

**CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION  
AND  
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT  
32 BRIDGE STREET  
CITY OF BRANTFORD**

**Prepared for:**

Andrew Neill Construction

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## PROJECT PERSONNEL

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Project Manager  
Report Preparation

Pete Demarte, BA

Field Data  
Report Preparation

Gina Martin, BA

Historian

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. (SJA) was retained by Andrew Neill Construction to conduct a heritage evaluation report on 32 Bridge Street, City of Brantford, hereafter referred to as the “Study Area” or the “Property”.

The Study Area is located at the south-west corner of the Darling Street and Bridge Street intersection. It is located along the south side of Darling Street between Bridge Street and West Street, and along the west side of Bridge Street between Darling Street and Dalhousie Street. The subject property is legally described as Lots 1, 2, 9 & 10, Block 5 in the Biggar Tract in the City of Brantford and Part of Centre Street in the Plan for the City of Brantford September 7, 1892, Part 2 of Reference Plan 2R2483 closed by Plan A310424. It is subject to easements (A4330870, A342262, A420869, A430870, and A430872 & A310442E) for a private lane (Centre Street) along the rear end of the property. The subject property has approximately 46 metres of frontage along Bridge Street, 24 metres of frontage along Darling Street and an area of 1,025 square meters.

The proposed development includes a four storey mixed use apartment building fronting onto Bridge Street, containing twelve residential units and 287 square metres of ground floor commercial space. Three storeys of the building will be for residential purposes, with four units per floor. Approximately, 278 square metres of rooftop amenity space for residents will be provided on top of the 4<sup>th</sup> floor. Additional Amenity Space will also be provided along the frontage of Bridge Street, improving the streetscape. Thirteen at-grade parking spaces are situated at the side of the building. Vehicular access to Bridge Street will be provided along the south of the building.

A heritage evaluation assessment was undertaken by SJA on the built heritage and cultural heritage landscape. There are no water resources located on the Property and there are no natural heritage components remaining on the Property. The Study Area consists of a paved lot with no standing built heritage or evidence of any above-ground built heritage remains.

While there were no structures extant on the Study Area (municipal address of 32 Bridge Street), adjacent structures were subject to a field evaluation, wherein the built features were photographed and evaluated as to cultural heritage interest, value and merit, and evaluated as to how they would interface with the proposed development.

Adjacent buildings include the former location of 2 Darling Street (now under construction for a condominium), 1, 3, 5, 7, and 15 Darling Street; 11 West Street; 32 Bridge (the Study Area) and 27 Bridge Street; and 6, 14 and 20 Dalhousie Street. All but one of the above properties is listed on the Brantford Heritage Inventory – 7 Darling Street. Only one is a designated property - 6 Dalhousie Street is the Brant War Memorial Park (designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act).

None of the roadways surrounding the Study Area (Darling Street, Bridge Street, Dalhousie Street and West Street) retain any cultural heritage value, interest or merit.

32 Bridge Street is a vacant lot, however, historically Hamilton Biggar constructed (or had built) a brick two-storey double house in 1871. The property stayed in the Biggar family until 1873 when it was sold to William Buck. Buck used the buildings for storage for his stove factory and foundry. In 1905, the property went back into the Biggar family for a short time, then to Coward, and then to Hall. Hall built a factory on Lots 1 and 2 in 1908. The Williams Tool Co. purchased John H. Hall and Sons in 1920. In 1937, the company received permission to tear down the back kitchens of the double house and these were replaced by concrete additions for the factory. The residences were now used solely for storage purposes. In 1969, after a vacancy of some years, the factory and double house were torn down, eventually being paved over for use as a parking lot.

There is no above ground evidence of any ruins related to the history of the Study Area.

Adjacent properties were subject to a cultural heritage evaluation.

The neighbourhood in which 32 Bridge Street is located is outside the designated Heritage Conservation District. Historically, this neighbourhood was of mixed use, supporting both residential and businesses (industrial and hotels, etc.). There were a total of 10 properties considered to be adjacent or near to adjacent to 32 Bridge Street. There will be no negative effect to the properties that are directly adjacent to the Study Area. There are three buildings that are indirectly affected by the development: 15 Darling Street, 27 Bridge Street and 11 West Street.

15 Darling Street has an Italianate style architecture and was once owned by John Coward. It is unknown if Coward made any significant contributions to the community. This is not considered to have a high significance of cultural heritage value.

27 Bridge Street is located directly across the street from the proposed development. While formerly a factory, it has now been converted to an apartment building.

The rear of 11 West Street is adjacent to the proposed development. It retains most of its original architectural elements, but has also been converted to office/residential apartments.

The development of a three story condominium complex at 32 Bridge Street will not adversely affect the heritage character of any of the above properties.

Based on the cultural evaluation report and heritage impact assessment, there are no cultural heritage concerns for the proposed development of 32 Bridge Street based on the current concept plan. Given that there are no structures or ruins remaining on the Study Area (32 Bridge Street), there is no consideration of alternatives, mitigation or conservations methods.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. (SJA) was retained by Andrew Neill Construction to conduct a heritage evaluation report on 32 Bridge Street, City of Brantford, hereafter referred to as the “Study Area” or the “Property” (Figure 1). The Study Area is located in the “Downtown Study Area” (Urban Strategies Inc. 2008).

A cultural heritage evaluation assessment was undertaken by SJA of the built heritage and cultural heritage landscape of the Study Area. There are no water resources located on the Property, nor are there any natural heritage components. The Property is currently a hard surface (pavement) area with no extant structures.

### 1.1 Project Description

The subject property is located at the south-west corner of the Darling Street and Bridge Street intersection. It is located along the south side of Darling Street between Bridge Street and West Street, and along the west side of Bridge Street between Darling Street and Dalhousie Street. The subject property is legally described as Lots 1, 2, 9 & 10, Block 5 in the Biggar Tract in the City of Brantford and Part of Centre Street in the Plan for the City of Brantford September 7, 1892, Part 2 of Reference Plan 2R2483 closed by Plan A310424. It is subject to easements (A4330870, A342262, A420869, A430870, and A430872 & A310442E) for a private lane (Centre Street) along the rear end of the property. The subject property has approximately 46 metres of frontage along Bridge Street, 24 metres of frontage along Darling Street and an area of 1,025 square meters.

The proposed development includes a four storey mixed use apartment building fronting onto Bridge Street, containing twelve residential units and 287 square metres of ground floor commercial space. Three storeys of the building will be for residential purposes, with four units per floor. Approximately, 278 square metres of rooftop amenity space for residents will be provided on top of the 4<sup>th</sup> floor. Additional Amenity Space will also be provided along the frontage of Bridge Street, improving the streetscape. Thirteen at-grade parking spaces are situated at the side of the building. Vehicular access to Bridge Street will be provided along the south of the building.

Figure 2 illustrates the concept plan for the development.

### 1.2 Credentials

Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. has conducted multiple similar studies for green energy projects across the province, development blocks in the City of Brampton, City of Vaughan and other projects across the province of Ontario, as well as having conducted a cultural heritage impact assessment for the adjacent block, known as 1 Wellington Street (currently the subject of a condominium development). Scarlett Janusas is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP), the Society of Historic Archaeology (SHA) and the Council for Northeastern Archaeology (CNEHA).



Figure 1: Location Map

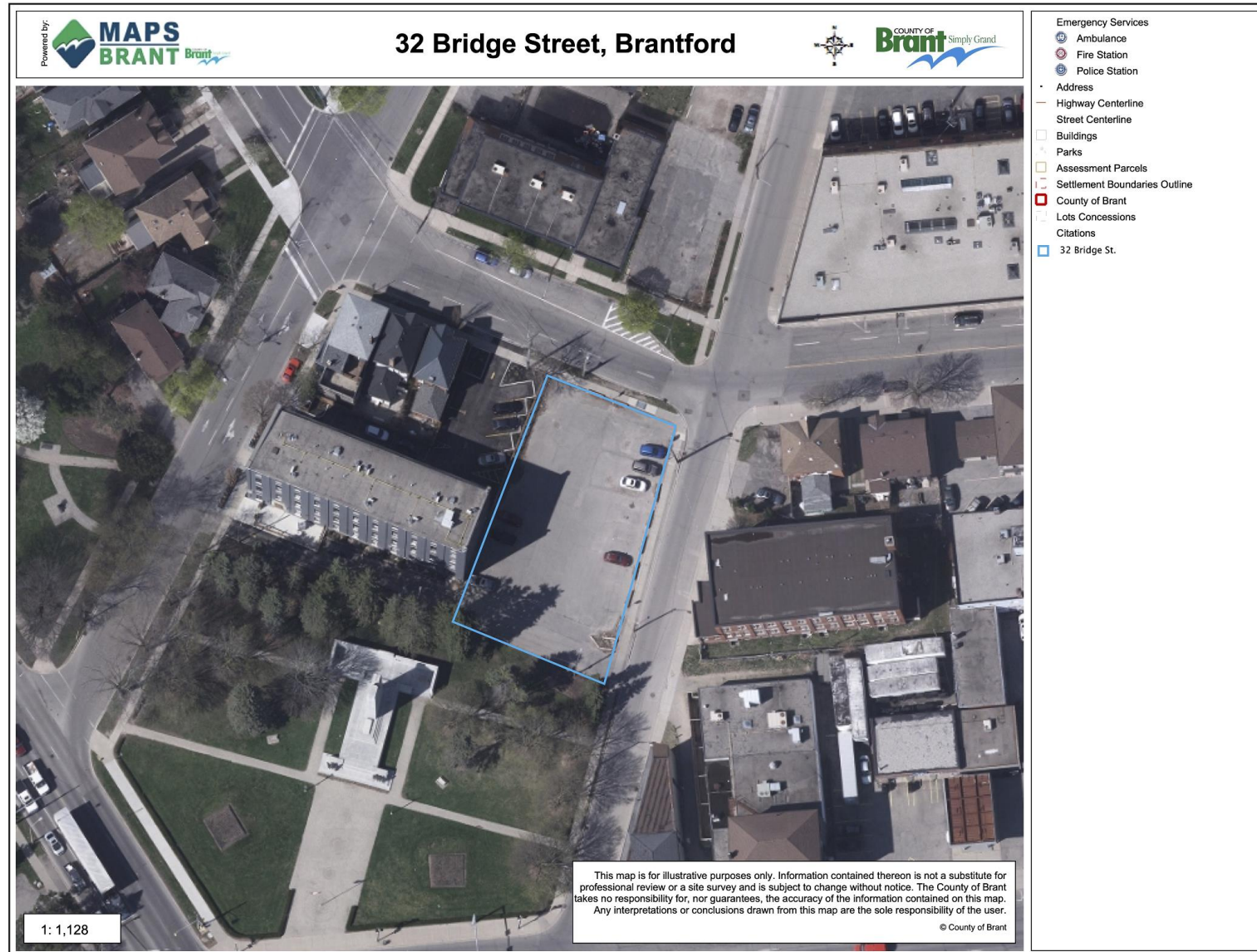
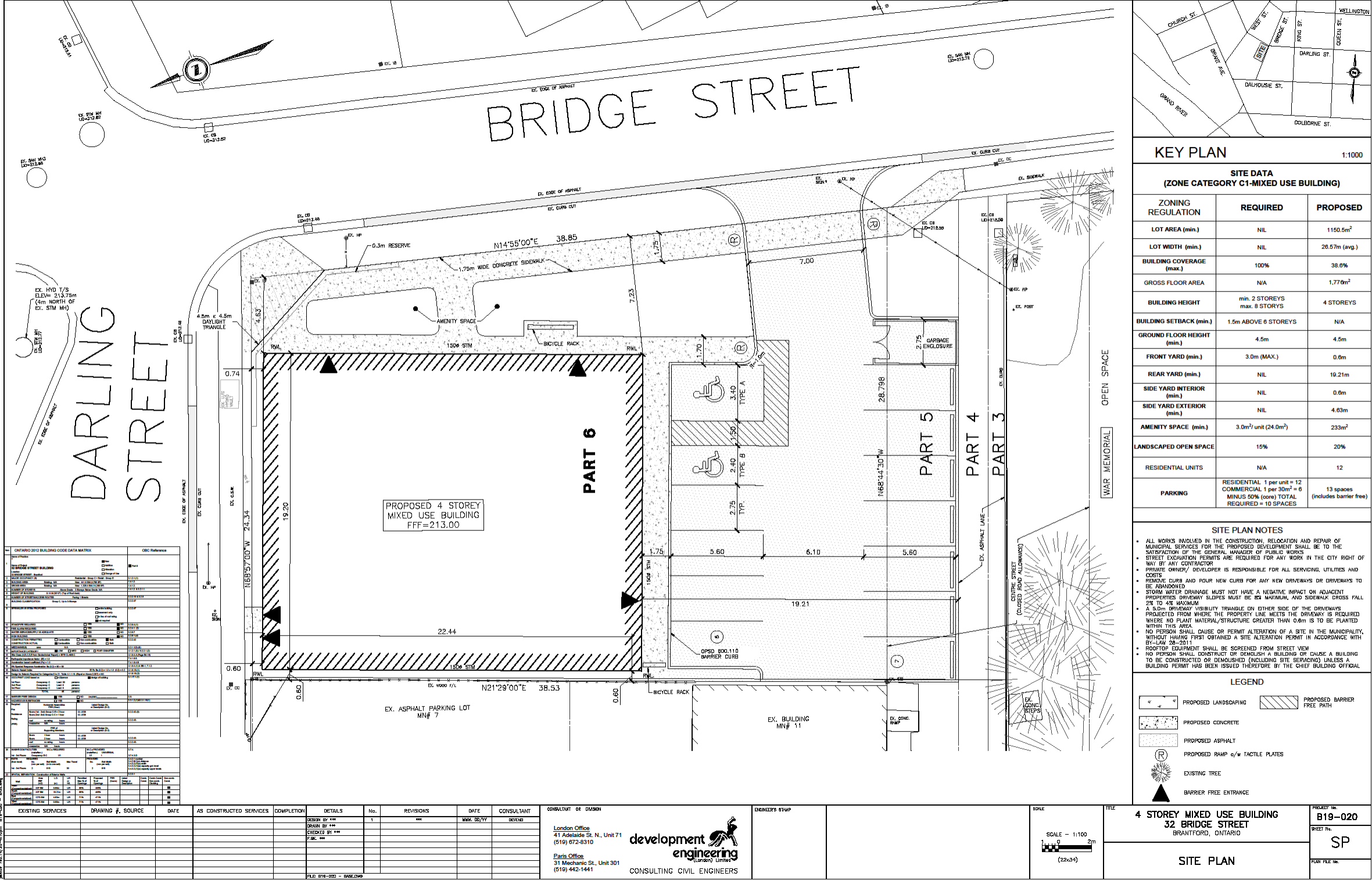


Figure 2: Concept Plan



Scarlett Janusas is the President of Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. Scarlett obtained a 4 year honours degree from the University of Western Ontario, and then received an MA in Anthropology with a specialization in archaeology from Trent University. Scarlett holds a current and active archaeological licence (P027) and has over 40 years of experience in the archaeology and heritage fields. She is an active member in the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals.

