the mid-2000s to 2010s.

The 1919 Topographical Map, and 1854 and 1967 Aerial Photographs show the former rural character of the area, back when its primary use was agricultural. Little development occurred within the area until the mid-1970s to mid-1980s when much of the farmland was sold and began to be developed into the present-day residential subdivision. The 1985 Aerial Photograph shows the subject property and the surrounding context which had at this time begun to be prepared for the construction of new homes. The 2006 Aerial shows the completed development of the subdivision which the property is now part of. Further development since the new rural estate homes were built has been limited within the immediate area of the property, and mainly concentrated to the west of Goreway Drive, and south of Castlemore Road.



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4.3 SURROUNDING CONTEXT



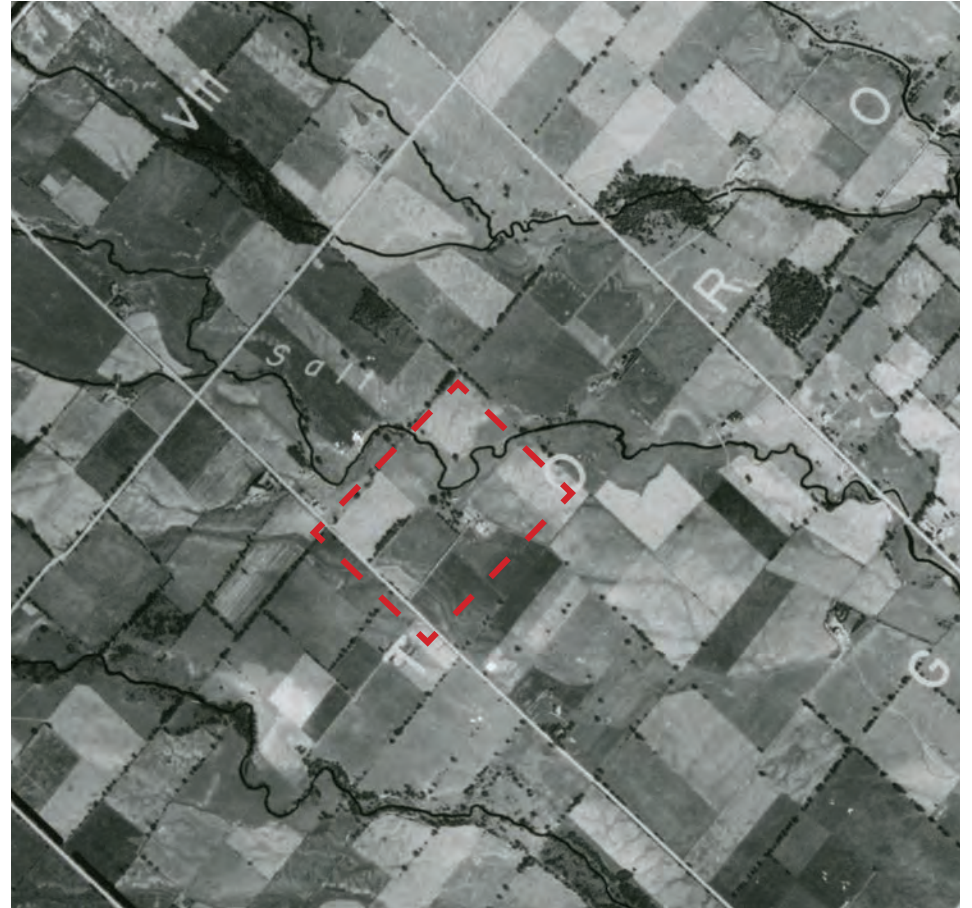
Enlargement of 1919 Topographic Survey.  
Outline of subject property.  
Red represents a brick house.



1919 Topographic Survey  
Source: Canada Survey Division, Department of Militia and Defence (1919).  
Accessed from McMaster University Digital Archive.

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4.3 SURROUNDING CONTEXT



1954 Aerial Photograph of Area at Goreway Drive below Countryside Road  
Source: Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. [Southern Ontario, 1954] : [Photo 437793], 1954.  
Accessed from McMaster University Library.



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4.3 SURROUNDING CONTEXT



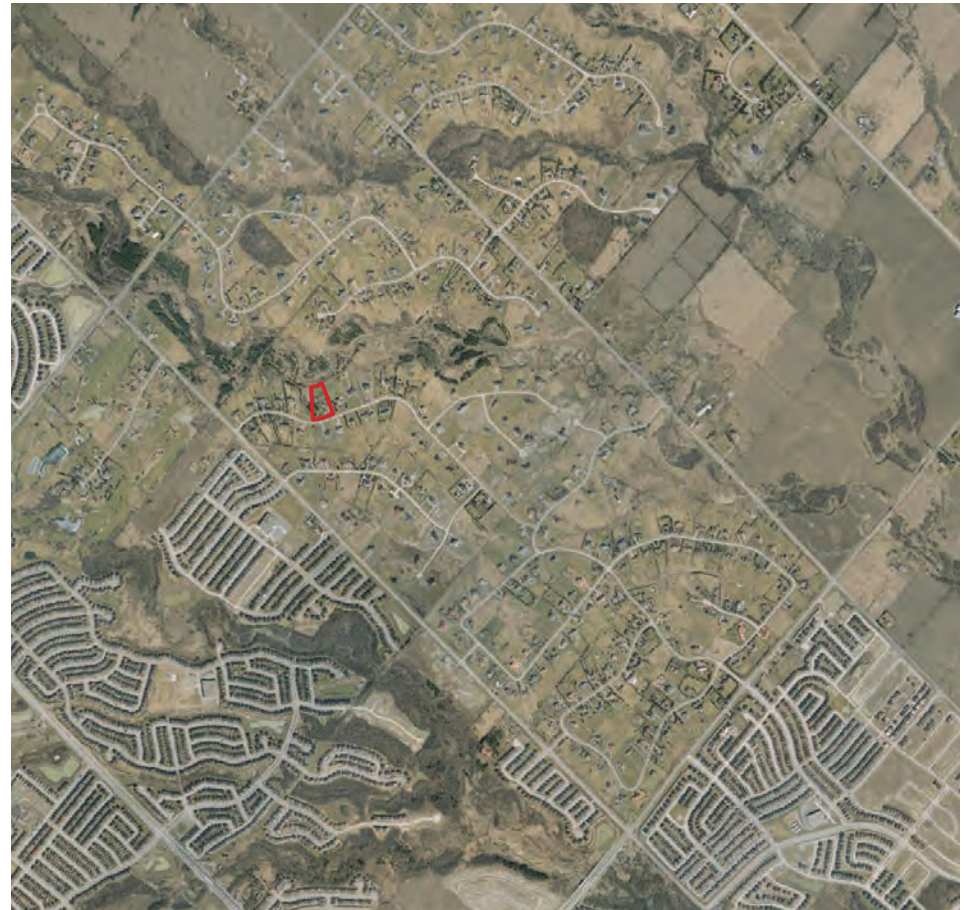
1967 Aerial Photograph of the Gore of Toronto Township  
Source: Courtesy of Region of Peel Archives (1967)

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### 4.3 SURROUNDING CONTEXT



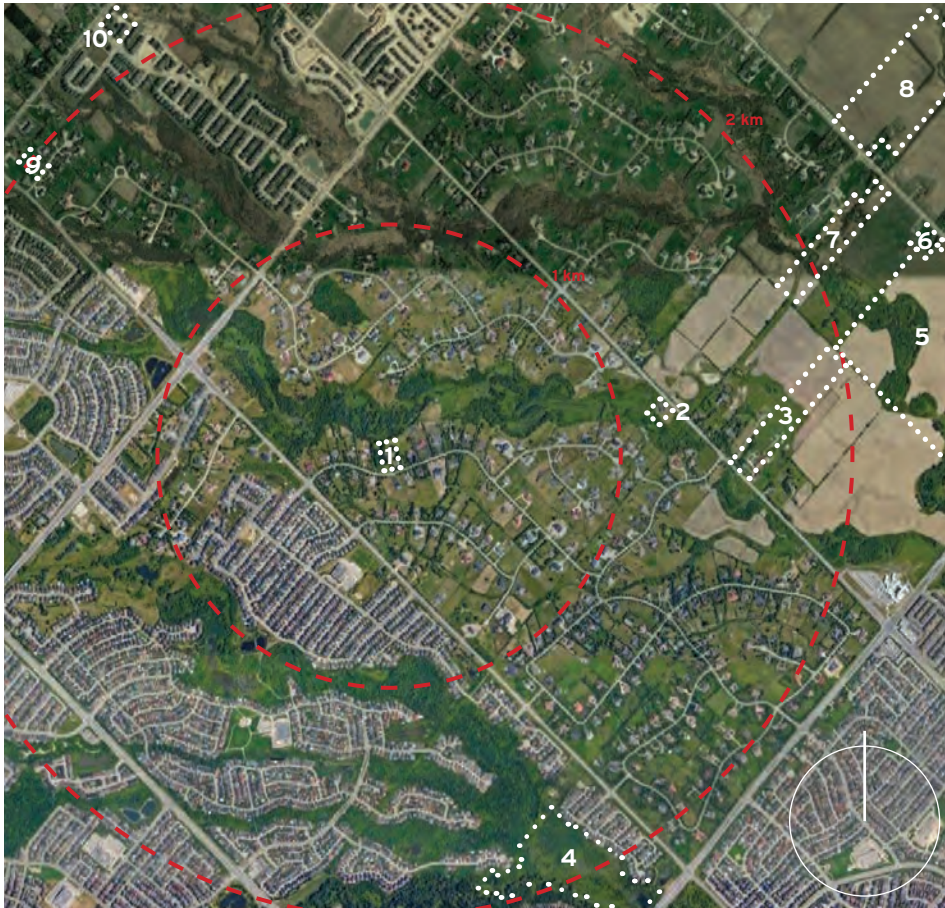
1985 Aerial Photograph of Area at Goreway Drive below Countryside Road.  
Residential subdivision site preparation and construction work is pictured having begun.  
Source: Google Earth Pro (1985)



2006 Aerial Photograph of Area at Goreway Drive below Countryside Road.  
Source: MyBrampton Maps, [Spring 2006 Airphoto], City of Brampton Geohub.



**4.4 SURROUNDING HERITAGE PROPERTIES**



Aerial photo noting nearby heritage properties  
Source: Google Maps (2021)

- 1. 12 Rosegarden Dr. - Robert Shaw Farmhouse**  
Year Built: 1861-1877  
Status: Listed
- 2. 10450 McVean Dr. - Harrison Farm House (Relocation)**  
Year Built: 1855  
Status: Listed
- 3. 10309 McVean Dr. - Taylor House**  
Year Built: Mid-19th Century  
Status: Listed
- 4. 3448 Castlemore Rd. - Squire Thomas Burrell Grist Mill Site**  
Year Built: 1842  
Status: Designation in Progress
- 5. 10100 The Gore Rd. - Dougherty/Johnson Farm**  
Year Built: c.1850  
Status: Listed
- 6. 10300 The Gore Rd. - Castlemore Schoolhouse (Former)**  
Year Built: 1873  
Status: Designated
- 7. 10398 The Gore Rd - Cottage**  
Year Built: Mid-19th Century  
Status: Listed
- 8. 10431 The Gore Rd**  
Year Built: unknown  
Status: Listed
- 9. 6791 Mayfield Rd.**  
Year Built: c.1870s  
Status: Listed
- 10. 4 Lucinda Crt. - Odium House**  
Year Built: Mid-19th Century  
Status: Designated

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#### 4.4 SURROUNDING HERITAGE PROPERTIES

The 12 Rosegarden Road property is listed on the City of Brampton's Municipal Register of Cultural Resources. In consultation with the Brampton Heritage Board, properties are placed on the Register by City Council because they are believed to be of cultural heritage value or interest.

A quick review of the City of Brampton's Heritage Property Register revealed that there are no properties that are either listed as being of heritage interest or designated in the immediate vicinity (1 km radius of the site). However, there are several properties that are either listed or designated in the broader area surrounding 12 Rosegarden Drive.

**Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources  
Property Addresses A – Z**



Address	Property Name (Where Applicable)	Ward	Additional Info
Rosegarden Drive, 12		10	

*City of Brampton Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources  
Source: City of Brampton (2020), [https://www.brampton.ca/EN/Arts-Culture-Tourism/Cultural-Heritage/Documents/1/Listed\\_Register.pdf](https://www.brampton.ca/EN/Arts-Culture-Tourism/Cultural-Heritage/Documents/1/Listed_Register.pdf)*



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**5.0 CONTEXTUAL VALUE**



*Aerial Photograph of Properties Along Rosegarden Drive*  
Source: Realmedia for Mike Donia, RE/MAX Realty Specialists Inc., <https://mediatours.ca/property/16-rosegarden-drive-brampton/#agent>

---

## 5.1 CONTEXT PHOTOS

12 Rosegarden Drive is situated on a large 1.41 hectares of land. The current house is small compared to many of the newer estate homes. Many of the newer houses, however, are traditional in style and are simplification or what might be considered contemporary interpretations of the Italianate style that was popular during the Victorian era. They are much larger in size.

Directly West of the site is Gladstone-Shaw Park, where a playground and open field are located.



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5.1 CONTEXT PHOTOS



Exterior View of 9 Rosegarden Drive.



Exterior View of 14 Rosegarden Drive.



Key Plan

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5.1 CONTEXT PHOTOS



*Exterior View of 16 Rosegarden.*



*Exterior View of 15 Rosegarden.*

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*Photographs of Neighbouring Houses on Rosegarden Drive (Source: ATA, 2021)*



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5.1 CONTEXT PHOTOS



Exterior View of 13 Rosegarden Drive.



Exterior View of 7 Rosegarden Drive.



