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This article is about the city in Ontario, Canada (April 2024) (Learn Canada (April 2024)). how and when to remove this message)City in Ontario, CanadaBramptonCity (lower-tier)The Brampton Dominion buildingFlagLogoNickname:Flower City (previously Flower Town)[1]BramptonShow map of Regional Municipality of PeelCoordinates: 434118N 794539W / 43.68833N 79.76083W / 43.6883N 79.76080W / 43.68880W / 43.6880W / 43 -79.76083[2]CountryCanadaProvinceOntarioRegionPeelIncorporation1853 (village)1873 (town)1974 (city)GovernmentMayorPatrick BrownGoverning BodyBrampton City CouncilFederalrepresentationList of MPsAmarjeet Gill (Conservative)Ruby Sahota (Liberal)Shafqat Ali (Liberal)Shafqat Ali (Liberal)Shafqat Ali (Liberal)ProvincialrepresentationList of MPsAmarjeet Gill (Conservative)Ruby Sahota (Liberal)Shafqat Ali (Liberal)Shafqat Ali (Liberal)Shafqat Ali (Liberal)Shafqat Ali (Liberal)ProvincialrepresentationList of MPsAmarjeet Gill (Conservative)Ruby Sahota (Liberal)Shafqat Ali (Liber (PC)Prabmeet Sarkaria (PC)Hardeep Grewal (PC)Charmaine Williams (PC)Graham McGregor (PC)Area(2021)[3]Land265.89km2 (102.66sqmi)Elevation218m (715ft)Population(2021)[3]Total656,480 (9th)Density2,469.0/km2 (6,395/sqmi)DemonymBramptonianTime zoneUTC05:00 (EST)Summer (DST)UTC04:00 (EDT)Forward sortation areaL6P to L7AArea code(s)905, 289, 365, and 742Websitewww.brampton.ca Brampton is a city in the Canadian province of Ontario, and the regional seat of the Regional Municipality of Peel. It is part of the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) and is a lower-tier municipality in Canada and the third most populous city in the Greater Golden Horseshoe urban area, behind Toronto and Mississauga. The City of Brampton is bordered by Vaughan to the east, Halton Hills to the west, Caledon to the south, and Etobicoke (Toronto) to the southeast. Named after the town of Brampton was formed following an amalgamation of several surrounding townships and communities. The city was once known as "The Flower City" as its slogan. In recent times, the city has experienced large population growth. Despite being built as a car-centric city, Brampton has a significant transit system, with a ridership of 49,200,800, or about 226,500 per weekday as of the second quarter of 2024. Notably, the city is majority populated by people of South Asian origin. John Haggert, Brampton Fall Fair, and Brampton EibraryBefore the arrival of British settlers, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation held 648,000 acres (262,000ha) of land north of the Lake Purchase lands and extending to the unceded territory of the Chippewa of Lakes Huron and Simcoe. [7] European settlers began to arrive in the area in the 1600s. In October 1818, the chief of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation signed Treaty 19, also known as the Ajetance Purchase, [8] surrendering the area to the British Crown.[4][7][9][10]Prior to the 1830s, most business in Chinguacousy Township took place at Martin Salisbury's tavern. One mile from the corner of Hurontario Street and the 5th Sideroad (now Main and Queen Streets in the centre of Brampton), William Buffy's tavern was the only significant building. At the time, the intersection was referred to as "Buffy's Corners". By 1834, John Elliott laid out the area in lots for sale, calling it "Brampton", which was soon adopted by others.[11]In 1853, a small agricultural fair was set up by the newly initiated County Agricultural Society of the County of Peel and was held at the corner of Main and Queen streets.[citation needed] Grains, produce, roots, and dairy products were up for sale. Horses and cattle, along with other lesser livestock, were also sold at the market. This agricultural fair eventually became the modern Brampton Fall Fair.In that same year, Brampton was incorporated as a village.[11] In 1866, the town became the county jail was added at the rear in 1867. Edward Dale, an immigrant from Dorking, England, established a flower nursery in Brampton[12] shortly after his arrival in 1863.[13] Dale's Nursery became the town's largest[12] and most prominent employer, developed a flower grading system,[13] and established a global export market for its products.[12] The company had 140 greenhouses,[14] and was the largest cut flower business in North America,[15] producing 20 million blooms and introducing numerous rose and orchid varietals and species to the market.[13] It also spurred the development of other nurseries in the town. Forty-eight hothouse flower nurseries in the town. Forty-eight hothouse flower nurseries in the town. [13][15]The Alderlea Estate, built c. 18671870 for businessman Kenneth Chisholm. In January 1867, Peel County separated from the County of York, a union which had existed since 1851.[16]By 1869, Brampton had a population of 1,800.[17] It was incorporated as a town in 1873.[11]The town of Brampton had problems with inadequate water commissioners identified Snell's Lake (the present-day Heart Lake, named after the property owner at the time) nearly 5 kilometers north of town as a good source for the city's water supply, and worked with property owners to build a pipeline from Heart Lake to town, supplying Brampton with water[18]. A Brampton Water Works filtration plant was built south of the lake, located where present-day White Spruce Park is. Today the city uses water from other sources, and Heart Lake is now the centerpiece of Heart Lake Conservation Area. A federal grant from the Carnegie Foundation, set up by United States steel magnate and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie Foundation, set up by United States steel magnate and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie Foundation, set up by United States steel magnate and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie Foundation, set up by United States steel magnate and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie Foundation, set up by United States steel magnate and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie Foundation, set up by United States steel magnate and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie Foundation, set up by United States steel magnate and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie Foundation and philanthropist Andrew C to build a new, expanded library; it serves several purposes, featuring the Brampton Library. The Carnegie libraries were built on the