

**REVISED DRAFT**

**Evaluation of 35 Elizabeth Street North  
According to *Ontario Regulation 9/06*  
City of Brampton**

Prepared for  
**Corporation of the City of Brampton**  
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1.0</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.0</b>	<b>METHOD</b>	<b>1</b>
2.1	Field Survey	1
2.2	Research	1
2.3	Consultation	1
2.4	Method Conclusion	1
<b>3.0</b>	<b>PROPERTY INFORMATION</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK</b>	<b>4</b>
4.1	Provincial Policies and Guidelines	4
4.1.1	The Planning Act	4
4.1.2	The Provincial Planning Statement (2024)	4
4.1.3	Ontario Heritage Act	5
<b>5.0</b>	<b>PHOTOGRAPHS</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>BACKGROUND INFORMATION</b>	<b>13</b>
6.1	Architecture or Design	13
6.2	History	16
6.2.1	City of Brampton History	16
6.2.2	Site Specific History	19
6.3	Context	23
<b>7.0</b>	<b>MAPS</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>8.0</b>	<b>EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>9.0</b>	<b>HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>10.0</b>	<b>STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>11.0</b>	<b>MAP OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>12.0</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>13.0</b>	<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES</b>	<b>42</b>

## LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: Subject Property in the City of Brampton	2
Map 2: Subject Property on Current Aerial Image	3
Map 3: Image Locations of Subject Property on a Current Aerial Image	7
Map 4: Map of Registered Plans Illustrating Brampton's Development from 1848-2000	18
Map 5: Subject Property Shown on an 1859 Historic Map	27
Map 6: Subject Property Shown on an 1877 Historic Map	28
Map 7: Subject Property Shown on a 1909 Topographic Map	29
Map 8: Subject Property Shown on 1917 and 1924 Fire Insurance Plans	30
Map 9: Subject Property Shown on 1931 and 1940 Fire Insurance Plan	31
Map 10: Subject Property Shown on 1954 Aerial Photograph	32
Map 11: Map of Heritage Attributes of 35 Elizabeth Street North	39

<b>Map 12: Map of Heritage Attributes of 35 Elizabeth Street North</b>	<b>40</b>
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#### LIST OF IMAGES

<b>Image 1: Façade of 35 Elizabeth Street North</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Image 2: Detail of Façade and Front Porch of 35 Elizabeth Street North</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Image 3: Northeast Corner of 35 Elizabeth Street North</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Image 4: Detail of Cornice and Window Openings of 35 Elizabeth Street North</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Image 5: Detail of Bay Window and Rear Addition on East Elevation of 35 Elizabeth Street North</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Image 6: West Elevation of 35 Elizabeth Street North</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Image 7: Detail of West Elevation and Rear Addition of 35 Elizabeth Street North</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Image 8: Northwest Corner of 35 Elizabeth Street North</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Image 9: Context View of Elizabeth Street North Looking Toward 35 Elizabeth Street North</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Image 10: Context View of Elizabeth Street North Looking Toward 35 Elizabeth Street North</b>	<b>12</b>

#### LIST OF TABLES

<b>Table 1: Characteristics of Italianate Residential Architecture</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Table 2: Summary of Property Ownership at 35 Elizabeth Street North</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Table 3: Selection of Late 19<sup>th</sup> to Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Buildings Along Elizabeth Street North in the City of Brampton</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Table 4: Evaluation of the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of 35 Elizabeth Street North in Accordance with <i>O. Reg. 9/06</i></b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Table 5: Relationship of Heritage Attributes to Cultural Heritage Values</b>	<b>34</b>

#### LIST OF APPENDICES

<b>Appendix A: Figures and Historic Photos</b>	<b>44</b>
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## GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.  
CHVI – Cultural Heritage Value or Interest  
HCD – Heritage Conservation District  
LRO – Land Registry Office  
MCM – Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism  
MMAH – Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing  
OHA – Ontario Heritage Act  
O. Reg. – Ontario Regulation  
PPS – Provincial Planning Statement

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The City of Brampton has requested that Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) evaluate the cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) of 35 Elizabeth Street North according to *Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 9/06*, as amended by *O. Reg. 569/22*, to determine if the property is worthy of designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)*.

## 2.0 METHOD

This report examines the design of the property, presents its history, and describes its context.

### 2.1 Field Survey

A field survey was conducted on February 7, 2024. The property was viewed and photographed from the public realm only. No interior access was afforded at this time. A site visit with permission to enter may assist with a deeper understanding of the property and its heritage attributes.

### 2.2 Research

Background information was obtained from historical maps (i.e., illustrated atlases), archival sources (i.e., historical publications and records) and published secondary sources (online and print).

### 2.3 Consultation

The property was recommended for designation as part of the *Cultural Heritage Assessment Report: Major Transit Station Areas* (WSP 2022). Further, 35 Elizabeth Street North contributes to the Nelson Street West Neighbourhood, identified as a potential Heritage Conservation District (HCD) in the HCD feasibility study by George Robb Architect in 2009. In 2023, the City of Brampton undertook an *Update of Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources*. This project examined 319 properties within the downtown study area to update the existing information on each property and determine if the properties should be prioritized for designation. The City initiated this report as one of the medium priority properties recommended for designation in response to changes to the *OHA* brought on by Bill 23. Specifically, this work addresses the deadline for all listed properties to be designated or removed from the Heritage Register within two years (January 1, 2025). On June 6, 2024, Bill 200 was passed extending the deadline to January 1, 2027.

### 2.4 Method Conclusion

Using the results of the field survey and research detailed above, the CHVI of 35 Elizabeth Street North is evaluated against the criteria prescribed in *O. Reg. 9/06* of the *OHA*. If the property meets two of the criteria, a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest is then provided including a list of heritage attributes.

## 3.0 PROPERTY INFORMATION

Civic Address: 35 Elizabeth Street North, City of Brampton, ON

Alternative Name(s): Elliott Haggert House

Legal Description: PT LT 74 BLK 10 PL BR4; PT LT 92 BLK 10 PL BR4





**Map 2: Subject Property on Current Aerial Image**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; Google Earth 2022)

## 4.0 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

### 4.1 Provincial Policies and Guidelines

#### 4.1.1 *The Planning Act*

In Ontario, the *Planning Act* is the primary document used by provincial and municipal governments in land use planning decisions. The purpose of the *Planning Act* is outlined in Section 1.1 of the Act, which states:

1.1 The purposes of this Act are,

- (a) to promote sustainable economic development in a healthy natural environment within the policy and by the means provided under this Act;
- (b) to provide for a land use planning system led by provincial policy;
- (c) to integrate matters of provincial interest in provincial and municipal planning decisions;
- (d) to provide for planning processes that are fair by making them open, accessible, timely and efficient;
- (e) to encourage co-operation and co-ordination among various interests;
- (f) to recognize the decision-making authority and accountability of municipal councils in planning. 1994, c. 23, s. 4.

Part I Provincial Administration, Section 2 states:

The Minister, the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board and the Municipal Board, in carrying out their responsibilities under the 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. 1990: Part I (2. d).

Part I Provincial Administration, Section 3, 5 Policy statements and provincial plans states:

A decision of the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board, a minister of the Crown and a ministry, board, commission or agency of the government, including the Tribunal, in respect of the exercise of any authority that affects a planning matter,

- (a) shall be consistent with the policy statements issued under subsection (1) that are in effect on the date of the decision; and
- (b) shall conform with the provincial plans that are in effect on that date, or shall not conflict with them, as the case may be. 2006, c. 23, s. 5; 2017, c. 23, Sched. 5, s. 80.

The current *Provincial Planning Statement (PPS)*, issued under section 3 of the *Planning Act*, came into effect October 20, 2024.

#### 4.1.2 *The Provincial Planning Statement (2024)*

The *Provincial Planning Statement (PPS 2024)* contains a combined statement of the Province's land use planning policies. It provides the provincial government's policies on a range of land use planning issues including cultural heritage outlined in Chapter 1:

*Cultural heritage and archaeology in Ontario will provide people with a sense of place... The Province's rich cultural diversity is one of its distinctive and defining features* (MMAH 2024:1-2).

The PPS 2024, which was enforced as of October 20, 2024, promotes the conservation of cultural heritage resources through detailed polices in Section 4.6, such as 4.6.1 “*Protected heritage property, which may contain built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes, shall be conserved,*” and 4.6.3 “*Planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property unless the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved*” (MMAH 2024:28).

Further, 4.6.5 b) notes “*Planning authorities are encouraged to develop and implement: b) proactive strategies for conserving significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes*” (MMAH 2024:28).

### **4.1.3 Ontario Heritage Act**

The *OHA*, R.S.O. 1990, c.018 is the guiding piece of provincial legislation for the conservation of significant cultural heritage resources in Ontario. The *OHA* gives provincial and municipal governments the authority and power to conserve Ontario's heritage. The *OHA* has policies that address individual properties (Part IV) and heritage districts (Part V), which require municipalities to keep a register of such properties and allows the municipalities to list non-designated properties that may have CHVI (Section 27).