Key Plan

Photographs of Neighbouring Houses on Rosegarden Drive (Source: ATA, 2021)

---

5.1 CONTEXT PHOTOS



*Exterior View of 11 Rosegarden Drive*



*Gladstone-Shaw Park*

---

*Photographs of Neighbouring Houses on Rosegarden Drive (Source: ATA, 2021)  
Photograph of 11 Rosegarden Drive (Source: Mike Donia, RE/MAX Realty Specialists Inc.)  
Photograph of Gladstone-Shaw Park (Source: phraseography, via Google Maps, Aug 2017)*



---

## 5.2 CONTEXTUAL SIGNIFICANCE



*Aerial Photograph of Properties Along Rosegarden Drive*  
Source: Realmedia for Mike Donia, RE/MAX Realty Specialists Inc., <https://mediatours.ca/property/16-rosegarden-drive-brampton/#agent>

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## 5.2 CONTEXTUAL SIGNIFICANCE

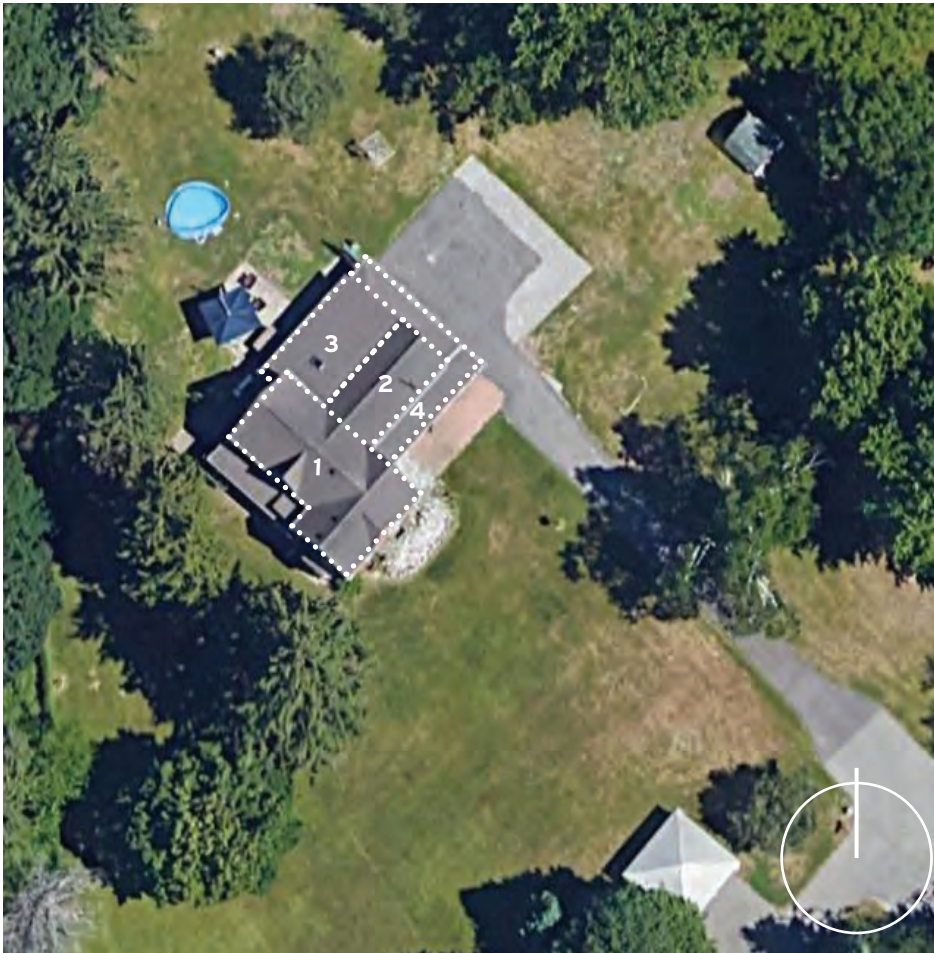
The house at 12 Rosegarden is representative of Brampton's and Peel Region's agricultural past. The Gothic Revival farmhouse is symbolic of the Victorian period up to 1900, constructed across Ontario. The area has since been developed into large estate properties as can be found in other Peel communities in their suburban or rural areas. The site that is occupied by 12 Rosegarden is large, 0.41 hectares. The house is small in comparison to many of the newer estate homes. Many of the newer houses, however, are traditional in style and are simplification or what might be considered contemporary interpretations of the Italianate style that was popular during the Victorian era. Examples include 13, 14, and 7 Rosegarden Drive. The house at 31 Rosegarden, for example, has a number of features of the style including a decorative balustrade, red brick, centre gable, contrasting precast quoins at the corners, and lintels over the windows. There are homes in fact of many styles along Rosegarden Drive.

The property line to the east is not defined by a fence or barrier and to the west is the Gladstone-Shaw Park. Gladstone-Shaw Park holds a playground, small open field area, and clusters of trees on the west end, on the side bordering the property at 12 Rosegarden Drive. Within this wooded area in the park, there are two linear rows of trees on either side of each other, standing as if they had once lined an old farm laneway, possibly a remnant from the site's agricultural past. This context provides a broad open space for the heritage house that is appropriate to its original space farm context. The surrounding residential uses are compatible with its continuing use as a residence.



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## 6.0 ARCHITECTURAL VALUE



*Phasing of construction - 1) Original 1-1/2 storey house, 2) First addition, 3) Second, most recent addition, 4) Porch is likely new, timing in relationship to prior additions is unknown. Source: Google Maps (2021)*

12 Rosegarden Drive is a one and a half storey, Late Victorian version of the Gothic Revival style. The “L” shaped plan of the house is a common design that is typically seen throughout Ontario. The form involves two intersecting roof gables resulting in a front gable and a side gable. The “L” was frequently filled in with a porch. Generally close to the intersection of the two forms, the entrance door was usually located and directly above at the roof line a Gothic feature - a lancet window in a pointed gable dormer. In the instance of 12 Rosegarden there is an additional lancet window centred in the south east wall with a similar gable dormer. Currently the main entrance door is not oriented to the road, but inward toward the porch. This location on the side is unusual. The projection of this entrance square into the porch is likely an early addition, possibly done at the time of the first brick addition to the rear of the house. The large window facing the road where normally a door would be (in the wall behind) is not original, nor is the current front door. Other than this change to the house, the form of the original house is intact and the exterior has not been altered to an extent that the original appearance could not be restored.

There have been two major additions to the original farmhouse. The first was a tail section to the rear of the house. The brick masonry is similar to the original brick. A more recent addition is a shed form attached to the northwest side of the gable. The brick of the major second addition is compatible with the brick of the original addition and the original house. At close examination of the junction points between the recent addition and either the house or the original addition, the difference in brick is clearly visible.

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## 6.1 ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The porch that runs the length of the original addition and wraps around the end is likely new, but compatible with the original heritage house. Larger posts and additional detailing of the porch would further add to its character. Based on the length and prominence of the porch the posts appear undersized and spindly. Similarly, the posts for the front porch have been replaced and any vergeboard or brackets have been lost, both at the porch and in the gables.

Along the southeast side of the house there is evidence that trees and bushes that may have matured as foundation plantings have been removed. Likely this was done to protect the foundation from damage. The original house is visible on both its southernly and western facades; however, the westerly view is somewhat screened by tall mature evergreens. The view from the rear of the house is of a broad undefined open space combined with that of the adjacent neighbours to the east.

The exterior features of the heritage house include:

- Dichromatic brick
- Beige brick base courses topped with a bevelled brick cap
- Beige brick quoins
- Arched beige brick window hoods
- Curved window openings
- Beige brick sills
- High pitched gables
- Two lancet windows
- "L" shaped plan
- Front bay window
- 1 1/2 storey massing
- Stone foundation



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## 6.1 ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

There have been changes that have occurred, that affect the appearance, but which can be replaced by more appropriate and sympathetic materials and products over time.

- Square contemporary windows in the arched top window openings
- Aluminum fascias
- Porch posts
- Exposed pressure treated wood framing of basement windows

There are as well some maintenance issues around the house and its additions to be addressed in the future. These are minor in nature and largely related to more recent interventions.

- Patios and paving adjacent the house to have positive draining away from the house
- Pointing of weathered brick and mortar joints with lime based mortar and not Portland cement
- Repointing of mortar joints, where Portland cement was used

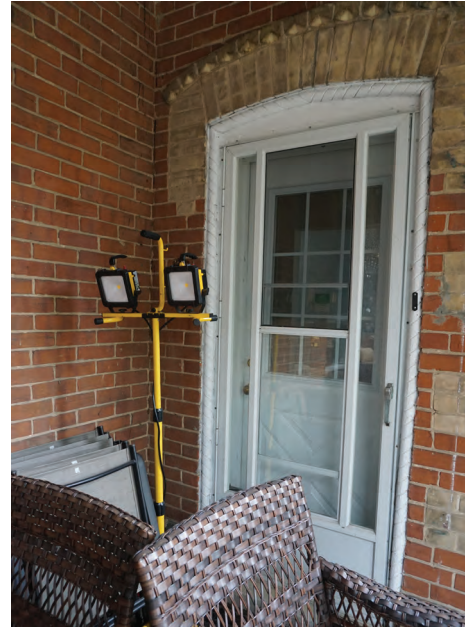
The interior of the house has been updated over time. There are a limited number of heritage features intact. The key feature of the interior is the original staircase. Scattered through the house in some locations is the original trim, original doors and the original pine flooring (exposed and refinished). A substantial amount of work has occurred in the basement to create a new crawl space under the two additions. The crawl space has a concrete floor. Under the original house there is a full basement with adequate ceiling height. It contains an updated heating system, the hot water tank and the electrical service. The basement has not been developed into living space, but is used for services, storage and as a workshop.

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**6.1 ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**



*Front Facade, Victorian style farmhouse.*



*View of Front Entrance, accessed inwards from porch.*



*Detail view of Front Facade gable end.*

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**6.1 ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**



*Detail view of deterioration, weathered brick at window edge.*



*Latest 2nd addition to the house.*



*Gable end to porch wing.*

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*Original House and 2nd Addition Exterior Facade Photographs (Source: ATA, 2021)*



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**6.1 ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**



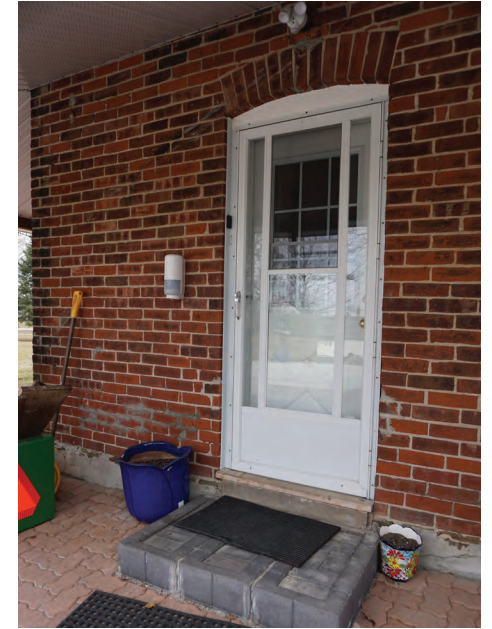
*Asphalt single apron and precast curb.*



*Latest addition, masonry repair visible on the brick gable.*



*Junction visible between the 1st and 2nd additions.*



*View of side door in 1st addition; located to the left of the junction between the 1st and 2nd additions.*



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**6.1 ARCHITECTURAL  
SIGNIFICANCE**



*Side door entry to second addition (porch likely added).*



*Brick damage along window*

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*Exterior Facade Detail Photographs of Additions to Original House (Source: ATA, 2021)*

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**6.1 ARCHITECTURAL  
SIGNIFICANCE**



*Driveway view of the house from Rosegarden Drive*



*Southeast facade, original house*



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**6.1 ARCHITECTURAL  
SIGNIFICANCE**



*View towards neighbouring house*



*View from house towards Rosegarden Drive. Tall mature evergreen plantings stand along the west.*

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*Surrounding View and Original House Exterior Facade Photographs (Source: ATA, 2021)*

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**6.1 ARCHITECTURAL  
SIGNIFICANCE**



*New basement window and wood lintel.*



*Trees located near the foundations have been removed.*



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**6.1 ARCHITECTURAL  
SIGNIFICANCE**



*Pressure treated wood framing / drystone light well.*

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*Exterior Foundation Detail Photographs (Source: ATA, 2021)*

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**6.1 ARCHITECTURAL  
SIGNIFICANCE**



*Detailed view of the entrance.*



*Square centre window with arched Gothic trim.*



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**6.1 ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**



*View towards the north corner of facade. The connection between the 1st and 2nd addition are visible to the left. The gable end of the original farmhouse is at the right.*



*View into the open yards*

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*Exterior House Facade and Detail Photographs (Source: ATA, 2021)*

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**6.1 ARCHITECTURAL  
SIGNIFICANCE**



*2nd (recent) addition is open games room / fitness space.*



*View from french doors in 2nd (recent) addition out into the backyard.*



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**6.1 ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**



*View from the 2nd (recent) addition of kitchen (1st addition).*



*View of the updated kitchen.*

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*2nd Addition and 1st Addition Interior Ground Floor Photographs (Source: ATA, 2021)*

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**6.1 ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**



*View of the family room (north east corner of the house).*



*View of the family room.*

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**6.1 ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**



*View of Hall, Living room in the distance.*



*View of Living Room*

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*Interior Ground Floor Photographs (Source: ATA, 2021)*



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**6.1 ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**



*Centre original staircase*



*Front entrance (new door).*



*View of original door..*



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**6.1 ARCHITECTURAL  
SIGNIFICANCE**



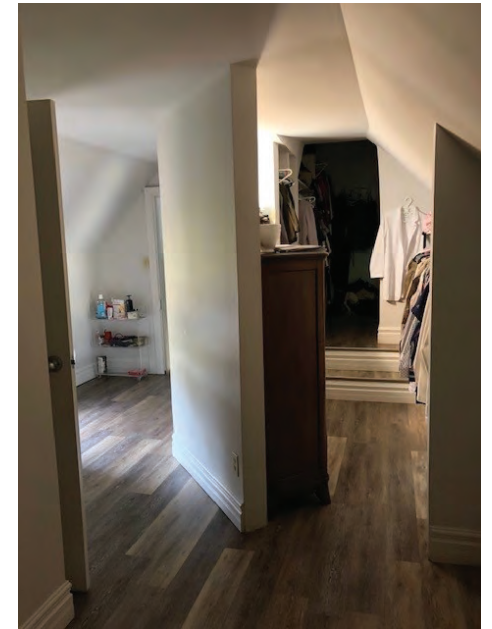
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*View from second floor landing*  
Source: ATA Architects Inc. 2021



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*View of staircase from top of second floor landing*  
Source: ATA Architects Inc. 2021



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*Bath / Closet area, 2nd floor, 1st addition.*  
Source: ATA Architects Inc. 2021

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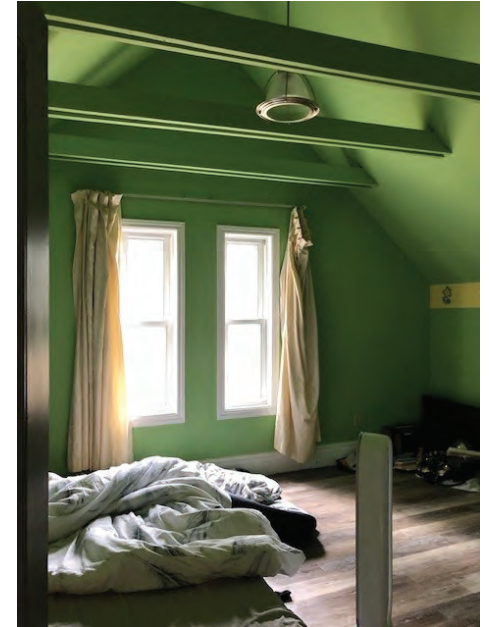
**6.1 ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**



*View of Bedroom*  
Source: ATA Architects Inc. 2021



*View of Bedroom*  
Source: ATA Architects Inc. 2021



*View of Bedroom*  
Source: ATA Architects Inc. 2021

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**6.1 ARCHITECTURAL  
SIGNIFICANCE**



*Crawl space 2nd addition*  
Source: ATA Architects Inc. 2021



*Crawl space 1st and 2nd addition*  
Source: ATA Architects Inc. 2021



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**6.1 ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**



*View of furnace and boiler, located in basement*  
Source: ATA Architects Inc. 2021



*Basement, original house*  
Source: ATA Architects Inc. 2021



*Basement, original house*  
Source: ATA Architects Inc. 2021

---

**6.2 ARCHITECTURAL VALUE  
AFTER FIRE DOCUMENTATION**



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Photo of the exterior view  
Source: Client. (2023)



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Photo of the exterior view  
Source: Client. (2023)



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**6.2 ARCHITECTURAL VALUE  
AFTER FIRE DOCUMENTATION**



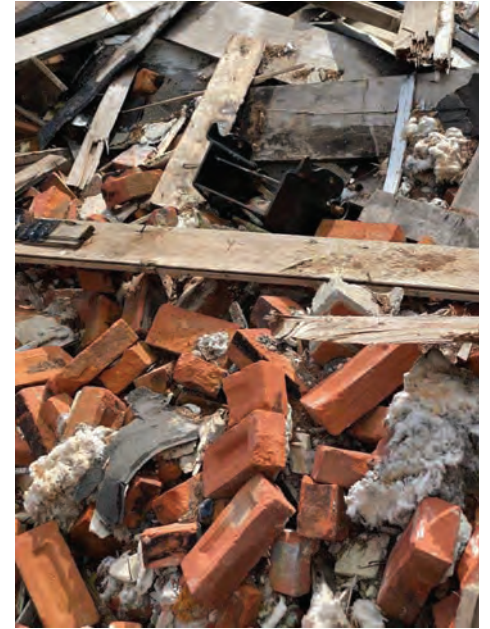
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Photo of the exterior view  
Source: Client. (2023)



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Photo of the exterior view  
Source: Client. (2023)



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Photo of the interior view  
Source: Client. (2023)



### 6.3 EVALUATION OF HERITAGE, ARCHITECTURAL AND CONTEXTUAL VALUE

Address: 12 Rosegarden Drive, Brampton, ON

Date: April 28, 2021

| Evaluator: Alexander Temporale B.Arch, O.A.A., F.R.A.I.C., C.A.H.P.

