

THE BRAMPTON HERITAGE Times

2018

A NEWSLETTER OF THE BRAMPTON HERITAGE BOARD

EVOLUTION OF A LOCAL LANDMARK

THE LONG-ANTICIPATED
OPENING OF C1845 PENDERGAST
LOG HOUSE ON THE GROUNDS
OF HISTORIC BOVAIRD HOUSE
HAS FINALLY BECOME A REALITY.

Starting with the donation of the building
by Royal Pine Homes to the City, the long
journey began.

Following detailed documentation and complete dismantling, the relocation and rebuilding of the log house started in earnest, all the time following the *Eight Guiding Principles for the Conservation of Built Heritage Properties* and the *Standard Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places*.

With the timely completion of the project, this year's Doors Open Brampton provided the perfect opportunity to introduce the public to the City's latest addition to its impressive inventory of heritage buildings.

Many visitors wandered through this piece of local history and enjoyed a glimpse into the pioneer lifestyle. On display were photographs of the log house as it appeared in 1920, when the entire building was encased in red brick. Much to the amazement of many visitors, the log house survived intact beneath the brick exterior.

Naturally, over 175 years, several drastic structural changes had been made to accommodate the changing needs of the various occupants. Vic Snow, the heritage log building specialist contracted

to oversee the entire project, dismantled the building with extreme care, thus enabling him to determine exactly how the log house floor plan was laid out in the 1840s. Careful examination of the log configuration in the attic provided positive proof that a Rumford fireplace, a popular fireplace design vital for cooking, heating and evening illumination, was originally located in the exact centre of the main floor. With the installation of central heating in the 1900s, the open fireplace was deemed redundant and subsequently removed.

» CONTINUED ON PAGE 2



Pendergast Log House at the Bovaird House property.



Left: The central chimney of the Pendergast Log House.
Above: The interior of the rebuilt kitchen addition.

» CONTINUED FROM COVER

Over the years, the house underwent extensive alterations, the main one being the relocation of the staircase that provided access to both the upper floor and the cellar. Originally built into one corner of the main floor, it was moved to the centre, replacing the fireplace. Numerous indisputable clues enabled Vic Snow to rebuild the main floor, returning both the Rumford fireplace and the staircase to their original locations.

As for the second floor, it also had been radically modified. To meet the needs of subsequent ‘modern’ families, three bedrooms and a complete bathroom were added. This was certainly not the configuration when the log house was originally built. As was the case in many log homes of the mid-1800s, more often than not, the second floor would have been one large room, very sparsely furnished, that served as sleeping quarters for all of the children. The two rooms on the main floor, behind the fireplace, would have served as the bedrooms for any adults.

"They cannot stand vacant and unused as silent monuments to our past."

Regrettably, due to deterioration, it was not possible to salvage the kitchen addition that was likely added several years after the main house was constructed. Nonetheless, the new kitchen addition is a virtual replica of what would have existed.

While the preservation of our built heritage is vitally important, it is equally important that Brampton's heritage properties be repurposed. They cannot stand vacant and unused as silent monuments to our past. When they are successfully adaptively re-used, they provide a very tangible connection to our pioneer roots, add character and charm to our communities and contribute to the city's unique identity. At last, thanks to the hard work and dedication of all those who were involved in the project, the Pendergast Log House proudly takes its place alongside other successfully

repurposed local landmarks such as Alderlea, the Brampton CP Station, the Dominion Building and the Peel County Courthouse and Jail. 🌿



A bedroom in the Pendergast Log House.

BOARD MEMBER CONDOLENCES

Sadly, the end of 2017 brought sadness to two long-time members of the Brampton Heritage Board. Devoted Board member Ken Wilde and wife Judy plus their extended family suffered the loss of their son John on November 13th following a lengthy illness. A few weeks later on December 25th Lynda Voegtle, also a tireless volunteer and highly respected member of the Board, suffered the loss of her husband John. The entire Brampton Heritage Board extend their deepest heartfelt sympathies to both Ken and Lynda and their respective families, and dedicate this edition of the Heritage Times Newsletter to the memory of John Wilde and John Voegtle. 🌿

IF YOU LOOK CAREFULLY AROUND BRAMPTON'S CEMETERIES, YOU WILL NOTICE MANY TYPES OF GRAVESTONES.