In addition to the archaeological background and administrative roles, Scarlett also has conservation and heritage planning service expertise. She developed the first archaeological master plan in Ontario for the Regional Municipality of Waterloo; updated the same with new GIS technical support; developed an economic marine archaeological masterplan for the Christian Island First Nations; updated the Point Pelee National Park Cultural Management Plan; and, most recently (2015) developed an archaeological sensitivity plan and archaeological protection plan for the Highway 407 Extension (Phase 1 and Phase II). Scarlett has completed numerous cultural heritage evaluations and cultural heritage impact studies for green energy projects, and most recently a cultural heritage impact assessment for the property north of the current Study Area referred to as 1 Wellington Street (entire block). Scarlett's curriculum vitae can be found in Appendix C.

**Gina Martin** is a past land conveyancer with extensive experience with the land registry office and its documents, and is an historian and genealogist (over 32 years' experience). Gina obtained a BA in History from Trent University, and is a director and senior genealogist with the Trent Valley Archives, and is a member of the Peterborough Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee. She is the recipient of several awards for her work in history: the F.H. Dobbin Award acknowledging exceptional coverage of historical events; the Peterborough Special Heritage Award for recognition of outstanding contributions to Peterborough's heritage, etc. Her working stint at the law firm of Gordon, Lillico and Bazuk, and later, the law firm of Borden and Elliot, allowed her to hone her talents at the Land Registry Office. She has been an associate of SJA for eight years.

**Pete Demarte** has a B.A. (Hons.) Degree in Anthropology with an Interdisciplinary Minor in Archaeology from McMaster University, and is currently working toward completing his M.A. in Archaeology at Trent University. Pete has ten years' experience performing archaeological fieldwork and report preparation in Ontario, holds a Research Licence (R1073) with the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, and is a member in good standing with the Ontario Archaeological Society and the Society of American Archaeology. His Ontario publications include those related to his work in archaeological excavations (Stages 1 - 4), artifact analysis, mapping and built heritage and cultural landscape impact assessments. Pete has directed fieldwork both as an Undergraduate T.A. and M.A. candidate with Trent University (Belize), and as Field Director with Ontario-based CRM companies. He has surveyed and excavated Pre-Contact, Early Euro-Canadian and Multi-Component sites throughout the province, including the Canadian Shield region, and is proficient in the use of various GIS data collection and mapping methods, including LiDAR surveys. In addition to his Ontario archaeological research, as a member of the Social Archaeology Research Program

(SARP) and Socio-Ecological Entanglement in Tropical Societies (SETS) projects, Pete, researches several ancient civilizations in both Central America (Belize, Guatemala and Mexico) and Southeast Asia (Cambodia, Myanmar and Thailand, etc.), and he remains active in contributing to fieldwork, publications and conference presentations on these tropical culture areas.

### **1.3 Purposes/Objectives**

The purpose of this report is to conduct a heritage evaluation and cultural heritage impact assessment for the property to determine impacts to both known and potential heritage resources.

The heritage assessments will

- provide a summary of requirements for built heritage with respect to the Brantford Official Plan and Provincial Policy Statement (2014);
- identify all built heritage within the proposed Property Development Plan and adjacent areas (Figure 3) and identify heritage value where applicable; and,
- provide heritage management strategies.

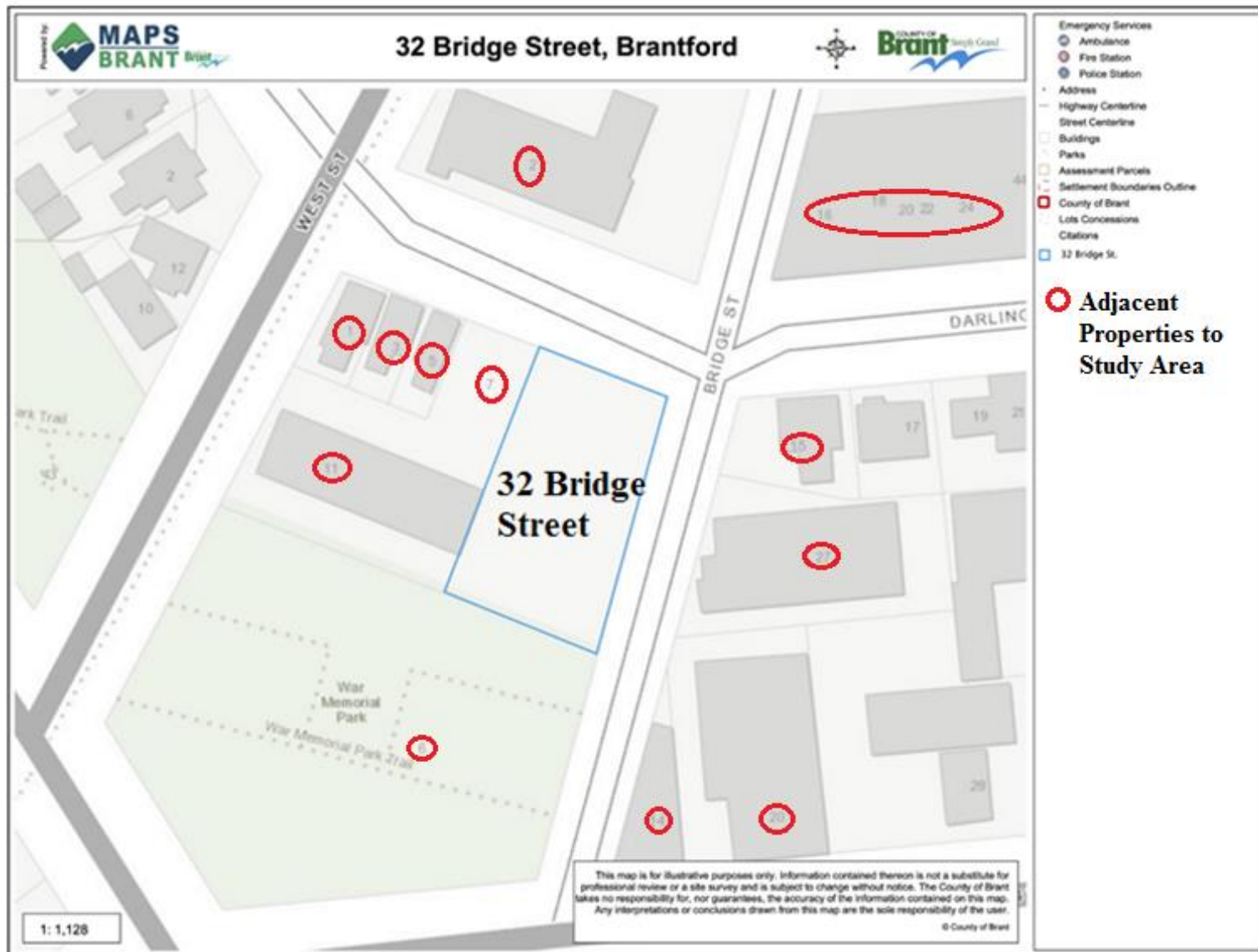
There are no designated or listed heritage structures located directly on the Study Area, although there are 12 properties located adjacent to the Study Area that are listed on the City of Brantford's Heritage Inventory, including the Study Area itself. Number 2 Darling Street is excluded from the list below. Although it still appears on the Brantford Heritage Inventory, it is no longer extant. These remaining properties include:

- 1 Darling Street
- 3 Darling Street
- 5 Darling Street
- 15 Darling Street
- 16-24 Darling Street
- 11 West Street
- 27 Bridge Street
- 32 Bridge Street
- 6 Dalhousie Street
- 14 Dalhousie Street
- 20 Dalhousie Street.

In addition, one property adjacent to the Study Area is neither designated nor listed on the Brantford Heritage Inventory. This is 7 Darling Street (vacant lot) located directly west of Study Area.

The above properties, as well as the Study Area, were the subject of the heritage evaluation and impact assessment as they pertain to the Study Area.

Figure 3: Municipal Addresses of Study Area and Adjacent Properties



## 2.0 PHYSICAL CONTEXT

### 2.1 Existing Land Use

There are no drainage features on the property nor any existing natural heritage (all pavement). Nor are there any extant structures or evidence of any ruins remaining on the Study Area which is currently covered with pavement.

### 2.2 Provincial Interests in Planning for Cultural Heritage

Ontario Regulation 09/06 was used to determine cultural heritage value or interest (Ontario Heritage Act 1974). This section of the act sets out criteria that would be used to designate a structure under Section 29 of the Act. The following criteria are considered for this purpose:

- The property has design value or physical value because it,*
  - i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,*
  - ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or*
  - iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.*
- 2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,*
  - i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,*
  - ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or*
  - iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.*
- 3. The property has contextual value because it,*
  - i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,*
  - ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or*
  - iii. is a landmark. O. Reg. 9/06, s. 1 (2).*

The Planning Act is the legislative framework for land use planning. One of the objectives of the Act is to identify matters of provincial interest in both provincial and municipal planning decisions. Section 2 of the Planning Act identified matters of provincial interest, including the conservation of significant features of architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological and/or scientific interest. Municipalities are tasked



with regarding these matters of provincial interest as part of their duties under the Planning Act.

The Ontario Heritage Trust provides the Heritage Toolkit as a resource to provincial interests.

### **2.3 Provincial Policy Statement**

The PPS provides “policy direction on matters of provincial interest related to land use planning and development.” The 2014 Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) is issued under Section 3 of the Planning Act. It became effective April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2014.

“In respect of the exercise of any authority that affects a planning matter, section 3 of the Planning Act requires that decisions affecting planning matters “shall be consistent with” policy statements issued under the Act” (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2014:1).

Section 2.6, (2.6.1 to 2.6.5) states (ibid: 29):

- 2.6.1 Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.
- 2.6.2 Development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.
- 2.6.3 Planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property except where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected property will be conserved.
- 2.6.4 Planning authorities should consider and promote archaeological management plans and cultural plans in conserving cultural and archaeological resources.
- 2.6.5 Planning authorities shall consider the interests of Aboriginal communities in conserving cultural heritage and archaeological resources.

The 2014 PPS defines built heritage as (ibid: 38):

“means a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest identified by a community, including an Aboriginal community. Built heritage resources are generally located on property that has been designated under Parts IV or V of the Ontario Heritage Act, or included on local, provincial and/or federal registers”.

The 2014 PPS defines cultural heritage landscapes as (ibid: 40):

“means a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Aboriginal community. The area may involve features such as structures, spaces,

archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts named under the Ontario Heritage Act, villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, main streets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways, viewsheds, natural areas and industrial complexes of heritage significance; and areas recognized by federal or international designation authorities (e.g. a National Historic Site or District designation or a UNESCO World Heritage Site).

The 2014 PPS defines significance in regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, as (ibid: 49):

“...resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people.”

Additional definitions can be found in the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2014).

## **2.4 City of Brantford Official Plan**

The last consolidated City of Brantford Official Plan was February 5<sup>th</sup>, 2016. An official plan review is currently underway (<https://www.brantford.ca/en/business-and-development/official-plan.aspx>).

Section 9.1.1 is an introduction to the importance of cultural heritage in the City of Brantford.

Section 9.1.2 “encourages the responsible management of cultural heritage resources, and Section 9.1.3 indicates that the City “shall seek to conserve cultural heritage resources”.

Section 9.1.4 provides definition of different heritage terms.

Section 9.1.5 speaks to the “Conservation of areas, sites, buildings or structures of historical, architectural or archaeological merit”, and Section 9.1.6 indicates that the City will consult with the Brantford Heritage Committee regarding heritage resources of the municipality.

The City does not own any of the properties within the “Block”, therefore, Sections 9.1.7 and 9.1.8 are not applicable.

Section 9.1.9 speaks to use of heritage resources by the city for public function.

Sections 9.1.10 and 9.1.11 speak to the potential development of properties with cultural heritage value.

Section 9.1.10: “Applications for development of a property designated under the terms and conditions of the Ontario Heritage Act will be required to include a Heritage Impact Statement prepared by a qualified heritage conservation professional”. There are no



designated properties within the Block. However, 41 West Street has been designated and it lies to the north of 1 Wellington Street – the Bell Memorial Park. Section 9.1.10 goes on to say: “A Heritage Impact Statement may also be required on a property that is listed in the City’s Heritage Inventory [27 and 29 West Street, 1 Wellington Street, and 2 Darling Street] or where development is proposed to a known heritage resource [41 West Street – Bell Memorial Park]. The requirement may also apply to unknown or recorded heritage resources that are discovered during the development application stage or construction”. The latter would capture any unknown archaeological resources buried beneath current Block built heritage, parking lots, or open spaces.

Section 9.1.0 describes the requirements of a Heritage Impact Statement as 1) identifying all known heritage resources; 2) providing a detailed site history and physical description of the heritage resource; 3) photo documentation of as-found interior and exteriors of the heritage resources; 4) evaluation of significance of the resource (s); 5) description of the proposed development; 6) assessment of impact of the proposed development on identified resources; and 6) making recommendations to mitigate the negative development effects on the resources. All of these are addressed in this report. Section 9.1.11 indicates that the City will provide guidelines to meet these requirements.

Section 9.2 speaks to the establishments of Heritage Conservation Districts.

Section 9.3 addresses designation under the Ontario Heritage Act of significant heritage resources.

Section 9.4 addresses the inventory of heritage resources. One of the mitigation recommendations may be to demolish a structure, in which case Section 9.4.4 requires that the application for demolition of an inventoried heritage resource also include a Heritage Impact Statement (this report).

Section 9.5 addresses incentives that the City may offer to “assist with the conservation, restoration and reuse of heritage resources” (Section 9.5.1).

Sections 9.6 and 9.7 have been deleted from the current Official Plan, and Section 9.8 addresses the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River. As the Block is removed from the immediate vicinity of the Grand River, these policies are not applicable.

Section 9.9 speaks to the archaeology of the study area. While the section mentions an archaeological master plan, none was found on the City of Brantford website, nor through a google search.

The Master Plan for Downtown Brantford (Urban Strategies 2008) identifies identifies a vision for the downtown area (includes the Study Area) where priority actions are required. The Master Plan is meant to guide development in the downtown area. Figure 4 illustrates the land use of the Study Area as being vacant but surrounded to the

west and east by residential areas. The north is depicted as being occupied by non-profit, but this former facility (2 Darling Street) is no longer extant.