basis of communities coming up with matching funds and guaranteeing maintenance. [citation needed]In 1902, Sir William J. Gage (owner of Gage Publishing, a publishing house specializing in school textbooks) purchased a 3.25-acre (1.32ha) portion of the gardens and lawns of the Alder Lea estate (now called Alderlea) that had been built on Main Street by Kenneth Chisolm in 1867 to 1870. (Chisholm, a merchant and founding father of Brampton, had been the Town reeve, then warden of Peel County, it a specific condition that it be made into a park. Citizens donated \$1,054 and the town used the funds to purchase extra land to ensure a larger park. [20][21]A group of regional farmers in Brampton had trouble getting insurance Company. [citation needed] In 1955, when the company moved to its third and current location, 103 Queen Street West, it took the new name of Peel Mutual Insurance Company. It reigns as the longest-running company in modern Brampton. Harmsworth Decorating Centre was established in 1890, as Harmsworth and Son, operated out of the family's house on Queen Street West. [citation needed] The current location was purchased on September 1, 1904, after a fire destroyed their original store. Purchased for \$1,400, the 24 Main Street South location is the longest-operating retail business in what is now Brampton. [citation needed]In 1974, the two townships of Chinguacousy, honouring the Chippewa chief Shinguacousy, honouring the Chippewa chief Shinguacousy, honouring the Chippewa chief Shinguacousy and Toronto Gore were incorporated into Brampton. [citation needed]In 1974, the two townships of Chinguacousy and Toronto Gore were incorporated into Brampton. [citation needed]In 1974, the two townships of Chinguacousy and Toronto Gore were incorporated into Brampton. [citation needed]In 1974, the two townships of Chinguacousy and Toronto Gore were incorporated into Brampton. [citation needed]In 1974, the two townships of Chinguacousy and Toronto Gore were incorporated into Brampton. [citation needed]In 1974, the two townships of Chinguacousy and Toronto Gore were incorporated into Brampton. [citation needed]In 1974, the two townships of Chinguacousy and Toronto Gore were incorporated into Brampton. [citation needed]In 1974, the two townships of Chinguacousy and Toronto Gore were incorporated into Brampton. [citation needed]In 1974, the two townships of Chinguacousy and Toronto Gore were incorporated into Brampton. [citation needed]In 1974, the two townships of Chinguacousy and Toronto Gore were incorporated into Brampton and Incorporated into Brampton and Incorporated Incorporate merger, outlying communities such as Bramalea, Heart Lake and Professor's Lake, Snelgrove, Tullamore, and Marysfield, were incorporated into the City, and in some instances further developed. In 1963, the town established The Flower Town of Canada. [13] In a revival of this theme on June 24, 2002, the City Council established the "Flower City Strategy",[22][23] to promote a connection to its flower-growing heritage.[24] The intention was to inspire design projects and community landscaping to beautify the city, adopt a sustainable environmental approach, and to protect its natural and cultural heritage.[24] The intention was to inspire design projects and community landscaping to beautify the city, adopt a sustainable environmental approach, and to protect its natural and cultural heritage.[24] The intention was to inspire design projects and community landscaping to beautify the city, adopt a sustainable environmental approach, and to protect its natural and cultural heritage.[24] The intention was to inspire design projects and community landscaping to beautify the city, adopt a sustainable environmental approach, and to protect its natural and cultural heritage.[24] The intention was to inspire design projects and community landscaping to be adopt a sustainable environmental approach, and to protect its natural and cultural heritage.[24] The intention was to inspire design projects and community landscaping to be adopt a sustainable environmental approach, and to protect its natural and cultural heritage.[24] The intention was to inspire design projects and community landscaping to be adopt a sustainable environmental approach. cultural institution in the city.[13] In addition, the city participates in the national Communities in Bloom competition as part of that strategy. The Old Shoe Factory, located on 57 Mill Street North, once housed the Hewetson Shoe Company. It was listed as a historical property under the Ontario Heritage Act in 2008. Today it is occupied by various small businesses. The lobby and hallways retain details from 1907. Walls are decorated with pictures and artifacts of local Brampton history and old shoemaking equipment. [25] A self-guided historical walking tour of downtown Brampton city Hall and online at no cost. Main article: Bramalea Civic Centre building, the former home of the Chinguacousy Township offices, later housed several city services, including a public library, until 2023, when they moved to make way for a medical school which is slated to open in 2025[27]Planned as an innovative "new town", Bramalea was developed by one of the country's largest real estate developers, Bramalea Limited. [28] The name "Bramalea" was created by the farmer William Sheard, who combined "BRAM" from Brampton, "MAL" from Malton (then a neighbouring town which is now part of the developer) and built one of Bramalea's first houses on Dixie Road.