HISTORICAL OR ASSOCIATIVE VALUE	GRADE					RATIONALE
Has direct associations with a person, organization, or institution that is significant to a community.	E	VG	G	F	L	The property and the heritage house has a direct association with the Shaw family who owned the property for over 100 years. In 1967, the farmstead was designated as a Century Farm. The various members of the Shaw family who operated the Farm were active members in the community involved in religious, social, political and agricultural organizations.
Has direct associations with an event or activity that is significant to a community.	E	VG	G	F	L	The strongest association is with agriculture, introduction of alfalfa, sheep, cattle and milk production, and plowing competitions in the farming community. The role of the Township Council affected the community, and the role of such members as the Pathmaster and Collector of Taxes provide historical insight into the political concerns of the early period of settlement and development.
Has direct associations with a theme or belief that is significant to a community.	E	VG	G	F	L	Through the Shaw family there is an association with the role of religion in early rural communities. In the Shaw family the association is with the Protestant faith through the Primitive Methodist Church and the Orange Order.
Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community.	E	VG	G	F	L	As a farmhouse in a rural estate setting, it contributes to the understanding of the agricultural history of the City and has the potential to yield information on the importance of the Shaw family to various organizations in the history of Brampton's Toronto Gore.
Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist.	E	VG	G	F	L	Builder and designer are not known.

Rating system:

E - Excellent

VG- Very Good

G - Good

F - Fair

L - Low

### 6.3 EVALUATION OF HERITAGE, ARCHITECTURAL AND CONTEXTUAL VALUE

ARCHITECTURAL VALUE	GRADE					RATIONALE
Is a rare, unique, representative, or early example of a style, type, expression, material, or construction method.	E	VG	G	F	L	<p>12 Rosegarden Drive is a good example of the Gothic Revival style and has many features of the style: dichromatic brick, beige brick base with bevelled cap, quoins, high pitched gables, lancet windows and arched brick window hoods. Because the home was in one family for over 100 years, the additions to the house are sympathetic and the form of the original house remains largely intact.</p> <p>As a result of the fire, the original 1 and 1/2 storey farmhouse, built in the Gothic Revival Style, was destroyed. This has resulted in the loss of many of the main heritage attributes that were previously identified.</p>
Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.	E	VG	G	F	L	<p>A list of all the features is in the report. The only aspects missing on the exterior is the bargeboard that may have been in the gables and porches. Inside the house, the central stair is noteworthy.</p> <p>Due to the fire, the original farmhouse in the Gothic Revival Style was destroyed, resulting in the loss of several heritage attributes.</p>
Demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	E	VG	G	F	L	<p>Standard construction for the period, soundly built and maintained.</p> <p>Due to the fire, the original farmhouse in the Gothic Revival Style was destroyed, resulting in the loss of several heritage attributes.</p>
<b>CONTEXTUAL VALUE</b>						
Is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area.	E	VG	G	F	L	<p>The house is located in a rural estate on a lot that is large enough to reflect the rural agricultural past of the Toronto Gore and thus the City of Brampton. It is appropriately sited currently in a residential context that is sympathetic to its ongoing use as a residence.</p>
Is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings.	E	VG	G	F	L	<p>In all four ways the house is linked to its residential use in a rural context and its physical appearance links it to its historic past as a farmhouse. It is also part of a collection of remaining structures in the surrounding area representative of the rural history of Brampton.</p>
Is a landmark.	E	VG	G	F	L	<p>The house is located on a curving section of Rosegarden Drive and both its south and west elevations can be seen from the road. The house is in a unique situation, in that it is located adjacent the Gladstone-Shaw Park.</p>

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#### 6.4 SUMMARY STATEMENT

In the opinion of the author, 12 Rosegarden Drive is worthy of designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. It meets the criteria under the three categories of architectural, historical and contextual value. It would be the recommendation of the author that the building be conserved. The house and two major additions have been updated over time. Based on discussions with a former resident of the residence, neither of the two existing additions is recent. Given the size of the site future additions and outbuildings are possible. In order of importance would be the retention of the original house and secondly the long "tail" addition to the house. The shed addition to the tail of the house is of the least importance in any expansion of the current home. Of key importance would be to retain the visibility of the "L" shaped plan and form of the heritage house with its high pitched gables and gabled dormers. It is also the original house that exhibits the Gothic Revival architectural details that contribute to the historic value of the home.

In September 2023, there was a fire at 12 Rosegarden Drive that resulted in the destruction of the original 1 and 1/2 storey farmhouse. Sadly, due to the fire, many of the main heritage attributes that were previously identified have been lost.



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**7.0 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

**8.0 MITIGATING MEASURES**

**9.0 CONCLUSIONS**

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## 7.0 PROPOSED SCOPE OF WORK

In September 2023, a severe fire broke out and destroyed the original 1 and 1/2 storey farmhouse. The farmhouse, which was built in the Gothic Revival Style, was a significant heritage structure of the area. Unfortunately, the fire resulted in the loss of most of the main heritage attributes that were previously identified. The remaining part of the house has evidence of severe smoke and fire damage, making it unsafe and unfit for any purpose.

The building's instability makes it impossible to salvage or restore the remainder of the house, and it has been concluded that it must be demolished. The demolition process must take every precaution to ensure the safety of any surrounding structures, and the work must be carried out in compliance with all relevant safety regulations.

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## 8.0 MITIGATION STRATEGY

The proposed removal of the cultural heritage resource, due to the fire that damaged and lost its heritage attributes, will negatively impact the cultural heritage resource. The building is unstable, making it impossible to salvage or restore the remaining home. Therefore, it is recommended to implement the following mitigation strategy.

- Commemoration of the building through signage/plaque/marker is recommended as the only viable course of action as a result of the fire. A signage or plaque should be provided on the adjacent site (Gladstone-Shaw Park) to reference the building and site, outlining the historical and contextual value they have to the community. The commemoration plan should be based off of City of Brampton's new Terms of Reference for a Commemoration Plan



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## 9.0 CONCLUSION

12 Rosegarden Drive is proposed to be demolished due to a fire over the summer that damaged the original 1 and 1/2 storey house. Many of the main heritage attributes were lost. The existing building however, did meet Ontario Regulation 9/06, and was recommended by ATA that the building was worthy of designation.

Due to the fire, the building is not safe and it would be impossible to salvage or restore the remainder of the house, and it has been concluded that it must be demolished.

ATA recommends that a Commemoration of the building should be erected and it is recommended that it should be in the City's park adjacent to the property. The Commemoration should be the Standard City Plaque. A commemoration plan is also required and must follow the City's new Terms of Reference for Commemoration Plan.

## 9.0 CONCLUSION

**NOTES:**

- ENGINEERING CERTIFICATION REQUIRED FOR ALL FOOTINGS AND FOUNDATIONS SPECIFIC TO EACH LOCATION WHERE SIGNAGE IS TO BE ERRECTED. FOOTINGS AND FOUNDATIONS ILLUSTRATED ARE RECOMMENDATIONS ONLY.
- THIS DETAIL IS TO BE READ IN COLOUR. PDF COPIES ARE AVAILABLE FROM PLANNING & INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES, PARKS PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT, CITY OF BRAMPTON.
- ARTWORK IS AVAILABLE FROM STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS, OFFICE OF THE COO, CITY OF BRAMPTON.
- FOR ALL SIGNS SITE SPECIFIC DRAWINGS ARE REQUIRED PRIOR TO INSTALLATION. DRAWINGS MUST SHOW: MESSAGING DIRECTIONS AND LAYOUT, SIGN LOCATION AND CONTEXT REFERENCE, AND FOOTING / FOUNDATION ENGINEERING CERTIFICATION.
- MAROON COLOUR SCHEMES TO BE USED IN DOWNTOWN AREA ONLY. BLUE COLOUR SCHEME TO BE USED CITY WIDE.
- ALL MEASUREMENTS ARE IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE.

**FINISHES:**

<b>PAINT MATTHEWS:</b>	
BLACK METALLIC:	MP19962 SATIN FINISH
BLUE METALLIC:	MP22028 SATIN FINISH
YELLOW SOLID:	MP07681 SATIN FINISH
PALE BLUE SOLID:	MP07490 SATIN FINISH
WHITE SOLID:	WHITE SATIN FINISH
MAROON METALLIC:	MP22297 SATIN FINISH
PALE MAROON SOLID:	MP00984 SATIN FINISH
<b>VINYL:</b>	
BLUE (OPAQUE VINYL)	AVERY ROYAL DARK BLUE METALLIC A7753-M
LIGHT MAROON (TRANSLUCENT VINYL)	3M FROSTED ROSE CRYSTAL
LIGHT BLUE (TRANSLUCENT VINYL)	3M FROSTED BLUE MIST CRYSTAL
BLUE (TRANSLUCENT VINYL)	AVERY TWILIGHT BLUE A9591-T
YELLOW (TRANSLUCENT VINYL)	3M SCOTCHCAL MARIGOLD
GREEN (TRANSLUCENT VINYL)	AVERY ARMY GREEN A9676-T
WHITE (REFLECTIVE VINYL)	3M SCOTCHLITE ENGINEER GRADE WHITE
BLUE (REFLECTIVE VINYL)	3M SCOTCHLITE ENGINEER GRADE BLUE
MAROON (REFLECTIVE VINYL)	AVERY BURGUNDY A7819-R
YELLOW (REFLECTIVE VINYL)	3M SCOTCHLITE ENGINEER GRADE YELLOW
<b>ACRYLIC:</b>	
WHITE:	MLK-WHITE ACRYLIC

MESSAGE: 50 MM HT. WHITE REFLECTIVE VINYL. FONT: ITC GARAMOND LIGHT CONDENSED. FINAL TEXT, FONTS AND SIZES FOR WHITE HEADER MESSAGES TO BE CONFIRMED PRIOR TO MANUFACTURE

POST & BASE: PAINTED BLACK

1 of 2

**L820a**

N.T.S

NX-1b INTERPRETIVE SIGN  
SMALL ANGLE MOUNT -  
POST & PANEL

SITE AMENITIES - SERIES 800

SEPTEMBER 2014

**BRAMPTON**  
Flower City  
brampton.ca

City of Brampton Standard Specification for Commemoration Plaque  
Source: City of Brampton

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**APPENDIX**

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SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

ALEXANDER TEMPORALE CV

RYAN LEE CV



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## APPENDIX BIBLIOGRAPHY

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The assistance of Samantha Thompson, Archivist at the Region of Peel Archives is appreciated.

Phone interview with former resident who grew up in the house.

April 27, 2021.

APPENDIX  
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

83

LOT No. /4

8 CONCESSION N.D.

No. OF INSTRUMENT.	INSTRUMENT.	ITS DATE.	DATE OF REGISTRY.	GRANTOR.	GRANTEE.	QUANTITY OF LAND.	CONSIDERATION OR AMOUNT OF MORTGAGE.	REMARKS.
	Patent	Oct 5. 1828		Crown ✓	Rev John Strachan	200 a	£ 8	
17880	B & S	3 Dec 1840	5 Dec 1840	Rev J. Strachan et ux	Thomas Burrill	200 a	200. 0	
23875	B & S	7 Dec 1844	13 Jan 1845	Thomas Burrill et ux	Robert Shaw	100 E ½	100. 15/8	
24527	M	10 Jan 1845	10 May 1845	Robert Shaw et ux	Robt Jas Turner	100 E ½	220. 0	paid
28763	Ass.	10 Mar 1847	3 Apr 1847	Robt J Turner	J. C. P. Easton	E ½	132. 0	
34834	B & S	12 July 1847	16 July 1847	James C. P. Easton	George Wrightman	E ½	105. 0	
36804	M	11 Apr 1850	12 Apr 1850	Thomas Burrill et ux	William Cawthra	W ½	800. 0	paid
38318	B & M	14 Oct 1850	25 Oct 1850	George Wrightman	Robert Shaw	E ½		245.82
47554	M	29 Jan 1853	10 Feb 1853	Thomas Burrill et ux	Edw H Rutherford	W ½	375. 12/10	paid
47680	B & S	11 Feb 1853	16 Feb 1853	Thomas Burrill et ux	William Cawthra	W ½	800. 0-0	
47777	O M	16 Feb 1853	21 Feb 1853	Ed H Rutherford	Thomas Burrill	W ½		47554 paid
47852	M	23 Feb 1853	24 Feb 1853	Robert Shaw et ux	William Cawthra	all	1000. 0	
47853	B & S	23 Feb 1853	24 Feb 1853	William Cawthra et ux	Robert Shaw	W ½	1000. 0	
452	B & S	2 Mar 1854	18 Mar 1854	Robert Shaw et ux	James Shaw	W ½	600. 0	
8891	Ind.	16 Feb 1861	26 Feb 1861	Robert Shaw et al	Will <sup>m</sup> Cawthra	All	723. 0	
12075	Release	20 Feb 1864	23 Feb 1864	William Cawthra	Robert Shaw	N ½ of E ½		
12076	B & S	12 Feb 1864	23 Feb 1864	Robert Shaw et ux	Samuel Shaw	N W ½ of E ½	1200 \$	
12077	M	12 Feb 1864	23 Feb 1864	Samuel Shaw et ux	Francis Jackson	N W ½ of E ½	1200 \$	

Land Registry Records for 12 Rosegarden Dr. (Lot 14, Con. 8 Township of Toronto Gore N.D.)  
Source: Peel Land Registry (No.43)



**APPENDIX**  
**SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS**

TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO GORE

SHEET NO. 1  
LOT NO. 14  
CON. NO. 8  
RANGE NO.