None are more remarkable than the tree stump gravestones.

TREE TRUNK MEMORIAL STONES

Tree trunk stump memorials are unique, distinctive grave markers sometimes referred to as 'tree stones' or 'tree trunk stones' and were popular from the 1880s to the 1920s. Their tree stump form alludes to the ending, or cutting short, of life.



The log marker of 9 year old Hazel D. Welburn.

Brampton does not have many of these unique memorials. One is a prominent fixture in the Churchville Cemetery, the churchyard that is integral to the Churchville Heritage Conservation District. It marks the burial place of George Bye who died in 1897 at the age of 40. His wife, Wilhelmina Burns, died in 1930, at the age of 67 and is also buried here.

Often, these stones were memorials for men who were members of a fraternal organization called 'Woodmen of The World'. Their members' memorial stones often had the letters 'WOW' inscribed on them and carved images such as axes. George Bye's stone does not have this inscription displayed on it; however, a census of the period identifies him as a carpenter. Given his occupation, his family may have chosen a tree stump stone as an appropriate way to commemorate his life.

Tree stump stones also became popular with the general public. As with all gravestone types, while some tree stump memorials are simple, others are elaborate. Carved in the round, they could include realistic detailing such as leaves, branches, bark and small animals or objects. George Bye's memorial is embellished with a calla lily, a common symbol of death, and a stone rope holds his memorial inscription from a sawn off stone tree branch.

"...popular from the 1880s to the 1920s. Their tree stump form alludes to the ending, or cutting short, of life."

Sometimes 'tree stones' were used for the grave memorials of children. Also located in a quiet corner of the Churchville Cemetery is the poignant log marker for Hazel D. Welburn. In 1904, young Hazel died at the tender age of nine years and six months. We can only wonder as to why a 'tree stone' was selected to mark her final resting place. Unlike George's memorial, Hazel's rests horizontally, lower to the ground, perhaps reflecting her place in the world as a child who would never grow.

As you pass by cemeteries on your travels, remember to watch for these gravestones amongst the trees. They may just fool you into believing they are made of wood. 🌿



The Tree Stump Memorial of George Bye.



PLAQUE & AWARDS OF MERIT CEREMONY 2017

IN OCTOBER 2017, THE BRAMPTON HERITAGE BOARD PRESENTED WALL-MOUNTED PLAQUES TO NINE PROUD BRAMPTON PROPERTY OWNERS at a well-attended reception at historic Alderlea in downtown Brampton.



Michael Avis, Brampton Heritage Board member, cutting the cake at the Plaque and Awards of Merit reception surrounded by a jubilant crowd of guests.



The Awards of Merit, recognizing owners as stewards in the conservation of heritage properties.

The plaques, given out every two years, recognize the properties as valuable cultural heritage resources on Brampton's heritage inventory, which are either listed on the Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The Heritage Plaque Program celebrates the people, places and events that played an important role in the development of Brampton, and the owners who so diligently care for these resources.

The properties which received a plaque in 2017 include:

- 44 Lampman Crescent (Designated)
- 23 Murray Street (Listed)
- 8940 Creditview Road (Listed)
- 106 Elizabeth Street South (Listed)
- 23 Elliott Street (Designated)
- 1030 Queen Street West (Listed)
- 10193 Heritage Road (Designated)
- 4255 Castlemore Road (Designated)
- 5 Alexander Street (Listed)

2017 WALL-MOUNTED PLAQUE AND AWARDS OF MERIT



5 Alexander Street (Plaque)



23 Elliott Street (Plaque)



44 Lampman Crescent (Plaque and Award of Merit)



23 Murray Street (Plaque)



250 Main Street North (Award of Merit)

Watch for these distinctive decorative plaques at various properties, especially in the downtown area.

Are you a heritage property owner interested in receiving a free wall-mounted plaque in 2019? Please contact City Heritage staff for more information.

AWARD OF MERIT

The City of Brampton and the Brampton Heritage Board also present Awards of Merit to recognize and honour those property owners who put considerable time and resources into the care and conservation of their heritage properties.