[citation needed]The community was developed according to its detailed master plan, which include the city hall and library. Directly across Team Canada Drive, a shopping centre, built in 1972 to include essential services and a shopping centre was built. These development to its detailed master plan, which include the city hall and library. Directly across Team Canada Drive, a shopping centre, built in 1972 to include the city hall and library. were connected by a long tunnel, planned to provide protection from winter weather. The tunnel has long since been closed due to safety issues. [citation needed] The areas of adjacent municipalities (beige) amalgamated with the Town of Brampton (red) in 1974 to create the present city. In 1974, the Ontario provincial government decided to update Peel County's structure. It amalgamated several towns and villages into the new City of Mississauga. In addition, it created the present City of Brampton from the town and the greater portion of the Townships of Chinguacousy and Toronto Gore, and the northern extremity of Mississauga south of Steeles Avenue, [29] including Bramalea and the other communities such as Churchville, Claireville, Ebenezer, Victoria, Springbrook, Coleraine, and Huttonville. While only Huttonville and Churchville still exist as identifiable communities, other names like Claireville are re-emerging as names of new developments. [citation needed] The province converted Peel Regional Municipality of Peel. Brampton retained its role as the administrative centre of Peel Region, which it already had as county seat. The regional council chamber, the Peel Regional Police force, the public health department, and the region's only major museum, the Peel Art Gallery, Museum and Archives, are all located in Brampton. [citation needed] This change had its critics among those with a strong sense of local identities. Bramptonians feared urban sprawl would dissolve their town's personality. Bramalea accept they are part of Brampton, and they make up a "tri-city" area: the original Brampton and Chinguacousy merged, the new city's council was moved from its modest downtown Brampton locale to the Bramalea. building. The library systems of Brampton and Chinguacousy were merged, resulting in a system of four locations. [citation needed] Some have questioned the future of Peel Region as encompassing all of Brampton, Mississauga council, led by Mayor Hazel McCallion, voted to become a single-tier municipality and asked the provincial government to be separated from Peel Region They argued the city has outgrown the need for a regional layer of government, and that Mississauga is being held back by supporting Brampton and Caledon with its municipal taxes. [citation needed] Brampton and Caledon with its municipal taxes. [citation needed] Brampton and Caledon with its municipal taxes. [citation needed] Brampton and Caledon with its municipal taxes. [citation needed] Brampton and Caledon with its municipal taxes. [citation needed] Brampton and Caledon with its municipal taxes. [citation needed] Brampton and Caledon with its municipal taxes. [citation needed] Brampton and Caledon with its municipal taxes. [citation needed] Brampton and Caledon with its municipal taxes. 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[citation needed] Brampton and Caledon with its municipal taxes. [citation needed] Brampton and Caledon with its municipal taxes. [citation needed] Brampton and Caledon with its municipal taxes. [citation needed] Brampton and Caledon with its municipal taxes. [citation needed] Brampton and Caledon with its municipal taxes. [citation needed] Brampton and Caledon with it early 1980s, Cineplex Odeon closed the Capitol Theatre in Brampton. The City bought the facility in 1981 under the leadership of councillor Diane Sutter. It adapted the former vaudeville venue and movie house as a performing arts theatre, to be used also as a live music venue. It was renamed the Heritage Theatre. Renovations and maintenance were expensive. [citation needed] In 1983, Toronto consultants Woods Gordon reported to the City that, rather than continue "pouring money" into the Heritage, they should construct a new 750-seat facility with up-to-date features. [citation needed] This recommendation was adopted, and the city designated the 200506 season as the Heritage Theatre's "grand finale" season. The city funded construction of the new Rose Theatre, which opened in September 2006. [30]Carabram was founded in 1982, the result of volunteers from different ethnic communities wanting to organize a festival celebrating diversity and cross-cultural friendship. The name was loosely related to Toronto's Caravan Festival of Cultures. Carabram's first event featured Italian, Scots, Ukrainian, and West Indian pavilions. By 2003, the fair had 18 pavilions attracting 45,000 visitors. [citation needed] Brampton has grown to become one of the most diverse cities in Canada. In 1996, the city was 13% South Asian and 8.2% black.[31] By 2016, the South Asian community grew significantly to represent 44.3% of the city's population, while the black population grew to 14%.[32] Responding to a growing multi-cultural population, the Peel Board of Education introduced evening English as a Second Language (ESL) classes at high schools. Originally taught by volunteers, the classes eventually were scheduled as daytime courses taught by paid instructors. In the 1980s, the public and Catholic board expanded its languages and heritage. In the late 1980s, Mayor Ken Whillans gained approval and funding for the construction of a new city hall in Brampton's downtown. The facility was designed by local architects and built on the site of a former bus terminal. [33] Whillians did not get to see the opening of the new hall in June 1991 because of his death in August 1990. [34][35] Its completion brought the municipal government back to downtown Brampton. The facility expanded in 2014 with the addition of a nine-storey tower at 41 George Street and is connected to the original building by a glass walkway called Heritage Way.[36] In 1991, development of another new town, Springdale, began. In 1999, development started to appear as far north as the city's border with Caledon along Mayfield Road. The Region designated this border as the line of demarcation for urban development until 2021, although development already began spilling north of Mayfield in the late 2010s.[citation needed] Part of the boundary between Brampton and Vaughan is also nearly completely urbanized.[citation needed] Part of the Brampton Fairgrounds, to be used for other development. The Agricultural Society relocated in 1997 outside the boundaries of the city to Heart Lake and Old School roads.