NUMBER	INSTRUMENT	DATE OF INSTRUMENT	DATE OF REGISTRATION	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	AREA	CONSIDERATION	REMARKS
259	D.M.	12 Feb. 1873	8 Oct. 1873	William Cavell	ROBERT SHAW			discharge No. 4792
284	D.M.	10 Jan. 1874	23 Jan. 1874	Pyralde Jackson	Samuel Shaw			discharge No. 15077
F.J.J. 625	<b>MORTGAGE</b>	20 Feb. 1877	20 Feb. 1877	Samuel Shaw, et ux	Alban Snowfield	50	2,000.00	discharge No. 15077 June 18, 1929
606	D.A.S.	26 Feb. 1880	10 Apr. 1880	James Shaw	Robert A. Shaw	50	5.00	MI
727	Will	27 Dec. 1881	22 Jan. 1882	Robert Shaw	Samuel Shaw, et al.	50		MI
F.J.J. 1092	<b>MORTGAGE</b>	23 Feb. 1888	23 Feb. 1888	Samuel Shaw, et ux	Alban Snowfield	50	1,000.00	discharge No. 15077 June 18, 1929
1296	D.A.S.	31 Dec. 1891	8 Jan. 1892	James Shaw, et ux	Robert A. Shaw	50	4,000.00	MI
1297	Ann. Deed	31 Dec. 1891	8 Jan. 1892	Robert A. Shaw	James Shaw		300.00	per ann. MI
1302	Will	5 Aug. 1893	6 Apr. 1894	James Shaw	James Shaw, et al.			MI & O.L.
F.J.J. 1704	<b>MORTGAGE</b>	6 Jan. 1902	7 Jan. 1902	Samuel Shaw & George Shaw & Samuel Fr Shaw	Sarah J. Wilson	100	2,000.00	discharge No. 15077 June 18, 1929
F.J.J. 1795	D.M.	6 Jan. 1902	7 Jan. 1902	Alban Snowfield	Samuel Shaw	50		discharge No. 444 June 18, 1929
F.J.J. 1796	D.M.	6 Jan. 1902	7 Jan. 1902	Alban Snowfield	Samuel Shaw			discharge No. 4999 June 18, 1929
1789	Ann. Deed	8 June 1896	17 Jan. 1902	Samuel Shaw & Ann Shaw	George Shaw	100	1,000.00	MI
1821	Q.C.	26 Dec. 1902	30 Dec. 1902	John W. Willey, Adm. of Alice J. Willey Est., Mary E. Hinn, Eliza J. Lindsey & Sarah McCort & Marjory Shaw	Robert A. Shaw	50	300.00	MI
F.J.J. 1884	D.M.	7 Apr. 1918	20 Apr. 1918	Sarah J. Wilson	Samuel Shaw			discharge No. 2794 June 18, 1929
2899	Grant	28 Feb. 1928	1 Mar. 1928	Jordan Shaw, et al Exrs. of Robert A. Shaw Est., et al	Wilfred G. Shaw	1.00		MI 50a & MI 50c.
A.O. 2900	<b>MORTGAGE</b>	1 Mar. 1928	1 Mar. 1928	Wilfred G. Shaw	Netville Shaw	6,000.00		MI 50a & MI 50c Dec. 31, 1939
2975	<b>MORTGAGE</b>	11 Nov. 1929	25 Nov. 1929	Wilfred G. Shaw, et ux	Agricultural Development Board	6,000.00		MI 50a & MI 50c Dec. 31, 1939
A.O. 2984	D.M.	2 Dec. 1929	2 Dec. 1929	Netville Shaw	Wilfred G. Shaw			discharge No. 2988 Dec. 31, 1939
3009	Grant	29 May 1930	4 Jun. 1930	George Shaw, et ux	Wilfred J. Wilson	1.00		MI
				See Deposit No. 418				
3021	Grant	30 Aug. 1930	26 Sep. 1930	Wilfred J. Wilson, et ux	George M. Lindsey	100	1,000.00	MI
A.O. 3022	<b>MORTGAGE</b>	27 Sep. 1930	26 Sep. 1930	George M. Lindsey, et ux	The Agricultural Development Board	200	2,000.00	MI Apr. 6, 1943
3098	<b>MORTGAGE</b>	20 Dec. 1932	27 Dec. 1932	George M. Lindsey, et ux	The Agricultural Development Board	100	2,700.00	MI 8/1/43
A.O. 3188	D.M.	26 Nov. 1933	4 Jan. 1934	Agricultural Development Board	George M. Lindsey			discharge No. 3098 Apr. 6, 1943
3277	<b>MORTGAGE</b>	1 Nov. 1938	2 Nov. 1938	Wilfred G. Shaw, et ux	John Beard	6,000.00		MI 50a & MI 50c & O.L. 8/1/43
3277	D.M.	1 Nov. 1938	2 Nov. 1938	Commission of Agricultural Loans	Wilfred G. Shaw			discharge No. 3277
3342	Notice	3 June 1940	7 June 1940	Hydro-Electric Power Com.	George M. Lindsey	200.00		MI
3347	Notice	23 Aug. 1940	6 Sep. 1940	Hydro-Electric Power Com.	George M. Lindsey			discharge No. 3342
3504	D.M.	15 Feb. 1946	11 Mar. 1946	Commission of Agricultural Loans	George M. Lindsey			discharge No. 3504 8/1/43

Land Registry Records for 12 Rosegarden Dr. (Lot 14, Con. 8 Township of Toronto Gore N.D.)  
Source: Peel Land Registry (No.43)





**APPENDIX  
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS**

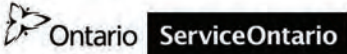
TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO GORE

SHEET NO. 2  
LOT NO. 1A  
CON. NO. 8  
RANGE NO.

NUMBER	INSTRUMENT	DATE OF INSTRUMENT	DATE OF REGISTRATION	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	AREA	CONSIDERATION	REMARKS
395517	Stat of 1976 Registration	22 April 1976	22 April 1976	To certify that Steve Martyniuk was on 22 April 1976 Registered as owner under the Land Titles Act and entered as Parcel 14 in the Register for Section 43 Toronto Gore - 8 (N.D.)				Part 1/4 lot 14 Con 8 North Eastern Division designated as parcel 1 on attached plan 43R-2965
410667	Stat of 1976	4 Aug 1976	24 Aug 1976	Stanislaw Luby give of great estate				9 Jan 1976 - Luby Ronald W. Shaw (husb) and Luby Investments Co. of limited offering @ (\$0.22) Luby @ (\$0.22) Luby @ 28%
419550	Stat of 1977	7 Jan 1977	31 Jan 1977	James S. Shaw	Bonny Farms Limited			Discharge No. 110000
419550	Stat of 1977	4 Jan 1977	31 Jan 1977	Ronald W. Shaw	Bonny Farms Limited			Parcel: Farming SW 1/4 (50 acres), Secondary NW 1/4 (50 acres) x O.K.
419554	Q.C.	6 Jan 1977	31 Jan 1977	Luby Investments Co. Limited	Bonny Farms Limited			Parcel: Farming SW 1/4 (50 acres), Secondary NW 1/4 (50 acres) x O.K.
419585	MORTGAGE	5 Jan 1977	31 Jan 1977	Bonny Farms Limited	Ronald W. Shaw			Parcel: Farming SW 1/4 (50 acres), Secondary NW 1/4 (50 acres) x O.K.
42592	Stat of 1977	21 Nov 1977	28 Nov 1977	Money Farms Limited	The Toronto Dominion Bank			Parcel: SW 1/4 (50 acres) & NW 1/4 (50 acres) x O.K.
42593	Stat of 1977	9 Aug 1977	18 Aug 1977	To take notice that Bonny Farms Limited has made application to be registered under the Land Titles Act as owner in fee simple with an absolute title of part of lot 14 Con 8 Toronto Gore designated as parcel 1 on attached plan and map file H-3706.				
45546	Stat of 1977	22 Nov 1977	24 Nov 1977	To certify that Bonny Farms Limited was on 24 Nov 1977 Registered as owner under the Land Titles Act and entered as parcel 13-1 in the Register for Section 43 Toronto Gore N.D.				Part 1/2 of lots 13-14 Con. 8 N.D. Toronto Gore designated as parcel 1 on attached plan 43R-5554

Land Registry Records for 12 Rosegarden Dr. (Lot 14, Con. 8 Township of Toronto Gore N.D.)  
Source: Peel Land Registry (No.43)

**APPENDIX  
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS**


LAND REGISTRY OFFICE #43
PARCEL REGISTER (ABBREVIATED) FOR PROPERTY IDENTIFIER
PAGE 1 OF 1
ONLAND

14218-0251 (LT)
PREPARED FOR Jason
ON 2021/04/01 AT 11:25:30

\* CERTIFIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAND TITLES ACT \* SUBJECT TO RESERVATIONS IN CROWN GRANT \*

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: PCL 9-1, SEC M350 & LT 9, VL M350 ; S/T RIGHT AG IN LT374475 ; S/T LT304937,LT373803 BRAMPTON

PROPERTY REMARKS:  
 ESTATE/QUALIFIER: RECENTLY: FIRST CONVERSION FROM BOOK  
 ABSOLUTE  
 OWNERS' NAMES: CAPACITE SHARE  
 MANGAT, MANPREET  
 KAUR, AMANJIT  
 JTEH

PIN CREATION DATE:  
1996/05/07

REG. NUM.	DATE	INSTRUMENT TYPE	AMOUNT	PARTIES FROM	PARTIES TO	CERT/CHKD
**EFFECTIVE 2000/07/29 THE NOTATION OF THE "BLOCK IMPLEMENTATION DATE" OF 1996/05/07 ON THIS PIN**						
**WAS REPLACED WITH THE "PIN CREATION DATE" OF 1996/05/07**						
** PRINTOUT INCLUDES ALL DOCUMENT TYPES (DELETED INSTRUMENTS NOT INCLUDED) **						
LT193174	1978/10/23	NOTICE AGREEMENT			THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BRAMPTON THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL	C
438659	1981/01/22	PLAN REFERENCE				C
LT304937	1981/02/15	TRANSFER EASEMENT			BELL CANADA	C
ET3498562	1981/11/04	APL ANNEX REST COV				C
LT373584	1982/04/27	NOTICE AGREEMENT			THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BRAMPTON THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL	C
LT373803	1982/04/29	TRANSFER EASEMENT			THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BRAMPTON BRAMPTON HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMMISSION	C
CORRECTIONS: 'TRANSFEREE; BRAMPTON HYDRO-ELECTRIC BRAMPTON' DELETED ON 2004/09/16 BY MARY JUDGE, 'TRANSFEREE; BRAMPTON HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMMISSION' ADDED ON 2004/09/16 BY MARY JUDGE.						
FR1172448	2006/11/22	CHARGE	\$625,000	CRANCH, LYNN JANE CRANCH, ROBERT	NATIONAL BANK OF CANADA	C
FR3085161	2017/02/24	TRANSFER	\$1,393,000	CRANCH, LYNN JANE CRANCH, ROBERT	MANGAT, MANPREET KAUR, AMANJIT	C
FR3085162	2017/02/24	CHARGE	\$1,114,400	MANGAT, MANPREET KAUR, AMANJIT	SCOTIA MORTGAGE CORPORATION	C

NOTE: ADJOINING PROPERTIES SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED TO ASCERTAIN DESCRIPTIVE INCONSISTENCIES, IF ANY, WITH DESCRIPTION REPRESENTED FOR THIS PROPERTY.  
NOTE: ENSURE THAT YOUR PRINTOUT STATES THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES AND THAT YOU HAVE PICKED THEM ALL UP.

Land Registry Records for 12 Rosegarden Dr.  
Source: Peel Land Registry (No.43). Accessed through OnLand.



APPENDIX  
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

This is the last will and testament of me James Shaw of the Town of Brampton in the County of Peel, gentleman, I revoke all former wills and testamentary dispositions by me at any time made. I direct that my executors hereinafter appointed shall so soon as may be convenient after my decease pay all my just debts funeral and testamentary expenses I give and devise unto my wife Jane during the term of her natural life the house

let to be sold by public auction or private sale and the proceeds after payment of expenses of the sale I direct them to divide equally among my five daughters Alice, Mary, Rebecca, Eliza Jane, Sarah, and Marjory. I give and bequeath unto my wife for the support of herself and my daughter Marjory while she remains with her unmarried as aforesaid, the annuity of three hundred dollars payable during my life and the life of my wife by my son Robert A Shaw and charged upon the north westerly quarter of lot number fourteen in the eighth concession of the northern division of the Township of Toronto Gore in the County of Peel, and I also direct my executors to pay unto my said wife the yearly interest or profit of the rest and residue of my personal estate.

Last Will of James Shaw (1893) - Instrument TG1402  
Source: Peel Land Registry (No.43)

APPENDIX  
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

TAKEN UNDER ACT 14th & 15th Vict. Chap. 49. <i>Joseph Shaw</i> ENUMERATOR.			PERSONAL CENSUS—ENUMERATION DISTRICT, No. <i>2 Gore</i> 41 <sup>4</sup> OF						
Information as to Mills, Factories, &c., their cost, power, produce, &c.	Number of persons usually employed therein.	General Remarks of the Enumerator.	Names of Inmates.	Profession, Trade or Occupation.	Place of Birth.	Religion.	Residence if out of limits.	Age next birth day.	Sex.
39	40	41	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 8
									Male Female
			1	Joseph Morrison	Canada	Cl of England		11	1
			2	Mary Morrison	"	"		11	1
			3	John Morrison	Wigan	"		15	1
			4	John Morrison	Wigan	"		4	1
			5	Mary Morrison	"	"		2	1
			6	Charles Campbell	Farmer	Canada	Catholic	28	1
			7	Robert Campbell	"	Ireland	"	24	1
			8	Mary Campbell	"	"		2	1
			9	Miss Campbell	"	"		1	1
			10	Joseph Bailey	Farmer	Wigan	W. Method. ch.	25	1
			11	Robert Bailey	"	"		25	1
			12	John Bailey	"	Canada	"	12	1
			13	Joseph Bailey	"	"		7	1
			14	Joseph Bailey	"	"		5	1
			15	John Bailey	"	"		3	1
			16	John Bailey	"	"		2	1
			17	William Campbell	Farmer	Ireland	W. Method. ch.	16	1
			18	William Campbell	"	"		28	1
			19	John Campbell	"	New York	"	23	1
			20	Robert Campbell	"	Canada	"	5	1
			21	John Campbell	"	"		4	1
			22	John Campbell	Farmer	Ireland	"	2	1
			23	John Campbell	"	"		16	1
			24	Robert Shaw	Farmer	Ireland	W. Method. ch.	21	1
			25	John Shaw	"	Ireland	"	42	1
			26	John Shaw	"	New York	"	58	1
			27	John Shaw	"	Canada	"	25	1
			28	John Shaw	"	"		25	1
			29	John Shaw	"	"		11	1
			30	John Shaw	"	"		14	1
			31	John Shaw	"	"		5	1
			32	John Shaw	"	Ireland	Cl. of England	18	1
			33	John Shaw	Farmer	"	"	26	1
			34	John Shaw	Farmer	"	"	28	1
			35	John Shaw	"	"		57	1
			36	John Shaw	"	"		57	1
			37	John Shaw	"	Canada	"	19	1
			38	John Shaw	"	"		17	1
			39	John Shaw	Farmer	Ireland	Catholic	15	1
			40	John Shaw	Farmer	England	W. Method. ch.	21	1
			41	John Shaw	"	"		23	1
			42	John Shaw	"	Canada	"	2	1

1851 Personal Census for Household of Robert Shaw  
Source: 1851 Census of Canada West, Library and Archives of Canada

















**APPENDIX  
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THE BURRELLS OF COUNTY PEEL.  
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7736

The Burrells, long settled in Co. Peel, were of English descent, and descended from, or related to, Thomas Burrell, best known to his descendants, and to his generation, as "Squire Burrell, of the Hollow."

This Thomas Burrell was born near the Town of Horn-castle, and probably at the Village of Beloeferd, in Co. Lincoln, England, in February, 1702. He was of yeoman stock, and although search has not yet been made in England for his parentage, he was most probably related to the Burrells seated for many generations at Dowsby, in Lincolnshire. These Burrells descended from one Richard Burrell, who was born at Kilburn, in Yorkshire, and having amassed great wealth as a merchant in London, purchased the estate of Dowsby in 1620. He married twice and left many descendants, amongst whom the names of Thomas, John, Christopher, Richard, and William appear. Of his immediate children, one, Sir John Burrell, of Dowsby, supported King Charles I, and was fined in 1646. Another son, Abraham Burrell, of Hedloe, Co. Hants. was M.P. (1645-1655), and a Member of Cromwell's Council of State in 1651. The main line ended with the death of Thomas Burrell, (1717-1765) of Dowsby, High Sheriff of Co. Lincoln in 1750. His estates then passed into female lines. Bloomfield, in his History of Co. Norfolk, England, (vol. I, p. 157.), mentions in the Church of St. Margaret's, Titchhall, a black marble slab to the memory of the Rev. Christopher Burrell, M.A., who was beyond doubt of this family, and who was Rector from 1672, to 1701.

The Thomas Burrell, above mentioned, had at least one brother, Christopher, and one sister, Ann, described by Thomas, in his will in 1656, as "Ann Brown, widow, my sister, living in the Parish of Beloeferd, near Horn-castle, England."

This Ann Brown, (who was thus alive in 1656), had at least two daughters, both of whom came to Canada. One was Harriet, of whom nothing farther is known. The other was Elizabeth, (whom Thomas mentioned in his will), the wife of Captain Frederick Lill. The Lills lived for a time at the Hollow, with Christopher, and then went to live near Akron, Ohio. They had a daughter, Mary Ann, who married one William Boots, a farmer near Akron.