The 2017 Awards of Merit Recipients are:

- 15 Main Street North (Carve)
- 10193 Heritage Road (St Elias)
- 250 Main Street North
- 44 Lampman Crescent



Councillor Bowman presenting an Award of Merit to Pauline Dinner, from the restaurant Carve on Lot 5, and her daughter.

Congratulations and thank you to these property owners and many others who continue to contribute to heritage conservation in our city. Your efforts are a cause for celebration and do not go unnoticed by the community around you. 🌿

THE BRAMPTON HERITAGE BOARD OUR MUNICIPAL HERITAGE COMMITTEE

YOU'LL FIND A GROUP OF SELECTED VOLUNTEERS NOSING ABOUT AT THE ARCHIVES, at City Hall meetings, farmers' markets, cultural exhibitions and Council meetings.

Who are they? These dozen or more citizen-volunteers work together as the Brampton Heritage Board (BHB). Any one of the members of the BHB will tell you of a time when a resident or friend asked about what they did in the "historical club" recently. While such clubs, societies and organizations abound, the BHB is actually an official Municipal Heritage Committee established under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (RSO 1975, amended 2005).

The BHB exists "to advise council on identification, protection and promotion of the cultural heritage resources that comprise our city". To this end, the group is selected from citizen applicants who are appointed to serve concurrent with a term of City Council. The BHB meets once per month as a whole, and sub-committees convene regularly for specific mandates. The general, monthly BHB meetings are open to the public. [» CONTINUED ON PAGE 9](#)



Heritage staff and Brampton Heritage Board members presenting a new wall-mounted plaque and Award of Merit to Father David Kennedy, of the recently rebuilt St. Elias The Prophet Ukrainian Catholic Church. From left to right: Pascal Doucet, Heritage Planner; Cassandra Jasinski, Heritage Planner; David Whyte, Brampton Heritage Board Member; Michael Avis, Brampton Heritage Board Member; Father David Kennedy; Tristan Costa, Assistant Heritage Planner.

AWARD OF MERIT PROPERTIES



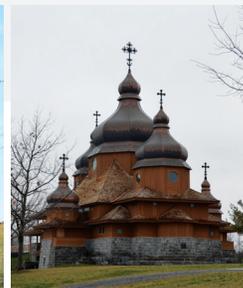
1030 Queen Street West
(Plaque)



4255 Castlemore Road
(Plaque)



8940 Creditview Road
(Plaque)



10193 Heritage Road
(Plaque and Award of Merit)



106 Elizabeth Street South
(Plaque)

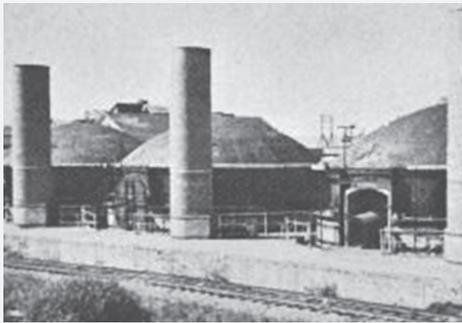


15 Main Street North
(Award of Merit)

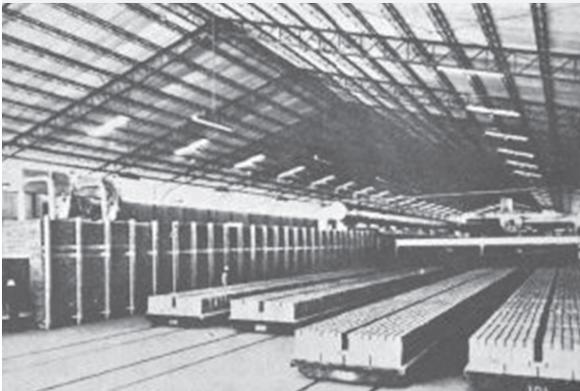
BRAMPTON BRICK COMPANY, A LOCAL INDUSTRY THAT HAS EARNED A NORTH AMERICA-WIDE REPUTATION FOR HIGH-QUALITY PRODUCTS, HAD ITS MODEST BEGINNINGS IN DOWNTOWN BRAMPTON.