**Figure 4: Land Use from 2008 Master Plan for Downtown Brantford**

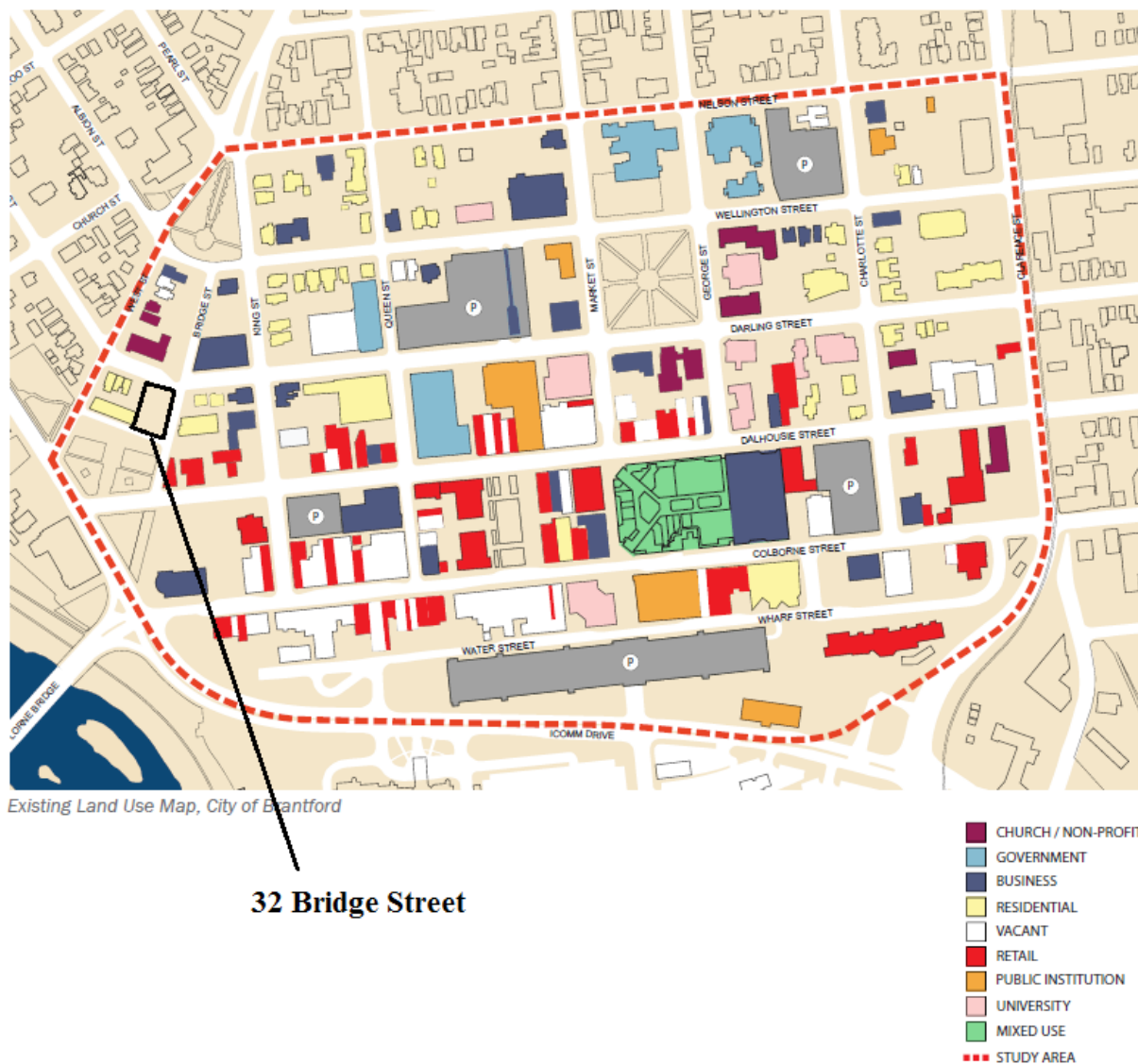
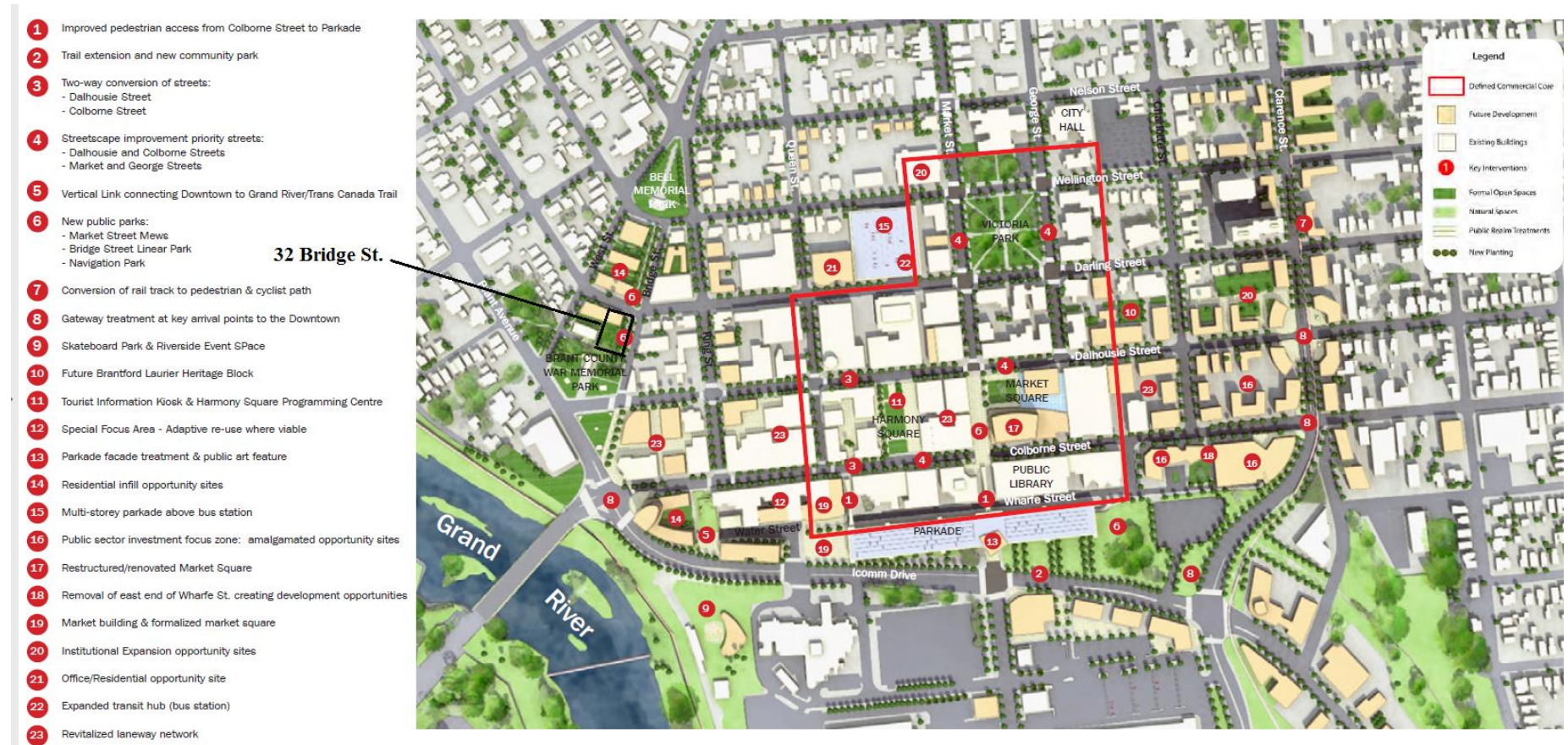


Figure 5 illustrates the Study Area illustrates the “vision” for the Study Area (where the number 6 appears). The vision is for this area to be part of the Bridge Street Linear Park.

## 2.5 Local Committees and Resources

The Brantford Heritage Committee advises City Council on the identification, conservation and promotion of resources that are identified as being of cultural heritage value or interest. These resources include: buildings, sites, certain streetscapes and

**Figure 5: Vision for Study Area from 2008 Master Plan for Downtown Brantford**



districts, cemeteries, cultural landscapes and any other real property that can be designated or registered under Parts IV and V of the Ontario Heritage Act.

The City has developed a comprehensive **Heritage Register** to recognize and protect Brantford's built heritage (<https://www.brantford.ca/en/business-and-development/heritage-planning.aspx>).

The Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT) website was accessed to determine if the Study Area has any OHT heritage easements or heritage properties in or around the area. Appendix B illustrates that there are no heritage easements or heritage properties identified for the City of Brantford.

The City of Brantford Heritage Inventory (accessed on-line January 15, 2020) identifies one designated structure south of the Study Area at **6 Dalhousie Street**. It is the Brant County War Memorial; a monument first dedicated to the lasting memory of those men and women who gave their lives in service of their country during the War of 1914-18, but now also commemorates those from WWII, and the Korean War. In 1952, plans began to modify the Memorial to honour the fallen of the last war. Alterations were made soon after which included the granite "Memorial Gallery" designed by local architect Chas. Brooks that serves as a backdrop to the original monument. On July 2, 1954, the expanded monument was re-dedicated.

The City of Brantford Heritage Inventory (<https://www3.brantford.ca/inventory.nsf>) lists the following structures which are located adjacent to the Study Area:

- 1 Darling Street – west of Study Area
- 2 Darling Street – north of Study Area (in next block – previously assessed, now the location of a condominium development project – currently under construction) (no longer should be on the list)
- 3 Darling Street –west of Study Area
- 5 Darling Street –west of Study Area
- 15 Darling Street – east of Study Area (in next block)
- 16-24 Darling Street – northeast (in next block, kitty corner to Study Area)
- 11 West Street – southwest of Study Area
- 27 Bridge Street – east of Study Area (in next block)
- 32 Bridge Street – the Study Area
- 6 Dalhousie Street – south of Study Area (Cenotaph at Brant County War Memorial Park - designated)
- 14 Dalhousie Street – southeast of Study Area
- 20 Dalhousie Street – southeast of Study Area.

The City of Brantford webpage and the webpage for Historic Places in Canada were also accessed to provide any additional information. A full historical accounting and all related resources used are presented in Sections 3.0 and 6.0.

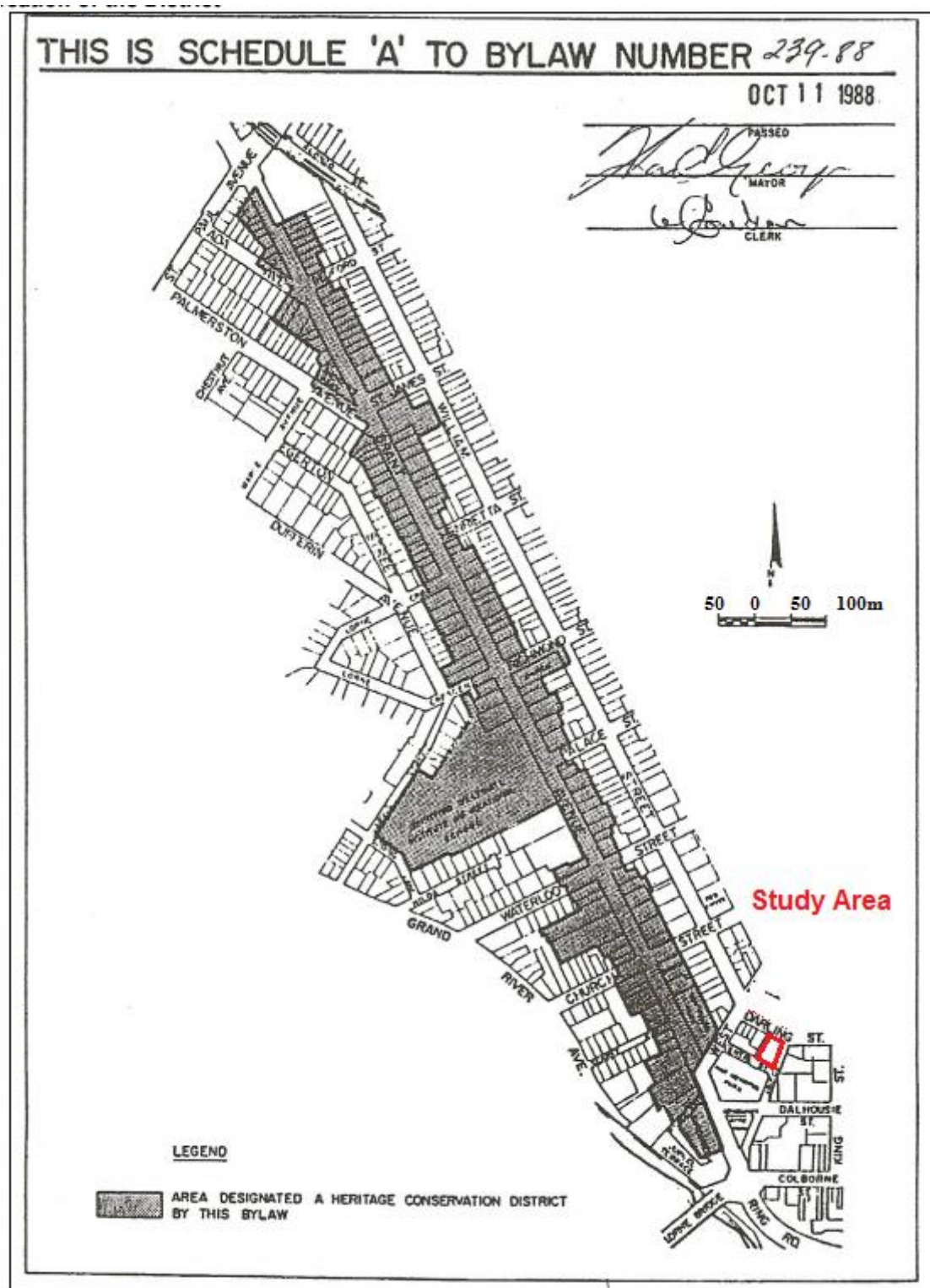
The Brant Avenue Conservation District is located to south and west of the Study Area. The Study Area is situated to the south and east of the Conservation District (Figure 6).

“The Brant Avenue Heritage Conservation District includes buildings on Brant Avenue between St. Paul Avenue and the Lorne Bridge in the City of Brantford. Although this district includes the Armoury, Brant Ave. Church and the Brantford Collegiate Institute, the majority of the 132 properties are residential, built between 1870 and 1889.”

The district was designated by the City of Brantford for its heritage value under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act in 1988 (By-law 239-88): (<http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=9746>).



**Figure 6: Brant Avenue Conservation District** (Architectural Conservancy of Ontario 2009)



## **3.0 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT**

### **3.1 Location and Environment**

The Study Area is located at the south-west corner of the Darling Street and Bridge Street intersection. It is located along the south side of Darling Street between Bridge Street and West Street, and along the west side of Bridge Street between Darling Street and Dalhousie Street. The subject property is legally described as Lots 1, 2, 9 & 10, Block 5 in the Biggar Tract in the City of Brantford and Part of Centre Street in the Plan for the City of Brantford September 7, 1892, Part 2 of Reference Plan 2R2483 closed by Plan A310424. It is subject to easements (A4330870, A342262, A420869, A430870, and A430872 & A310442E) for a private lane (Centre Street) along the rear end of the property. The subject property has approximately 46 metres of frontage along Bridge Street, 24 metres of frontage along Darling Street and an area of 1,025 square meters. The property is zoned C1 “Core Commercial” as in the City of Brantford’s Comprehensive Zoning Bylaw #160-90 and its amendments.