Thomas Burrell, the "Squire" also had a nephew Thomas Burrell, who settled near Walkerton. He had at least five

Information from the Burrell Family File  
Source: William Perkins Bull Fonds, Region of Peel Archives

(3)  
7738

Odlum arrested and put in prison for debt of store bills. He died there in less than a week, and is buried at Woodhill? The stone to the memory of this Odlum, who is the ancestor of a very distinguished family, is still at Woodhill. Its record that "Captain Abraham Odlum died Sept. 2, 1838, aged 53 yrs.", rather adds weight to the story.

Thomas Burrell died the 29th. October, 1850, aged 76 years. His death resulted from injuries received when he fell through an opening in the flooring of his mill, during some alterations. He was buried in the churchyard of St. Mary's Church of England, at Tullemore. Thomas Burrell's name appears amongst the original founders of the Church, and he was a life long member of it. There was originally erected to his memory a large stone, the inscription on which, had a somewhat stinging reminder of an early experience. The stone was destroyed when the Burrells and Balfours were moved to Brampton, but the inscription lingers on,

"This is a world full of deceit, of idleness and pride,"  
"Men use religion as a cloak,"  
"Their dark deeds fer to hide!"  
"Therefore be cautious with whom you deal,"  
"And take him for a rogue;"  
"And never put your trust in men,  
"But place it in the Lord."  
"There Justice will no doubt be done",  
"To every living mortal man."

When Thomas Burrell died, he was a fairly wealthy man, for his day and age, and he sought, unsuccessfully, to provide for his descendants to the fourth generation; His will is a remarkable document, and was a business man's attempt to do the impossible.

His wife, Ann Standerlin Burrell, survived him fourteen years, dying the 22nd. May, 1872, at the age of 82.

Their children were:  
(1)-CHRISTOPHER BURRELL, J. P., of the Hollow. He was born in England, 11th. July, 1810. He married Eliza Jane Heade, who was born in 1811, and died 17th. January, 1870. Christopher was for many years J. P., and Post Master at Stanley's mills. He died the 15th. January, 1870, and is buried at Tullemore. Their children were:

Information from the Burrell Family File  
Source: William Perkins Bull Fonds, Region of Peel Archives



APPENDIX  
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

There is some doubt in the family as to when the Burrells came out to Upper Canada, but it was in the spring, either of 1814, or 1819.

They settled first on a little farm in York, (now Toronto) which Thomas purchased from the Rev. John Strachan, later Bishop Strachan. Just where this was descendants differ, but a Granddaughter tells me that at one corner was a Church of England, on another the old Parliament Buildings, on a third a hotel, and on the fourth the Burrell farmhouse. About 1824 Thomas Burrell had a disagreement with Bishop Strachan over the farm he had purchased, and out of this probably grew his otherwise unexpected friendship with the celebrated Reformer, William Lyon Mackenzie, and the very puzzling epitaph he had placed on his tombstone.

In the fall of 1824, the Burrells moved onto a farm at King's Corners, on the Derry West side-road, at the Third line East, but shortly afterwards Thomas Burrell acquired a tract of land on the Sixth line East, at a place which was known in his lifetime as Burrell's Hollow, and afterwards as Stanley's Mills, and the family soon moved here.

Just how much land the Burrells held at the Hollow is uncertain, but it must have been quite a lot. In the years following say 1830, the little settlement prospered, and with the years there grew up a village with its store, hotel, saw mill, grist and flour mill, brewery, blacksmith shop, a wholesale and storage for grain, wool, and hides, and several houses.

With the years, local influence, and a little money, seem to come to the Burrells; Thomas was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the district, and from his picture I have no doubt but that he was the "Squire" in the real sense.

The Rebellion of 1837 does not seem to have affected the Burrells much. Thomas' daughter, who was about thirteen at the time, remembered the circumstances well, and jotted them

*Information from the Burrell Family File  
Source: William Perkins Bull Fonds, Region of Peel Archives*

**APPENDIX**  
**SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS**

①

George of Toronto N. D. O.S. Henderson  
Con. 8. Lot 14. Aug. 11.  
60450

7 Dec. 1844  $8\frac{1}{2}$  100 ac. bought for £100. 15. 8. 4

by  
Robert Shaw

b. d.  
Came from U.S.A 1830 and settled on  
above lot.

s.  
m. Jane

Family:  
James Shaw  
Samuel Shaw  
Robert Andrew Shaw

Information on Robert Shaw from the Shaw Family File 2  
Source: William Perkins Bull Fonds, Region of Peel Archives

APPENDIX  
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Robert Andrew Shaw  
Sarah Jane b. 1854 d. 1926. Buried Salem  
Collector Pd. 29. for services m. Robt. Laughed Albion  
Pd. 2. lot 7.  
Pd. 28 for use of his house for election purposes.  
Twp. assessor  
Police-keeper  
Sachmaster  
Official on the Etobicoke Sim. Meet. Vicar.  
One of first trustees of St. John's Sim. Meet.  
House burnt down twice  
Also owned:  
see also below  
Gore of Toronto N.D.  
Con. 8, lot 16, s. 1 ac. 1883  
see also below

Information on positions/offices held by Robert Shaw from the Shaw Family File 2  
Source: William Perkins Bull Fonds, Region of Peel Archives



**APPENDIX  
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS**

KS 00501

Toronto Gore Minutes 1858.

No. 60. A By law for the appointment of  
Township Officers..... for the year 1858.

Pathmasters

[Northern Division]

From 11 to 14 Robert Shaw Sr.

passed Feby 8th 1858.

KS 00501

Toronto Gore Minutes 1858.

No. 60. A By law for the appointment of  
Township Officers.... for the year 1858.

Pathmasters

Southern Division

10 and 11 Side line Robert Shaw

passed Feby 8th 1858.

Information on Township offices held by Robert Shaw from the Shaw Family File 2  
Source: William Perkins Bull Fonds, Region of Peel Archives



**APPENDIX**  
**SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS**

60352

*— F.S. —*  
Robert Shaw - a ed 68, is the oldest member of  
 the F.S. E. Tukes L.O.L. #61 Tullamore.

SEE PAGE 10 3.12.58.



Courtesy Robert Shaw

**TULLAMORE L.O.L. No. 61**

Back row: —, John Carberry, Wm. Carberry, Robt. Shaw Sr., Hy. Strong, Jos. Hall, Irwin Little Jr., Robt. Shaw Jr., Ed. Carberry, David Craig Sr., Sam Cook; middle row: —, Jos. Longbeed, Hy. Parr, Geo. Fleming, Wilson Fleming, Thos. Burrell, Fred Fleming, Thos. Smith; front row: —, Sandy Carberry, John H. Fleming, —, —, Geo. Strong, Jas. Carberry, Irwin Little Sr.

Information on Robert Shaw from the Shaw Family File 2  
 Source: William Perkins Bull Fonds, Region of Peel Archives

Photograph of Tullamore L.O.L. No. 61.  
 Source: William Perkins-Bull, "From Boyne to Brampton," (1936), 304.  
 Accessed digitally from Brampton Public Library.



## APPENDIX SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

school superintendent, and guessing his amcucity passed on, with a bland smile, to the next part of the oath. This tactful diplomat was succeeded, for several years beginning in 1890, by Alexander Walker.

It has been suggested sometimes that this lodge might economically unite with Palgrave, but the old rivalry seems not to have been forgotten and more than one of the Enniskillen Orangemen has been heard to declare that he "would rather go all the way over to Mono Mills".

After the Black Horse lodge surrendered warrant No. 613 this was taken up by a Toronto lodge organized on 30th April, 1877, and named in honour of Hillyard Cameron. Robert Birmingham, son-in-law of Cameron's friend, campaign organizer and Grand Secretary, was its first master; D. Bowes, late district master of Montreal, was first treasurer, and J. B. Fleming, Birmingham's brother-in-law, was first secretary.

Not far south of Enniskillen, at Palgrave, John Rutledge comes upon a lodge representing a long Orange tradition. The surviving members of two or three defunct lodges have turned in their papers here.

Among these was Victoria L.O.L. No. 148 which first met at Castlemore. William Carfoot, as master, represented it at county lodge in 1834. William Hassard took out its parchment warrant in 1845, and Carfoots, Parris, Fullertons, McElroys or McElroys, and McCombs, kept it going until the early fifties.

In 1855, James Harkins became worshipful master, holding office for three years. His appointment may coincide with a move northward. When Albion district was "divided into 3 sections for funeral purposes", No. 148 was grouped with two Bolton lodges and Black Horse, rather

MACVILLE

101

than with Tullamore. For some years after Harkins's retirement, James Shaw and David Loughed alternated as masters, and representatives to Grand Lodge included William Strachan and William Sparrow of Albion and Macville.

Certainly by 1866, it is confirmed by the Doupe directory that Macville was the place of meeting. Robert Henry Booth, proprietor of Macville inn and future Fenian Raid veteran, who, in 1854, 1856-7, and 1859-61, headed up L.O.L. No. 455, doubtless joined No. 148 soon after it

320

FROM THE BOYNE TO BRAMPTON

to be sold and divided among members in good standing. A few months later, the minutes of this meeting were fortunately rescinded, the mover being Robert Shaw, Jr., later county master, the first to receive a county master's jewel on his retirement. In the following year, the hall was cleaned, papered and painted, and the lodge started out on a new lease of life. The membership, which in 1899 had fallen to fourteen, rose to the thirties, and the danger was past.

It is pleasant to the visitor to find a lodge in the history of which, if there are few high lights, there are few very heavy shadows. James L. Hughes L.O.L. No. 61 is a striking example of the truth of that old saying, "Happy the man who has no history". Its progress has been quiet but sure and it still prospers with some forty members, little less than its maximum membership.

Further south again John lingers at Grahamsville to recall old days that are unforgotten and unforgettable. There stood the tavern, now the United Church parsonage; there the shop; yonder was where he first paused after that long pull up the stump road from York a century ago. But Grahamsville L.O.L. No. 142, that first offshoot of his own old lodge, has disappeared.

The visitor from the past is naturally disappointed, although even in his lifetime this lodge had belonged more to The Gore of Toronto than to Toronto township. There were Grahams among the membership, of course, including in 1836 two Thomases, one treasurer and the other first committeeman. Thomas Brown Phillips also represented this lodge in 1840 and it is possible that Edward Watkins, the treasurer in 1841, was related to Benjamin Watkins who married Phillips's daughter Mary Ann. Nevertheless, a majority of officers came from The Gore. Joseph, Henry, Robert, William, and John Bell were from Malton, as was Henry Cole, although on the Toronto township side. Others from The Gore were John McDonald, Samuel Shaw, Richard Cook, Andrew Nixon, and John Harper.

Still, these were all good men. Robert Bell, keeper of the Magnet hotel, Grand Committee-man in 1857, was later to serve as clerk and as township treasurer for a number of years, and at the time of Confederation was appointed captain of the Grahamsville Militia Company. Robert's

Mentions of members of Shaw family in Perkins Bull book on the Orangemen.  
Source: William Perkins Bull, "From Boyne to Brampton," (1936), 302, 303 and 320.  
Accessed digitally from Brampton Public Library.

**APPENDIX**  
**SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS**

60314

Sent to Mrs. J. G. Julian,  
MALTON R. R. 3,  
Ontario.

FAMILY HISTORY

Name of My parents? James Shaw & Jane Shaw (no relation)

Lot and Concession? Lot 14 on S. W. 2. Gore & Toronto

Date of birth? 1827 in New York His wife 1824 Sligo, I.

Place of burial? Salem Cemetery, Alliston Township

Parents? Robert Shaw & Alice Lockhart (no more known)

Where did they live? Lot 14 on S. Gore & Toronto

From where did they come and when? Sligo Ireland 1823-

Wife's name? Alice Lockhart.

Wife's father's name? - - - - Lockhart

Wife's father's place of residence? Sligo, Ireland

Robert Shaw b. 1827 Robert Shaw death 1880

Date of wife's birth? - 1824 Date of wife's death? 1891

Place  
Date of wife's burial? Harrison 3 1/2 miles Chingwaacoway

What was Robert Shaw's Occupation? Farmer

Religion? Methodist

Politics? Conservative

What offices did he hold in the Community, Township, County, Province, School and Church? Collector & Tans.

His Grandson R. A. Shaw was councillor for  
Harrison Gore or a number of years

To what Societies or Military Organizations did he belong?  
Young

Information from the Shaw Family File 2  
Source: William Perkins Bull Fonds, Region of Peel Archives



Gravestone of Robert Shaw and Alice Lockhart at Harrison United Cemetery, Brampton  
Source: John Wilson, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/180549949/robert-shaw>



Gravestone of James and Jane Shaw at Salem United Primitive Methodist Cemetery, Brampton  
Source: SD Cowan, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/179676918/james-shaw>

APPENDIX  
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

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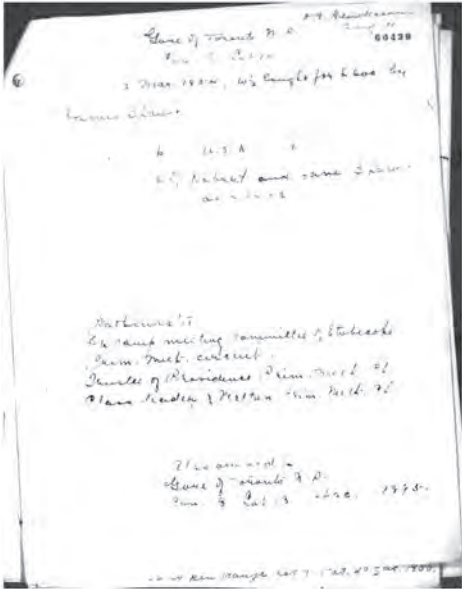
**SCHEDULE C.—DEATHS.**

County of		Division of	
	No. 7	No.	No.
Name and Surname of Deceased.	Robert Shaw		
When Died.	20th December 1881		
Sex—Male or Female.	M		
Age.	78 years		
Rank or Profession.	Farmer		
Where Born.	Ireland		
Certified cause of Death, and duration of Illness.	Pleurisy, days		
Name of Physician, if any.	Dr Glendennin		
Signature, Description and Residence of Informant.	Dr Glendennin Sullamora		
When Registered.	20th December 1881		
Religious Denomination of Deceased.	Methodist		
Signature of Registrar.	W. Harrison		

Robert Shaw Death Certificate - 1881  
Source: Archives of Ontario. Registrations of Deaths, 1869-1948. Accessed from Ancestry.ca



**APPENDIX  
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS**



Patman's  
 Ex camp meeting committee of Etobicoke  
 Prim. Meet. circuit.  
 Trustees of Providence Prim. Meet. Pl.  
 Class leader of Matton Prim. Meet. Pl.

Also arrived:-  
 Lane of Toronto N.P.  
 June 8 1873  
 1873-

100 Rem Orange lot 7 - at 20 1/2 ac. 1850.

Information on positions/offices held by James Shaw from the Shaw Family File 2  
Source: William Perkins Bull Fonds, Region of Peel Archives

**APPENDIX**  
**SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS**

-2-      LOT & CON. 7      Lot 14 Con 8 N.O. 200

00515

NAME? James Shaw      (IF ANY)      Please list as follows:

(1) Name	(2) Date of birth	(3) Place of residence	(4) To whom married
(1) Robert Andrew	(2) 1853	(3) Lot 14 Con 8	(4) 1911
(5) Salmon	(6) Annie Longhead 1882 Jennina Houston 1892		
(1) Alice Jane	(2) 1857	(3) Toronto	(4) 1901
(6) Prospect Cemetery	(6) St. Walker Alley		
(1) Charlotte Ann	(2) 1855	(3) Lot 14 Con 8	(4) 1877
(6) Salmon	(6) Not married		
(1) Mary Rebecca	(2) 1860	(3) Stratton	(4) 1915
(6) Bonhamville	(6) John & Elizabeth		
(1) Eliza Ann	(2) 1862	(3) Toronto	(4) 1915
(6) Prospect Cemetery	(6) Joseph Landolt		
(1) Sarah	(2) 1864	(3) Bolton	(4) *
(6) St. Andrew	(6) Harsh James McLeod		
(1) Mary Ann	(2) 1865	(3) Lot 14 Con 8	(4) *
(6) St. Andrew	(6) St. Andrew		

ALSO OWNED:

ANY FURTHER INFORMATION:  
These are the names of my father and mother. All other names are not listed.