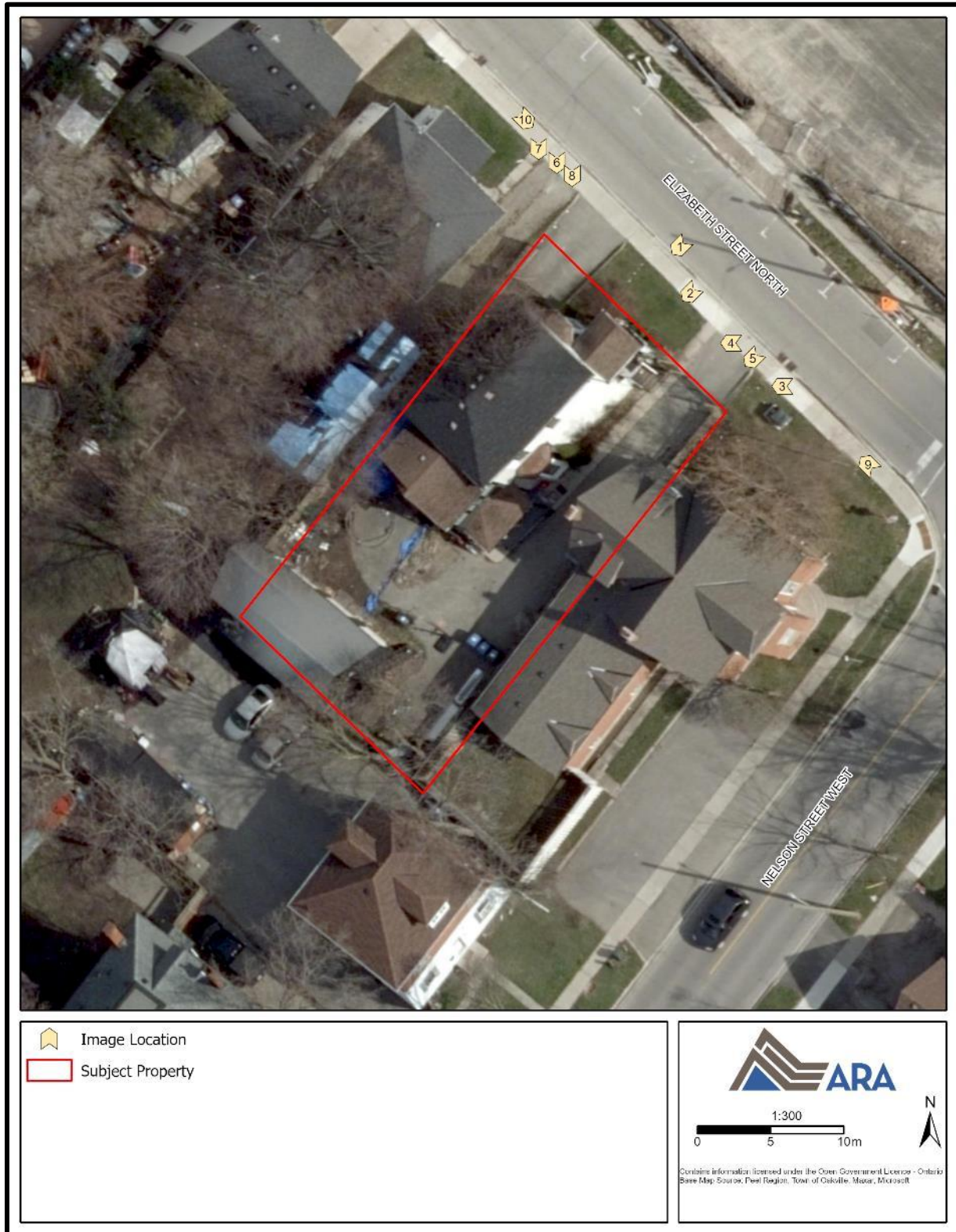
To objectively identify cultural heritage resources, *O. Reg. 9/06* made under the *OHA* sets out nine criteria for CHVI (MCM 2006b:20-27). The criteria set out in the regulation were developed to identify and evaluate properties for designation under the *OHA*. Best practices in evaluating properties not yet protected employ *O. Reg. 9/06* to determine if they have CHVI. These nine criteria are:

1. The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,
2. The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or
3. The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
4. The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,
5. The property has historical value or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or
6. The property has historical value or associative value because it, demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
7. The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,
8. The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or

9. The property has contextual value because it is a landmark. (O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1 (2)).

An *OHA* designation provides the strongest heritage protection available for conserving cultural heritage resources.

### 5.0 PHOTOGRAPHS



**Map 3: Image Locations of Subject Property on a Current Aerial Image  
(Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)**



**Image 1: Façade of 35 Elizabeth Street North  
(Photo taken February 7, 2024; Facing Southwest)**



**Image 2: Detail of Façade and Front Porch of 35 Elizabeth Street North  
(Photo taken February 7, 2024; Facing Southwest)**



**Image 3: Northeast Corner of 35 Elizabeth Street North  
(Photo taken February 7, 2024; Facing West)**



**Image 4: Detail of Cornice and Window Openings of 35 Elizabeth Street North  
(Photo taken February 7, 2024; Facing West)**



**Image 5: Detail of Bay Window and Rear Addition on East Elevation of 35 Elizabeth Street North  
(Photo taken February 7, 2024; Facing Southwest)**



**Image 6: West Elevation of 35 Elizabeth Street North  
(Photo taken February 7, 2024; Facing South)**



**Image 7: Detail of West Elevation and Rear Addition of 35 Elizabeth Street North  
(Photo taken February 7, 2024; Facing South)**



**Image 8: Northwest Corner of 35 Elizabeth Street North  
(Photo taken February 7, 2024; Facing Southeast)**



**Image 9: Context View of Elizabeth Street North Looking Toward 35 Elizabeth Street North**  
(Photo taken February 7, 2024; Facing Northwest)



**Image 10: Context View of Elizabeth Street North Looking Toward 35 Elizabeth Street North**  
(Photo taken February 7, 2024; Facing Southeast)

## 6.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### 6.1 Architecture or Design

The Italianate architectural style, which gained popularity in Ontario in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, first emerged in England as an interpretation of Italian Renaissance architecture. Italianate architecture drew inspiration from Italy's highly decorative urban palazzos and commercial designs as well as the country's picturesque rural villas and farmhouses (Fram 2003; Ricketts et al. 2011). While inspired by Classical architectural forms, Italianate architecture emerged to have its own distinctiveness in North America drawing from a number of architectural eras, as outlined by Blumenson:

*For the most part, details are Classical in origin, but being freely modified, detailing may take on Baroque exuberance, while at other times austere and highly stylized neo-Greek forms may be evident (1990:58).*

According to Ricketts et al., the style was “popular for nearly a century from the 1830s until 1920s” (2011:81) with a surge in popularity in the mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century. In Ontario, Italianate designs can be seen throughout any community, regardless of size, and will include both residential and commercial application, from simple farmhouses to decorative mansions, and modest storefronts to elaborate commercial blocks.

The increase in popularity of Italianate architecture as a choice for residential architecture in North America is often attributed to the widespread publication of patterns and design plans such as Andrew Downing's *The Architecture of Country Houses* published in 1850 (Fram 2003). A particular design from the pattern book, *The Canada Farmer*, became a distinct Ontario vernacular. As outlined by Blumenson:

*A vernacular version of the Italianate style...was introduced when the Canada Farmer journal in 1865 presented to its readers a two-storey dwelling with projecting frontispiece covered with a mildly pitched hip roof that the editors described as 'simply designed' with 'no attempt to make it all corners and gables', adding 'it is simply a straightforward square house'. Perhaps their editors felt that their clientele, tired of the Gothic Revival would now prefer something more classical in form...the house possesses the traditional Georgian balance and square shape, but when compared to eighteenth century examples, it is in fact richer in ornamentation and texture, including eyebrowlike window cornices, heavy roof-cornice brackets and contrasting coloured materials. To this model was often added an eclectic combination of some rural Gothic features such as vergeboards or lancet windows, a variety of Classical details and wall finishes, executed in the typically stylized or exaggerated mode of the American Italianate style (1990:58).*

The flexibility of the plans outlined in these design books including the ability to scale up on ornate details allowed builders a wide range of creativity to create modest to highly decorative features that could be applied to commercial or residential buildings. The wide variation of design elements associated with the style tended to stylize and exaggerate building features with repetitive detailing, often applied to doors and windows and along building edges. The inclusion of wide eaves with decorative paired brackets is a prominent element attributed to the Italianate style, often referred to as the “bracketed” style (Fram 2003).

Features associated with the residential Italianate architectural style include:

*Shallow roofs, deeply overhanging eaves decorated with ornamental brackets, segmentally arched windows with hood mouldings, small balconies, wooden arcaded porches, verandas and corner quoins are all features of the style...These more modest houses are two storeys high with square or L-Shaped plans and, instead of a tower, a cupola or belvedere crowns their low-pitched roof...Sometimes even the cupola or belvedere is omitted, as they are problematic in the Canadian climate, but the distinctive low hipped roof with deep overhanging eaves and decorative brackets is never cast aside (Ricketts et al. 2011:82).*

Blumenson reiterates the above description and outlines further stylistic details associated with Italianate residential architecture:

*High-style examples are characterized by a rooftop cupola or belvedere, ornately decorated cornice brackets and deep projecting eaves. Dichromatic effects created by contrasting materials and colours are found around windows and at corners. Exaggerated window cornices based on the stilted segmental arch are also very popular (1990:58).*

A description of the architecture/design of 35 Elizabeth Street North is as follows:

- Two-storey brick building constructed to a rectangular plan with a balanced, asymmetrical two-bay façade and a two-storey rear addition (Image 1 and Image 3)
- Brick cladding, painted white, laid in a stretcher bond pattern (Image 1)
- Brick water gable course (Image 6)
- Stone foundation (Image 6)
- Shallow-pitched hip roof clad in asphalt shingles with wide overhanging eaves, decorative vergeboard with a pendant at the corners, and a frieze of scalloped vergeboard (Image 1 and Image 4)
- Modern drainage system with gutters and downspouts (Image 4)
- The decorative main entrance is segmentally arched with a rectangular door opening, a sidelight, and a transom of frosted, leaded glass (Image 1 and Image 2)
  - The door and frosted leaded glass panes of the transom and sidelight appear to be modern replacements
- The entrance is covered by a pedimented porch with wide overhanging eaves finished with modillions, a band of dentils topping the thick plain frieze supported by round pillars with capitals atop a wooden base painted black (Image 1 and Image 2)
  - The pediment features a symmetrical, decorative design
  - The porch is accessed by a set of wooden stairs with metal railings, all painted black, in the east side of the porch (Image 3)
- A plaque reading “Elliott Haggert Home Circa 1889” is fastened on the front porch (Image 2)
- Two pairs of tall, narrow, multipaned round arched windows are located in the second-storey of the façade and are finished with brick voussoirs, and lug sills (Image 1 and Image 8)
- Windows in the side elevations are tall, multipaned, and segmentally arched with brick voussoirs, and lug sills (Image 5 and Image 7)

- A bay window is located on the façade and east elevation and both feature a truncated bell-cast metal roof, a bracketed cornice flanked by larger scrolled brackets at the corners, decoratively carved wooden window surrounds, and three multipaned windows (Image 2, Image 5, and Image 8)
  - The centre window opening of the bay window on the façade is segmentally arched and flanked by two rectangular window openings (Image 8)
  - The window openings of the bay window on the east elevation are rectangular (Image 5)
- A two-storey rear addition clad in black vinyl siding with a shallow-pitched gable roof with overhanging eaves projects from the south elevation (Image 3, Image 5, and Image 7)
  - The window openings are large and rectangular with simple modern casings and windows
  - A side entrance is located in the south elevation below a covered porch with a hip roof supported by wooden pillars painted black
- A large one-and-a-half storey frame driveshed clad in vinyl siding built to a rectangular plan with a side gable roof clad in steel is located at the rear of the subject property and appears to include two modern garage doors (Image 3 and Image 7; Figure 4 in Appendix A)
  - The driveshed was challenging to view from the public realm
  - It is believed the driveshed is the original stable associated with the subject property, present since at least 1917 (see Map 8)
- The subject residence has a moderate setback from Elizabeth Street North on a rectangular lot (Image 1 and Image 9)
- Asphalt driveways accessed from Elizabeth Street North run parallel to the east and west elevations of the subject residence and terminate at a parking lot in the rear of the lot (Image 1)
  - Metal gates block access to both driveways
- A wood fence separates the subject property from the neighbouring properties to the east and west (Image 3 and Image 6)
- The front of the property is grassed and a variety of shrubs and bushes are growing along the façade (Image 1)

When examined against the typical characteristics of the Italianate style as outlined in *Well-Preserved* (Fram 2003), *Ontario Architecture* (Blumenson 1990), and *A Guide to Canadian Architectural Styles* (Ricketts et al. 2011), 35 Elizabeth Street North exhibits most of the characteristics of the Italianate design and can be considered a representative example of the style (see Table 1).

**Table 1: Characteristics of Italianate Residential Architecture**

(Adapted from Fram 2003; Blumenson 1990; Ricketts et. al. 2011)

Characteristics of Italianate Residential Architecture	Characteristics of 35 Elizabeth Street North
Two to two-and-a-half storeys (rarely one-storey)	Yes – Two
Square, rectangular or L-shaped plan	Yes – Rectangular
Rhythmic and/or balanced façade	Yes
Wide overhanging eaves	Yes
Decorative cornice (often classical detailing)	Yes
Bracketing	No
Tall narrow windows (often paired)	Yes
Stylized detailing around window and door openings	Yes

Characteristics of Italianate Residential Architecture	Characteristics of 35 Elizabeth Street North
Brick or stone construction	Yes – Brick
Dichromatic detailing	Unconfirmed (brick has been painted)
Formal and detailed entryway	Yes
Quoins	No
Cupolas or belvederes (less common)	No

## 6.2 History

### 6.2.1 City of Brampton History

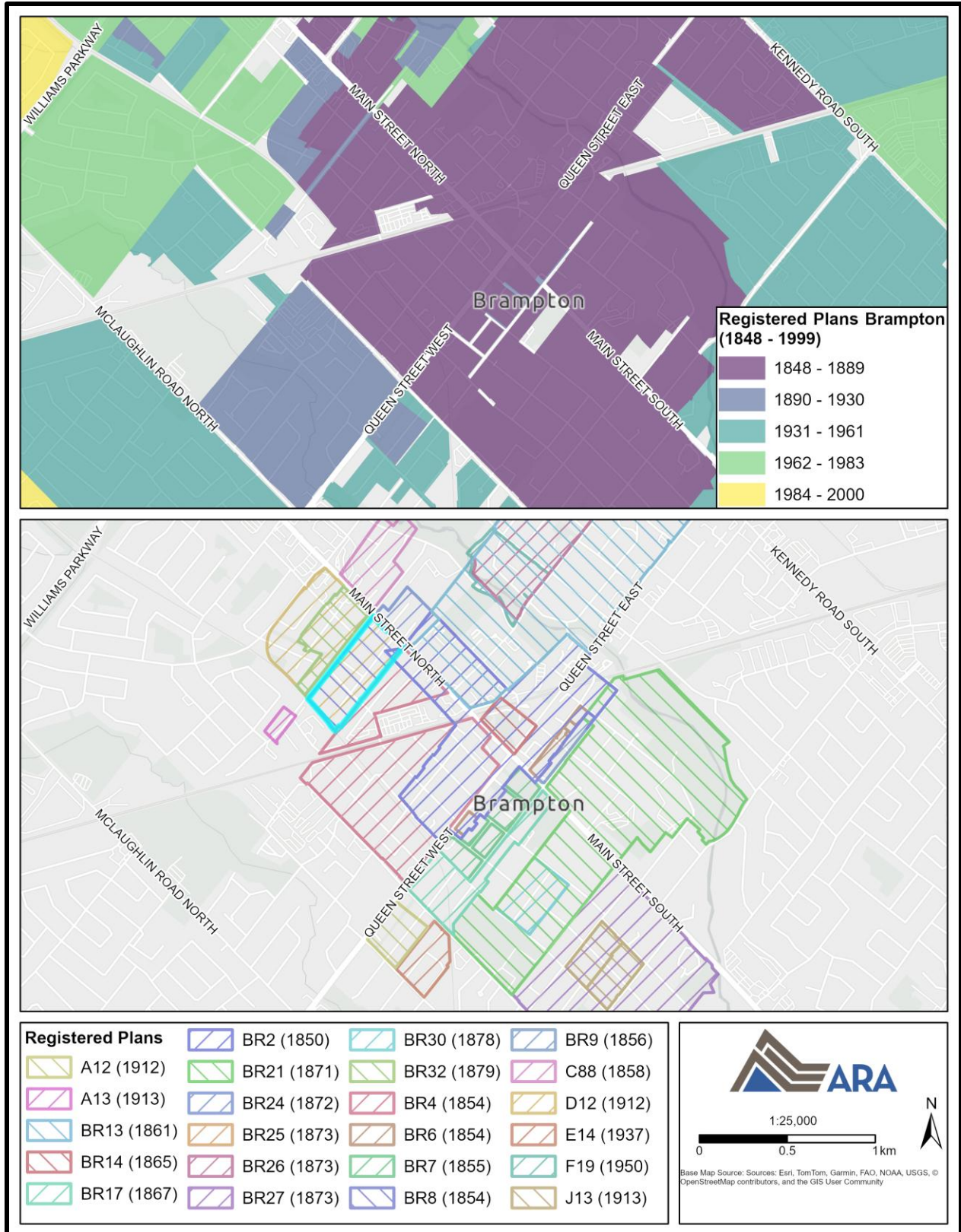
Brampton was established in the early 1820s in the Township of Chinguacousy following the arrival of settlers from Brampton, Cumberland, Northern England. At the time of its settlement, Hurontario Street (now Main Street) and Queen Street had been laid and early residences sprang up along the roadways. This intersection is the historical heart of modern Brampton and would become known as the "four corners" (CoB 2024).

John Elliott named the settlement Brampton in 1834, in honour of his English home, after which he proceeded to register various plans of subdivision of Lot 5, Concession 1 West of Hurontario Street beginning in 1850. John Scott Esquire was the first business owner at Brampton, operating a store, distillery, and pot ashery. Scott also had a small mill for grinding and chopping grain for the distillery. In 1853, Brampton was incorporated as a village and the population was around 500 inhabitants (CoB 2024). The local economy was growing, and the Village supported the surrounding farms and rural hamlets. The Grand Trunk Railway arrived in Brampton in 1856 and triggered an economic boom. By 1867, the Village of Brampton was selected as the Peel County seat. The County Courthouse, Jail and other public buildings were constructed. Kenneth Chisholm built Alderlea, a massive estate in the heart of the Village, and other large homes were built near the Courthouse (CoB 2024). Extensive land holdings surrounding the four corners were subdivided to build houses for the many new inhabitants arriving in the area (CoB 2024). These land holdings, which began to be developed at the same time as the historic core of Brampton, evolved into the residential side streets that extend from Queen Street West and Main Street North. For example, the residential neighbourhood northwest of the four corners became known as the "Washington Block" when it was named as such in the BR8 block plan registered by Robert Lowes and surveyed by C.J. Wheelock in 1854. Brampton was incorporated as a town in 1873 and John Haggert, an industrialist and owner of the Haggert Brothers Manufacturing Company, was elected the first Mayor (CoB 2024).