[citation needed] To commemorate the town's history, the city under Mayor Fennell reintroduced floral projects to the community. These have included more plantings around town, the revival in 2005 of the city Parade, and participation in the Canada Communities in Bloom project. [citation needed] Aerial view of Brampton is bordered by Highway 50 (Vaughan) to the east, Winston Churchill Boulevard (Halton Hills) to the west, Mayfield Road (Caledon) to the north (except for a small neighbourhood, Snelgrove, which is part of Brampton despite extending somewhat north of Mayfield Road), the hydro corridor (Mississauga) to the south as far east as Torbram Road, where the border between the two cities follows the CN Halton Subdivision, and Etobicoke (Toronto) to the south as far east as Torbram Road, where the border between the two cities follows the CN Halton Subdivision, and Etobicoke (Toronto) to the south as far east as Torbram Road, where the border between the two cities follows the CN Halton Subdivision, and Etobicoke (Toronto) to the south as far east as Torbram Road, where the border between the two cities follows the CN Halton Subdivision, and Etobicoke (Toronto) to the south as far east as Torbram Road, where the border between the two cities follows the CN Halton Subdivision, and Etobicoke (Toronto) to the south as far east as Torbram Road, where the border between the two cities follows the CN Halton Subdivision (Toronto) to the south as far east as Torbram Road, where the border between the two cities follows the CN Halton Subdivision (Toronto) to the south as far east as Torbram Road, where the border between the two cities follows the CN Halton Subdivision (Toronto) to the south as far east as Torbram Road, where the border between the two cities follows the CN Halton Subdivision (Toronto) to the south as far east as Torbram Road, where the border between the two cities follows the CN Halton Subdivision (Toronto) to the south as far east as Torbram Road, where the border between the two cities follows the CN Halton Subdivision (Toronto) to the south as far east as Torbram Road, where the border between the two cities follows the contract the Trail's western starting point situated just south of the Claireville Reservoir. 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Pearson International Airport), elevation: 173.4m (569ft), 19912020 normals, extremes 1937presentMonthJanFebMarAprMayJunJulAugSepOctNovDecYearRecord high humidex19.018.329.637.942.645.650.346.648.039.128.623.950.3Record high C (F)17.6(63.7)17.7(63.9)26.0(78.8)31.1(88.0)34.4(93.9)36.7(98.1)37.9(100.2)38.3(100.9)36.7(98.1)37.9(100.2)38.3(100.9)36.7(98.1)31.8(89.2)25.1(77.2)20.0(68.0)38.3(100.9)Mean daily maximum C <math>(F)1.2(29.8)0.3(31.5)5.0(41.0)12.0(53.6)19.2(66.6)24.5(76.1)27.4(81.3)26.3(79.3)22.3(72.1)14.6(58.3)7.9(46.2)1.9(35.4)13.3(55.9)Daily mean C <math>(F)1.2(29.8)0.3(31.5)5.0(41.0)12.0(53.6)19.2 $(F)5(23)4.4(24.1)0.6(33.1)7.0(44.6)13.7(56.7)19.2(66.6)22.1(71.8)21.1(70.0)16.9(62.4)10.0(50.0)4.1(39.4)1.6(29.1)8.6(47.5)\\ \text{Mean daily minimum C }(F)8.9(16.0)8.5(16.7)3.8(25.2)1.9(35.4)8.2(46.8)13.9(57.0)16.6(61.9)15.8(60.4)11.6(52.9)5.3(41.5)0.2(32.4)5(23)3.9(39.0)\\ \text{Record low C }(F)8.9(16.0)8.5(16.7)3.8(25.2)1.9(35.4)8.2(46.8)13.9(57.0)16.6(61.9)15.8(60.4)11.6(52.9)5.3(41.5)0.2(32.4)5(23)3.9(39.0)\\ \text{Record low C }(F)8.9(16.0)8.5(16.7)3.8(25.2)1.9(35.4)8.2(46.8)13.9(57.0)16.6(61.9)15.8(60.4)11.6(52.9)5.3(41.5)0.2(32.4)5(23)3.9(39.0)\\ \text{Record low C }(F)8.9(16.0)8.5(16.7)3.8(25.2)1.9(35.4)8.2(46.8)13.9(57.0)16.9(62.4)10.0(50.0)4.1(39.4)16.9(32.4)10.0(32.4)10.0($ (F)31.3(24.3)31.1(24.0)28.9(20.0)17.2(1.0)5.6(21.2)05.(inches)33.8(1.33)23.9(0.94)34.0(1.34)70.7(2.78)77.5(3.05)80.7(3.18)74.0(2.91)68.5(2.70)69.4(2.73)67.0(2.64)62.7(2.47)35.3(1.39)69.4(2.73)67.0(2.64)62.7(2.47)35.3(2.73)67.0(2.64)62.7(2.47)62.7(20.2mm)6.24.67.211.712.710.810.39.810.212.812.67.638.043.250.850.154.163.063.457.447.832.030.946.55ource: Environment and Climate Change Canada [37][38][39]Data is from Georgetown, located 10.93km (6.79mi) south west.Climate data for Georgetown, WWTP); elevation: 221m (725ft); 19812010 normals Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Record high C (F)17.0(62.6)15.5(59.9)25.0(77.0)31.5(88.7)34.5(94.1)36.0(96.8)37.0(98.6)19.1(66.4)24.4(75.9)26.9(80.4)25.8(78.4)21.4(70.5)14.3(57.7)7.3(45.1)1.1(34.0)12.9(55.2) Daily mean C (F)1.7(28.9)0.2(31.6)4.6(40.3)12.1(53.8)19.1(66.4)24.4(75.9)26.9(80.4)25.8(78.4)21.4(70.5)14.3(57.7)7.3(45.1)1.1(34.0)12.9(55.2) Daily mean C (F)1.7(28.9)0.2(31.6)4.6(40.3)12.1(53.8)19.1(66.4)24.4(75.9)26.9(80.4)25.8(78.4)21.4(70.5)14.3(57.7)7.3(45.1)1.1(34.0)12.9(55.2) Daily mean C (F)1.7(28.9)0.2(31.6)4.6(40.3)12.1(53.8)19.1(66.4)24.4(75.9)26.9(80.4)25.8(78.4)21.4(70.5)14.3(57.7)7.3(45.1)1.1(34.0)12.9(55.2) Daily mean C (F)1.7(28.9)12.1(53.8)19.1(66.4)24.4(75.9)26.9(80.4)25.8(78.4)21.4(70.5)14.3(57.7)7.3(45.1)1.1(34.0)12.9(55.2) Daily mean C (F)1.7(28.9)12.1(53.8)19.1(66.4)24.4(75.9)26.9(80.4)25.8(78.4)21.4(70.5)14.3(57.7)7.3(45.1)1.1(34.0)12.9(55.2) Daily mean C (F)1.7(28.9)12.1(53.8)19 $(F)6.3(20.7)5.2(22.6)0.9(30.4)6.0(42.8)12.3(54.1)17.4(63.3)20.0(68.0)19.0(66.2)14.8(58.6)8.4(47.1)2.8(37.0)2.9(26.8)7.1(44.8)\\Mean daily minimum C (F)10.9(12.4)10.2(13.6)6.4(20.5)0.2(31.6)5.3(41.5)10.4(50.7)13.0(55.4)12.1(53.8)8.1(46.6)2.4(36.3)1.7(28.9)6.9(19.6)1.3(34.3)\\Record low C (F)10.9(12.4)10.2(13.6)6.4(20.5)0.2(31.6)5.3(41.5)10.4(50.7)13.0(55.4)12.1(53.8)8.1(46.6)2.4(36.3)1.7(28.9)6.9(19.6)1.3(34.3)\\Record low C (F)10.9(12.4)10.2(13.6)6.4(20.5)0.2(31.6)5.3(41.5)10.4(50.7)13.0(55.4)12.1(53.8)8.1(46.6)2.4(36.3)1.7(28.9)6.9(19.6)1.3(34.3)\\Record low C (F)10.9(12.4)10.2(13.6)6.4(20.5)0.2(31.6)5.3(41.5)10.4(50.7)13.0(55.4)12.1(53.8)8.1(46.6)2.4(36.3)1.7(28.9)6.9(19.6)1.3(34.3)\\Record low C (F)10.9(12.4)10.2(13.6)6.4(20.5)0.2(31.6)5.3(41.5)10.4(50.7)13.0(55.4)12.1(53.8)8.1(46.6)2.4(36.3)1.7(28.9)6.9(19.6)13.3(34.3)\\Record low C (F)10.9(12.4)10.2(13.6)6.4(20.5)0.2(31.6)5.3(41.5)10.4(50.7)13.0(55.4)12.1(53.8)8.1(46.6)2.4(36.3)1.7(28.9)6.9(19.6)2.1(24.8)12.1(24.8)2.1($ $(F)33.0(27.4)31.5(24.7)28.0(18.4)13.0(8.6)5.0(23.0)0.5(31.1)3.0(37.4)0.0(32.0)4.0(24.8)8.5(16.7)15.5(4.1)29.5(21.1)33.0(27.4)Average\ precipitation\ mm\ (inches)67.8(2.69)79.3(3.12)86.2(3.39)68.3(2.69)88.5(3.48)65.9(2.59)877.4(34.54)Average\ precipitation\ mm\ (inches)67.8(2.67)60.0(2.36)57.2(2.25)76.5(3.01)79.3(3.12)86.2(3.39)68.3(2.69)88.5(3.48)65.9(2.59)877.4(34.54)Average\ precipitation\ mm\ (inches)67.8(2.67)60.0(2.36)57.2(2.25)76.5(3.01)79.3(3.12)86.2(3.39)68.3(2.69)88.5(3.48)65.9(2.59)877.4(34.54)Average\ precipitation\ mm\ (inches)67.8(2.67)60.0(2.36)57.2(2.59)79.3(3.12)86.2(3.39)68.3(2.69)88.5(3.48)65.9(2.59)877.4(34.54)Average\ precipitation\ mm\ (inches)67.8(2.67)60.0(2.36)57.2(2.59)877.4(34.54)Average\ precipitation\ mm\ (inches)67.8(2.67)60.0(2.36)87.4(2.67)60.0(2.36)87.4(2.67)60.0(2.36)87.4(2.67)60.0(2.36)87.4(2.67)60.0(2.36)87.4(2.67)80.0(2.36)87.4(2.67)80.0(2.36$ (inches)29.7(1.17)28.4(1.12)35.2(1.39)71.3(2.81)79.0(3.11)74.8(2.81)79.0(3.11)74.8(2.94)73.5(2.89)79.3(3.12)86.2(3.39)67.8(2.67)79.9(3.15)36.4(1.43)741.5(29.19)Average precipitation days (0.2 