List of James Shaw's Children. Information from the Shaw Family File 2  
Source: William Perkins Bull Fonds, Region of Peel Archives

**APPENDIX  
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS**

TOWNSHIP OF GORE OF TORONTO. **60505**

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF SETTLEMENT</u>	<u>NATIVITY</u>	<u>OCCUPATION.</u>
Shaw, Jas.	1830.	United States	Farmer.

Was son of Robt. Shaw, who settled on lot 14, Con. 8, 1830 and later owned the farm. His house was twice burnt down. Mrs. J. G. Julian has a photo of Robt. Shaw and his wife, taken 63 yrs. ago, also James Shaw taken the same date - taken in Prompton.

Information from the Shaw Family File 3  
Source: William Perkins Bull Fonds, Region of Peel Archives

"The Conservator." Aug. 22nd, 1918. **60353**

Samuel Shaw.

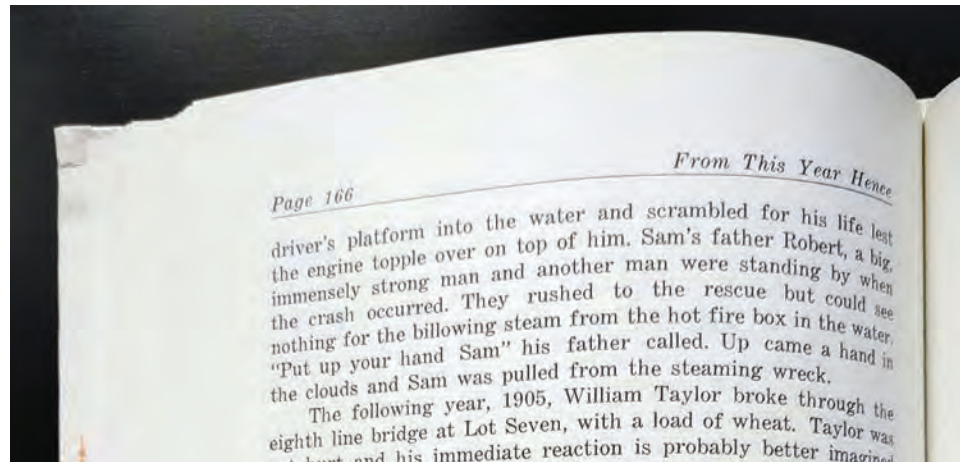
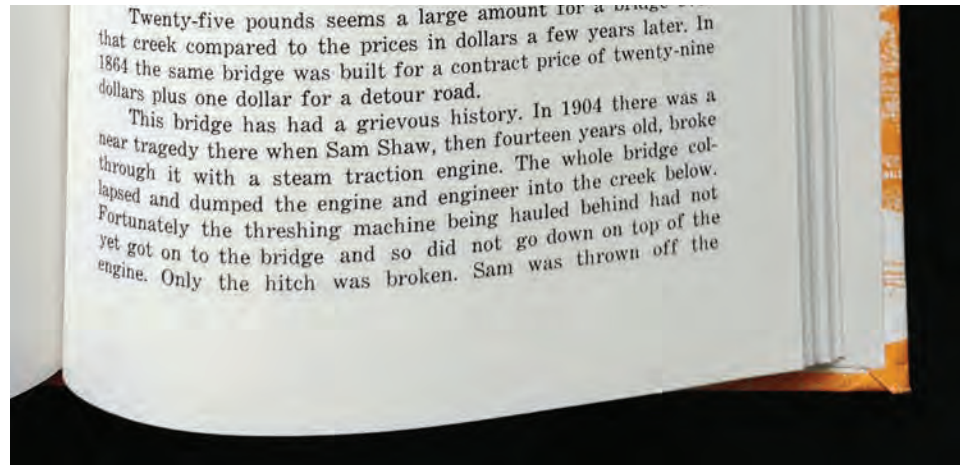
To live for eighty years on the farm where he was born was the unusual experience of Samuel Shaw, a well-known farmer of Toronto Gore, who passed peacefully away on Friday last week. Mr. Shaw was born on lot 14, con. 8, Toronto Gore and spent his long and useful life there honored and esteemed by a host of neighbors and friends. His father had a crown deed of the farm, and there the son grew to manhood, was married and brought up a family of five sons and one daughter. The latter is Mrs. T. Brown, whose husband was killed about a year ago and the sons are Messrs. Robert and George Shaw, of the Gore, James and Andrew, of Chelmsford and Wm. who resides near Winnipeg. Mr. Shaw was a member of the Methodist Church and in politics was a Conservative. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, Rev. Phillip Jones of Long Run, having charge of the services. A large number of relatives and friends attended the funeral.

Obituary of Samuel Shaw from the Shaw Family File 2  
Source: William Perkins Bull Fonds, Region of Peel Archives



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**APPENDIX**  
**SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS**



Story of accident at the bridge over Salt Creek  
Source: George Tavender, "From This Year Hence: A History of the Township of Toronto Gore"  
(1983), 165-166.

**APPENDIX**  
**SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS**

F. S. Henderson

State of Toronto - N. S.  
 Con. 8 Lot 14 60484

26 Feb. 1880, 50 ac. acquired for \$5.00  
 by  
 Robert Andrew Shaw

b. 1846 - - - - Buried Salem Cem.  
 s. of Robert and Jane Shaw

m. 1<sup>st</sup> Mary <sup>no children</sup>  
 dau. of Robert Laughreed & Jane Lindsey Buried Salem Cem.  
 (1865-1928) <sup>action Con 2 Lot 7</sup> <sup>Salem Cem.</sup>  
 m. 2<sup>nd</sup> Gemina Hewson <sup>dau. of</sup>

John & Jane Hewson, Chingacoung &  
 Family: Con. 5. Lot 16.

Information on Robert A. Shaw from the Shaw Family File 2  
 Source: William Perkins Bull Fonds, Region of Peel Archives

APPENDIX  
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John & Jane Newson, <sup>com. of</sup> <sub>day. of</sub> Chingacoung & Con. 5. Lot 16.  
Family:  
Edward Gladstone } Tullamore  
Melville } Ching. & Con. 5. Lot 2.  
Mrs. Edith Kellam Wood Lodge.  
P. O. P. of Casper Royal Black Preceptory.  
Overseer Highways  
Councillor  
U. C. & L.  
Also owned:  
see also below.  
Town of Toronto N. D.  
Con. & Lot 19 66 a.s. 1883

Information on positions/offices held by Robert A. Shaw from the Shaw Family File 2  
Source: William Perkins Bull Fonds, Region of Peel Archives



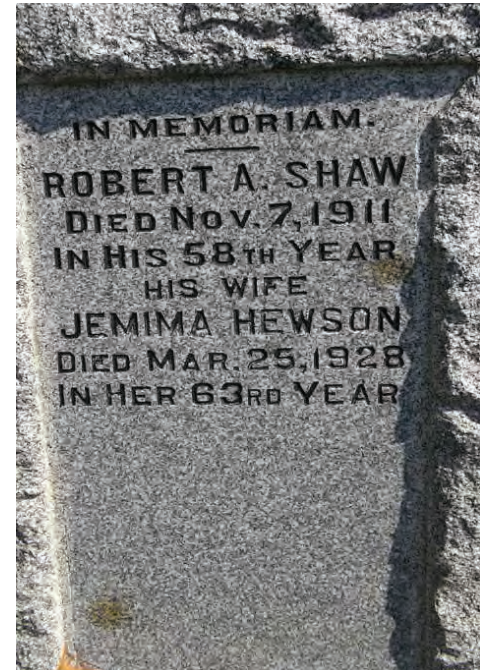
**APPENDIX**  
**SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS**

SCHEDULE B.-MARRIAGES.			
County of <i>Hal</i>		Division of <i>Brampton</i>	
301009163	30100909464	30100909165	
<i>Robert and Shaw</i>	<i>M. Hewson</i>	<i>Chas. Hill</i>	
Age: <i>29 yrs</i>	<i>27 yrs</i>	<i>24</i>	
Residence when Married: <i>Forest Gate</i>	<i>Calton</i>	<i>Orangeville</i>	
Place of Birth: <i>Forest Gate</i>	<i>Calton Ontario</i>	<i>Orangeville</i>	
Rank or Profession: <i>Farmer</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	
Name of Parents: <i>James Shaw</i>	<i>Step Bankhead</i>	<i>George Hill</i>	
<i>James Shaw</i>	<i>Eliza Hill</i>	<i>James Hill</i>	
Dee Name: <i>Mary Anne Loughead</i>	<i>Chas. Hill</i>	<i>Elizabeth Hill</i>	
Age: <i>24 yrs</i>	<i>22 yrs</i>	<i>22 yrs</i>	
Residence when Married: <i>Calton</i>	<i>Calton Ont</i>	<i>Brampton</i>	
Place of Birth: <i>Calton</i>	<i>Calton Ont</i>	<i>Hamilton</i>	
Rank or Profession: <i>S.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>S.</i>	
Name of Parents: <i>Robert Loughead</i>	<i>John Loughead</i>	<i>James Hill</i>	
<i>James Loughead</i>	<i>Elizabeth Hill</i>	<i>Elizabeth Hill</i>	
Name and Residences of Witnesses: <i>John Taylor</i>	<i>John Bankhead</i>	<i>Mary Hill</i>	
<i>James Taylor</i>	<i>Calton</i>	<i>Calton</i>	
<i>Eliza M. Loughead</i>	<i>James Bankhead</i>	<i>John Hill</i>	
<i>Calton</i>	<i>Calton</i>	<i>Calton</i>	
Date and Place of Marriage: <i>Calton</i>	<i>20 Aug 1882</i>	<i>20 Aug 1882</i>	
<i>May 17 1882</i>	<i>Brampton</i>	<i>at Brampton</i>	
Religious Denomination of Officiant: <i>P. Methodist</i>	<i>Methodist</i>	<i>Methodist</i>	
Religious Denomination of Bride: <i>P. Methodist</i>	<i>Methodist</i>	<i>C. Metho</i>	

Certificate of Marriage between Robert A. Shaw and Mary Anne Loughead  
Source: Archives of Ontario. Registrations of Marriages, 1869-1928.  
Accessed from Ancestry.ca

County of <i>Hal</i>		Division of <i>Brampton</i>	
DEATHS			
Name: <i>Shaw Robert Andrew</i>			
Sex and Color: <i>Male, English</i>			
Date of Death: <i>Nov. 7, 1911</i>			
Age and Place of Birth: <i>58 yrs. Toronto Ont</i>			
Cause of Death: <i>Col. 14. Con 7</i>			
Temp: <i>Normal</i>			
Place of Death: <i>Home</i>			
Date of Burial: <i>Nov 14 1911</i>			
Name of Burial Place: <i>Forest Gate</i>			
Name of Burial Place: <i>Forest Gate</i>			
Place of Burial: <i>Ireland</i>			
Name of Physician who attended: <i>Dr. Sanderson</i>			
Address: <i>Forest Gate</i>			
Time: <i>10:15</i>			
Medical Certificate of Death: <i>Shaw Robert Andrew</i>			
To: <i>August</i>			
Date of Death: <i>November 7</i>			
Cause of Death: <i>Col. 14</i>			
Primary: <i>Nov. 7</i>			
Secondary: <i>Pericardial Anemia</i>			
Tertiary: <i>2 yrs</i>			
Quaternary: <i>Pericardial Anemia</i>			
Physician: <i>P. Sanderson - M.D.</i>			
Address: <i>Woodville Ont.</i>			
Date: <i>Nov. 5</i>			

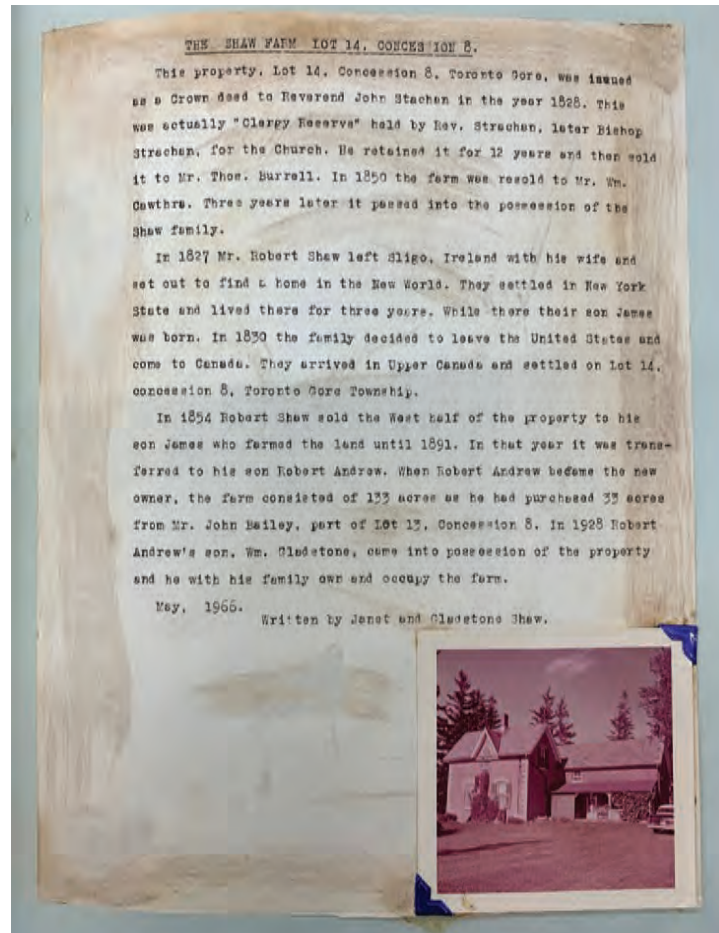
Robert A. Shaw Death Certificate - 1911  
Source: Archives of Ontario. Registrations of Deaths, 1869-1948.  
Accessed from Ancestry.ca



Gravestone of Robert A. Shaw and Jemima Hewson at Salem United Primitive Methodist Cemetery, Brampton  
Source: SD Cowan, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/179676803/robert-a-shaw>



**APPENDIX**  
**SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS**



*Tweedsmuir History of the Shaw Farm*  
*Source: Castlemore Women's Institute Tweedsmuir. Courtesy of Peel Region Archives.*

**APPENDIX  
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS**

60362

E. Shaw was appointed as one of the Directors for Albion Twp. of the "Peel County Alfalfa Seed Producers' Assoc.", when the Assoc. was organized April 6th, 1923--according to THE CONSERVATOR, April 12th, 1923. (See CROP file, under Alfalfa).

E. Shaw, Mono Road, was elected President of the Peel Seed Growers Co-Operative, Limited, when it was organized in July 1927 -- See copy of article from THE CONSERVATOR, July 14th, 1927, which is filed in CROP file.

E. J. Shaw was appointed Manager of the Peel Seed Growers Co-Operative Limited for the year 1931, according to the 1931 list of officers (filed in CROP file).

E.J. Shaw. Mono Road,

Holstein cattle breeder, according to List in Holstein file.

Albion  
Con. 3 Lot 7  
1 Pk. 1920 w 1/2 10000 bought for \$4500.00  
by  
Everard J. Shaw  
b.  
s. of Robert A. Shaw  
Gore of Toronto A.D. Con. 8. Lot 14.  
M. Mabel Amundson

S.P. Henderson  
Aug. 22. 60457

Information on Everard Shaw from the Shaw Family File 2  
Source: William Perkins Bull Fonds, Region of Peel Archives

**APPENDIX  
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS**

FROM Livestock File

60387  
Like most counties where dairy farming is a feature there are not many sheep raised. There might be a good many more of them profitably produced on the higher land about the Caledon hills. There are a few pure bred flocks. George Downey and Norman Campbell of Bolton and W.G. Shaw of Mono Road breed Shropshires, and Wm. Tilt of Brampton and Geo. Cameron of Alton, have Oxfords.