On the following page, Map 4 illustrates the phases of development in Brampton's core by date and registered plan beginning around the four corners in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and successively expanding outwards to developments that took place up to the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

The 20<sup>th</sup> century brought new industries to the town, mostly along the railway line, and included the Hewetson Shoe factory, Williams Shoe factory, Copeland-Chatterson Loose-Leaf Binder Company, the Brampton Knitting Mills, and cabinet makers Phillips and Bryant (CoB 2024). These new industries joined long standing enterprises such as the large greenhouses for flower production established in the 1860s by Edward Dale, which helped to earn Brampton's nickname, the "Flowertown of Canada" (CoB 2024).

The Great Depression and two World Wars took their toll on the local economy and saw the closure of factories and the decline of the flower industry (CoB 2024). Brampton slowly transformed in the 1940s and 1950s as the automobile changed the landscape. New subdivisions were constructed as Toronto's urban growth spilled into the area. In 1974, the Region of Peel was created and Brampton was incorporated as a city.



**Map 4: Map of Registered Plans Illustrating Brampton's Development from 1848-2000**  
 (Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, CoB 2025)

### 6.2.2 Site Specific History

**The building at 35 Elizabeth Street North was constructed circa 1889 as a residence.** Below is a history of the property from 1822 until the present day.

- The Crown Patent for the east half of Lot 6, Concession 1 WHS (100 acres) went to William Wood in March 1822 (see Table 2)
- An 1859 historic map indicates the subject property was located within the west side of the core of Brampton on Elizabeth Street North and was southeast of the Grand Trunk Railway alignment (see Map 5)
- An 1877 historic map shows the subject property located west of the core of Brampton on Elizabeth Street North in proximity to the Grand Trunk Railway and now the Canadian Pacific Railway (see Map 6)
- The land containing the subject property changed hands many times between 1822 and 1888 when the subject property was sold to Mary E. Elliott (nee Haggert) in December 1888
  - The subject building was constructed circa 1889 for the Elliott family (CoB 2004)
  - The 1891 Census Return notes that Mary lived at the subject property, a two-storey brick house with 10 rooms, with her husband William K. Elliott and their four children Eva, Alice, Mary and Kenneth as well as a domestic servant named Elizabeth (LAC 1891; CoB 2004)
  - William K. Elliott was listed in the 1901 census records as a music dealer and his store was located on Queen Street West (LAC 1901; CoB 2004)
    - William, born in 1861, was the son of John and Mary Elliott, founders of the Town of Brampton (CoB 2004)
- A 1909 topographic map indicates the subject property was located within the core of Brampton in an area that was developed with a mix of brick and frame buildings (see Map 7)
- By 1911, Mary Elliott was still living at the property with her husband William and their children Kenneth and Mary (LAC 1911)
  - William K. Elliott was still working as a music dealer at this time
- A 1917 fire insurance plan shows the subject property contained a two-storey brick residence with bay windows on the façade and east elevations and a one-and-a-half storey frame addition on the south elevation of the building that had a one-storey shed built onto the rear (see Map 8)
  - A two-storey stable with a one-storey addition was located at the rear of the subject property
- In May 1921, the subject property was sold to Louis Caverner and in December 1921 Annie Dowling purchased the property
- A 1924 fire insurance plan indicates there were no changes to the subject property or residence with the exception of the addition of a veranda on the façade (see Map 8)
- Dowling granted the subject property to George W. Wilson in October 1925
- In July 1927, the subject property was sold to Edwin Chapman
  - In the 1931 Census, Chapman is listed as living on Elizabeth Street in a home with eight rooms worth an estimated \$5,500.00 (LAC 1931)
- A Fire Insurance Plan from 1931 indicates little change to the subject property and residence since 1924 with the exception of the stable's conversion to a driveshed (see Figure 4 in Appendix A; Map 9)
- After the death of Edwin Chapman in September 1940 the subject property and other lands went to Ada E. Chapman

- A Fire Insurance Plan from 1940 indicates no change to the subject property (see Map 9)
- A 1954 aerial photograph of Brampton shows the subject property located on Elizabeth Street North in the increasingly developed core of Brampton (see Map 10)
- Ada Chapman died in December 1966 and the subject property was sold to Edgar and Anna Reinburg
- In November 1984, the subject property was sold to Murray R. and Lorrie E. Graham, then to Iris S. MacLean in November 1988
- In October 2015, the subject property was sold to Aleksandra Pavkovic
  - Aleksandra Pavkovic applied to change their name on the ownership of the subject property to Aleksandra Marz in September 2020
- Undated, late 20<sup>th</sup> century images of the subject building indicate it has not undergone any visible changes since the photos were taken (see Figure 1, Figure 2, and Figure 3 in Appendix A)

**Table 2: Summary of Property Ownership at 35 Elizabeth Street North  
(LRO #43)**

Instrument #	Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
	Patent	22 Mar 1822	Crown	William Wood	East half Lot 6, Concession 1 WHS, 100 acres
4181	Bargain and sale	23 Apr 1822	William Wood	Alpheus Hemphill	East half Lot 6, Concession 1 WHS, 100 acres
7145	Bargain and sale	1 Feb 1830	Alpheus Hemphill	Benjamin Manger	East half Lot 6, Concession 1 WHS, 100 acres
8234	Bargain and sale	26 Sep 1831	Benjamin Manger	John Bagwell	East half Lot 6, Concession 1 WHS, 100 acres
9258	Bargain and sale	27 Oct 1832	John Bagwell	Benjamin Manger	East half Lot 6, Concession 1 WHS, 100 acres
11210	Bargain and sale	6 Nov 1834	Benjamin Manger and wife	Joseph Wright	East half Lot 6, Concession 1 WHS, 100 acres
14932	Bargain and sale	11 Jan 1841	Joseph Wright and wife	William Faid	Part of East half Lot 6, Concession 1 WHS, 1 acre
20312	Bargain and sale	9 Nov 1842	William Faid and wife	William Gardiner	Part of East half Lot 6, Concession 1 WHS, 131 sq perches
29800	Grant	18 Aug 1847	William Gardiner and wife	Thomas Calvin	Part of east half Lot 6, Concession 1 WHS, 24 ½ perches
29801	Grant	18 Aug 1847	Thomas Calvin	George Wright	Part of east half Lot 6, Concession 1 WHS, 24 ½ perches
8149	Bargain and sale	24 Apr 1860	George Wright and wife	William McLelland	Part of Lot 6, Concession 1 WHS, 1 acre

Instrument #	Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
8219	Mortgage	26 May 1860	William McLelland and wife	Hugh Clark	Part of Lot 6, Concession 1 WHS, 1 acre
194	Assignment of mortgage	29 Jul 1869	John Clark and others	John Haggart and others	Lots 74 and 92, Block 10, Plan BR4
513	Bargain and sale	24 Apr 1871	John Haggart and others	Roderick Cochrane	Part of Lot 74 and part of Lot 92, Block 10, Plan BR4
648	Bargain and sale	10 Nov 1871	Roderick Cochrane and wife	Sarah A. McClelland	Part of Lot 74 and part of Lot 92, Block 10, Plan BR4
2803	Mortgage	19 Feb 1881	Sarah A. McClelland	David Heggie	Part of Lot 74 and part of Lot 92, Block 10, Plan BR4
3798	Quit Claim	28 Oct 1885	Sarah A. McClelland	David Heggie	Part of Lot 74 and part of Lot 92, Block 10, Plan BR4
4554	Bargain and sale	3 Dec 1888	David Heggie and wife	Mary E. Elliott	Part of Lot 74 and part of Lot 92, Block 10, Plan BR4
4555	Bargain and sale	3 Dec 1888	Susan Haggart and others	Mary E. Elliott	Part of Lot 74 and part of Lot 92, Block 10, Plan BR4
14016	Bargain and sale	17 May 1921	Mary Elliott and others	Louis Cavner	Part of Lot 74 and part of Lot 92, Block 10, Plan BR4
14192	Bargain and sale	21 Dec 1921	Louis Cavner	Annie Dowling	Part of Lot 74 and part of Lot 92, Block 10, Plan BR4
15708	Grant	1 Oct 1925	Annie Dowling	George W. Wilson	Part of Lot 74 and part of Lot 92, Block 10, Plan BR4
16267	Grant	4 Jul 1927	George W. Wilson	Edwin Chapman	Part of Lot 74 and part of Lot 92, Block 10, Plan BR4
19905	Grant	6 Sep 1940	Executors of Edwin Chapman	Ada E. Chapman	Part of Lot 74 and part of Lot 92, Block 10, Plan BR4 and other land
57400	Grant	3 Dec 1966	Executors of Ada E. Chapman	Edgar and Anna Reinburg	Part of Lot 74 and part of Lot 92, Block 10, Plan BR4 and other land
669875	Grant	17 Nov 1984	Anna Reinburg	Murray R. and Lorrie E. Graham	Part of Lot 74 and part of Lot 92, Block 10, Plan


<b>Instrument #</b>	<b>Instrument</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Comments</b>
					BR4 and other land
762346	Grant	1 Nov 1988	Murray R. and Lorrie E. Graham	Iris S. MacLean	Part of Lot 74 and part of Lot 92, Block 10, Plan BR4 and other land
2813462	Transfer	30 Oct 2015	Iris S. MacLean	Aleksandra Pavkovic	Subject property
3704356	Application to change name of owner	21 Sep 2020	Aleksandra Pavkovic	Aleksandra Marz	Subject property