1904 - Old Brick Kiln



1973 - Modern Brick Firing



Brampton Brick Ltd. promotional materials from the Brampton 100th Anniversary book showing the difference between the brick firing kilns in 1904 and 1973.

PACKHAM PRESSED

In 1871, James Packham established his brick works on the flats at the end of Wellington Street East in the Etobicoke Creek Valley. For many ardent gardeners in Brampton, the prevalence of clay is an ongoing challenge; however, for brick makers like James Packham, the abundance of clay in the area provided an opportunity. For 30 years, Packham's Pressed Brick Company flourished, providing brick for many of the buildings in Brampton and the surrounding area, including the Fallis house at 62 John Street and the Balfour house at 30 James Street.

Bramptonians are lucky that at least three charming Packham homes remain integral to the historic downtown residential fabric. Charles Jr. lived at 27 Wellington Street East. 85 Wellington Street East, residence of James and wife Sarah Packham, and 37 Chapel Street, home to William and Jennie Packham, were built using bricks manufactured from the Packham brickyard.

Tragically, sometime between 1901 and 1903, disaster struck the Packham Pressed Brick Company. An underground spring suddenly appeared and, within a few hours, the Packhams were virtually out of business. Whether or not he was influenced by the disaster, James Packham decided to retire in 1904. On his departure, he passed the brick-making business to his three sons, George, Charles Jr. and William.

Demonstrating optimism and confidence in their father's business, in 1905 the three new owners moved the operation to a new location at approximately 514 Main Street North. With a capital stock of \$50,000, the company was incorporated as the Brampton Pressed Brick Co. Ltd. The infusion of significant capital enabled the installation of state-of-the-art machinery, including a 10-ton brick press that resulted in the production of 2 million bricks in 1905.



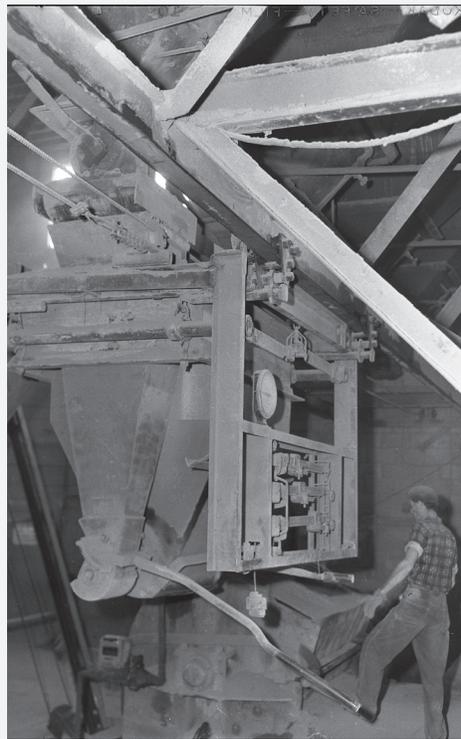


Opposite Page: The house at 62 John Street, like many others in the area, was constructed with Packham bricks.
Above Left: Packham's Pond at the end of Wellington Street (Courtesy of PAMA). Above Right: The barn at Packham's Pond (Courtesy of PAMA).

BRICK COMPANY [1871-1905]

After almost 80 years, 1949 heralded the end of the Packham era when the company was sold to Manny and Allan Kerbel, Morris Kruger and Sam Rosenbaum. By 1960, under their stewardship, production climbed to an impressive 26 million bricks. Again with optimism, the company decided to go public, which resulted in \$32,000,000 being invested, turning the company into one of the most advanced brick-making facilities in the world! By 2001, demand for their product had pushed production to a staggering 300 million bricks per year.

Meanwhile, in downtown Brampton, whether by official designation or simply by local folklore, the site on Wellington where the brick-works had once flourished became known as Packham's Pond. In 1904, the Wineholt family, who lived adjacent to the pond, established an ice block delivery service. During the winter, they sawed blocks of ice from the pond and, after packing the ice blocks in sawdust,



Machinery at the Brampton Brick location, likely a brick press (Courtesy of PAMA).

they were stored in the barn. When summer came around, they delivered the still-frozen blocks of ice to local homesteads fortunate enough to own an ice box.