(100) 60404  
Stallion Owners in Peel County - continued

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Address</u>
W.G. Shaw,	Mono Road,

<u>Year</u>	<u>Breed</u>
1927	1 Clyde.
1928	1 Clyde.
1929	1 Clyde.
1930	1 Clyde.
1931	1 Clyde.
1932	1 Clyde.

From the file  
Barney of Mont Airy Clydesdale W.G.Shaw Mono Road 1932

Information on livestock kept by Gladstone Shaw from the Shaw Family File 2  
Source: William Perkins Bull Fonds, Region of Peel Archives



**APPENDIX  
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS**

Affidavit required by provision of The Marriage Act before License is granted.

REC'D RECEIVED  
MAR 5 1928

**Instructions to Person Solemnising Marriage:**

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE EXCERPTS FROM THE MARRIAGE ACT SET FORTH AT THE RIGHT OF AFFIDAVIT HEREIN.

EXCEPT as in The Marriage Act provided, any person who solemnizes a marriage earlier than the third day after the day of the date of this License shall be guilty of an offence and shall incur a penalty of not more than \$100.

After solemnizing the marriage, fill in all the blank spaces below and forward this LICENSE FORTHWITH to the REGISTRAR-GENERAL, TORONTO.

**118878**

I Certify that I solemnized the marriage of—

Bridegroom Wilfred Gladstone Shaw  
 Bride Janet Bell Standing  
 in the presence of  
 Witness Vera Watson  
 Address Alton St. (Moss Road RR.)  
 Witness Melville Shaw  
 Address Moss Road RR. (Toronto Gore.)  
 in the Township of Caledon in the County of Peel in the Province of Ontario  
 on the 3rd day of March 1928.

Name of Bridegroom's Father Robert Andrew Shaw  
 Maiden Name of Bridegroom's Mother Jemima Hewson  
 Name of Bride's Father Robert Standing  
 Maiden Name of Bride's Mother Margaret Bell

REGISTRATION NO. 2680 Williams Under Iron  
Registration Certificate Number and Signature of person solemnizing Marriage

Address Moss Road, Ont.  
 Denomination United Church of Canada

For statistical purposes, please furnish the following information—

Birthplace of Bridegroom's Father Toronto Gore  
 Birthplace of Bride's Father Inglewood

Can Bridegroom read? Yes write Yes  
 Can Bride read? Yes write Yes

That, for the space of fifteen days\*\* immediately preceding the date of this affidavit, I, Wilfred Gladstone Shaw make oath and say as follows:

THAT, I believe there is no affinity, consanguinity, prior marriage or other lawful cause or legal impediment to bar or hinder the solemnization of the marriage, and

THAT the contents set forth herein are to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, true in every particular.

NAME in full	<u>Wilfred Gladstone Shaw</u>	<u>Janet Bell Standing</u>
OCCUPATION	<u>Farmer</u>	<u>School teacher</u>
AGE AND CONDITION IN LIFE	<u>30</u> <u>Bachelor</u>	<u>27</u> <u>Spinster</u>
RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION	<u>United Church</u>	<u>United Church</u>
RESIDENCE when MARRIED	<u>Toronto Gore</u>	<u>Toronto Gore</u>
PLACE OF BIRTH	<u>Toronto Gore</u>	<u>Inglewood</u>
INTENDED PLACE of MARRIAGE	<u>Upon Road</u>	<u>County of Peel</u>

Sworn before me at the Town of Brampton in the County of Peel this 9 day of February 1928

Ch. Perrett Issuer of Marriage Licenses of Brampton

(a) If the affidavit is made by both parties, insert here the name, address and occupation of the other party. Where both the parties to the intended marriage stand before the issuer and each of them makes the affidavit required in sub-section 1, the issuer may in his discretion dispense with the proof required by sub-section 6.

\*\*If either of the parties is under the age of 18 years, the consent in writing of the person whose consent is required must be produced and attached to the above affidavit. (The Marriage Act, Sec. 15.) (S. Geo. 5, c. 29, s. 2.)

\*\*\*If neither of the parties has resided in Ontario for 15 days immediately preceding the date of this affidavit and the intention has not been advertised, a Permit to have must be obtained from the Provincial Secretary. A fee of \$5.00 is charged for such permit. (See Sec. 15, s. 6, amended.)

EXCERPTS FROM THE MARRIAGE ACT

2. (1) The Provincial Secretary shall from time to time, on application made to him according to forms prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, or to the like effect, which application may be made by the ecclesiastical authority or authorities of the church, religious denomination or congregation to which he belongs, register such person as authorized to solemnize marriage and may issue one or more certificates of such registration to any person so registered or otherwise and may include therein the name of any number of persons so registered.

18. If any person not registered with and certified by the Provincial Secretary, as hereinbefore provided, solemnizes or undertakes to solemnize any marriage, he shall incur a penalty of \$500 and shall also be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months, but such penalties shall be recoverable or imposed only by action at the suit of the Crown.

Certificate of Marriage between Wilfred Gladstone Shaw and Janet Bell Standing  
 Source: Archives of Ontario. Registrations of Marriages, 1869-1928.  
 Accessed from Ancestry.ca

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APPENDIX  
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

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**SHAW, Wilfred Gladstone** — At Peel Memorial Hospital, Brampton, on Tuesday, August 21, 1990. W. Gladstone, in his 93rd year. Beloved husband of Janet B. Standing. Dear father of Barbara and her husband Hugh H. Miles and Ronald W. Shaw. Dear brother of Melville Shaw. Predeceased by his brother Everard J. Shaw and sister Edith J. Kellam. Friends will be received at the Archdekin Funeral Home, 288 Main Street North (Hwy. 10), Brampton on Wednesday 2-4:30 and 7-9 p.m. Funeral service will be held in the chapel on Thursday, August 23, 1990 at 2:00 p.m. Interment Brampton Cemetery. If desired remembrances may be made to the charity of choice.

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*Obituary of Wilfred Gladstone Shaw*  
Source: *The Globe & Mail*, August 22, 1990. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.  
Accessed via Brampton Library Digital Resources.

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## APPENDIX

### ALEXANDER TEMPORALE CV

#### Alexander Louis Temporale, B.Arch., O.A.A., F.R.A.I.C

##### Education

University of Toronto, B.Arch.

##### Background

Alexander Temporale has had a long history of involvement in heritage conservation, downtown revitalization, and urban design. As a founding partner of Stark Temporale Architects, Mr. Temporale was involved in a variety of restoration projects and heritage conservation studies, including: the Peel County Courthouse and Jail Feasibility Study, the Brampton Four Corners Study and the Meadowvale Village Heritage District Study. The study led to the creation of the first heritage district in Ontario.

His involvement and interest in history and conservation resulted in a long association with the heritage conservation movement, as a lecturer, resource consultant, and heritage planner. He was a member of the Brampton Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee, a director of the Mississauga Heritage Foundation, and chairman of the Mississauga LACAC Committee. As a member of LACAC, Alex Temporale was also a member of the Architectural Review Committee for Meadowvale Village. He is also a former Director of the Columbus Centre, Toronto and Visual Arts Ontario. Mr. Temporale has been a lecturer for the Ontario Historical Society on Urban Revitalization and a consultant to Heritage Canada as part of their "Main Street" program.

In 1982, Alexander Temporale formed his own architectural firm and under his direction the nature and scope of commissions continued to grow with several major urban revitalization studies as well as specialized Heritage Conservation District Studies. His work in this field has led to numerous success stories. The Oakville Urban Design and Streetscape Guidelines was reprinted and used for approximately 20 years. The study of the Alexander Homestead (Halton Region Museum Site) led to the Museum's rehabilitation and a significant increase in revenue. The Master Plan reorganized the site and its uses, as well as facilitating future growth. During this time, Alex received numerous awards and his contribution to architecture was recognized in 2007 in

becoming a Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. Many projects have become community landmarks, received awards or been published. These include Lionhead Golf Clubhouse, Brampton; the Emerald Centre, Mississauga; St. David's Church, Maple; Gutowski Residence, Shelburne; Martin Residence, Mississauga and Stormy Point, Muskoka, to name a few.

Mr. Temporale is recognized at the OMB as an expert in urban design and restoration architecture. He is a member of the advisory committee of Perspectives, a journal published by the Ontario Association of Architects. He is a frequent author on design issues. He has also authored numerous urban design studies and heritage studies for a variety of municipalities i.e. Brantford, Grimsby, Brampton, Flamborough and Burlington. The firm has been a recent recipient of the Lieutenant Governor's Award for Excellence in Conservation and the National Heritage Trust's Award for Heritage Rehabilitation of Oakville's historic Bank of Montreal Building. Below are other previous offices held:

##### Past Offices

- > Jurist, 2010 Mississauga Urban Design Awards
- > Chairman, Mississauga Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee
- > Director, Visual Arts Ontario
- > President, Port Credit Business Association
- > Director, Brampton Heritage Board
- > Director, Mississauga Heritage Foundation
- > Director, Columbus Centre
- > Director, Villa Columbo, Toronto
- > Resource Consultant, Heritage Canada

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## APPENDIX

### ALEXANDER TEMPORALE CV

#### Heritage Assessment and Urban Design Studies

- > High Park Forest School Retrofit Feasibility Study, Toronto
- > 2494 Mississauga Road Heritage Impact Assessment, Mississauga
- > 1187 Burnhamthorpe Road East Heritage Assessment, Oakville
- > 103 Dundas Street Heritage Assessment, Oakville
- > 3060 Seneca Drive Heritage Assessment, Oakville
- > 491 Lakeshore Road (Captain Morden Residence) Heritage Assessment, Oakville
- > 2347 Royal Windsor Drive Heritage Assessment, Oakville
- > 107 Main St. E. Heritage Assessment, Grimsby
- > 74 & 76 Trafalgar Road Heritage Assessment and Urban Design Brief, Oakville
- > 7005 Pond Street Heritage Assessment, Meadowvale
- > 7015 Pond Street (Hill House) Heritage Assessment, Meadowvale
- > 44 and 46 Queen Street South Heritage Assessment, Streetsville
- > 264 Queen Street South (Bowie Medical Hall) Heritage Assessment, Streetsville
- > Fred C. Cook Public School Heritage Assessment, Bradford West Gwillimbury
- > Harris Farm Feasibility Study, City of Mississauga
- > Benares Condition Assessment Report, City of Mississauga
- > Lyon Log Cabin Relocation, Oakville, Ontario
- > 42 Park Avenue Heritage Assessment, Oakville, Ontario
- > The Old Springer House Heritage Assessment, Burlington, Ontario
- > 2625 Hammond Road Heritage Impact Study, Mississauga, Ontario
- > 153 King Street West Heritage Assessment, Dundas, Ontario
- > Brampton Civic Centre Study, Brampton, Ontario
- > 139 Thomas Street Heritage Impact Study, Oakville, Ontario
- > Historic Alderlea Adaptive Reuse and Business Case Study, Brampton, Ontario
- > Trafalgar Terrace Heritage Impact Study, Oakville, Ontario
- > Binbrook Heritage Assessment, Glanbrook, Ontario
- > Fergusson Residence, 380 Mountainbrow Road, Burlington, Ontario, Heritage Assessment
- > Canadian Tire Gas Bar, 1212 Southdown Road, Mississauga, Ontario, Heritage Assessment
- > Donald Smith Residence, 520 Hazelhurst Road, Mississauga, Ontario, Heritage Assessment
- > Hannon Residence, 484 Brant Street, Burlington, Ontario, Heritage Assessment
- > Bodkin Residence, 490 Brant Street, Burlington, Ontario, Heritage Assessment
- > Fuller Residence, 8472 Mississauga Road, Brampton, Ontario, Heritage Assessment
- > 1953 Creditview Road, Chinguacousy Township, Brampton, Ontario Assessment
- > Historic Meadowvale Village Inventory/Heritage Assessment Study (Stark Temporale)
- > Brampton Four Corners Urban Design Study (Stark Temporale)
- > Erindale Village Urban Design Study (Stark Temporale)
- > Oakville Downtown Urban Design and Site Plan Guidelines Study
- > Burlington Downtown, Urban Design and Façade Improvement Study
- > Burlington East Waterfront Study
- > Victoria Park Square Heritage District Study, Brantford
- > Bullock's Corners Heritage Conservation District Study, Town of Flamborough
- > Brant Avenue Heritage Conservation District Study, Brantford
- > Urban Design Guidelines for Infill Development, Town of Oakville
- > 111 Forsythe, OMB Urban Design Consultant, Town of Oakville
- > Trafalgar Village Redevelopment, Urban Design Consultant, Town of Oakville
- > Eagle Ridge (Three Condominium Towers) Development, Urban Design Consultant
- > Trafalgar Market Redevelopment, Urban Design Consultant, Town of Oakville
- > St. Mildred Lightbourne Private School Expansion, Urban Design Consultant, Town of Oakville
- > OPP Academy (Art Deco Heritage Building), Feasibility Study, City of Brampton
- > Kennedy Road, Victorian Farmhouse Study, City of Brampton
- > Chisholm Estate Feasibility Study, City of Brampton
- > Urban Design Guidelines, Hurontario and 403, Housing for Ontario Realty Corporation, Mississauga
- > Urban Design Study Canadian General Tower Site, Oakville
- > Port Credit Storefront Urban Design Study (Townpride)
- > Port Credit Streetlighting Phases I and II, Lakeshore Road
- > Urban Design Study for the Town of Grimsby Downtown Area
- > Clarkson Village Community Improvement Study as a member of the Townpride Consortium



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## APPENDIX

### ALEXANDER TEMPORALE CV

- > Richmond Hill Downtown Study, as a member of the Woods Gordon Consortium
  - > Heritage Building, 108 - 116 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Feasibility Study for National Capital Commission
  - > Niagara Galleries Project, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Design Concept/Feasibility Study
  - > Aurora Library/Public Square Study (Townpride)
  - > Oakville Dorval Glen Abbey Study of High Density Residential
  - > Halton Regional Museum (Feasibility Study and Master Plan) Phase I construction including conversion of the Alexander Barn to Museum and Exhibits Building to Visitor Centre.
- Partial List of Heritage Restoration Projects**
- > St Mark's Church Restoration/Rehabilitation, Hamilton
  - > Pinchin Barn Foundation Repairs & Landscape Improvements, Mississauga
  - > Stewart Memorial Church Heritage Grant Application Package, Hamilton
  - > 126-128 Lakeshore Road East Façade Restoration, Oakville
  - > Oakville Radial Railway Station, Contract Drawings, May construction start, Oakville
  - > Old Springer House, Addition Design, Burlington
  - > 505 Church and Wellesley, Schematic Design, Rehabilitation and Addition, Toronto
  - > Adamson House Roof Repair, Mississauga
  - > Restoration/Maintenance of 4 City of Mississauga Properties, Adamson Estate, Restoration Benares Historic House, Derry House and Chappell Estate
  - > The Old Springer House Renovation and Replacement of Existing Banquet Hall, Burlington, Ontario
  - > Historic Bank of Montreal Building, Restoration and Addition, Oakville, Ontario
  - > Fergusson House Restoration, Burlington, Ontario
  - > Bovaird House Window Restoration, Brampton, Ontario
  - > Vickerman Residence Renovations Design, Oakville, Ontario
  - > Ontario Agricultural Museum, Master Plan Revisions (Stark Temporale with Prof. Anthony Adamson)
  - > Restoration of Lucas Farmhouse and Women's Institute (Stark Temporale with Prof. Anthony Adamson).
  - > Backus Conservation Area, Master Plan of Historical Museum (Stark Temporale)
  - > Peel County Courthouse & Jail Feasibility Study (Stark Temporale)
  - > Port Credit Streetscape Improvements (Stark Temporale)
  - > Miller Residence, Stone Farmhouse, Brampton (Stark Temporale)
  - > Salkeld Residence, Brick, Late Victorian, Brampton (Stark Temporale)
  - > Bridges Residence, Brick, Late Victorian, Brampton (Stark Temporale)
  - > Graff Residence, Brick, Late Victorian, Brampton (Stark Temporale)
  - > Sheridan Day Care Centre, Late Victorian Farmhouse (Stark Temporale)
  - > St. Paul's Church Renovation/Restoration, Brampton (Stark Temporale)
  - > McInnis Residence, Second Empire Style Renovation/Addition, Brampton (Stark Temporale)
  - > Shore Residence, Main Street, Victorian Addition/Renovation Brampton (Stark Temporale)
  - > Watts Residence, Late Victorian, Renovation and Addition, Brampton
  - > Faculty Club Renovations and Interiors, Heritage Building, University of Toronto
  - > Cawthra Elliot Estate Conference Centre (Feasibility Study; Restoration and Renovations), Mississauga
  - > Springbank Centre for the Visual Arts, Renovation Phases I-IV, Mississauga
  - > Wilcox Inn Renovations and Restoration, Mississauga
  - > Chappel Riverwood Estate, Restoration and Alterations Concepts for residential use
  - > Thomas Street Mews, Streetsville, conversion of existing heritage residence to shops
  - > Owens-Baylay House, Mississauga, relocation and renovation to designated Century Farmhouse
  - > Queen Street Store, Streetsville, exterior restoration and renovations/addition
  - > Atchinson Residence, Brick Late Victorian, Brampton
  - > Cameron Residence, Design Victorian, Brampton
  - > Reid Residence, Victorian Farmhouse, Caledon
  - > Stonehaven Farm, restoration of stone heritage building, Ajax
  - > National Competition: Spark Street Mall (Honourable Mention)
  - > Strathrobyn Feasibility Study and Restoration Project, Defence Canada, Toronto
  - > Medical Arts Building, Toronto, Feasibility Study and Restoration of Art Deco Lobby
  - > Heritage Strategy for City of Brampton re Municipality owned heritage buildings.