### 6.3 Context

- Located at 35 Elizabeth Street North in the historic core of the City of Brampton
  - The “core” comprises primarily late 19<sup>th</sup> century commercial land uses along Queen Street and Main Street, and late 19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century residential neighbourhoods organized in a grid pattern to the north and south
  - While not in the commercial core of Brampton, the subject property remains within the residential portion of the historic core, comprised of a grid of side streets
  - Elizabeth Street North runs roughly northwest to southeast, between Railroad Street and Queen Street West
- 35 Elizabeth Street North is situated on the south side of Elizabeth Street North between Railroad Street and Nelson Street West on the edge of the dense commercial core undergoing developmental transition in the form of infill
- The property contributes to the Nelson Street West Neighbourhood, an area identified as a potential Heritage Conservation District (HCD) in the HCD feasibility study prepared for a number of neighbourhoods in the City of Brampton by George Robb Architect et al. in 2009
  - The study described the area as: “a diverse collection of single-detached houses and the occasional semi-detached house from the mid-and late-nineteenth century and early twentieth century, ranging in size from cottages to mansions. Christ Anglican Church on Queen Street West is the neighbourhood’s institutional landmark. The neighbourhood extends north to the Grand Trunk (Canadian National) Railway, south to Queen Street West, east to the east side of Elizabeth Street North and west to the west side of Mill Street North and in places to Park Street” (GRA et al. 2009:17-18)
  - George Robb Architect et al.’s identification of the character of the Nelson Street West Neighbourhood supports the contextual assessment detailed in this section
- It has a moderate setback from Elizabeth Street North on a rectangular lot of a size consistent with other properties along the streetscape
- Asphalt driveways accessed from Elizabeth Street North run parallel to the east and west elevations of the subject residence and terminate at a parking lot in the rear of the lot
  - Metal gates block access to both driveways
- The property is grassed with shrubs and bushes planted along the façade
- The Elizabeth Street North streetscape character can be described as follows:
  - For the purposes of this report, geographically, the Elizabeth Street North streetscape includes Elizabeth Street North from approximately Railroad Street to Queen Street West (see Map 5, Map 6, Map 7, and Map 10)
  - Comprised of predominantly one to two-storey residential buildings on narrow, rectangular lots with the north side of the block between Railroad Street and Nelson Street West occupied by a large parking lot for the Brampton GO station, and the landmark Christ Anglican Church located at the eastern terminus of the streetscape
  - Primarily brick construction (most are red brick, some painted or covered with siding)
  - Narrow, consistent setbacks
  - Many of the buildings found along the Elizabeth Street North streetscape date from the late-19<sup>th</sup> century and include a variety of architectural styles like Georgian, Italianate, Second Empire, Edwardian, and Ontario Cottages

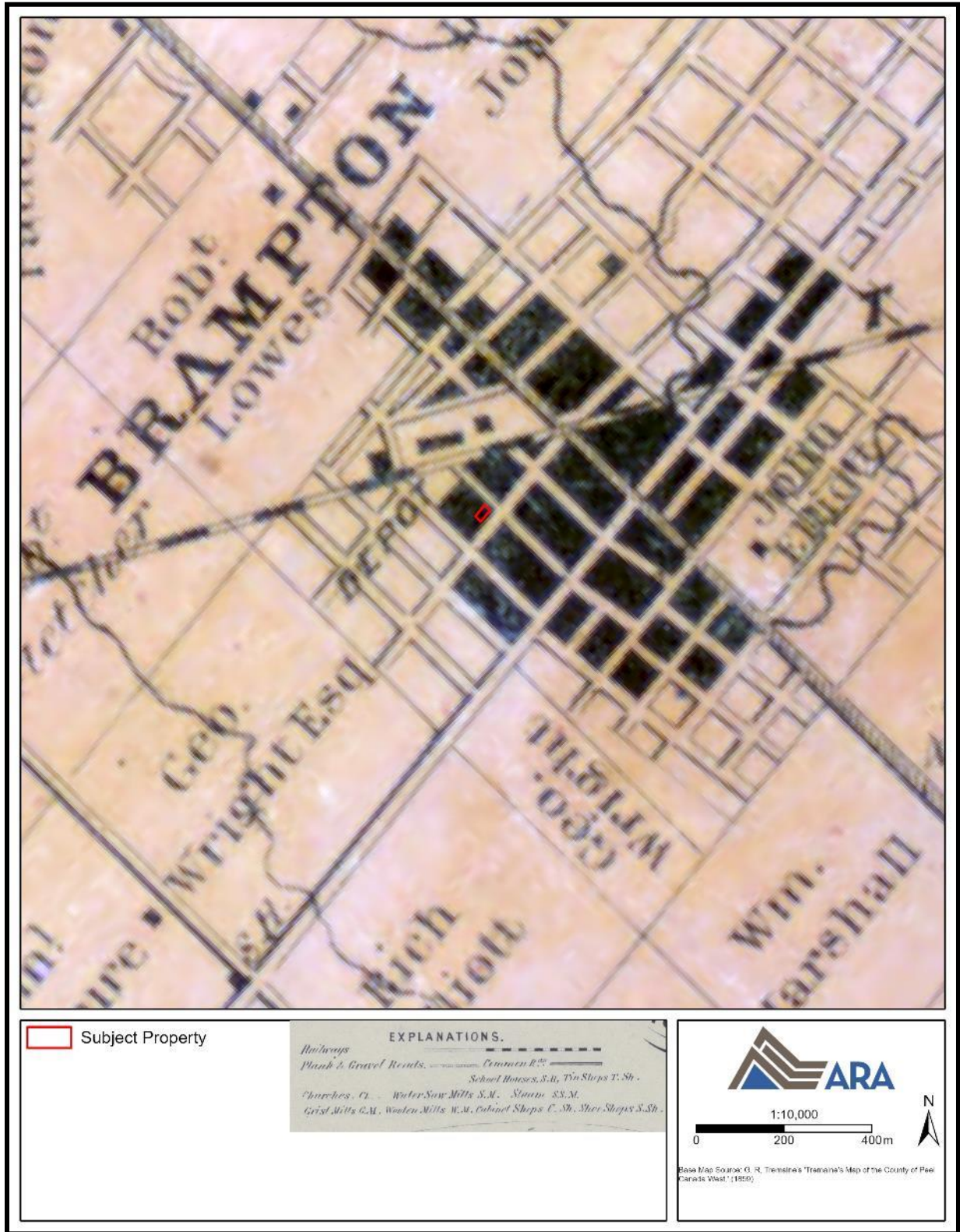
- Many buildings share similar features including hip and front gable roofs, centre gable peaks, and bay windows
- Elizabeth Street North includes a sidewalk with a grassed boulevard on both sides and some street trees
- Several residential side streets extend from Main Street and Queen Street that were developed at the same time as the historic core of Brampton. The residential side street character can be described as follows:
  - Residential side streets in keeping with the development of the core as shown in historic mapping (see Map 5, Map 6, Map 7, and Map 10) include: Nelson Street West, Mill Street North, and to a lesser extent Railroad Street and George Street North
  - The character of the residential side streets is generally in keeping with the character of the Elizabeth Street North streetscape
  - Comprised of predominantly one to two-and-a-half storey residential buildings
  - Primarily brick construction (majority are red brick, many covered with siding or painted)
  - Variety of architectural styles including Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, and a range of vernacular Ontario Cottages and front gable Edwardian structures
  - Variety of setbacks, though a majority have narrow to modest setbacks
  - Streetscapes include sidewalks on both sides with a grassed boulevard, often planted with street trees
  - Many buildings on the residential side streets share similar features including dichromatic brickwork or detailing, front and side gable roofs, and front porches
  - Many of the buildings along the residential side streets date from the late 19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century
- Table 3 lists a selection of the buildings based on the inventory provided by the City of Brampton including a brief description, year constructed, and photographs to support the description of the character of Elizabeth Street North and the residential side streets

**Table 3: Selection of Late 19<sup>th</sup> to Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Buildings Along Elizabeth Street North in the City of Brampton**