mm)12.69.410.612.411.911.210.610.611.712.313.312.3138.9Average rainy days (0.2 mm)13.94.410.612.411.911.210.610.611.712.313.312.3138.9Average rainy days (0.2 mm)13.94.410.612.411.911.210.610.611.712.313.312.3138.9Average rainy days (0.2 mm)13.94.410.612.411.911.210.610.611.712.313.312.3138.9Average rainy days (0.2 mm)13.94.410.912.4 mm)4.14.16.411.611.811.210.610.611.712.211.46.5112.1Average snowy days (0.2 cm)9.46.24.81.40.040.00.00.00.272.56.931.5Source: Environment and Climate Change Canada[40]Historical $populations Year Pop. \%18585018712,090+4080.0\%18812,920+\check{3}9.7\%18913,252+11.4\%19012,74815.5\%19113,412+24.2\%19214,527+32.7\%19315,532+22.2\%19415,975+8.0\%19518,389+40.4\%196118,467+120.1\%197141,211+123.2\%1981149,030+261.6\%1991234,445+57.3\%1996268,251+14.4\%2001325,428+21.3\%2006433,806+33.3\%2011523,906+20.8\%2016593,638+13.3\%2021656,480+10.6\%Brampton$ annexed Chinguacousywhich included the highly populated community of Bramaleaand Toronto Gore Townships in 1974. The 2011 population count was revised in 2016. [41] In the 2021 Canadian census conducted by Statistics Canada, Brampton had a population of 593,638. With a land area of 265.89km2 (102.66sqmi), it had a population density of 2,469.0/km2 (6,394.7/sqmi) in 2021.[42] At its growth rate of 10.6% since the largest ethnocultural group in Brampton - accounting for 52.4% of the population. Other groups included those of European (18.9%), Black (13.1%), Filipino (3.2%), Latin American (2.1%), Southeast Asian (1.4%), Chinese (1.1%), west Asian (1.1%), and Arab (1%) ancestry. [44] The city is very ethnically diverse with approximately 60% of Brampton's residents being foreign-born. [45] Panethnic groups in the City of Brampton (1.1%), and Arab (1 (19962021)Panethnicgroup2021[46]2016[47]2011[48]2006[49]2001[50]1996[31]Pop.%Pop.%Pop.%Pop.%Pop.%Pop.%South Asian 340, 81552.42% 261, 70544.29% 200, 22038.41% 136, 75031.69% 63, 20519.48% 34, 72013% European [a] 123,0601 8.93% 153,39025.96% 171,65532.93% 182,76042.35% 192,39559.31% 186,27069.72% Black 85,31013.12% 82,17513.91% 70,29013.48% 53,34012.36% 32,0709.89% 21,8108.16% Southeast Asian [b] 30,1554.64% 28,5254.83% 26,5355.09% 18,1104.2% 9,9703.07% 6,9902.62% Middle and the second of the seco Eastern[c]13,7152.11%11,3201.92%7,6101.46%5,4751.27%2,9350.9%1,9950.75%Latin American13,4902.07%14,0452.38%11,4052.19%8,5451.98%5,2251.61%2,5950.97%East A sian[d]8,0001.23%9,9151.68%9,2351.77%8,9302.07%6,5952.03%6,1002.28%Indigenous3,2550.5%4,3300.73%3,4300.66%2,6650.62%1,7200.53%9500.36%Other/Multiracial[e]32,3704.98%25,5354.32%20,9404.02%14,9953.47%10,2903.17%5,7402.15%Total responses 650,16599.04%590,95099.55%521,31599.5%431,57599.49%324,39099.68%267,17099.6%Total responses 650,16599.04%590,95099.5%5909.5%590,95099.5%590,950population 656,480100%593,638100%593,638100%523,911100%433,806100%325,428100%268,251100%Note: Totals greater than 100% due to multiple origin responses Religion (0.1%) Indigenous (0%) Other Religions (0.4%) In 2021, the most reported religion among the population was Christianity (35.7%), with Catholicism (17.3%) making up the largest denomination. This was followed by Sikhism (25.1%), Islam (9.1%), and Buddhism (1.1%). 10.3% of the population and third largest Sikh proportion (behind Surrey and Abbotsford); the city also has Canada's second-largest Hindu population (behind Toronto) and largest Hindu proportion. [53][54][55] The Toronto Ontario Temple for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church) is located in Brampton. [56]Religious groups in the City of Brampton (19912021)Religious groups i 518ikh163,26025.11%97,79018.76%34,51010.64%8,6303.7% Hindu117,39518.06%63,39012.16%17,6405.44%6,4152.75% Muslim59,4459.14%36,9607.09%11,4703.54%4,6602% Buddhist7,1051.09%6,7151.29%3,3401.03%1,2900.55% Jewish5350.08%8300.16%6100.19%8050.34%Other religion2,9400.45%1,3400.26%9300.29%4400.19%Irreligious67,26510.35%50,8859.76%36,01011.1%25,43510.89%Total responses 650, 16599.04% 521, 31599.5% 324, 39099.68% 233, 46099.58% The 2021 census found that English was the mother tongue of 42.9% of the population. The next most commonly known languages were English (95.1%), Punjabi (29.1%), Hindi (17.5%), Urdu (6%), Gujarati (4.7%), and French (4.6%).[58]Mother tonguePopulation%English279,41542.9Punjabi141,00521.7Gujarati22,0003.4Urdu21,9453.4Hindi19,6453Tamil14,0302.2Spanish10,1851.6Tagalog (Filipino)9,9051.5Portuguese8,6401.3Italian5,4300.8Vietnamese4,2300.6Arabic4,1000.6Malayalam3,9300.6French3,8100.6Polish3,4300.5Bengali3,0600.5Telugu2,9200.4Yue (Cantonese)2,7750.4Akan (Twi)2,5300.4Dari2,3050.4Mandarin2,1950.3Nepali1,9450.3Assyrian Neo-Aramaic1,9400.3Sinhala (Sinhalese)1,5550.2Serbo-Croatian1,3850.2Knowledge of languagePopulation%English618,06095.1Punjabi189,23529.1Hindi113,51517.5Urdu38,7256Gujarati30,3104.7French30,0104.6Tamil21,4753.3Spanish15,3952.4Tagalog (Filipino)14,9252.3Portuguese11,7651.8Italian8,9051.4Arabic8,4751.3Malayalam6,0900.9Vietnamese6,0300.9Telugu5,5400.9Bengali5,0800.6Mandarin3,6600.6Dari3,3500.5Marathi3,1850.5Yoruba3,0500.5Sinhala (Sinhalese)2,5400.4Assyrian Neo-Aramaic2,4400.4Companies with headquarters in Brampton include MDA Space Missions, which will be building the CanadaArm 3. Loblaw Companies operating in Brampton include CN Rail Brampton includ Company (HBC),[67] Frito Lay Canada, and Coca-Cola.[68] Additional companies in Brampton to fulfil their contract with Metrolinx to build Alstom Citadis Spirit LRV cars for the TTC Finch West (ordered in 2017 with delivery beginning 2021 to be completed by 2023), Hurontario and Eglinton LRT lines. The Hurontario and Eglinton LRT maintenance facility is currently being built in Brampton. It is also the location of the Canadian Forces Army Reserve unit The Lorne Scots (Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regiment). [69] Lululemon & Pet Valu have their main GTA distribution centres in the city. Wolseley Plumbing built a distribution Center and showroom in Brampton in 2024. An automobile manufacturing facility was opened by American Motors (AMC) in 1987, AMC's Canadian division and its plants were absorbed; the older facility in Brampton closed in 1992. The newest factory was renamed Brampton Assembly; it is one of the city's largest employers, with almost 4,000 workers when running at capacity. [70] The Algoma University at Brampton (offering a wider range of programs) include York and Include York an University in north Toronto and University of Toronto Mississauga. In 2017, Davis added the