The Study Area is currently a paved parking lot with no buildings or structures located therein. This includes no buildings designated under Section IV of the Ontario Heritage Act or anything listed on the City of Brantford’s Heritage Inventory. There are no natural heritage features located on the Study Area, that is, no water sources or vegetation.

### **3.2 Cemetery Search**

A search conducted January 17, 2020 with the Bereavement Authority of Ontario indicated that there are no cemeteries located within any part of the Study Area or immediately adjacent to the Study Area.

### **3.3 Historical Settlement and Development**

During the late 15<sup>th</sup> century, European explorers began to arrive on North American shores where they found the eastern coastal New World inhabited by two main groups of Indigenous communities. The Algonquin, including the Blackfoot, Cheyenne, Cree, Ojibway and Shawnee, occupied the Atlantic coast from the Maritimes down into the northeastern United States. The Iroquoian, or Huron-Iroquois, inhabited the future Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and that part of southern Ontario lying south of the granite highlands. Smaller than the Algonquin, this group consisted of Cherokee, Neutral, Tobacco Nation, Huron and the Iroquois Confederacy made up of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Cayuga, Seneca and Oneida.

Both the City of Brantford and Brant County owe their existence to the Grand River and her tributaries. Running from Lake Erie to within a few miles of Georgian Bay, the fast-moving river was, for centuries, a transportation route for the Huron native tribes in the north and their Iroquois enemies in the south. Located between them, on lands including future City of Brantford area, were the “Neutral” or “Attawandaron” tribes, so named because of their refusal to become involved in the fur trade battle between the Huron and Iroquois. The Grand River flowed through the future Brantford and, for hundreds of years, provided hunting and fishing for the local tribes.

By 1620, more than 12,000 Neutrals occupied 40 villages in the Grand River Valley. The main Neutral village containing the seat of the chief was “Kandoucho” which many historians argue was located at present day Brantford. But, by 1651, all the Neutral villages, including Kandoucho, had been destroyed by the Iroquois who spent the next hundred years assimilating the survivors into their own culture. Once the Iroquois began moving northward to Georgian Bay, a group from the Chippewa tribe known as the Mississauga, began to move into the area in search of better hunting and fishing and soon became the main native group in the area that became known as “The Mississauga Tract.”

Brant County and the City of Brantford evolved from certain aspects of Ontario history having roots in the American Revolution. In 1775, with a revolution brewing between the American patriots and those loyal to the Crown, the British government promised to provide cash payments as well as grants of land in Canada to those who fought alongside the British. In 1783, the first of the United Empire Loyalists (UEL) began arriving from the United States into the region north of the Great Lakes. Having lost their land after the Revolution, they were anxious to secure new tracts of land in Canada. As a result, the Crown started to negotiate with the Indigenous peoples to purchase large portions of land from the Mississauga Tract. Thus began the Loyalist movement in Canada.

But the future United Empire Loyalists were not the only group to whom the British offered loyalty payments. In 1775, the highly influential Mohawk military and political leader from New York State, Joseph Brant, traveled to London, England where he met with the Crown officials for “Indian” affairs. If Brant agreed to fight alongside the British and lead the Mohawks in the upcoming revolution, the British government would grant them lands in Canada. This proved to be a crucial offer since the American colonists, during and after the revolution, confiscated all land and property belonging to those loyal to the British, leaving Brant and his Mohawks without a home (Figure 7).

Born in New York in 1743 with the native name of “Thayendanegea”, Joseph Brant would become one of the most well-known North American Indigenous people of his era and would eventually lend his name to the new Brant County. His role as a leader in the Iroquois League was not a hereditary one, instead gaining his position through his talents and his liaisons with a selection of British officials. His older sister, Molly Brant, married New York’s influential British Superintendent for Northern “Indian” Affairs, Sir William Johnson, who took an immediate liking to the younger Brant. Johnson arranged for Joseph Brant to attend “Moor’s Indian Charity School” in Connecticut, the forerunner of New Hampshire’s Dartmouth College. There, he learned to speak, read and write English and gained an education in the arts, history and geography. In 1763, Brant was getting ready to attend King’s College in New York City but, with the outbreak of Pontiac’s Rebellion, William Johnson felt it unsafe for Brant to be away from home.





**Figure 7: Joseph Brant** (“Ontario – A Celebration of Our Heritage”, J.M.S. Careless)

Later that year, Joseph Brant participated in some Iroquois war parties when hostilities between whites and “Indians” broke out in the valley regions.

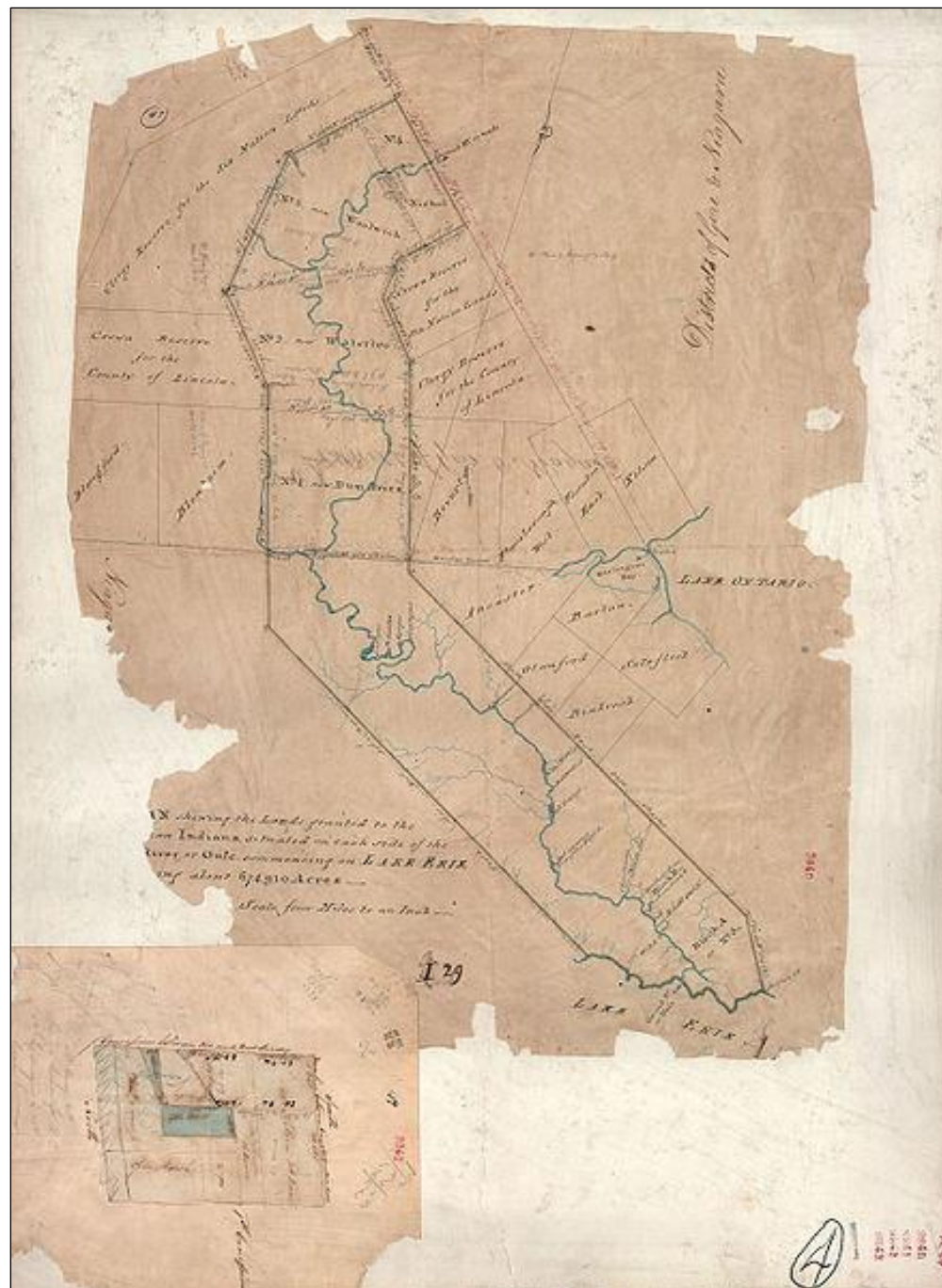
In 1765, Joseph Brant married the daughter of a respected gentleman from Virginia and moved into his parents’ old home. He became a prosperous farmer on the shore of the Mohawk River and also opened a small store. By 1770, the Mohawks had made Brant a war chief as well as their lead spokesman. After the death of his wife in 1771, he moved to Fort Hunter where he became an interpreter and teacher of Mohawk. It was here that

Brant converted to Anglicanism and helped the Reverend John Stuart translate the catechism and the Gospel of Mark into Mohawk. Brant spoke all six of the Mohawk languages and was named a translator for the British “Indian” Department.

A few months prior to the outbreak of the American Revolution, Sir William Johnson passed away and was succeeded in his position as Crown Superintendent of “Indian” Affairs by his nephew, Guy Johnson, who had married Joseph Brant’s cousin, Polly Johnson. At the outbreak of hostilities in April 1775, Brant sent his family back to the home village while he fled to Montreal. In November, Brant accompanied Guy Johnson to London, England hoping to discuss Mohawk grievances with Crown officials. The gracious and articulate “savage” became an instant celebrity in London, being interviewed by journalists and having a personal meeting with King George III. It was during this trip that Crown officials offered the Mohawks of New York State grants of land in Canada in exchange for their assistance to the British forces during the Revolution. The seeds for Brant County were now sown.

For the next few years, Brant fought tirelessly for both the British and the Iroquois, both of whom experienced much loss of land and other serious losses at the hands of the American colonists. In 1783, he persuaded Frederick Haldimand, the Governor of the Province of Quebec, to fulfill the earlier promise of the Crown and grant lands to the loyal Iroquois. On October 25, 1784, the Haldimand Proclamation was decreed, granting Brant and his followers a reserve of land stretching from the mouth of the Grand River at Lake Erie to the river’s head and running six miles on either side of the water (Figure 8). This parcel of land became known as the “Haldimand Tract” and, by

**Figure 8: 1821 Survey by Thomas Rideout showing Haldimand Proclamation, Archives of Ontario**

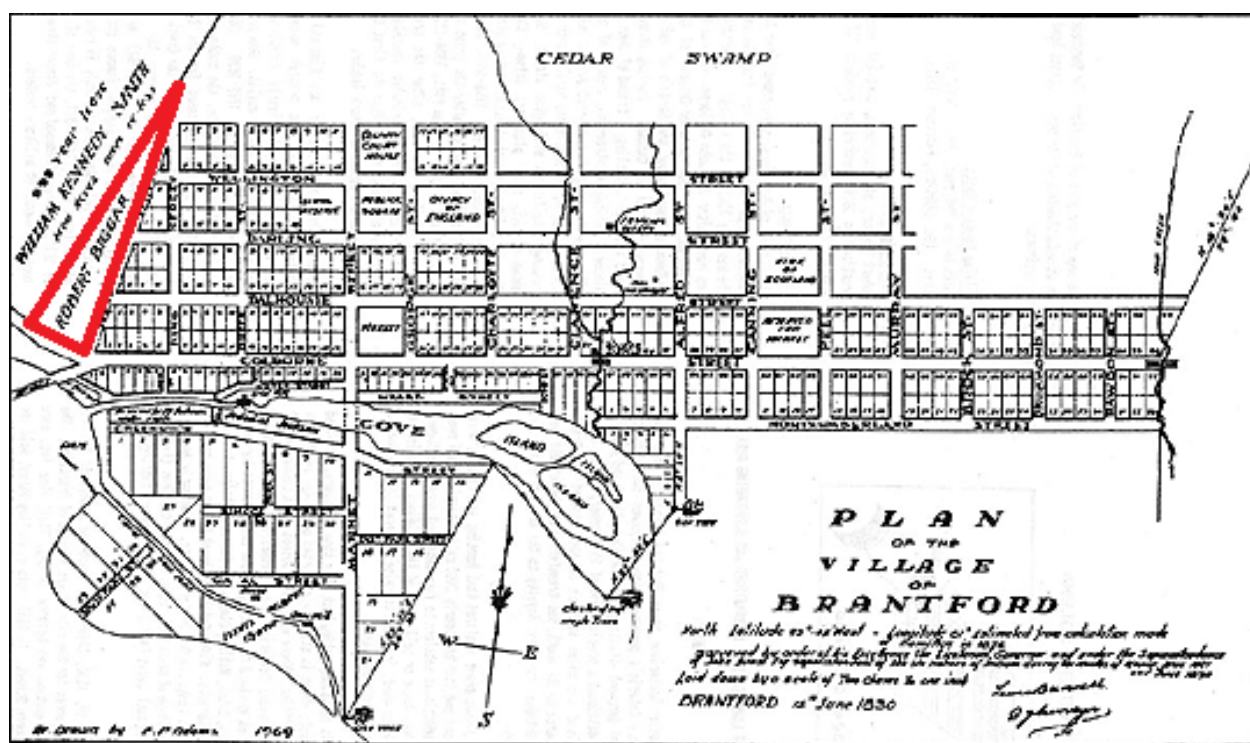


1785, some 2200 Iroquois were living there. They included Mohawk, Onondaga, Cayuga, Tuscarora, Seneca and Oneida, all collectively becoming known as the Six Nations.

At Brant's invitation, a number of white Loyalist families who had served him during the Revolutionary Wars also took up residence on the proclamation lands. Brant encouraged Loyalist settlement by offering Loyalists larger tracts of land than the Crown was offering them, a practice proving very unpopular with some Crown officials. Equally unpopular with the Crown was Brant's decision to sell large amounts of land in the north part of the reserve to land speculators, providing profits as annual annuities for the Iroquois.

Joseph Brant and his Iroquois proceeded to build a very prosperous community. The settlement's main town was at present day Brantford, originally called Brant's Ford, in honour of Joseph Brant. Brant built an Anglican Church as well as a Masonic Lodge, both of which survive today. The town was nearly completely surrounded by "Indian" farms as shown in Land Surveyor Lewis Burwell's 1833 survey (Figure 9).

**Figure 9: Burwell Plan of Brantford, 1833**



The name "Brant's Ford" was formally selected in 1826 in honour of Joseph Brant although, for some years, that had been the unofficial name for the community. The original site of the town was the 800-acre farm of Chief John Hill which the Crown purchased from the Six Nations for five shillings. The first known white settler was John Stalts, who built a cabin in 1805 near the Grand River where the Boer War Memorial now stands at the front of the Armoury on Colborne Street. Over the next few years a number of businesses opened including two shoe stores, multiple taverns and distilleries, blacksmith shops, three small mercantile stores and a sawmill. The first post office opened in 1825 and the first school in 1826 on the Market Square. Aside from the



Mohawk Church built by Joseph Brant, the first church in Brantford was Grace Anglican in 1830 followed by the First Baptist Church in 1833. In 1833, Lewis Burwell produced the first official survey of Brantford and area (Figure 9).