The Packham Pond was eventually drained during the Etobicoke Creek diversion. The second Packham quarry, at 514 Main Street North, was later developed for residential and commercial uses. Its former function is remembered in the street names of the area – Brickyard Way, Quarry Edge Drive, Yellow Brick Road, Pressed Brick Drive, and Clay Brick Court.

James Packham, the progenitor of Brampton Brick Ltd., passed away in 1933 at the ripe old age of 96. Today, over 100 years later, his Packham Brick Works survives in another form as Brampton Brick, with its head office now located at 225 Wanless Drive. 🌿



Pressed bricks from 27 Wellington Street East.

SURFACING SECRETS: THE LEFLAR-McCLURE HOUSE



Left: The Leflar-McClure house, 44 Lampman Crescent (Courtesy: Eilla Fabrizio).
Above: An 1854 US coin found during landscaping work.

MORE THAN 150 YEARS AFTER ITS CONSTRUCTION, THE LEFLAR-McCLURE HOUSE AT 44 LAMPMAN CRESCENT IS STARTING TO REVEAL LONG-LOST SECRETS

to its owners who are steadfastly committed to its conservation. The house, now situated in a new subdivision, retains many of its charming original characteristics including its red brick construction and detailing, central floor plan and a large, central entranceway with pilasters and sidelights. The gingerbread, decorative window trim, and central gable dormers were added in the 1860s after its initial construction.

This one-and-a-half storey former farmhouse is uncharacteristically large for a dwelling built between 1845 and 1851, and was one of only 15 brick houses in Chinguacousy Township (now Brampton) at that time. Several prominent pioneer families – the Leflars, Trimbles and McClures – owned the property over its lengthy history. Its size and construction method are a reflection of the prosperity of its builder, William Leflar.

The Leflars first entered into the history of the land in 1822 when the lot was granted by the Crown to John Leflar. In 1832, it was purchased by William D. Leflar. Assessment Rolls indicate that William lived in a frame house on the property in 1844. By 1851, his family was living in a one-and-a-half storey brick house, suggesting that the dwelling still on site was built between 1844 and 1851. It was in 2017 that one of the current owners, Ella

Fabrizio, discovered tantalizing evidence that William Leflar built the house in that timeframe. While cleaning paint off of some of the brickwork, she found a cursive inscription on one of the bricks at the north-east corner of the house. The writing was hardly legible until she applied white chalk and, like magic, William’s words emerged: “June 10 1845 made by WL”.

In 1870, the land was transferred to William’s son Albert Leflar. The 1877 *Illustrated Atlas of the County of Peel* confirms he was working the farm. The *Atlas* shows two farmhouses, a barn, a laneway and an orchard on the site. Part of the original circulation of the property has been conserved in the form of a park in front of the house, a constant reminder to Ella and to those who visit the neighbourhood of the house’s former context. The setting gives pause and turns the passerby’s eye to the past, if only for a brief moment.

The homeowners have also found evidence in the attic leading them to believe that the roof was not originally as steep as it is now. Charred timbers allude to a possible fire in the house's lengthy history. In 1885, Albert Leflar sold the farm to Alexander Trimble and it is possible that the cross gables, front portico and decorative lintels were added when the Trimbles acquired the property and took out a mortgage on the land in 1885. Perhaps this mortgage transaction was connected to repairs after the fire and the addition of these decorative details.

In 1903, the Creditview Road farm passed to Alexander's son George Trimble and was later sold to the McClures in 1912. It remained with this noteworthy Brampton family until it was sold to a developer. Now, after a period of vacancy and restoration, it is once again a well-loved residence, like many other heritage homes in Brampton, and a testament to the work of many dedicated people.