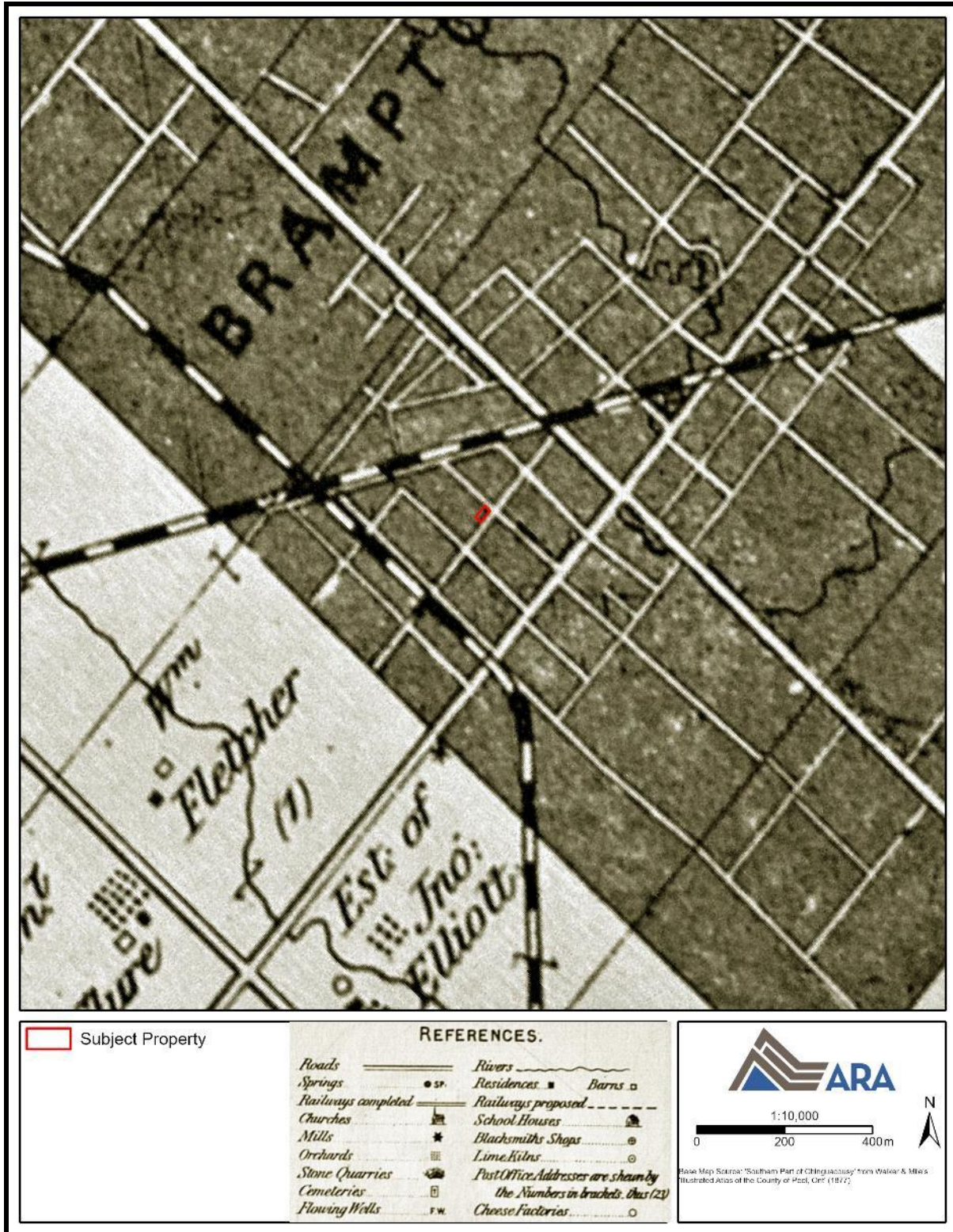
Address	Brief Description	Est. Year Constructed	Photo
59 Elizabeth Street North (former Arlington Hotel)	Residence, two-storey red brick Georgian building with a symmetrical three-bay façade, hip roof, rectangular window openings, and a central entrance	1880s-1900s	
51 Elizabeth Street North (Beatty/Fleming House)	Residence, two-storey dichromatic red and buff brick Italianate with a shallow pitched hip roof with wide overhanging eaves, modillions on the cornice with decorative fascia, balanced façade, quoins, and a porch on the façade	1870	
47 Elizabeth Street North	Residence, two-and-a-half storey brick Queen Anne with a front gable roof, projecting façade, bay window, segmentally arched window opening, paired windows, and wood trim on the corners	1885	
43 Elizabeth Street North	Residence, two-storey Italianate with vinyl cladding, first and second-storey bay windows, a bracketed cornice, a shallow-pitched hip roof, and vergeboard trim	1870s	
28 Elizabeth Street North (Haggertlea)	Residence, three-storey brick Second Empire with a concave mansard roof, bracketed cornice, decorative window frames, voussiors, and multiple two and three-storey bay windows  Designated under Part IV of the OHA and constructed by Jesse Perry	1870	

Address	Brief Description	Est. Year Constructed	Photo
11 Elizabeth Street North	Residence, two-storey Gothic Revival Ontario Cottage with a side gable roof with a central gable peak, rectangular window openings, and a covered front porch	1880s-1900s	
4 Elizabeth Street North (Christ Church)	Church, two-storey dichromatic red and buff brick Gothic Revival place of worship with a square bell tower topped with a polygonal spire, buttresses, lancet arch window openings, and a central entrance	1875	
98 Queen Street West	Residence (now commercial), one-and-a-half storey red brick Gothic Revival with a cross-gable roof with multiple gable peaks, segmentally arched window openings, and a bay window	1890s-1910s	

### 7.0 MAPS



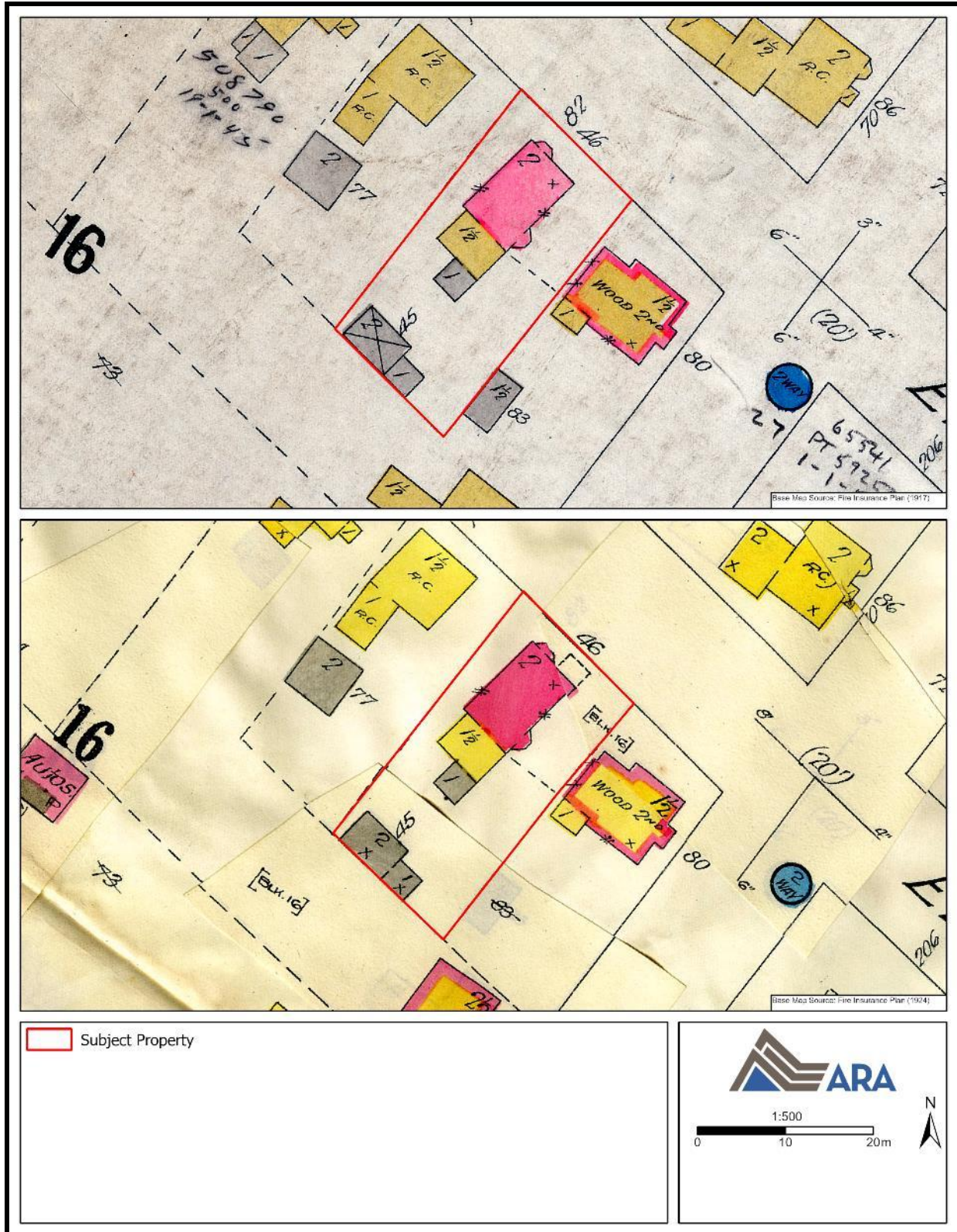
**Map 5: Subject Property Shown on an 1859 Historic Map**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OHCMP 2018)