On July 15, 1835, the Crown issued a Patent to Mr. Robert Biggar for a triangular parcel of land of approximately eight acres located east of the Grand River in the southwest portion of the community. Identified simply on the Burwell survey with the words “Robert Biggar”, the land was later subdivided into blocks with part of Block 5 making up the Study Area. Block 5 was further subdivided into 10 lots (Figure 10 and Table 1).

**Figure 10: Historical Atlas Map – 1875**



**Table 1: Land Records – Lots 1, 2, 9 and 10, Part of Centre Street in Block 5, Biggar Tract**

Chain of Title

PATENT	July 15, 1835	Robert Biggar	Whole of Biggar Tract
		▼	
Will #153	May 25, 1838	Hamilton Biggar Julia Hamilton	Lot 2, 9, 10 in Block 5 Lot 1 in Block 5
		▼	
Bgn/Sale 6867	Jan. 27, 1873	William Buck (from Julia Hamilton)	Lot 1, in Block 5
Bgn/Sale	Aug. 1, 1895	James E. H. Stimson	North part lots 9, 10

23134		(from Est. of Anna Stimson)	
Bgn/Sale 31636	Oct. 18, 1905	John Coward (from Wm. Buck)	Lot 1
Bgn/Sale 31707	Oct. 7, 1905	Anna Coward (from Frank, Agnes and Jessie Biggar, James E. H. Stimson)	Lot 2, 9 and 10
		▼	
Bgn/Sale 33123	Oct. 27, 1906	John Coward	Lot 2
		▼	
Bgn/Sale 35478	May 1, 1908	John H. Hall Emerson W. Hall Leslie S. Hall Reginald Hall	Lots 1 and 2
Bgn/Sale 58341	May 8, 1920	Joseph W. Porter (from Anna Coward)	Lots 9 and 10
		▼	
Grant 58874	May 10, 1920	Leslie S. Hall	“ “ “ “ “ “
Grant 58480	May 20, 1920	John H. Hall and Sons, Ltd. (from John, Emerson, Leslie and Reginald Hall)	Lots 1 and 2
		▼	
Grant 58873	May 20, 1920	Williams Tool Corp. of Canada, Ltd.	“ “ “ “ “ “
Grant 58929	July 9, 1920	William Tool Corp. of Canada Ltd. (from Leslie S. Hall)	Lots 9, 10

	Before 1955	Arthur Lorne Binkley (in trust)	Lots 1, 2, 9, 10
		▼	
Grant 114841	Jan. 6 1955	Brantford Leaseholds Limited	“ “ “ “ “ “
Grant A310442	June 26, 1986	Brantford Leaseholds Limited (from City of Brantford)	Pt. of Centre Street being Pt. 2 on 9R2483
		▼	
Transfer BC356243	April 5, 2019	TJA Developments Inc.	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “

Robert Biggar was born April 2, 1761 in Dumfries, Scotland to Herbert Biggar and his wife Agnes Coltart and came to Canada with his family in 1806, settling first near Queenston in the Niagara area before coming to Brant County (Table 2). On August 27, 1784, he married Mary Amelia Lauder in Dumfries with whom he would raise 11 children. Eight of the children were born in Scotland while the three youngest were born at Queenston. In 1810, he moved his family from Queenston to Stony Creek where they resided throughout the War of 1812. He and several of his sons enlisted in Second Flank Company, 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Lincoln Militia under Captain James Durand with whom the sons fought in the war, it being decided the Biggar was too old for active duty. In 1816, he moved with his family to the small hamlet of Mount Pleasant outside of Brantford where he built a lovely estate. He also built a tannery and a bridge over the Grand River to replace the first one which had been destroyed by fire. The bridge came to be known as “Biggar’s Bridge”. Robert Biggar never occupied or built on the Study Area, instead bequeathing it to his family upon his death which occurred April 28, 1837 at his home in Mount Pleasant.

## Table 2: Robert Biggar Family Tree

### *Descendants of Robert Biggar*

#### *Generation No. 1*

1. ROBERT<sup>2</sup> BIGGAR (*HERBERT*<sup>1</sup>) was born April 2, 1761 in Dumfries, Scotland, and died April 28, 1837 in Mount Pleasant, Brant County, Ontario. He married MARY AMELIA LAUDER August 27, 1784 in Dumfries, Scotland, daughter of WILLIAM LAUDER. She was born 1764 in Dumfries, Scotland, and died February 10, 1826 in Mount Pleasant, Brant County, Ontario.

Children of ROBERT BIGGAR and MARY LAUDER are:

2. i. WILLIAM<sup>3</sup> BIGGAR, b. 1787, Dumfries, Scotland.
3. ii. MARY BIGGAR, b. 1790; d. April 2, 1839, Queenston, Ontario.
4. iii. JOHN LAUDER BIGGAR, b. March 2, 1792, Dumfries, Scotland; d. November 20, 1872, Brantford, Ontario.
- iv. AGNES BIGGAR, b. 1795; m. JAMES LYONS.

- v. ROBERT BIGGAR, b. 1795; d. October 30, 1858, Prince Edward County, Ontario.
- vi. CHARLES BIGGAR, b. January 7, 1797; d. October 28, 1851, Prince Edward County, Ontario; m. CAMILLA COLTMAN, January 1821; b. March 1800; d. January 25, 1860.
- 5. vii. ELIZA JANE BIGGAR, b. 1800, Dumfries, Scotland; d. August 20, 1844, Mount Pleasant, Brant County, Ontario.
- viii. JAMES BIGGAR, b. 1803, Dumfries, Scotland; d. August 13, 1879, Mount Pleasant, Brant County, Ontario; m. JANE BIGGAR, July 14, 1825, Ancaster, Ontario.
- 6. ix. HAMILTON BIGGAR, b. January 6, 1806, Queenston, Ontario; d. February 20, 1883, Hamilton, Ontario.
- 7. x. HERBERT BIGGAR, b. January 6, 1809, Queenston, Ontario; d. January 11, 1892, Brantford, Ontario.
- xi. THOMAS BIGGAR, b. 1811, Queenston, Ontario; d. October 4, 1883, Brantford, Ontario.

### *Generation No. 2*

2. WILLIAM<sup>3</sup> BIGGAR (*ROBERT<sup>2</sup>, HERBERT<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1787 in Dumfries, Scotland. He married ? KEEFER.

Children of WILLIAM BIGGAR and ? KEEFER are:

- i. WALTER<sup>4</sup> BIGGAR.
- ii. WILLIAM BIGGAR.

3. MARY<sup>3</sup> BIGGAR (*ROBERT<sup>2</sup>, HERBERT<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1790, and died April 2, 1839 in Queenston, Ontario. She married ROBERT HAMILTON.

Children of MARY BIGGAR and ROBERT HAMILTON are:

- i. ROBERT<sup>4</sup> HAMILTON, b. 1808; d. 1837.
- ii. MARY HAMILTON, b. 1813; d. 1871, Queenston, Ontario.
- iii. JAMES HAMILTON, b. 1817; d. 1841.

4. JOHN LAUDER<sup>3</sup> BIGGAR (*ROBERT<sup>2</sup>, HERBERT<sup>1</sup>*) was born March 2, 1792 in Dumfries, Scotland, and died November 20, 1872 in Brantford, Ontario. He married ? MCKERLIE.

Child of JOHN BIGGAR and ? MCKERLIE is:

- i. ROBERT<sup>4</sup> BIGGAR, b. 1813.

5. ELIZA JANE<sup>3</sup> BIGGAR (*ROBERT<sup>2</sup>, HERBERT<sup>1</sup>*) was born 1800 in Dumfries, Scotland, and died August 20, 1844 in Mount Pleasant, Brant County, Ontario. She married ANDREW EADIE. He was born 1794 in Scotland, and died 1866 in Brant County, Ontario.

Children of ELIZA BIGGAR and ANDREW EADIE are:

- i. ROBERT<sup>4</sup> EADIE, b. 1823.
- ii. JAMES EADIE, b. 1825.
- iii. NANCY EADIE, b. 1826.
- iv. ISOBEL EADIE, b. 1830.
- v. ANNE EADIE, b. 1834.
- vi. CATHARIEN EADIE, b. 1836.
- vii. ELIZA JANE EADIE, b. May 1839.
- viii. MARGARET JANE EADIE, b. 1840.
- ix. MARY EADIE, b. 1844.

6. HAMILTON<sup>3</sup> BIGGAR (*ROBERT<sup>2</sup>, HERBERT<sup>1</sup>*) was born January 6, 1806 in Queenston, Ontario, and died February 20, 1883 in Hamilton, Ontario. He married ELIZA PHELPS RACEY July 12, 1832 in Brantford, Ontario. She was born February 1, 1811 in Trenton, New Jersey, and died October 31, 1893 in Brantford, Ontario.

Children of HAMILTON BIGGAR and ELIZA RACEY are:

- i. ANNA<sup>4</sup> BIGGAR, b. April 22, 1833; d. April 1, 1892, Appleton, Wisconsin.
- ii. JULIA ELIZA BIGGAR, b. March 29, 1835, Mount Pleasant, Brant County, Ontario; d. July 9, 1917, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba; m. WILLIAM HENRY DITCH, July 15, 1854, Brantford, Ontario.
- iii. CHARLES RACEY BIGGAR, b. January 7, 1837, York (Toronto); d. September 24, 1891, Brantford, Ontario; m. GRACE MCKAY, July 14, 1874, Brantford, Ontario.

- iv. HAMILTON FISK BIGGAR, b. March 15, 1839, Oakville, Ontario; d. November 29, 1926, Cleveland, Ohio, USA; m. SUSAN MILES BROOKS, February 25, 1870, Columbus, Ohio.
- v. CHARLOTTE THOMSON BIGGAR, b. January 8, 1843, Grand River, Brant County, Ontario; d. April 15, 1854, Brantford, Ontario.
- vi. FANNY CAMILLA BIGGAR, b. May 8, 1845, Grand River, Brant County, Ontario; d. April 30, 1890, Brantford, Ontario; m. WILLIAM W. BESSEY, October 30, 1889, Brantford, Ontario.
- vii. GEORGE GOLDSTONE BIGGAR, b. July 10, 1849, Grimsby, Lincoln County, Ontario; d. February 12, 1900, Genesee, New York; m. EDITH MARY PUGH, May 23, 1876.
- viii. GEORGIANA SELINA BIGGAR, b. July 10, 1849, Grimsby, Lincoln County, Ontario; d. July 13, 1930, Norfolk County, Ontario; m. THOMAS RANSON HARDY NELLES, July 30, 1873, Brantford, Ontario.
- ix. MILES RACEY BIGGAR, b. January 15, 1852, Dumfries, Ontario; d. April 30, 1901, USA; m. SYLVIA PAULINE CARPENTER, December 23, 1874, Brantford, Ontario.

7. HERBERT<sup>3</sup> BIGGAR (*ROBERT<sup>2</sup>, HERBERT<sup>1</sup>*) was born January 6, 1809 in Queenston, Ontario, and died January 11, 1892 in Brantford, Ontario. He married (1) JANE ELLIS April 27, 1831 in Brantford, Ontario. She was born 1808, and died 1869 in Hamilton, Ontario. He married (2) MARIA LAIRD August 25, 1874.

Children of HERBERT BIGGAR and JANE ELLIS are:

- i. JOHN<sup>4</sup> BIGGAR, b. Aft. 1831.
- ii. HANNAH BIGGAR, b. January 14, 1832; d. March 15, 1918, Detroit, Michigan, USA; m. WILLIAM SMITH GRIFFIN, 1857.
- iii. MARY BIGGAR.
- iv. JULIA BIGGAR, b. 1836, Brant County, Ontario; d. 1837, Brant County, Ontario.
- v. THOMAS ALLEN BIGGAR, b. 1838; d. 1839.
- vi. MARTHA JANE BIGGAR.
- 8. vii. HERBERT BIGGAR, b. September 2, 1843; d. 1930, Brant County, Ontario.
- viii. SARAH MARIA BIGGAR, b. 1845; d. February 7, 1907, Brantford, Ontario.

### *Generation No. 3*

8. HERBERT<sup>4</sup> BIGGAR (*HERBERT<sup>3</sup>, ROBERT<sup>2</sup>, HERBERT<sup>1</sup>*) was born September 2, 1843, and died 1930 in Brant County, Ontario. He married (1) MARY MARGARET CHRYSLER. She was born March 10, 1850 in Mount Pleasant, Brant County, Ontario, and died August 22, 1939 in Mount Vernon, Brant County, Ontario. He married (2) CLARA JARVIS January 5, 1877. She was born 1854, and died August 1, 1885.



**Figure 11: Portrait of Hamilton Biggar ([www.ancestry.ca](http://www.ancestry.ca))**



Robert Biggar's will was registered May 18, 1838 at the Land Registry Office for Brant County as instrument #153. Through this document, he bequeathed lots 1, 9 and 10 in Block 5 to his son, Hamilton Biggar (Figure 11). Hamilton Biggar was the ninth child of Robert and the first born in Canada. He was born January 6, 1806 at Queenston and, on July 12, 1832, married Miss Eliza Phelps Racey at Brantford. He became a Methodist minister, spending years travelling southern Ontario with his ministry. Upon retirement, he moved back to Mount Pleasant and eventually became the County Treasurer. He and Eliza raised nine children, one of whom

was Dr. Hamilton Fisk Biggar, known widely as the father of homeopathy in North America and who was also the personal physician to the Rockefeller family.

About 1871, Hamilton Biggar built a brick two-story double house on lots 9 and 10 fronting on Bridge Street. The structure appears on an 1875 bird's eye map of Brantford (**Figure 12**). The house on the north part of the lots was occupied by his daughter, Ann Biggar Stimson, and her family. Anna was born April 22, 1833 and, in 1856, married James Stimson with whom she would have five children (**Figure 13**). James Stimson was a very successful photographer who divided his time between his career in Appleton, Wisconsin and the family home in Brantford. Upon his death on February 20, 1833, Hamilton Biggar left the house along with the north portion of lots 9 and 10 to his daughter who retained ownership until her own death on April 1, 1893 in Wisconsin. Upon her death, she bequeathed the home to her husband who kept ownership until 1905. After the death of his wife, James Stimson spent the remainder of his life in Appleton, Wisconsin where most of his children also relocated. Other members of the Biggar family later occupied the house in Brantford.

