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AUG 25 2015
RECEIVED**Planning and
Infrastructure Services**

August 19, 2015

Calvin Ostner, Community Planner
Registrar - Ontario Heritage Trust
10 Adelaide Street East
Toronto, ON M5C 1J3

Re: Notice of Passing of Designation By-law

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find enclosed copies of the municipal by-laws recently passed by City Council designating the following addresses under Part IV, Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*:

By-law 178-2015 – 1300 Steeles Avenue West
By-law 179-2015 – 14 Seabrook Place (Bonnie Braes)
By-law 180-2015 – 2591 Bovaird Drive West (Robert Currie Farmhouse)
By-law 181-2015 – 4255 Castlemore Road (The Julian Farmhouse)
By-law 182-2015 – 6461 Mayfield Road

The by-laws have been registered against the property affected in the land registry office, and the City has also published the Notice of the Passing of the By-law.

Please feel free to contact me for any further information.

Regards,



Katrina Guy
Heritage Coordinator
905-874-2618
katrina.guy@brampton.ca



THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BRAMPTON

BY-LAW

180-2015

**To designate the property at 2591 Bovaird Drive West (Robert Currie Farmhouse)
as being of cultural heritage value or interest.**

WHEREAS Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter O. 18 (as amended) authorizes the Council of a municipality to enact by-laws to designate real property, including all the buildings and structures thereon, to be of cultural heritage value or interest;

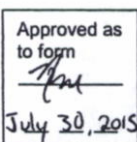
WHEREAS the Brampton Heritage Board supports the designation of the properties described herein;

WHEREAS a Notice of Intention to Designate has been published and served in accordance with the Act, and there has been no Notice of Objection served on the Clerk;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the City of Brampton HEREBY ENACTS as follows:

1. The property at **2591 Bovaird Drive West (Robert Currie Farmhouse)** more particularly described in Schedule "A", is hereby designated as being of cultural heritage value or interest pursuant to Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
2. City Council shall cause a copy of this by-law to be registered against the property described in Schedule "A" to this by-law in the proper Land Registry Office.
3. The City Clerk shall cause a copy of this by-law to be served upon the owners of the property at **2591 Bovaird Drive West (Robert Currie Farmhouse)** and upon the Ontario Heritage Trust, and cause notice of this by-law to be published on the City's website in accordance with Council's Procedure By-law.
4. The short statement of the reason for the designation of the property, including a description of the heritage attributes are set out in Schedule "B" to this by-law.

READ A FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD TIME AND PASSED IN OPEN COUNCIL THIS 12TH DAY OF **August**, 2015.




LINDA JEFFREY – MAYOR


PETER FAY – CLERK

Approved as to content:


Heather MacDonald, Director, Planning Policy and Growth Management

SCHEDULE "A" TO BY-LAW 180-2015

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

PART OF LOT 10, CONCESSION 6, WHS, CHINGUACOUSY AS IN R0847676 ;
BRAMPTON

14091-0011 (LT)

SCHEDULE "B" TO BY-LAW 180-2015

SHORT STATEMENT OF THE REASON FOR THE DESIGNATION OF 2591 BOVAIRD DRIVE WEST (ROBERT CURRIE FARMHOUSE):

The property at 2591 Bovaird Drive West is worthy of designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for its cultural heritage value. The property meets the criteria for designation prescribed by the Province of Ontario under the three categories of design or physical value, historical value and contextual value.

Design/Physical Value:

The Robert Currie Farmhouse exhibits influence from the Gothic Revival style. Gothic Revival architecture grew out of 18th century Britain, where Romanticism and renewed interest in the Medieval past saw the resurgence of Gothic styles. Gothic Revival architecture arrived in Canada in early 19th century, and became one of the most popular styles throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Characterized by picturesque, asymmetrical massing and plans, Gothic Revival residences typically featured steeply pitched roofs, front facing gables, decorative bargeboard and other delicate wooden ornaments, pointed arched windows, and decorative crowns over windows and doors.

The residence at 2591 Bovaird Drive West is a well-preserved example of evolving vernacular architecture from the late 19th century. It features an asymmetrical front façade, multiple gables, bay window, painted voussoirs, gabled lancet window, 2-over-2 sash windows, front door with square transom window and sidelights, portico with columns and brackets, gable fretwork, and two tall chimneys.