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## APPENDIX

### RYAN LEE CV

Ryan C. Lee, M. Arch, B. Arch Sci. OAA, MRAIC, CAHP  
Associate Architect

#### Education

Master of Architecture/Toronto Metropolitan University / Toronto, Ontario/  
2013-2016

Bachelor of Architectural Science/ Toronto Metropolitan University/ Toronto,  
Ontario/ 2009-2013

#### Associations

- > Architect OAA (Ontario Association of Architects)
- > Member RAIC (Royal Architect Institute of Canada)
- > Member CAHP (Canadian Association of Heritage Professional)
- > Member TSA (Toronto Society of Architects)
- > Member ACO (Architectural Conservancy Ontario)

#### Heritage Assessment/Impact Study

- > 789-795 Brant Street | Heritage Impact Assessment | Burlington, Ontario
- > 22,24,26,28,32 John Street | Heritage Impact Assessment | Mississauga,  
Ontario
- > 6181 Major Mackenzie Dr | Cultural Heritage Assessment | Vaughan, Ontario
- > Brampton Memorial Arena, 69 Elliot St | Heritage Impact Assessment/  
Heritage Conservation Plan | Brampton, Ontario
- > 7593 Creditview Rd | Cultural Heritage Assessment/ Heritage Impact  
Assessment | Brampton, Ontario
- > 7605 Creditview Rd | Cultural Heritage Assessment/ Heritage Impact  
Assessment | Brampton, Ontario
- > 12 Rosegarden Dr | Cultural Heritage Assessment | Mississauga, Ontario
- > 181 Main St. Interpretation Plan | Georgetown, Ontario | Interpretation Plan
- > 181 Main St. Heritage Assessment | Georgetown, Ontario | Heritage

#### Assessment

- > 66 Queen St S | Cultural Heritage Assessment/ Heritage Impact Assessment  
| Mississauga, Ontario
- > Cedarvale Park, 181 Main St | Heritage Interpretation Plan/ Heritage >  
Implementation Plan | Georgetown, Ontario
- > 8331 Heritage Rd | Heritage Conservation Plan | Mississauga, Ontario
- > Cedarvale Community Centre Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact  
Assessment
- > 181 Main St | Cultural Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact  
Assessment | Georgetown, Ontario
- > Lowville Schoolhouse, 6207 Guelph Line | Heritage Impact Assessment |  
Burlington, Ontario
- > 5780 Cedar Springs Rd | Cultural Heritage Assessment | Burlington, Ontario
- > James McClure Farm | Cultural Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact  
Assessment | Mississauga, Ontario
- > 7891 Churchville Road | Heritage Impact Assessment | Mississauga, Ontario
- > 36 Lake St | Heritage Impact Assessment | Mississauga, Ontario

#### Heritage Restoration

- > TDSB Rosedale Height School of Arts Entrance Gate Restoration |  
Restoration | Toronto, Ontario
- > Amos Wright House (Richmond Hill Heritage Centre), 19 Church St N |  
Restoration | Richmond Hill, Ontario
- > Shaw House (Robert Holland Interpretive Centre), 11715 Leslie St |  
Restoration | Richmond Hill, Ontario
- > Boynton House, 1300 Elgin Miss Rd E | Restoration | Richmond Hill, Ontario
- > 314 Mill St | Restoration | Richmond Hill, Ontario
- > Vanderburge House, 32 Hillsvie Ave | Restoration| Richmond Hill, Ontario
- > Richmond Hill Railway Station, 1378 Elgin Mills Rd E | Restoration |  
Richmond Hill, Ontario

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## APPENDIX

### RYAN LEE CV

- > Guelph Bible Conference Centre, 485 Waterloo Ave | Renovation/Restoration | Guelph, Ontario
  - > Auchmar Estate Coach House, 88 Fennell Ave W | Renovation/ Restoration | Hamilton, Ontario
  - > Lowville Schoolhouse, 6207 Guelph Line | New Addition/ Restoration | Burlington, Ontario
- Projects: ATA Architects Inc. Heritage Conservation Review
- > Richmond Hill High School/ Old Town Hall at Richmond Hill Theatre 10268 Yonge St | Building Assessment Report | Richmond Hill, Ontario
- Projects: ATA Architects Inc. Heritage Reconstruction
- > Robinson Barn, 563 Bovaird Dr | Reconstruction | Brampton, Ontario
  - > Heritage Log House, 12259 Chinguacousy Rd | Reconstruction | Caledon, Ontario
- Projects: ATA Architects Inc. Heritage
- > Hamilton City Hall Plaza Security Renovation, 71 Main St W | Renovation | Hamilton, Ontario
  - > 129 Thomas St (Masonic Temple) | Residential New Construction/ Restoration | Oakville, Ontario
  - > 347 Queen St S New Residential | New Construction | Brampton, Ontario
  - > 273 Main St N New Daycare | New Construction | Brampton, Ontario
- Projects: ATA Architects Inc. Educational
- > TDSB St. Florance New Daycare | New Construction Addition | Toronto, Ontario
  - > TDSB St. Malachy New Daycare | New Construction Addition | Toronto, Ontario
  - > SMCDSB Our Lady of Lourdes Daycare Addition | New Construction Addition | Barrie, Ontario
  - > SMCDSB St. Monica Daycare Addition | New Construction Addition | Barrie, Ontario
  - > Appleby Collage Interior Renovation Residential Construction Colley House | Renovation | Oakville, Ontario
  - > Appleby Collage Interior Renovation Residential Construction Ballie House | Renovation | Oakville, Ontario
  - > Appleby Collage Interior Renovation Changeroom and Laundry | Renovation | Oakville, Ontario
  - > TDSB Indian Road Crest Public School Window Replacement | Exterior Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > TDSB Knob Hill Public School Window and Door Replacement | Exterior Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > TDSB Old Orchard Public School Storage Reconstruction | New Construction | Toronto, Ontario
  - > TDSB Wellsworth Public School Window and Door Replacement | Exterior Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > TDSB Etobicoke CI Ceiling and Roof Reconstruction | Reconstruction | Toronto, Ontario
  - > TCDSB Nativity of Our Lord Window Replacement | Exterior Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > TDSB Steelsview Gym Floor Refinish | Interior Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > TDSB Lucy McCormick Ps Gym Floor Replacement | Interior Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > TDSB RH McGregory Secondary School Gym Floor Renovation | Interior Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > TDSB Roseland Jr Ps Portable Relocation | Relocation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > TDSB Knob Hill Public School Gym Floor Replacement | Interior Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > TDSB Eastview Public School Gym Floor Replacement | Interior Renovation

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## APPENDIX

### RYAN LEE CV

- | Toronto, Ontario
  - > TDSB White Haven Public School Gym Floor Replacement | Interior Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > TDSB Grey Owl Public School Gym Floor Replacement | Interior Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > TDSB Downsview Secondary School Gym Floor Refinish | Interior Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > TDSB Willowdale Middle School Gym Floor Refinish | Interior Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > TDSB Calico Public School Gym Floor Refinish | Interior Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > Seneca School Gym Floor Replacement TDSB | Interior Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > Mill Valley Junior School Gym Floor Replacement TDSB | Interior Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > North Preparatory Junior Public School TDSB | Exterior Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > York University Department of Economics Office Renovation and New Addition | Renovation/ New Addition | Toronto, Ontario
  - > York University Atkinson Building Student Lounge | Interior Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > TDSB Etienne Brule FDK Renovation | Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > TDSB Rosethorn Jr School FDK Renovation | Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > TDSB Carleton Village JSSWA FDK Renovation | Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > TDSB Carleton Village JSSWA Music Room Renovation | Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > TDSB Adam Beck Jr School FDK Renovation | Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > TDSB Keele Street Public School Classroom Acoustic Upgrade | Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > TDSB Fern Avenue Public School Music Room Renovation | Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > York University Housing Department Renovation | Interior Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > TCDSB St. Bridgit Interior Renovation | Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > TCDSB James Culnan Secondary School Interior Renovation | Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > TCDSB Madonna Secondary School Interior Renovation | Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > McMaster University Office Renovation Gilmour Hall Rm 231 | Renovation | Hamilton, Ontario
  - > McMaster University Door Replacement Chester New Hall Rm B101 | Renovation | Hamilton, Ontario
  - > TCDSB St. Stephen Child Care Retrofit | Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
  - > TCDSB St. Maurice Child Care Retrofit | Renovation | Toronto, Ontario
- Projects: ATA Architects Inc. Municipal
- > Civic Centre Arts Hub, 150 Central Park Drive | Interior Renovation | Brampton, Ontario
  - > Brampton Provincial Offences Court Appearance Admin Renovation, 5 Ray Lawson Blvd | Brampton, Ontario
  - > Earnsccliffe Recreation Centre Pool Changeroom Renovation, 44 Eastbourne Dr | Interior Renovation | Brampton, Ontario
  - > Chinguacousy Wellness Centre Interior Fitness & Pool Changeroom Renovation and Exterior Improvements, 995 Peter Robertson Blvd | Interior and Exterior Renovation | Brampton, Ontario
  - > Maple Community Centre Fitness Changeroom Renovation, 10190 Keele St | Interior Renovation | Maple, Ontario
  - > Maple Library Interior Renovation, 10190 Keele St | Interior Renovation | Maple, Ontario



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## APPENDIX

### RYAN LEE CV

- > Acton Youth Centre, 19 Willow St. N | New Construction | Acton, Ontario
- > St. Mark's Community Centre Phase I & II | Heritage Restoration/ New Addition Hamilton, Ontario
- > Jim Archdekin Recreation Centre Interior Renovation, 292 Conestoga Dr | Interior Renovation | Brampton, Ontario

#### Projects: ATA Architects Inc. Sacred Spaces

- > St. Catherine of Siena Catholic Church | New Construction | Hamilton, Ontario
- > St. James Roman Catholic Church | Interior Renovation/ New Addition | Oakville, Ontario
- > The Church of the Virgin Mary and St. Athanasius Church Addition | New Construction | Mississauga, Ontario

#### Projects: ATA Architects Inc. Commercial Feasibility Study

- > 320 Matheson Ave. Maple Reiner - Starlight, Mississauga, ON, Feasibility Study
- > 6865 Century Ave. Maple Reiner - Starlight, Mississauga, ON, Feasibility Study
- > 2370 S. Sheridan Way MPI Group, Mississauga, ON, Feasibility Study

#### Projects: ATA Architects Inc. Commercial

- > Bronte Rd. & Wycroft Rd Office Development | New Construction | Oakville, Ontario
- > 250,260 & 270 Queens Quay Promenade Façade Replacement | Exterior Renovation| Toronto, Ontario

#### Projects: ATA Architects Inc. Mix-Use Commercial/Residential

- > Trafalgar Rd & Dundas St Mix-Use Commercial and Residential Feasibility Study | New Construction Feasibility Study | Oakville, Ontario

- > 215 Burnhamthorpe Rd Mid-Rise Condominium | New Construction | Oakville, Ontario
- > 220 Burnhamthorpe Rd Mid-Rise Condominium | New Construction | Oakville, Ontario
- > Trafalgar Rd and Burnhamthorpe Rd Feasibility Study | Feasibility Study | Oakville, Ontario
- > Lot 1 Trafalgar Rd & Dundas St Mix-Use Commercial and Residential Feasibility Study | New Construction Feasibility Study | Oakville, Ontario
- > Brant St. & Plains Rd. Mix- Use Commercial and Residential Feasibility Study | New Construction Feasibility Study | Burlington, Ontario
- > Dundas & Burnhamthorpe Mix-Use Commercial and Residential, Oakville, New Construction

#### Projects: ATA Architects Inc. Urban Design Study

- > Urban Design Master Plan for S/E Quadrant Trafalgar Road and Dundas | Urban Design Master Plan | Oakville, Ontario
- > Urban Design Master Plan Brant Street and Plains Rd E | Urban Design Master Plan | Burlington, Ontario

#### Projects: ATA Architects Inc. Retail

- > Little Kitchen Academy, 511 Maple Grove Dr | Interior Construction | Oakville, Ontario
- > Cocoon Furniture, 2695 Bristol Circle | Interior Renovation | Oakville, Ontario

#### Projects: ATA Architects Inc. Recreational

- > Streetsville Glen Golf Club Kaneff, Brampton, ON, New Construction

#### Projects: ATA Architects Inc. Residential

- > 36 Lake St | New Addition/ Renovation | Mississauga, Ontario

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## **APPENDIX**

### **RYAN LEE CV**

- › **12259 Chinguacousy Rd | New Addition | Caledon, Ontario**
- › **915 North Service Rd Addition | New Construction | Mississauga, Ontario**
- › **Spence Residence, 63 Cranbrook Ave | New Addition/ Renovation | Toronto, Ontario**
- › **Baker Residence, 21 Thomas St | New Addition | Oakville, Ontario**

#### **Publications**

- › **The Future of the Past: Toronto's Palimpsest Thesis publication and presentation at Ryerson University in Toronto, Canada| Winter 2016**
- › **Inundation 3 - Design research presentation at Cilwung Merdeka in Jakarta, Indonesia and exhibition at Ryerson University in Toronto, Canada| Summer 2015**
- › **Siloe Playground and Community Centre: A Public Intervention Design publication in Una Nueva Luz: A New Light Architectural Intervention in Cali's Comuna 20 at Ryerson University in Toronto, Canada| Fall 2013**
- › **Water Science Centre - Design Presentation at China Three Gorges University in Yi Chang, Hubei, China | Summer 2012**

#### **Speaking Engagements**

- (2023) - CAHP Workroom: AI and Heritage Conservation**
- (2018) - National Trust Conference: Opportunity Knocks - National Trust for Canada - The Future of the Past: The Story of Toronto's Palimpsest**