There are always more questions than answers with a house like this. In addition to the things mentioned in this article, this past summer Ella found an 1854 U.S. penny



1945 half-penny found during landscaping work.

and an 1854 half-penny in the yard while doing some landscaping. How did the 1845 coin get there? Was it William Leflar's? Did it belong to a member of the family who went travelling or came from the U.S. to visit? Or was it the pay for an itinerant craftsman or the possession of a traveller on the Underground Railroad, which was in full swing in the 1850s? It is unlikely that anyone will determine who the coin belonged to, but there will doubtless be more secrets that arise during the house's habitation. We can only wait and see what the owners will uncover next.

Have you found anything interesting at your heritage property? If you would like to share your stories, please contact the City of Brampton's Heritage staff. 

BHB meetings will cover many heritage-related topics, but proposed designations under Part IV (individual properties) and Part V (heritage conservation districts) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* are the key points of debate and discussion with the BHB and City staff. When a designation report is presented at the meeting, the BHB will deliberate and vote to advise Council to designate the property by by-law.

The BHB monthly meetings may also deal with applications for heritage permits, which are required for the alteration or demolition of designated heritage properties, and applications for heritage incentive grants, listing of cultural heritage resources, and heritage impact assessments. These are voted on by the BHB members and referred to City Council, which has long supported the recommendations put forth from the BHB.

Two sub-committees of the BHB, comprised of board members, add to the board mandate. These subcommittees meet regularly regarding heritage resources and community outreach. The Heritage Resources Subcommittee members research properties, evaluate their cultural heritage value/interest, and determine whether or not they meet the criteria for designation stipulated by O.Reg 9/06. The Outreach and Marketing Subcommittee connects with the community via public displays and interaction at City events such as Doors Open, Highlight on Heritage, Brampton Farmers' Market, Bike the Creek and more. In addition, the Board contributes to the celebration of heritage through the heritage plaque and awards of merit program, walking tours and publications such as this Brampton Heritage Times Newsletter.

In a concise article, one cannot detail all that is done as a member of the BHB. It is a demanding yet rewarding voluntary experience. A member may be busy at property research, doing a site visit to a heritage property, handing out literature at a display during Heritage Week or presenting to City Council. All this, to promote and conserve the unique heritage attributes of our fine city! 



Cursive inscription on a brick at the north-east corner of the Leflar-McClure house (Courtesy: Eilla Fabrizio).

HERITAGE INCENTIVES AT WORK

THE CITY OF BRAMPTON AND PROPERTY OWNERS CONTINUE TO SUPPORT THE REVITALIZATION AND CONSERVATION of cultural heritage resources through the Downtown Façade Improvement and the Designated Heritage Property Incentive Grant programs.



Above: 19-25 Main Street North with renovations completed. Left: 19-25 Main Street North prior to the start of renovations.



The Façade and Building Improvement Programs help to offset costs related to building improvements that enhance the downtown and, in the case of cultural heritage resources, conserves heritage attributes. Properties which are designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* are eligible for up to \$50,000. Properties which are not designated but have multiple storefronts or street addresses are eligible for up to \$30,000. Property owners and tenants are eligible to receive grants of up to \$20,000 per street address or storefront.

In 2017, the Façade Improvement Grant resulted in the transformation of two highly visible Main Street properties: 19-25 Main Street North, currently the home of Subway, and the commercial buildings at 16-22 Main Street South. The property at 19-25 Main Street North, designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, received a Façade Improvement Grant for improvements including brick cleaning, a new coat of vapour-permeable red paint, new wood windows to match the original, and a new commercial façade. The building now complements its attached and recently renovated neighbour and contributes to the enhancement of the downtown core.

properties have undertaken will hopefully convince other owners to undertake their own projects in the coming year.

The Designated Heritage Property Incentive Grant Program is a matching grant of up to \$5000, available for designated properties every two years, for work contributing to the conservation of the property's heritage attributes. The grant program, offered by the City of Brampton and administered by the Policy Planning Division, contributed to the restoration of Grace United Church's chimney, a fitting project for the Church's 150th anniversary. Other Designated Heritage Property Incentive grants were received by dedicated property owners across Brampton in 2017 for repairs and improvements.

If you are interested in either of these programs, please contact City of Brampton Heritage staff or visit: www.brampton.ca/heritage and click on 'Conservation' or visit the Central Area page www.brampton.ca/EN/Business/planning-development/central-area/Pages/central-area-community-improvement-plan.aspx. 