The house also has several rear additions. The 1½ storey tail exhibits the Ontario Gothic Cottage style, and may actually pre-date the main residence. The tail itself has a rear addition and a lean-to on either side.

Historical/Associative Value:

The cultural heritage value also lies in its association with the Currie (sometimes spelled 'Curry') family and McClure family, two prominent settler families in Brampton. James Currie was born in Donegal, Ireland and immigrated to Canada in 1816. He married Ann Morrow and settled on Lot 10, Concession 6, Chinguacousy Township, where he built a homestead and mill. Their children included James Currie and Samuel D. Currie. The east half of the lot was sold to Samuel Currie in December 1850. The 1861 Census

Return located Samuel Currie and his family on the property. Tremaine's 1859 map also notes Samuel Currie as the owner although no buildings are depicted on the property.

Samuel and Ann Currie sold 100 acres of the east half of Lot 10 to their son, Robert Currie in 1876. Pope's Atlas of 1877 depicts a building and orchard in the approximate location of the present brick farmhouse. James Currie et. al. received the east half of the lot under Robert Currie's will in 1882. He sold the property to Peter H. Laird in 1884. Laird sold the property to Andrew McClure in 1887. The 1891 and 1901 Census Returns indicate that Andrew and Ann McClure and family lived in the brick house on the property. They sold all 100 acres to Louis Hamilton Laird in 1904.

Members of the Currie family are associated with several heritage resources, in the Chinguacousy Township. James A. Currie was considered a respected community member as he served time as both a Magistrate for the County of Peel and as a Captain of the Norval Volunteer Company. He is associated with the property at 10315 Winston Churchill Blvd. Samuel Currie is associated with 10294 Heritage Road, while D. Currie is associated with 9715 Winston Churchill Blvd. The family burial ground is the Norval Cemetery.

The McClure family was also one of the most prominent and longstanding families in Chinguacousy Township. There are five other heritage resources in the area related to the McClures in various locations along Creditview Road, Heritage Road, Chinguacousy Road, and Mississauga Road. The first member of the McClure family to settle in Brampton was John McClure, who purchased a farm on Lot 11, Concession 4 in 1829.

Contextual Value:

The property also holds contextual value as it maintains, supports and defines the history of the Chinguacousy Township. The preserved farmhouse and agricultural landscape serve as physical links between the past and the present. Through its continued preservation within the community, it will continue to act as a reminder of early settlers that have shaped Brampton's history for over a century.

The farmhouse is also directly associated with Brampton's rich agricultural history. Chinguacousy Township was considered a first-class agricultural township since farms were usually in a high state of cultivation. In the late 19th century, the township experienced an economic boom. The shift from log to brick farmhouses represented the agricultural prosperity that prevailed in Brampton. As a masonry farmhouse constructed in the late 19th century, the Robert Currie Farm exemplifies an important phase in the growth of Brampton.

The Robert Currie Farm, which is a significant heritage property on the City of Brampton Inventory is a well-preserved example of a late nineteenth century southern Ontario farm. The red brick farm house and ancillary wood frame structures, including a large gabled barn, were once a typical farm layout in the region during that time. The barn is similar to a type built between 1850 and 1880. The farm landscape is representative of this period.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES OF THE PROPERTY:

The heritage attributes comprise all façades, architectural detailing, construction materials and associated building techniques, as well as significant landscape elements and important vistas. The detailed heritage attributes/character defining elements include, but are not limited to:

- Gothic Revival design influences
- Red masonry construction
- Side gable roof with two front gables
- Gable fretwork
- 2-over-2 sash windows
- Pointed arch window
- Bay window with eave brackets
- Portico with columns, decorative wood carvings, and eave brackets
- Front entrance with transom and sidelights
- Asymmetrical front facade
- Voussoirs
- Stone sills
- Agricultural landscape including mature vegetation, a barn, silo and outbuilding
- Associated with the Currie family
- Associated with the McClure family
- Associated with the rich agricultural and settlement history of the Chinguacousy Township