Figure 12: Bird's Eye Map of Brantford – 1875

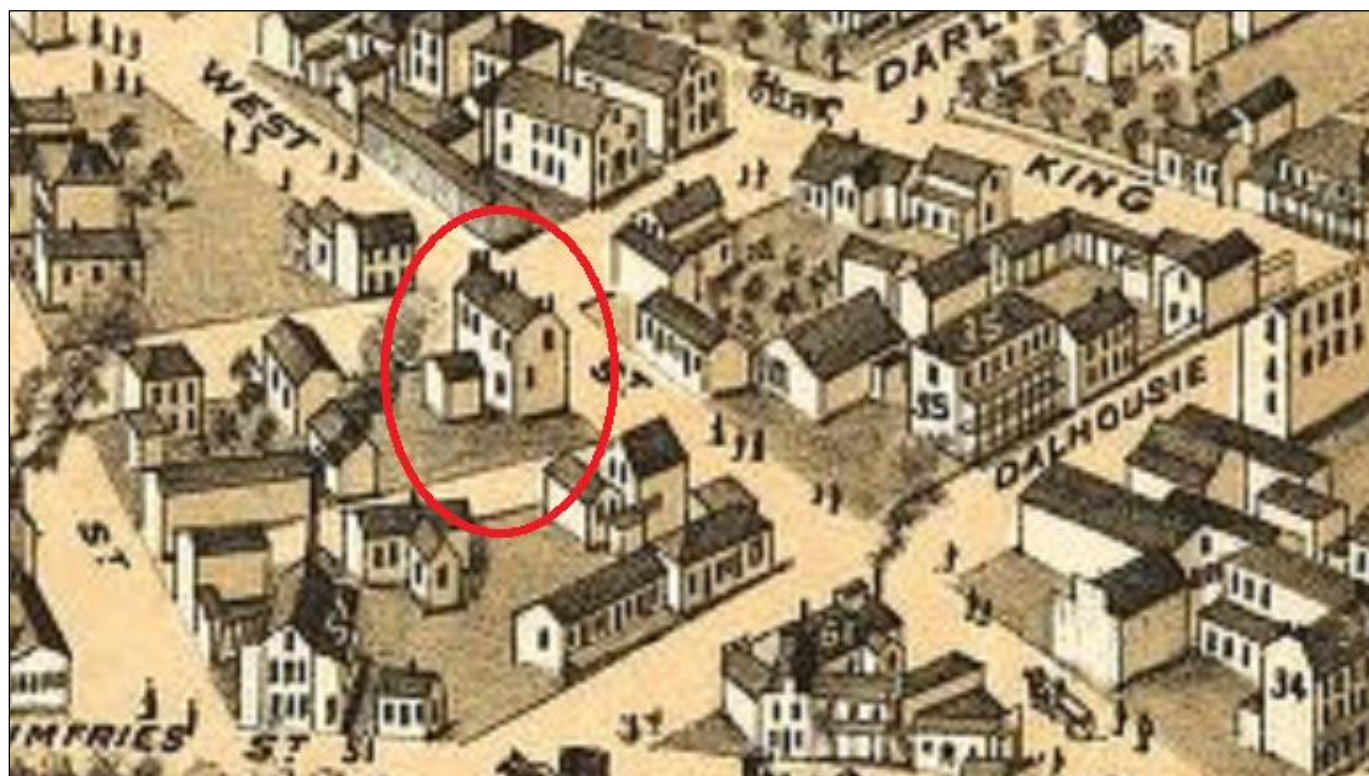
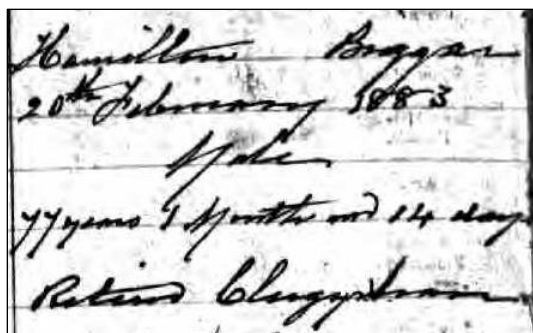


Figure 13: Portrait of Anna Biggar Stimson ([www.ancestry.ca](http://www.ancestry.ca))



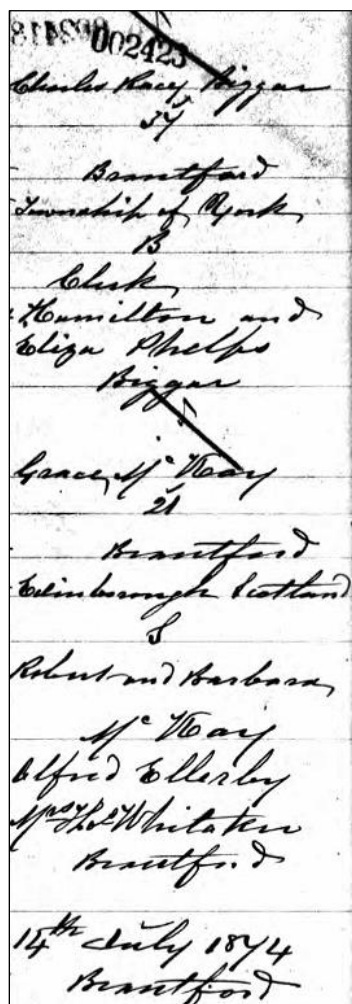
**Figure 14: Hamilton Biggar – Death Registration**



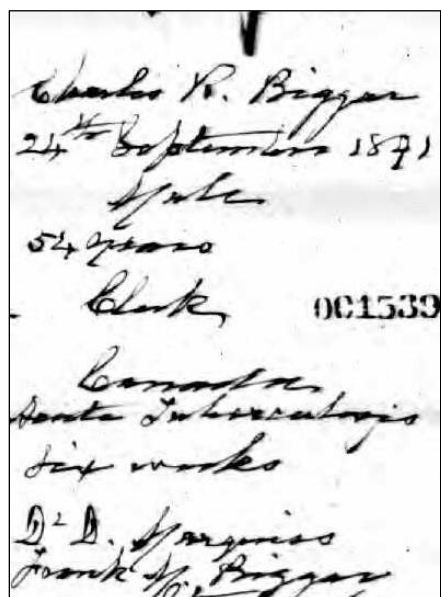
Upon his death (Figure 14), Hamilton Biggar bequeathed the house on the south part of lots 9 and 10 to his daughter-in-law, Grace McKay Biggar, who had occupied it since her marriage on July 14, 1874 to Hamilton Biggar's eldest son, Charles Racey Biggar (Figures 15). At the same time, Hamilton bequeathed to Charles all of lot 2 in Block 5 which was vacant and had not

seen any buildings or other improvements. Charles and Grace were the parents of three children. They were Frank McKay Biggar, Agnes Eliza Biggar and Jessie Susan Biggar. Sadly, Charles and Grace Biggar died within a few weeks of each other. She died August 6, 1891 while visiting her mother in Buffalo, New York. Charles died September 24, 1891 in Brantford (Figure 16).

**Figure 15: Charles Biggar and Grace McKay– Marriage Registration**



**Figure 16: Charles Racey Biggar – Death Registration**



The house and property then went from their parent's estates to the three children. After the deaths of Charles and Grace Biggar, their three children moved to Buffalo, New York where they all remained throughout their lives. Frank Biggar married and raised a family in Buffalo. Neither of his sisters ever married. The presumably rented the house to tenants or to other members of the Biggar family. They sold the property in 1905.

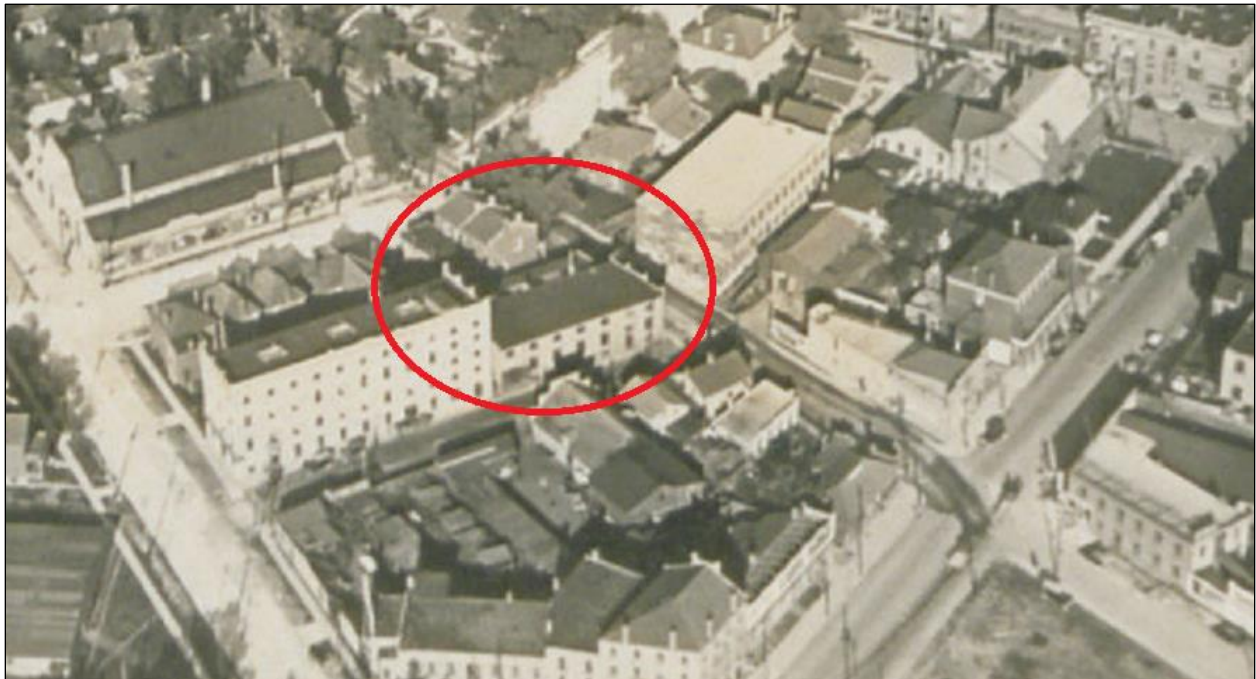
While Robert Biggar bequeathed lots 2, 9 and 10 in Block 5 to his son Hamilton, he left lot 1 to his granddaughter, Julia Hamilton who was the child of his daughter Mary and her husband Colonel Robert Rae Hamilton. She later married Thomas Wicken Dee of Queenston where the two lived and raised a family. Throughout her ownership, she did nothing with the property and sold it on January 27, 1873 to William Buck of Brantford (Bargain and Sale #6867). William Buck already owned the adjacent lots to the west of lot 1 on which, about 10 years earlier, had a built a thriving foundry. The growing company quickly expanded into other buildings along Brant Avenue and became known as the Victoria Foundry. The original building next to the Study Area eventually became the William Buck Stove Company Limited and manufactured stoves and cooking pans. After many successful decades, the company wound down and the original building still stands next to the Study Area, converted to the Stoveworks Suites Hotel. Although lot 1 remained with the company for three decades, it is difficult to pinpoint how they made use of it. It does not appear that any buildings were erected but it may have been used for parking or cartage space. However, it was used, lot 1 was sold by the stove company in 1905.

On October 18, 1905, the William Buck Stove Company sold all of lot 1 to John Coward (Bargain and Sale #31636). On October 7, 1905, Mrs. Anna Coward, wife of John, purchased the whole of lots 2, 9 and 10 from Frank McKay Biggar, Agnes Eliza Biggar, Jessie Susan Biggar and James Stimson (Bargain and Sale #31707). The following

year, Mrs. Coward transferred lot 2 to her husband (Bargain and Sale #33123). Both Mr. and Mrs. Coward were from Dorset, England and came to Brantford in 1873 where they married in 1876. They had five children and lived west of the study area at the corner of William and West streets. According to census reports, Mr. Coward worked as a moulder, probably employed by the William Buck companies. For some years Mrs. Coward leased out the residences on lots 9 and 10. On May 1, 1908, John Coward sold lots 1 and 2 to John H. Hall and his sons, Emerson, Leslie and Reginald Hall (Bargain and Sale #35478).

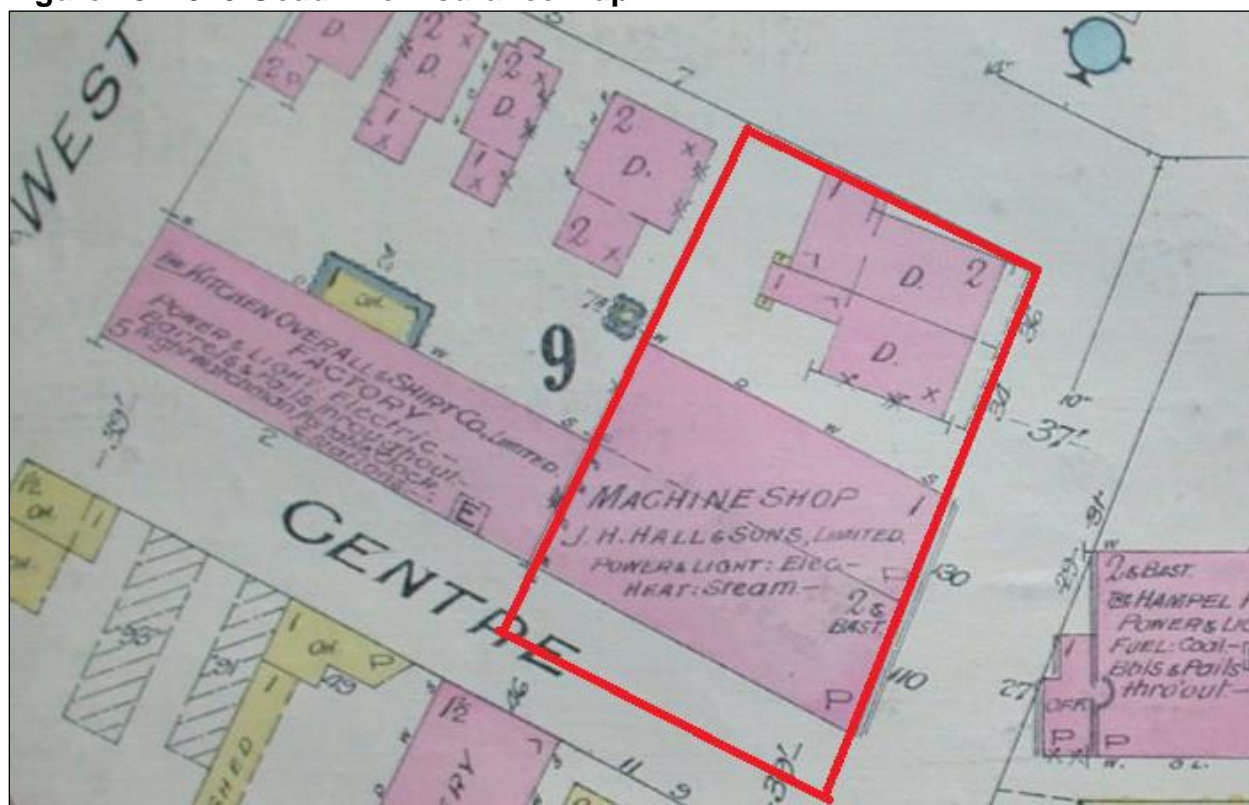
John H. Hall and his sons were the owners of John H. Hall and Sons. Ltd., a company specializing in the manufacturing of pipe threading machinery and other tools. Established in Brantford in 1903, they built a factory on lots 1 and 2 in 1908 after receiving a building permit from the city that same year allowing them to erect a machine shop. The building can be seen on a 1919 aerial photograph and the 1919 fire insurance map (Figures 17 and 18).