Skilled Trades Centre, for training in skilled trades and apprenticeship programs, previously offered in Oakville [72]A plan by Ryerson University in partnership with Sheridan College was to establish a new campus in Brampton with a goal of opening in 2022 with \$90 million in funding for plans such as this, effectively cancelling the project. [75] In 2022, the university, now renamed as Toronto Metropolitan, announced plans to open a medical school in Brampton also has many private post-secondary institutions offering vocational training including Springfield College Brampton, CDI College, TriOS College, Academy of Learning, Evergreen College, Medix College, CIMT College, Torbram College, Bitts International Career College, Canadian College of Business, Science & Technology, Hanson College, Queenswood College B, H & T, Flair College of Management and Technology, Sunview College, and College of Business, Science & Technology, Hanson College, Queenswood College B, H & T, Flair College of Management and Technology, Sunview College, and College of Business, Science & Technology, Hanson College, Queenswood College B, H & T, Flair College of Management and Technology, Sunview College, and College of Business, Science & Technology, Hanson College B, H & T, Flair College of Management and Technology, Sunview College, and College Of Health Studies. Two main school boards operates in Brampton: the Peel District School Board, which operates Secular anglophone public schools, and Dufferin-Peel Catholic District School Board, which operates Catholic anglophone public schools. Under the Peel District School Board, Which operates Catholic anglophone public schools, Hanson College B, H & T, Flair College of Management and Technology, Sunview College, Queenswood College B, H & T, Flair College of Management and Technology, Sunview College, And College Of Health Studies. Two main school boards operates are school boards operated by the College of Management and College of Business, Science & Technology, Sunview College, Queenswood College B, H & T, Flair College of Business, Science & Technology, Sunview College B, H & T, Flair College of Business, Science & Technology, Sunview College B, H & T, Flair College of Business, Science & Technology, Sunview College B, H & T, Flair College B, H & T, Flai School, and Jean Augustine, one of the newest. A total of 85 elementary and middle schools feed these high schools in the city. Under the Dufferin-Peel Catholic District School Board, the secondary schools in the city. Under the Dufferin-Peel Catholic District School Board, the secondary schools in the city. Under the Dufferin-Peel Catholic District School Board, the secondary schools are Cardinal Ambrozic. A total of 44 Catholic elementary and middle schools feed these high schools in the city. The Conseil scolaire Viamonde operates secular Francophone schools serving the area. The Conseil scolaire catholic Francophone schools serving the area. The Conseil scolaire Catholic Francophone schools serving the area. The Rose Theatre Fountain StageLCD video screen at Garden Square, downtown A Peel Art Gallery, Museum, Archives building, formerly the Peel County Court HouseSeveral cultural entities in the city operate under the umbrella of the Brampton Arts Council. Located in the city is the Peel Art Gallery, Museum and Archives (PAMA, formerly the Peel Heritage Complex), which is run by the Region of Peel. [79] The Rose Theatre (originally the Brampton Arts Council. Located in the city is the Peel Heritage Complex), which is run by the Region of Peel. [79] The Rose Theatre (originally the Brampton Arts Council. Located in the city is the Peel Heritage Complex). first year, growing to \$19.8 million by the fifth year.[citation needed] The arrival of so many new patrons downtown has stimulated the development of numerous new businesses nearby. A new Fountain Stage was unveiled in June 2008 at the nearby Garden Square.Brampton has eight library branches to serve its population. [80] Festivals in the city include the annual Festival devoted to writers (PAMA) in Brampton includes a museum, art gallery, and archives. Since opening in 1968, the art gallery section (previously known as the Art Gallery of Peel) has exhibited local, national, and international artists, both contemporary and historical from their permanent collection. The City of Brampton's long-standing heritage conservation program was recognised with the 2011 Lieutenant Governor's Ontario Heritage Award for Community Leadership. In 2010, the city received an 'honourable mention' under the same provincial awards program. [citation needed]Professor's Lake Conservation AreaBrampton Historical Society[83]Historic Bovaird House[84]Korean War Memorial Wall (Canada)Peel Art Gallery, Museum and ArchivesProfessor's LakeRose Theatre[85]Lester B. Pearson Theatre[86]Wet'n'Wild TorontoMajor shopping areas include Bramalea City Centre, Shoppers World, and "big box centre" Trinity Commons. The downtown area has some retail; the Centennial Mall and the Brampton Mall are also of note. Main article: Media in PeelBrampton was one of the first areas where Rogers Cable offered its service. The city started a community access channel in the 1970s, which still operates. While some programs on the channel are produced in its Brampton studios, most are based in its Mississauga location. Christian specialty channel Vertical TV is based in Brampton. The Daily Times, stopped circulation in the early 1980s. For a little over a year, The Brampton Bulletin attempted to challenge the Guardian, but it was dismantled after a series of editor changes. Brampton is the official city of license for two radio stations, CHLO and CFNY. Both stations address their programming toward the entire Greater Toronto in 1996. Sports teams of BramptonTeamLeagueSportVenueEstablishedDises Centre 1998 20130 Brampton Beast ECHLHockey Canding Thunder Canadian Women's Hockey League Hockey Powerade Centre 1999 20170 Brampton Capitals Ontario Provincial Junior A Hockey League Hockey Powerade Centre 1972 2010 Brampton Bombers Greater Ontario Junior A Hockey League Hockey L LeagueHockeyBrampton Memorial Arena198420124Brampton ExcelsiorsOLA Junior B Lacrosse LeagueBox Lacrosse Leag Conference Football 1974 1975 Brampton City United FCCanadian Soccer League, First Division Soccer Victoria Park Stadium 2002 2016 1 Brampton Wolves Global T20 Canada Cricket CAA Centre 2019 1 Brampton Steelheads on tario Hockey League