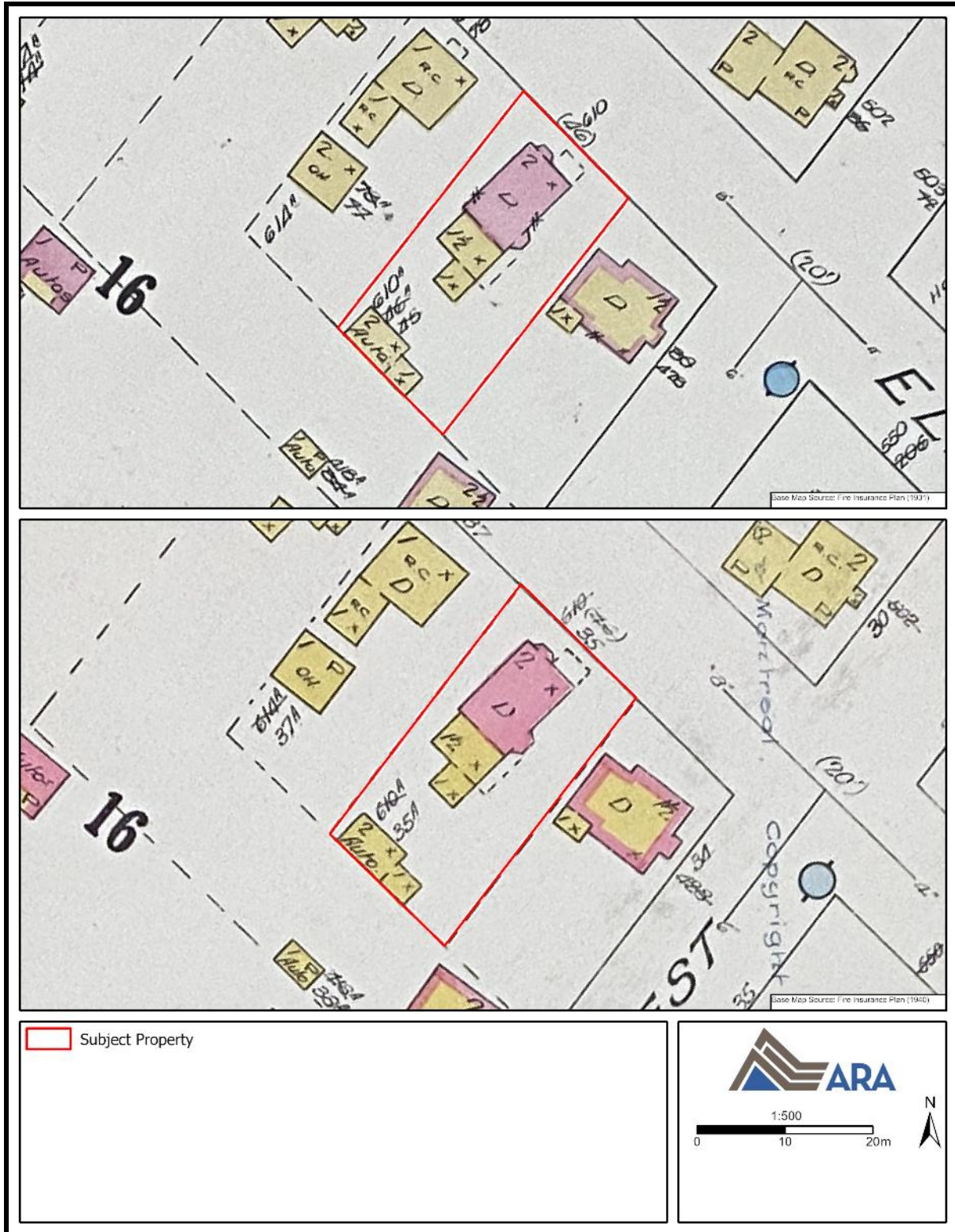


**Map 6: Subject Property Shown on an 1877 Historic Map**  
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; McGill University 2001)

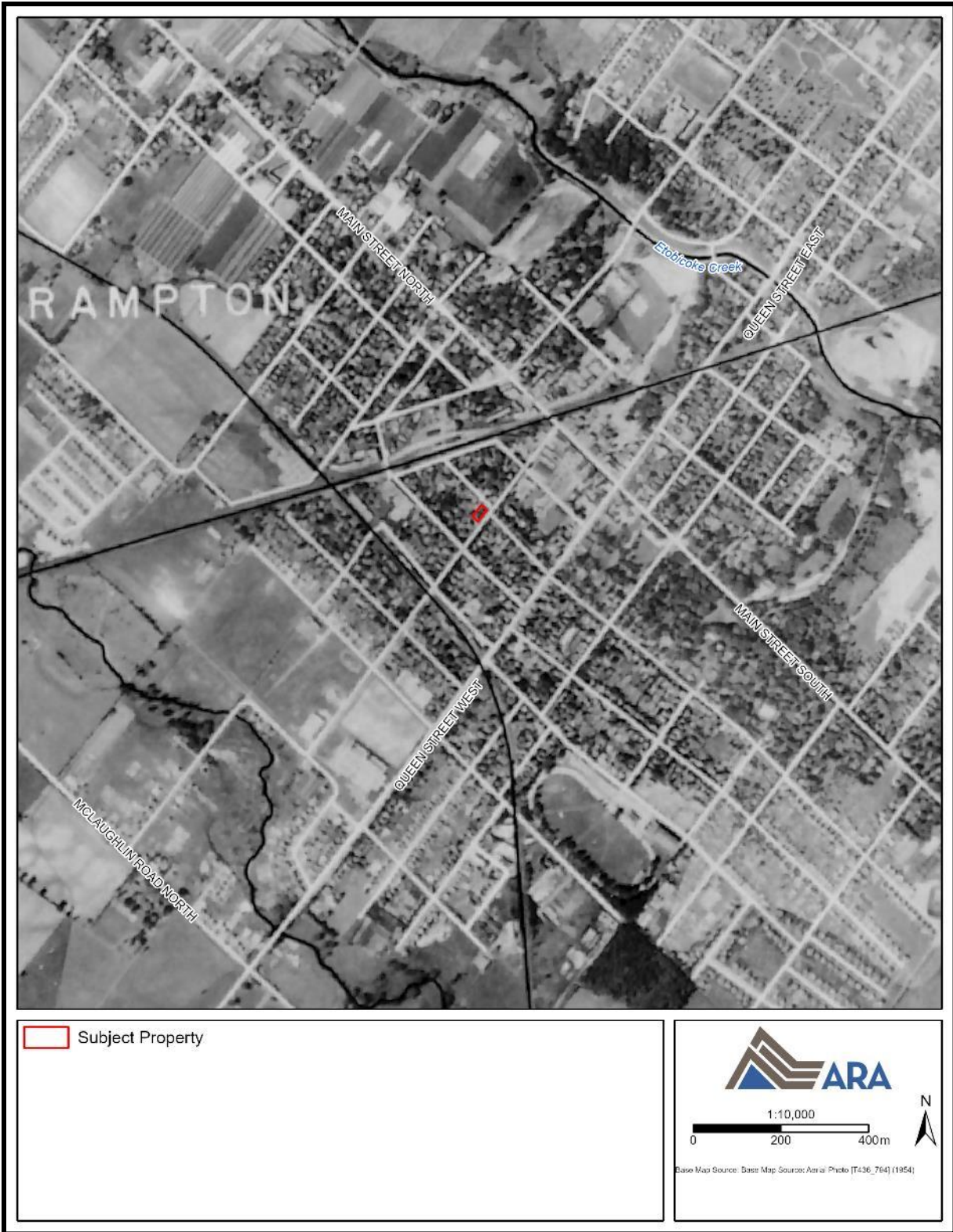


**Map 7: Subject Property Shown on a 1909 Topographic Map**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OCUL 2021)





**Map 9: Subject Property Shown on 1931 and 1940 Fire Insurance Plan**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; USB 1930 and 1940)



**Map 10: Subject Property Shown on 1954 Aerial Photograph**  
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; University of Toronto 2021)

## 8.0 EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Using the information provided by the consultation, field survey, and additional historical and contextual research, an evaluation of 35 Elizabeth Street North according to *O. Reg. 9/06*, can be found below in Table 4.

**Table 4: Evaluation of the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of 35 Elizabeth Street North in Accordance with *O. Reg. 9/06***

Description	Criteria Met Yes/No	Value
The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative, or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	Yes	35 Elizabeth Street North is a representative example of the residential Italianate architectural style. The two-storey brick building follows the hallmark features of the style including a rectangular plan, balanced façade, shallow hipped roof with overhanging eaves, and a decorative frieze. Also, typical of the style, 35 Elizabeth Street North exhibits stylized detailing around the tall, round arched and segmentally arched window openings with brick voussoirs and lug sills. Ornate bay windows adorn the façade and east elevation and both include a truncated bell-cast metal roof, a bracketed cornice flanked by larger scrolled brackets at the corners, decoratively carved wooden window surrounds, and three multipaned windows. Unique to the subject property, the decorative, segmentally arched main entrance with a sidelight and transom is situated beneath a pedimented porch with wide overhanging eaves finished with modillions, and a band of dentils topping the thick plain frieze supported by round pillars with capitals.
The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value	Yes	35 Elizabeth Street North displays a high degree of craftsmanship and artistic merit. Although featuring a relatively simple rectangular plan configuration, the building design and decorative elements are of a higher than normal intensity and craftsmanship for a building of its modest footprint. The facade is noted for its large, pedimented front porch featuring classical elements like modillions, dentils, and a frieze supported by round pillars with capitals; paired round arched windows; and decorative vergeboard at the roof's corners and frieze of scalloped vergeboard. The ornate detailing and brackets on the two bell-cast bay windows contribute to the overall artistic merit of the building.
The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	No	35 Elizabeth Street North does not display a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community	No	35 Elizabeth Street North does not have direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution significant to a community. Research suggests the property was constructed circa 1889 for Mary E. Elliott (nee Haggert), William K. Elliott, and their family, who owned the property for 33 years, from 1888 to 1921. William Elliott was the son of John and Mary Elliott, founders of the Town of Brampton, and was a music dealer with a local store on Queen Street West in Brampton. Although William's parents were instrumental in Brampton's settlement, this association is not directly linked to the subject property or its residents, Mary and William Elliott.
The property has historical value or associative value because it yields or has the potential to yield information	No	While 35 Elizabeth Street North has historical associations with the City of Brampton, it does not have the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a

Description	Criteria Met Yes/No	Value
that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture		community or culture as its origin and purpose are well documented.
The property has historical value or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	No	35 Elizabeth Street North does not reflect the ideas of an architect, builder, designer, or theorist. The architect of the building is unknown. Research indicates that the design of the building did not generate key ideas in the field of architecture.
The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area	Yes	35 Elizabeth Street North is important in supporting the late 19 <sup>th</sup> to early 20 <sup>th</sup> century character of the Nelson Street West Neighbourhood located on the edge of the commercial core of Queen Street West. Several residential side streets were developed at the same time as the historic core and support the legibility and character of downtown Brampton. Located off of the core's main streets, Queen Street and Main Street, the streetscape is comprised of predominantly one to two-storey residences, primarily of brick construction with gable roofs and narrow, uniform setbacks along the streetscape and some mature trees. There are stylistic similarities between the properties that strengthen their contribution to the historic atmosphere of the streetscape with architectural styles largely reflective of Georgian, Italianate, Second Empire, Edwardian, and Ontario Cottage styles. 35 Elizabeth Street North exhibits setback, massing, style, and decorative details consistent with the character of Brampton's historic core.
The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings	No	35 Elizabeth Street North is not physically linked to its surroundings. There is no demonstrated material connection between the property and its surroundings. 35 Elizabeth Street North is not functionally linked to its surroundings. The property's function is not dependent on its surroundings. 35 Elizabeth Street North is not visually linked to its surroundings. Although the streetscape is a late 19 <sup>th</sup> to early 20 <sup>th</sup> century streetscape, it is not a significant visual link that would warrant consideration under this criterion. 35 Elizabeth Street North is not historically linked to its broader surroundings.
The property has contextual value because it is a landmark	No	35 Elizabeth Street North does not occupy prominent open space. Its construction is consistent with the character of the neighbourhood and thus, the structure is part of the fabric of the street rather than a visual landmark.