Left: 16-22 Main Street South commercial block at the start of renovations. Below: 16-22 Main Street South with renovations completed.

The owner of 16-22 Main Street South, a listed cultural heritage resource, also applied for the Façade Improvement Program. The Second Empire-influenced commercial block, built circa 1870, had been altered over the years, including changes to its windows and the painting of its red brick. It reclaimed some of its former charm in 2017. Like the Subway building, it was painted with vapour-permeable paint close to the original colour of its red brick. Its decorative brackets were repaired and painted where they could be and replaced in kind. A new commercial façade in a complementary blue colour completed the transformation. The improvements and repairs these and other



CITY OF BRAMPTON HERITAGE STAFF AND BRAMPTON HERITAGE BOARD VOLUNTEERS PARTICIPATE IN NUMEROUS EVENTS EVERY YEAR

to connect with community members, highlight Brampton's wonderful heritage resources and celebrate Brampton's history.



Members of the Planning Vision team all smiles in front of the Downtown Reimagined hub at 19 Queen Street West.

HERITAGE OUTREACH & PLANNING VISION

In 2017, Heritage staff and volunteers participated in (and at times hosted) several events, including Doors Open, Bike the Creek, Brampton Farmers' Market, Highlights on Heritage, and Celebrampton. With a collection of unique heritage sites across the city, accompanied by a multitude of engaging events and volunteers giving their time to guide visitors, we are certain that our events will continue to thrive in the future and emphasize the importance of heritage conservation in the City of Brampton.

On September 30, 2017, Brampton participated in a unique event stemming across all of Ontario, Doors Open. The event provided residents with an intimate experience with heritage sites across Brampton. The historically themed 2017 Doors Open was timely as Canada celebrated its 150th anniversary of Confederation, and many historical sites throughout Brampton celebrated important milestones. Some of Brampton's most iconic buildings opened their doors to the public, including Alderlea, Grace United Church, Lorne Scots Museum and Armoury,

Peel Art Gallery, Museum and Archives, and St Paul's United Church. As usual, the Historic Bovaird House, now including the Pendergast Log Cabin, was a main attraction and witnessed hundreds of people visit the site. Not only did Brampton open its doors to popular buildings among the Heritage community, but several new sites as well. These sites included Brampton Ontario Stake Centre of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Mount Pleasant Community Centre, Old Ebenezer Pioneer Chapel, and St Elias the Prophet Ukrainian Catholic Church. While many of the same cultural heritage sites participate when Brampton hosts Door Open every two years, we encourage more of Brampton's heritage ambassadors to come forward and open the doors of other historical sites in 2019!

"This citywide initiative is focused on understanding Brampton's full potential as a city..."

Heritage staff have also wholly supported the City of Brampton's Planning Vision project. This citywide initiative is focused on understanding Brampton's full potential as a city - determining how Brampton can and will grow in the next 25 years and beyond. The goal is to reach out and hear from people who live, work, play, or learn in Brampton, and implement a vision that reflects existing community needs.

The engagement period, which lasted from September to November, garnered the attention of thousands of Bramptonians, with 11,000 people engaged and more than 400,000 informed through focus group participation, the website and street team members. The weekend of November 25-26 saw over 100 residents and City staff bring their dreams to City Hall as they gathered within the atrium illustrating, debating and deciding on what their city needs to be successful now and in the future.

Following the engagement phase, a team of Planning staff continue to work diligently on presenting the engagement summaries and next steps to City Council. 🌱



BRAMPTON
Flower City



The Brampton Heritage Times is a publication of the Corporation of the City of Brampton. For more information please contact a Heritage Planner at 905.874.2618 or 905.874.3825.

The Brampton Heritage Board (BHB) is the Municipal Heritage Committee established under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The BHB was established in 1976 to advise City Council on all cultural heritage matters. Its mission is to work together with various levels of government and citizens to preserve, protect and promote the cultural heritage of the City of Brampton.

BRAMPTON HERITAGE BOARD

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Mother's Day Tea

Sunday, May 6 & 13

reservations required

Historic Bovaird House

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