for the 2024 25 season. Brampton City United FCCanadian Soccer League, First Division Soccer Victoria Park Stadium 2002 2016 1 Brampton Wolves Global T20 Canada Cricket CAA Centre 2019 1 Brampton Steelheads on the 2024 25 season. The Steelheads Ontario Hockey League for the 2024 25 season. The Steelheads Ontario Hockey CAA Centre 2019 1 Brampton Wolves Global T20 Canada Cricket CAA Centre 2019 1 Brampton Steelheads Ontario Hockey League for the 2024 25 season. The Steelheads Ontario Hockey League for the 2024 25 season. The Steelheads Ontario Hockey League for the 2024 25 season. The Steelheads Ontario Hockey League for the 2024 25 season. The Steelheads Ontario Hockey League for the 2024 25 season. The Steelheads Ontario Hockey League for the 2024 25 season. The Steelheads Ontario Hockey League for the 2024 25 season. The Steelheads Ontario Hockey League for the 2024 25 season. The Steelheads Ontario Hockey League for the 2024 25 season. The Steelheads Ontario Hockey League for the 2024 25 season. The Steelheads Ontario Hockey League for the 2024 25 season. The Steelheads Ontario Hockey League for the 2024 25 season. The Steelheads Ontario Hockey League for the 2024 25 season. The Steelheads Ontario Hockey League for the 2024 25 season. The Steelheads Ontario Hockey League for the 2024 25 season. The Steelheads Ontario Hockey League for the 2024 25 season. The Steelheads Ontario Hockey League for the 2024 25 season. The Steelheads Ontario Hockey League for the 2024 25 season. The 2024 25 season. The 2024 25 season. The 2024 25 season for the 2024 25 season. The 2024 25 season for the 2024 25 season. The 2024 25 season for the 2024 25 season fo has been home to minor professional sports franchises at the CAA Centre, formerly the Powerade Centre. From 2013 to 2015, the Brampton A's played in the National Basketball. From 2013 to 2020, the Brampton Beast played in the Central Hockey League and ECHL but ceased operations during the COVID-19 pandemic in February 2021 after having not been able to play since March 2020. The numerous sporting venues and activities includes the outdoor ice path for skating through Gage Park. Chinguacousy Park includes a ski lift, a curling club, and Tennis Centre for multi-season activities. In the summer, amateur softball leagues abound. Crowds line the beaches at Professor's Lake for the annual outdoor "shagging" display. Since 1967, the Brampton Canadettes have hosted the annual Brampton was also the host for the following major sports events: 2013 Junior Women's Softball World Championship. [88] 2023 IIHF Women's Softball World Championship. [88] 2023 IIHF Women's Softball World Championship. [88] 2023 IIHF Women's Softball World Championship. Brampton Civic Hospital and Peel Memorial Centre for Integrated Health System operates two health facilities in the city. The A. Grenville & William Davis Court of Justice and the Ontario Superior Court of Justice and the Ontario Street at County Court, Main articles: Brampton Transit and GO TransitBrampton Transit bus at the now-relocated Bramalea City Centre TerminalLocal transit is provided by Brampton Transit, with connections to other systems such as MiWay, York Region Transit, and Toronto Transit, with connections to other systems such as MiWay, York Region Transit, and Toronto Transit is provided by Brampton Transit also operates a bus rapid transit system, "Zm" (pronounced Zoom), along Main/Hurontario Streets, Steeles Avenue, Queen Street/Highway 7, Bovaird DriveAirport Road, and Queen Street WestMississauga Road, which form the backbone to its bus network. There is GO Bus service to York University and subway stations at Yorkdale Mall and York Mills in Toronto. There are three GO Train stations in Brampton along the Kitchener line: Brampton along line (formerly part of the Canadian Pacific Railway (CP) line) run through the city. CN's Intermodal Yards are located east of Airport Road between Steeles and Queen Street East. The CN Track from Toronto's Union Station is used by the Kitchener GO Transit Rail Corridor providing commuter rail to and from Toronto with rail station stops at Bramalea, Downtown Brampton, and Mount Pleasant. Via Rail connects through Brampton as part of the Quebec City-Windsor Corridor. Canada's busiest airport, Toronto Pearson International Airport (CYYZ), is located near Brampton, in Mississauga. [91] For general aviation, the city is served by the privately owned Brampton Airport (CNC3), located near the north of the city is served by the privately owned Brampton Airport (CNC3), located near Brampton Airport (CNC3), located near the north of the city is served by the privately owned Brampton Airport (CNC3), located near Brampton Airport (CNC3), located near the north of the city is served by the privately owned Brampton Airport (CNC3), located near Br Brampton/Vaughan border, at Countryside Drive and Coleraine Drive. [92] Main article: List of roads in BramptonBrampton is served by several major transportation routes: Highway 401 from Toronto is a short distance south in Mississauga, and can be reached by Highway 410, which runs northsouth through the middle of the city. Highway 401 from Toronto is a short distance south in Mississauga, and can be reached by Highway 401 from Toronto is a short distance south in Mississauga, and can be reached by Highway 401 from Toronto is a short distance south in Mississauga, and can be reached by Highway 401 from Toronto is a short distance south in Mississauga, and can be reached by Highway 401 from Toronto is a short distance south in Mississauga, and can be reached by Highway 401 from Toronto is a short distance south in Mississauga, and can be reached by Highway 401 from Toronto is a short distance south in Mississauga, and can be reached by Highway 401 from Toronto is a short distance south in Mississauga, and can be reached by Highway 401 from Toronto is a short distance south in Mississauga, and can be reached by Highway 401 from Toronto is a short distance south in Mississauga, and can be reached by Highway 401 from Toronto is a short distance south in Mississauga, and can be reached by Highway 401 from Toronto is a short distance south in Mississauga, and can be reached by Highway 401 from Toronto is a short distance south in Mississauga, and can be reached by Highway 401 from Toronto is a short distance south in Mississauga, and can be reached by Highway 401 from Toronto is a short distance south in Mississauga, and can be reached by