**Figure 17: 1919 Aerial Photo** (By Flying Ace Billy Bishop of Bishop and Barker)





**Figure 18: 1919 Goad Fire Insurance Map**



Red colouring indicates brick buildings. "D" denotes dwelling.

Figure 19 is the 1916 listing from the City Directory for 32 Bridge Street, indicating it was owned by John H. Hall and Sons Ltd.

**Figure 19: Vernon's Directory – 1916**

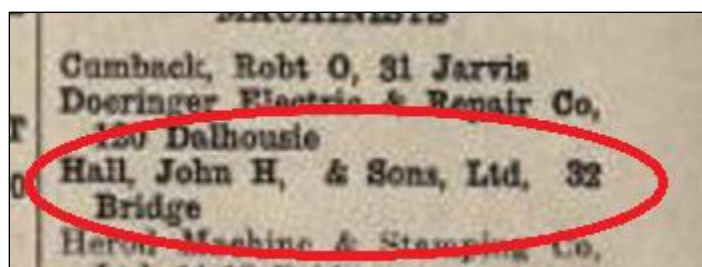


Figure 19 is the 1916 listing from the City Directory for 32 Bridge Street, indicating it was owned by John H. Hall and Sons Ltd.

The factory was soon booming with business. During World War I, the company received a lucrative contract from the Canadian government to produce machines that many other companies would need to build shells for the war effort. This kept them busy to the end of the war. Meanwhile, in 1902, Charles F. Williams established the Williams Tool Co. in Erie, Pennsylvania, a company similar to that of the Hall family. In 1920, the Williams Tool Co. reorganized and formed the Williams Tool Corp while purchasing John H. Hall and Sons Ltd., of Brantford. The new company was named the Williams Tool Corp. of Canada. Ltd. (Figure 20). To effect these changes, on May 20, 1920, the new company purchased lots 1 and 2 from John H. Hall and Sons, Ltd. (Grant 58873). On the same day, they

purchased lots 9 and 10 still containing the double house from Joseph W. Porter who had purchased it the day before from Anna Coward (Grants 58929 and 58341). On October 30, 1937, the company received permit #32 from the city allowing them to tear down the back kitchens on both residences of the double house and replacing them with a concrete addition to the factory. The residences were no longer rented out, instead existing as storage facilities for the factory. In 1955, the factory, double house and land were given to local lawyer, Arthur Lorne Binkley, to hold in trust. On January 6, 1955, he sold everything to Brantford Leaseholds Limited who in trust. On January 6, 1955, he sold everything to Brantford Leaseholds Limited who remained as owner until the early spring of 2019 (Grant 114841). In 1969, after a vacancy of some years, the factory and double house were torn down, eventually being paved over for use as a parking lot (Figure 21). In 1986, the City of Brantford stopped up and closed Centre Street and, on June 26, 1986, transferred that part of the street adjoining lots 1 and 2 to the registered owners (Transfer A310442 – Part 2 on Reference Plan 2R2483). On April 5, 2019, the entire property was sold to TJA Developments Inc. who remain the current owner (Transfer BC356243).

**Figure 20: Williams Tool Company Advertisement – Brantford Expositor**



*Made  
in  
Canada*

**BRANT-FORD**  
INDEPENDANT LATHE CHUCKS

ALSO

Special Munition Machines for Shell Manufacture  
Pipe & Bolt Threading Machines  
Special Machines  
Dies, Patterns, Etc.

*Write for literature and prices.*

**WILLIAMS TOOL CORP. of Canada, Ltd.**  
**BRANTFORD - ONTARIO**

Williams Production Hand  
Milling Machine



**Figure 21: Vernon's City Directory - 1969**



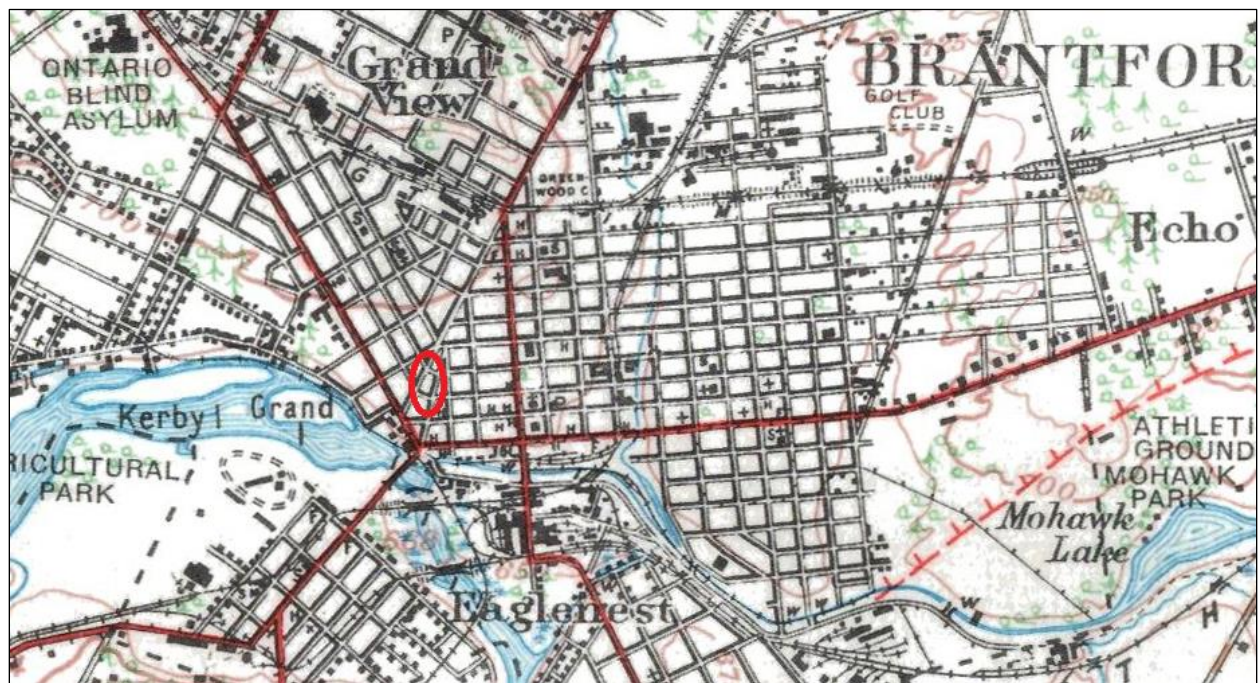
32...factory

34...South half of double residence

36...North half of double residence

Figure 22 illustrates topographic mapping of the area which remained consistent for the years 1934, 1940, 1956 and 1968.

**Figure 22: Topographic Map 40P01 – 1934** (Same result for 1940, 1956, 1968)





### 3.4 Summary of Archaeological Assessments

Historic research included a review of any possible adjacent or on property archaeological assessments, a request for archaeological sites in and around the Study Area, a review of secondary resources, and historic mapping. There was no online access to any Archaeological Master Plan, although it has been gleaned that Archaeological Services Inc. (their website) developed an Archaeological Master Plan for the City of Brantford.

There are six known registered archaeological sites located within one kilometre of the Study Area. Of special interest, is the site, AgHb-676, which is located directly to the north of the Study Area, formerly where 2 Darling Street and other buildings on the same block have been razed. The next closest site is located near the current Brantford Library. Figure 23 provides a record of the archaeological site data search conducted on January 27, 2010.

**Figure 23: Site Data Search**

Site Data Search

Instructions >

Enter a coordinate at the centre of your subject property or study area (Please provide NAD83)

☐ Easting/Northing
☐ Latitude/Longitude \*

UTM Zone: \* 17
Easting: \* 559475.49
Northing: \* 4776600.89

Latitude: \* 43.139816
Longitude: \* -80.268656

Eg: Latitude 43.1579      Longitude -80.3468

Search >

Clear >

Enter the dimensions of your subject property or study area

East-West (metres) \* 30.5
North-South (metres) \* 45

Enter your desired search radius in kilometres

Radius around Property(Kilometres) \* 1

Click Expand to see an example

Expand | Collapse

Search Results:

Per Page: 200 ▾

6 records were found that match your search criteria.

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AgHb-405	Vallentine	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house	
AgHb-676	Wellington Block East	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house, midden, outbuilding, residential	No Further CHVI
AgHb-404	Armstrong	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house	
AgHb-403	Gardiner	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian		
AgHb-399	A.H. Dymond	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	
AgHa-181	Laurier YMCA	Post-Contact, Woodland		OtherHillside Midden, OtherSouth Colborne Occupation	Further CHVI

The following provides a copy of the executive summary for the site adjacent to the Study Area, AgHb-676. It should be noted that this site is made up of many smaller units identified by city lots, and interpreted both as a site whole and by the city lots.

The Stage 1, 2, 3 and 4 archaeological assessment, as well as the cultural heritage impact assessment for the block, was conducted by Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. Stage 4 work was conducted in the summer of 2018.

“...The Study Area is located at 1 Wellington Street, a block bounded by Wellington, West, Darling and Bridge Streets, in the City of Brantford, in the County of Brant and encompasses part Municipal Lots 8, 11 and 16, and part of Municipal Blocks 6 – 7, 9 – 10, 12 - 15, Block 6 Biggar Tract. Only the east side of the block was the subject of archaeological assessment as the west side was occupied by extant houses....

The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the Study Area was conducted under license P027 (Scarlett Janusas, PIF #P027-0337-2018). The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AgHb-676 was conducted under license P027 (Scarlett Janusas, PIF #P027-0347-2018).

The Stage 4 archaeological assessment was required by the City of Brantford as a condition of condominium development. The legislation triggering the archaeological assessment is the Planning Act.

The development (a proposed condominium) could not avoid or protect the site, hence a Stage 4 archaeological assessment was recommended by the Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc., who conducted the Stage 1-3 archaeological assessments of the larger site area; part Municipal Lots 1-2, and 7-17, Block 6 Biggar Tract (east side of city block). The Stage 1 archaeological assessment indicated that the Study Area exhibited archaeological potential based on the proximity of the Grand River, as well as the presence of nearby designated heritage properties, archaeological sites, a history of both Indigenous and early Euro-Canadian settlement in the area, and the City of Brantford identifying this area as an area of archaeological potential.

The site was located underneath the gravel and concrete parking areas in the back yards of standing buildings (located on the west side of the block), as well as beneath garden sheds, walkways and in one instance a large poured concrete pad (removed for assessment purposes). The site is bordered by Wellington Street to the north, Bridge Street to the east, Darling Street to the south and West Street to the west. The majority of the site was located on the southern and eastern sides of the property (east side of block), with two features extending eastward under the sidewalk and Bridge Street.

The Study Area consisted of small backyard lawns and areas of hard top (parking lots). In consultation with the MTCS (see supplementary documentation), the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the urban brownfield was determined best suited to a combined test pitting of the lawn areas in standardized five metre intervals, and supervised mechanical trenching across areas where historic mapping indicated the presence of former buildings. The trenches were no wider than 1.5 – 3 metres, and were to be used to identify areas where former foundations were located, to determine if

the area was fill and deeply disturbed, and to detect possible in situ features. Three areas of interest were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

Area 1 produced a total of 234 artifacts recovered from 19 test pits. Based on the analysis of the cultural material, the artifacts reflect the refuse from a residence with a date range of between c. 1840 and 1890. These artifacts were evidence of possible subsurface cultural features such as a privy, or midden. This area was recommended for Stage 3 assessment.

Area 2 was located in Trench 3 and was a feature of unknown association or function. It had ceramic artifacts on the surface (not collected) suggestive of a refuse pit, or possibly even a privy. This area was recommended for Stage 4 assessment.

Trenches 6 and 7 uncovered two brick foundations (Area 3). The historic mapping did not indicate foundations which aligned with these foundations, and they were interpreted to be unmapped structures or additions. This area was recommended for Stage 4 assessment.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment was conducted by SJAI (P027-0347-2018). Due to the nature of the archaeological site (urban brownfield) consultation with the MTCS was conducted to ensure that a proper strategy was in place prior to commencement of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. Stage 3 was limited to the grassy area of backyards (Area 1) which had been the subject of Stage 2 test pitting wherein positive test pits were located with a sufficient quantity of pre-1900 artifacts (+20) to prompt the recommendation for Stage 3 of the area of the positive test pits.

Stage 3 excavations were conducted in one metre square units. A grid was laid in over the area of the positive test pits from the Stage 2 archaeological assessment in five metre intervals, where possible (constrained by existing infrastructure and surrounding areas of deep and extensive disturbance). A total of 12-one metre squares were laid in the five metre grid (or as close to it as possible given the above noted constraints). A 20% infill was used, adding an additional three-one metre squares to the Stage 3 area. All 15 Stage 3 units were excavated by hand, shovel and trowel. No heavy machinery was used during the Stage 3 excavations. In sum, 3554 fragments were recovered from the Stage 3 excavation. Forty-seven fragments were discarded in the lab after being identified as non-cultural objects, resulting in an end count of 3507 artifacts.

The majority of the assemblage was recovered from Lot 1 (n = 3554). The date range for the excavated assemblage spans the late 18<sup>th</sup> to present with the majority of the artifacts dating to the mid-1800's and early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The refined date range is from 1850 to 1920 with outliers on either side of the date range. Stage 4 block excavation was recommended for Stage 3 test units with artifact counts of 300 or more.

The Stage 4 archaeological assessment of the site, AgHb-676, commenced on May 23<sup>rd</sup> and was completed on July 17<sup>th</sup>, 2018. A total of 23 one metre squared test units were excavated during Stage 4 archaeological assessment in Area 1. No features were located during the Stage 3 excavation of Area 1, therefore test units were expanded in two metre increments around units where artifact counts were high (>300). There were

three test units with yields of over 300 (497N 200E, 502N 196E, and 502N 204E) which were subject to Stage 4 block excavation. No features were revealed in any of the above block excavations.

Stage 4 test unit block excavations were limited to Area 1, and mechanical stripping was conducted in Areas 2 and 3 to expose the foundations and any other cultural features still present under the existing gravel and concrete parking lot.

Mechanical stripping proceeded in Areas 2 and 3 to remove the gravel, asphalt, concrete, and small sheds to access ground beneath the sheds (no foundations). All features discovered were shovel shined, troweled, photographed and recorded. Some features (Features 4 and 15) required further mechanical stripping due to the nature of the finds that were uncovered (i.e. five metre radius around human remains). Monitoring was conducted by Archaeological Research Licence holders from the Province of Ontario under the direction of Professional Archaeological Licence holder. All discovered features or potential features were recorded with a theodolite using the established grid and site datum. These features were then mapped, cross sectioned and plan view and profiles recorded. A GPS unit was also used to augment the theodolite readings.