### 9.0 HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

An examination of the relationship between the heritage attributes and the CHVI outlined in Table 4 assisted with the development of the list of heritage attributes.

**Table 5: Relationship of Heritage Attributes to Cultural Heritage Values**

Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attribute
35 Elizabeth Street North is a representative example of the residential Italianate architectural style	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two-storey brick Italianate residential building constructed to a rectangular plan with an asymmetrical two-bay façade</li> <li>• Shallow-pitched hip roof with wide overhanging eaves, decorative vergeboard with a pendant at the corners, and a frieze of scalloped vergeboard</li> </ul>

Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attribute
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Segmentally arched main entrance with rectangular door, sidelight, and transom openings</li> <li>• Pedimented porch with wide overhanging eaves, modillions, a band of dentils topping the thick plain frieze, and round pillars with capitals</li> <li>• Two pairs of tall, narrow, multipaned round arched windows in the façade’s second-storey with brick voussoirs, and lug sills</li> <li>• Tall, multipaned, and segmentally arched windows in the side elevations with brick voussoirs, and lug sills</li> <li>• Bay windows with a truncated bell-cast metal roof, bracketed cornice with larger scrolled brackets at the corners, decoratively carved wooden window surrounds, and three multipaned rectangular windows (centre window of bay window on façade is segmentally arched)</li> </ul>
<p>35 Elizabeth Street North displays a high degree craftsmanship and artistic merit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two-storey brick Italianate residential building constructed to a rectangular plan with an asymmetrical two-bay façade</li> <li>• Shallow-pitched hip roof with wide overhanging eaves, decorative vergeboard with a pendant at the corners, and a frieze of scalloped vergeboard</li> <li>• Segmentally arched main entrance with rectangular door, sidelight, and transom openings</li> <li>• Pedimented porch with wide overhanging eaves, modillions, a band of dentils topping the thick plain frieze, and round pillars with capitals</li> <li>• Two pairs of tall, narrow, multipaned round arched windows in the façade’s second-storey with brick voussoirs, and lug sills</li> <li>• Bay windows with a truncated bell-cast metal roof, bracketed cornice with larger scrolled brackets at the corners, decoratively carved wooden window surrounds, and three multipaned rectangular windows (centre window of bay window on façade is segmentally arched)</li> </ul>
<p>35 Elizabeth Street North is important in supporting the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century character of the Nelson Street West Neighbourhood</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two-storey brick Italianate residential building constructed to a rectangular plan with an asymmetrical two-bay façade</li> <li>• Contribution to the Nelson Street West Neighbourhood through the overall massing, setback, and decorative details</li> </ul>

## 10.0 STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

### ***Introduction and Description of Property***

35 Elizabeth Street North is located in the historic core of the City of Brampton on the south side of Elizabeth Street North between Railroad Street and Nelson Street West. It consists of a two-storey brick Italianate residence constructed circa 1889.

### ***Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest***

**35 Elizabeth Street North is a representative example of the residential Italianate architectural style.** The two-storey brick building follows the hallmark features of the style including a rectangular plan, balanced façade, shallow hipped roof with overhanging eaves, and a decorative frieze. Also, typical of the style, 35 Elizabeth Street North exhibits stylized detailing around the tall, round arched and segmentally arched window openings with brick voussoirs and lug sills. Ornate bay windows adorn the façade and east elevation and both include a truncated bell-cast metal roof, a bracketed cornice flanked by larger scrolled brackets at the corners, decoratively carved wooden window surrounds, and three multipaned windows. Unique to the subject property, the decorative, segmentally arched main entrance with a sidelight and transom is situated beneath a pedimented porch with wide overhanging eaves finished with modillions, and a band of dentils topping the thick plain frieze supported by round pillars with capitals.

**35 Elizabeth Street North displays a high degree craftsmanship and artistic merit.** Although featuring a relatively simple rectangular plan configuration, the building design and decorative elements are of a higher than normal intensity and craftsmanship for a building of its modest footprint. The facade is noted for its large, pedimented front porch featuring classical elements like modillions, dentils, and a frieze supported by round pillars with capitals; paired round arched windows; and decorative vergeboard at the roof's corners and frieze of scalloped vergeboard. The ornate detailing and brackets on the two bell-cast bay windows contribute to the overall artistic merit of the building.

**35 Elizabeth Street North is important in supporting the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century character of the Nelson Street West Neighbourhood** located on the edge of the commercial core of Queen Street West. Several residential side streets were developed at the same time as the historic core and support the legibility and character of downtown Brampton. Located off of the core's main streets, Queen Street and Main Street, the streetscape is comprised of predominantly one to two-storey residences, primarily of brick construction with gable roofs and narrow, uniform setbacks along the streetscape and some mature trees. There are stylistic similarities between the properties that strengthen their contribution to the historic atmosphere of the streetscape with architectural styles largely reflective of Georgian, Italianate, Second Empire, Edwardian, and Ontario Cottage styles. 35 Elizabeth Street North exhibits setback, massing, style, and decorative details consistent with the character of Brampton's historic core.

### ***Cultural Heritage Attributes***

**35 Elizabeth Street North is a representative example of the residential Italianate architectural style.** The property contains the following heritage attributes that reflect this value:

- Two-storey brick Italianate residential building constructed to a rectangular plan with an asymmetrical two-bay façade
- Shallow-pitched hip roof with wide overhanging eaves, decorative vergeboard with a pendant at the corners, and a frieze of scalloped vergeboard
- Segmentally arched main entrance with rectangular door, sidelight, and transom openings

- Pedimented porch with wide overhanging eaves, modillions, a band of dentils topping the thick plain frieze, and round pillars with capitals
- Two pairs of tall, narrow, multipaned round arched windows in the façade's second-storey with brick voussoirs, and lug sills
- Tall, multipaned, and segmentally arched windows in the side elevations with brick voussoirs, and lug sills
- Bay windows with a truncated bell-cast metal roof, bracketed cornice with larger scrolled brackets at the corners, decoratively carved wooden window surrounds, and three multipaned rectangular windows (centre window of bay window on façade is segmentally arched)

**35 Elizabeth Street North displays a high degree craftsmanship and artistic merit.** The property contains the following heritage attributes that reflect this value:

- Two-storey brick Italianate residential building constructed to a rectangular plan with an asymmetrical two-bay façade
- Shallow-pitched hip roof with wide overhanging eaves, decorative vergeboard with a pendant at the corners, and a frieze of scalloped vergeboard
- Segmentally arched main entrance with rectangular door, sidelight, and transom openings
- Pedimented porch with wide overhanging eaves, modillions, a band of dentils topping the thick plain frieze, and round pillars with capitals
- Two pairs of tall, narrow, multipaned round arched windows in the façade's second-storey with brick voussoirs, and lug sills
- Bay windows with a truncated bell-cast metal roof, bracketed cornice with larger scrolled brackets at the corners, decoratively carved wooden window surrounds, and three multipaned rectangular windows (centre window of bay window on façade is segmentally arched)

**35 Elizabeth Street North is important in supporting the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century character of the Nelson Street West Neighbourhood.** The property contains the following heritage attributes that reflect this value:

- Two-storey brick Italianate residential building constructed to a rectangular plan with an asymmetrical two-bay façade
- Contribution to the Nelson Street West Neighbourhood through the overall massing, setback, and decorative details

Elements of the property that are not heritage attributes include:

- One-and-a-half storey frame driveshed

## **11.0 MAP OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES**

The following figures display the heritage attributes as outlined above (see Section 9.0).



**Map 11: Map of Heritage Attributes of 35 Elizabeth Street North**



**Map 12: Map of Heritage Attributes of 35 Elizabeth Street North**

## 12.0 CONCLUSIONS

*O. Reg. 9/06* of the *OHA* requires that to be designated, a property must meet at least two of the criteria. 35 Elizabeth Street North meets three of the criteria for determining CHVI as outlined in *O. Reg. 9/06*, therefore it is worthy of designation under Part IV of the *OHA*.

The *Provincial Planning Statement* notes that CHVI is bestowed upon cultural heritage resources by communities (MMAH 2024). Accordingly, the system by which heritage is governed in this province places an emphasis on the decision-making of local municipalities in determining CHVI. It is hoped the information presented in this report will be useful in those deliberations.

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**Appendix A: Figures and Historic Photos**



**Figure 1: Image of 35 Elizabeth Street North (Date Unknown)  
(CoB n.d.a)**



**Figure 2: Image 35 Elizabeth Street North (Date Unknown)  
(CoB n.d.a)**



**Figure 3: Image of 35 Elizabeth Street North (Date Unknown)  
(CoB n.d.a)**



**Figure 4: Image of Driveshed in Rear of Property at 35 Elizabeth Street North (Date Unknown)  
(CoB n.d.a)**