Highway 401 from Toronto is a short distance south in Mississauga, and can be reached by Highway 401 from Toronto is a short distance south in Mississauga, and can be reached by Highway 401 from Toronto is a short distance south in Mississauga and the Mississauga a boundary with Mississauga. Steeles Avenue, which runs north of the 407, is a thoroughfare continuing from Toronto. Queen Street is the city's main eastwest street. Farther north, Bovaird Drive is another main artery. Sections of both Queen (eastern portion) and Bovaird (western portion) were part the former Highway 7, (now Regional Road 107), with Highway 410 being the route followed between the two streets. Main Street, part of the historic road, Hurontario Street (as well as Hurontario proper in the northern and southern parts of the city), and formerly Highway 10, is the city's main northsouth artery. In the east end, Airport Road is a busy artery that is used as a route north to Wasaga Beach, a popular beach resort town. Deepa Mehta's 2008 film Heaven on Earth is set in Brampton. [93] This article's list of residents may not follow Wikipedia's verifiability policy. Please improve this article by removing names that do not have independent reliable sources showing they merit inclusion in this article through appropriate citations. (October 2015) Main article: List of people from Brampton Four people from Brampton have received the Order of Canada: Robert William Bradford, former Premier of Manitoba; and William G. Davis, former Director of the National Aviation Museum; Michael Meeks (internationally), Tyler Ennis (NBA), Tristan Thompson (NBA), Anthony Bennett (NBA)Cricket: Saad Bin Zafar, Cecil Pervez, Curling: Scott Bailey, Peter Corner, Graeme McCarrel, Wayne Middaugh, Allison PottingerField hockey: Bernadette BowyerFigure skating: Vern Taylor, Mark JanoschakFootball: Michael Bailey (CFL), Fernand Kashama Turner (CFL), Jabar Westerman (CFL), Jamas Westerman (CFL), Jamas Westerman (NFL), Jamas We Scott WedgewoodHorse-racing: Sid C. Attard, Patrick Husbands, Robert P. Tiller, Emma-Jayne WilsonLacrosse: Jim Veltman (NLL)Sailing: Kevin StittleSoccer: Gabe Gala (MLS), Atiba Hutchinson (Super Lig), Peter Roe (ASL, MISL), Murphy Wiredu, Doneil Henry, Junior Hoilett, Paul Stalteri, Roger Thompson, Cyle Larin, Tajon Buchanan, Jahkeele Marshall-Rutty, Liam MillarSpeed skating: Tyson Heung, Andrew QuinnTennis: Jill Hetherington, Milos RaonicTrack and field: Charles Allen, Mark Boswell, Kate Van BuskirkWrestling: Ohenewa AkuffoSee also: Brampton City CouncilThree Canadian premiers got their start in Brampton; Premiers Tobias Norris and Howard Pawley OC of Manitoba, and "Brampton Eilly", Ontario premier William Grenville Davis CC. Other notable politicians include John Coyne, and Conservative opposition leader Gordon Graydon. Alberta politician and businessman Sir James A. Lougheed was born in Brampton, and served 30 years in Senate; Regina mayor David Lynch Scott was born here. President of the Treasury Board Tony Clement spent time as a Brampton MPP. John McDermid held various cabinet positions under Brian Mulroney, Bal Gosal Minister of State-Sport, and former Mayor Linda Jeffrey held cabinet positions at the provincial level. Incumbent mayor Patrick Brown served as leader of the Official opposition from 2015 until 2018 prior to serving as mayor. He was also a federal MP and provincial MPP, but not for Brampton. Ruby Dhalla represented the riding of Brampton Springdale in the Canadian House of Commons from 2004 to 2011. as a member of the Liberal Party. Dhalla and British Columbia Conservative MP Nina Grewal were the first Sikh women to serve in the Canadian House of Commons. Parm Gill was elected as the member of parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Veteran Affairs in 2013. Jagmeet Singh began his political career in Brampton running in two elections in 2017, defeated in the federal NDP, the first member of a visible minority to become permanent leader of a major federal party in Canada. Authors born in or living in Brampton include Rohinton Mistry, Jesse Thistle, Edo Van Belkom and Rupi Kaur (poet). Visual arts notables from Brampton include etcher Caroline Helena Armington, [95] Ronald Bloore, Member of the "Regina Five", (1960) [96] watercolourist Jack Reid, and William Ronald, who was raised in town. Norman Mills Price. Animators David Feiss and Jay Stephens grew up here Music acts from Brampton include Punk band Moneen, R&B singer Keshia Chant, country singer and "World Champion Yodeller" Donn Reynolds lived here from 1969 to 1997.[97] Barry Stock, guitarist from Three Days Grace was raised in Brampton, and and raised in Brampton. The twin actors Shawn Ashmore (Smallville) are Brampton-born or affiliated actors include Paulo Costanzo, Jordan Gavaris, Gemini Award winner Kris Lemche, Lara Jean Chorostecki, Sabrina Grdevich, Nicole Lyn, actor and producer David J. Phillips, reality TV star and art dealer Billy Jamieson, performer George R. Robertson, and performer George R. Robertson, and performer George R. Robertson, and cultural relationships with others. [98][99][100]Sister cities: Miami Beach, Florida [98][101]Plano, and cultural relationships with others. [98][99][100]Sister cities: Miami Beach, Florida [98][101]Plano, and cultural relationships with others. [98][99][100]Sister cities: Miami Beach, Florida [98][101]Plano, and cultural relationships with others. Texas[98][101]Friendship relationships:[100]Ribeira Grande, Azores, Portugal[100]Xuzhou, Jiangsu, China[100]Brampton Arts Person of the YearList of airports in the Greater Toronto AreaList of historic places in Brampton (Code 3521010) Census Profile". 2011 census. Government of Canada. Retrieved February 8, 2012. Rayburn, Alan (2001). Naming Canada: Stories about Canadian Place Names. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. p.45. ISBN 978-0-8020-8293-0. Archived from the original on December 6, 2012. "Brampton". Geographical Names Data Base. 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Trail Tested, and Race Proven, these fenders will handle anything you can throw at them. Available in 0", 4", and 6" flare, and Standard or Hi-Fender. Choose from heavy duty Steel, or left raw. Made in the USA Jeep yj fender flares. What does yj mean on a jeep. 1995 jeep wrangler value. 1995 jeep wrangler yj fenders. What does yj mean on a jeep. 1995 jeep wrangler yj fenders. Value of a 1989 jeep wrangler yj. Fenders for 1995 jeep wrangler.