A total of 12 posts (Posts 1-3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 17) were identified and 17 features were located (Features 1-9, 11-12, 14-19). Those without numbers (e.g. Posts 3-4, 7, 9-10 and 15) were excavated in the field and determined to be non-cultural. A gradall with a smooth bucket was used to strip the areas laying beneath gravel, concrete and asphalt for feature discovery and buffer zones. The hard top was required to be removed with a toothed bucket, but again, under supervision of a licenced archaeologist. An area of approximately 1,190 m<sup>2</sup> was mechanically stripped during Stage 4 excavations, and total site size, including block excavation is approximately 1400 square metres, constituting, a large site.

The site of AgHb-676 is considered to be fully excavated. Artifacts from the Stage 4 excavations number 63,577. The bulk of recovered artifacts were derived from feature excavations (n = 60,158) and the remaining 3,419 artifacts were derived from test unit excavations on Municipal Lot 14 (area of block excavation). Features identified on site included five privies, a cistern, refuse pits, and drains, as well as two house foundations and the north foundation wall associated with the former Brantford Opera House. The site consists of the eastern portion of 17 municipal lots. Some of these municipal lots are associated with municipal addresses. Features and their respective artifacts have been analyzed based on their location within these historical/municipal lots. For the purposes of this report, the municipal lots will be referred to as municipal lots to distinguish "lot" from the excavation lots.

For the entire AgHb-676 site (all municipal lots), the Architectural class constitutes almost half the assemblage (n = 25,669) at 40.37%, followed by the Foodways class with 14,176 artifacts (22.3%). The next largest class was Indeterminate with 9,228 artifacts (14.51%) and then Faunal with 6,461 artifacts (10.16%). From there, the Furnishings class follows with 4,784 artifacts (7.52%), then the Personal class (smoking pipes, clothing, toys, chamber pots etc.) representing only 3.82% of the assemblage

with 2,427 artifacts. Fuel materials constituted 0.6% (n = 381) of the assemblage and the Tools and Equipment class had a total of 282 artifacts (0.44%). The remaining two classes, Activities (n = 165) and Indigenous Materials (n = 4) make up less than one percent of the total artifacts recovered on site.

There were four Indigenous artifacts recovered (0.01%) from the site – these were not associated with any settlement pattern, and were recovered from Feature 1 (n = 1) and Feature 4 (n = 3). All four pieces constitute chipping detritus, including blocky, flat and secondary shatter comprised of Onondaga chert. Based on their location, these were not original to the location.

Floral analysis is being conducted for the collected soil samples. The faunal material is being analyzed by a faunal specialist and findings of both specialists will appear in the full archaeological report. A full analysis of the artifact assemblage will also be conducted for the final report.

A complete excavation of the site AgHb-676 captured an area of approximately 1,217 m<sup>2</sup> that was hand excavated and subject to mechanical stripping. All Features and posts identified were drawn and excavated in full with the exception of Features 4 and 8. Feature 4 was excavated to layer 2 overall, with the south west portion being completely removed. Upon determining that the remaining portion of the feature was fill, this part of the excavation of the feature was discontinued. Feature 8 was profiled, and it was determined that the other section did not need removal as it contained 20<sup>th</sup> century demolition fill from the razing of the outbuilding that once contained the cistern. As all features were excavated to their fullest extent, no further avoidance or protection is required.

Evidence of human remains were located during excavation. All applicable protocols were followed (halted excavation and secured site in area of the human remains, contact local police and coroner, coroner submitted a report to the Registrar of Cemeteries, and a burial investigation report was conducted). All human remains have been removed from the site. A total of two individuals were represented by the human remains, although there were no complete skeletons. One individual was located in Feature 4, and the other individual was located in Feature 15.

Based on the preliminary Stage 4 archaeological assessment, it is recommended that:

- No further archaeological assessment of AgHb-676 is required;
- The compliance regulations must be adhered to during the development of this project” (Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. 2018: i-v).

## **4.0 IDENTIFICATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES & BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES**

### **4.1 Methodology**

SJAI conducted a review of the historic maps, secondary sources, PastPortal (Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries)'s on-line management tool, checked for archaeological reports, and researched the City of Brantford's information for municipally designated properties, listed properties, conservation districts, and any other significant heritage sites. A search was also conducted for possible cemeteries located within or adjacent to the Study Area.

Each property was assessed using the checklist from the "Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings." Each participating property was visited, and each building photographed (4 elevations, wherever possible) and recorded on the checklist. The checklist provided essential location details but also recorded architectural details. During this assessment it was not possible to inventory the interiors of any of the adjacent buildings as they are currently occupied as private residences and/or commercial spaces.

Details of the buildings are also presented from the Brantford Heritage Inventory.

### **4.2 Summary of Survey Findings**

Roadscapes are now downtown roadways and lack any heritage value or associative value connected with the former early roadways. There are built features identified adjacent to the Study Area (refer to Figure 3) that were considered to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Each cultural heritage feature is described in subsequent sections.

### **4.3 Cultural Landscapes**

There are essentially three different types of cultural heritage landscapes: designed landscapes, evolved landscapes and associative landscapes.

Cultural heritage landscapes are clusters of related heritage structures, lands, vegetation, archaeological resources and other heritage resources, and include agricultural landscapes, industrial landscapes, cemetery landscapes, sacred landscapes as well as heritage conservation districts.

No cultural heritage landscapes have been identified by the City of Brantford within the Study Area.

### 4.3.1 Roadscapes

The two roads bordering the Study Area are Darling Street to the north and Bridge Street to the east .

Neither of these roadways retain any of their original character and do not have any cultural heritage value, interest or merit.

### 4.3.2 Cemeteries

There are no known cemeteries located within or adjacent to the Study Area.

## 4.4 Built Resources

While there were no structures extant on the Study Area (municipal address of 32 Bridge Street), adjacent structures were subject to a field evaluation, wherein the built features were photographed and evaluated as to cultural heritage interest, value and merit, and evaluated as to how they would interface with the proposed development.

Adjacent buildings include the former location of 2 Darling Street (now under construction for a condominium), 1, 3, 5, 7, and 15 Darling Street; 11 West Street; 32 Bridge (the Study Area) and 27 Bridge Street; and 6, 14 and 20 Dalhousie Street. All but one of the above properties is listed on the Brantford Heritage Inventory – 7 Darling Street. Only one is a designated property - 6 Dalhousie Street is the Brant War Memorial Park (designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act).

In total there are 11 properties that were subject to cultural heritage evaluation (Table 3). Only number 6 Dalhousie Street is a designated structure and none of the structures lies within the Heritage Conservation District (also designated).

**Table 3: Built Heritage Inventory Study Area and Adjacent Properties**

<b>Municipal Address</b>	<b>Location from 32 Bridge Street</b>	<b>Listed on Heritage Inventory (Y/N)</b>
1 Darling Street	west	Y
3 Darling Street	west	Y
5 Darling Street	west	Y
16-24 Darling Street	Northeast (adjacent block)	Y
32 Bridge Street	Study Area – vacant lot	N
11 West Street	southwest	Y
15 Darling Street	East (adjacent block)	Y
27 Bridge Street	East (adjacent block)	Y
6 Dalhousie Street	south	Y
7 Darling Street	West	N (vacant lot)
14 Dalhousie Street	Southeast	N



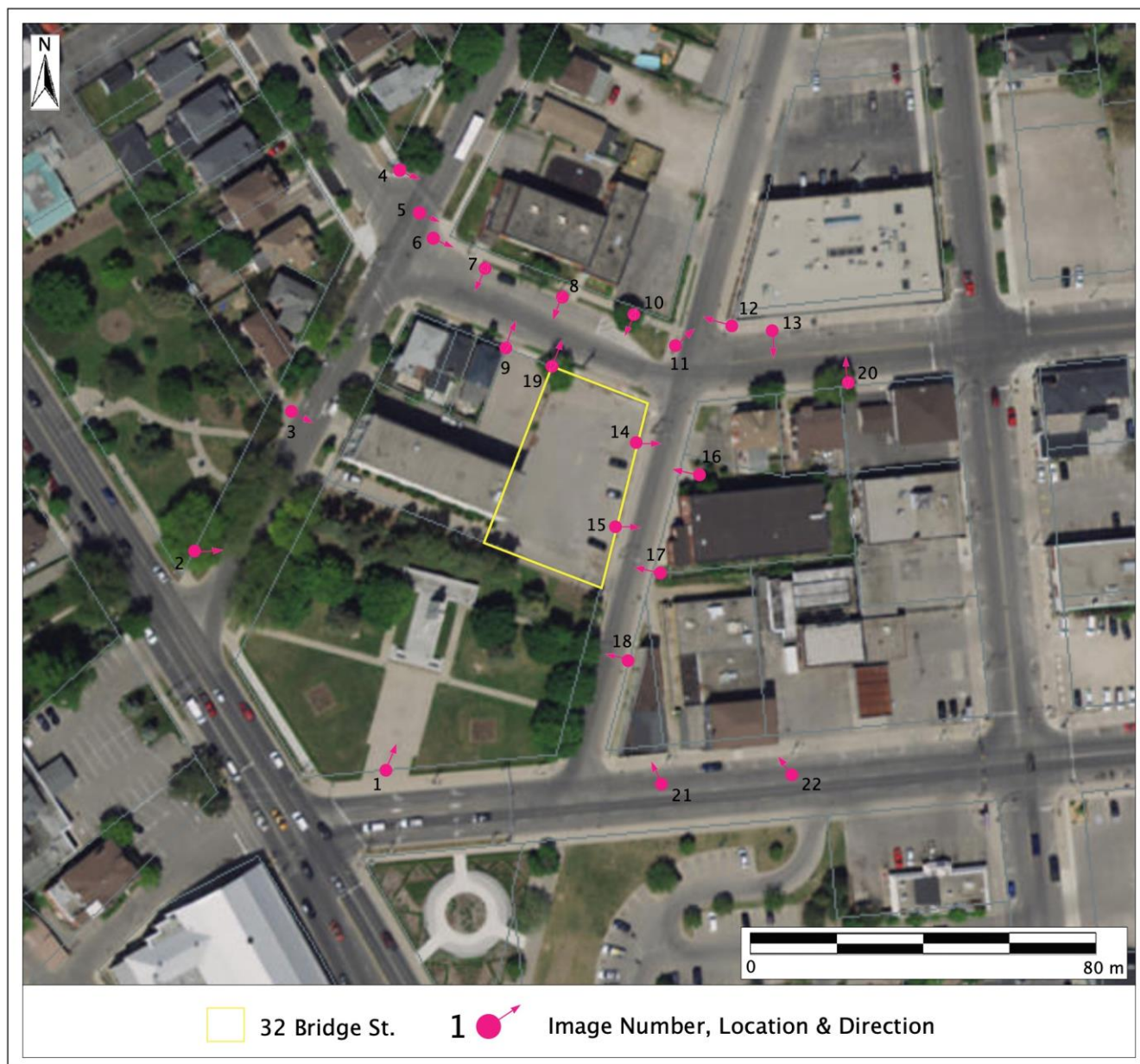
<b>Municipal Address</b>	<b>Location from 32 Bridge Street</b>	<b>Listed on Heritage Inventory (Y/N)</b>
20 Dalhouse Street	Southeast	N

Appendix A details the field visits to each of the built structures with photographs. A summary of each of the properties located adjacent to the Study Area (Figure 3) is detailed in this section. In addition, other listed or designated buildings, or other heritage structures immediately adjacent to the Study Area are described using the Brantford Heritage Inventory. Included in the photographic record are views of the exterior of the buildings. Table 4 presents the Image log for photographs taken of the Study Area and the adjacent properties. Figure 24 illustrates the location and direction from which the images were obtained. Images 1 – 22 illustrate the properties under evaluation.

**Table 4: Image Log**

<b>Image #</b>	<b>Descriptor</b>	<b>Direction</b>
1	6 Dalhousie – Brant War Memorial Park	NE
2	6 Dalhousie – Brant War Memorial Park	E
3	11 West Street	SE
4	2 Darling Street	SE
5	Corner of Darling and West Streets	SE
6	Darling Street	SE
7	1, 3 and 5 Darling Street	SW
8	7 Darling Street – Vacant lot	SW
9	2 Darling Street	NE
10	32 Bridge Street	SW
11	16-24 Darling Street	NE
12	2 Darling Street	NW
13	15 and 17 Darling Street	S
14	15 Darling Street and 27 Bridge Street	E
15	27 Bridge Street	E
16	32 Bridge Street	NW
17	32 Bridge Street	W
18	6 Dalhousie Street – Brant War Memorial	NW
19	2 Darling Street	NE
20	16-24 Darling Street	N
21	14 Dalhousie Street	NW
22	20 Dalhousie Street	NW

Figure 24: Image Location and Orientation



**Image 1: War Memorial Park  
Cenotaph (Facing NE)**



**Image 2: War Memorial Park  
Cenotaph (Facing E)**



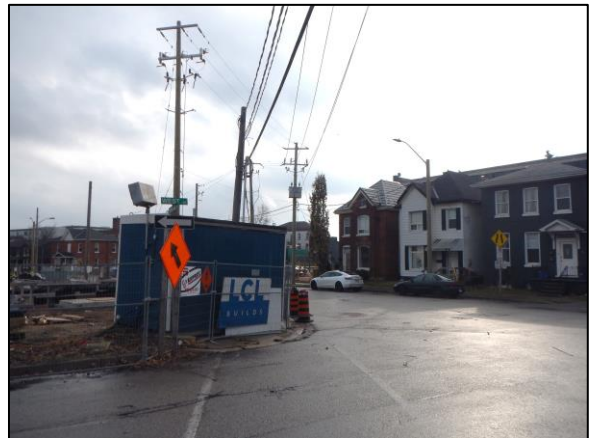
**Image 3: 11 West Street (Facing SE)**



**Image 4: 2 Darling Street (Facing SE)**



**Image 5: Corner of Darling and West  
Streets (Facing SE)**



**Image 6: Darling Street (Facing SE)**





**Image 7: 1, 3, and 5 Darling Street  
(Facing SW)**



**Image 8: 7 Darling Street – Vacant Lot  
(Facing SW)**



**Image 9: 2 Darling Street (Facing NE)**



**Image 10: Study Area (Facing SW)**



**Image 11: 16 – 24 Darling Street  
(Facing NE)**



**Image 12: 2 Darling Street (Facing NW)**



**Image 13: 15 and 17 Darling Street  
(Facing S)**



**Image 14: 15 Darling St. and 27  
Bridge St. (Facing E)**



**Image 15: 27 Bridge Street (Facing E)**



**Image 16: Study Area (Facing NW)**



**Image 17: Study Area (Facing W)**



**Image 18: War Memorial Park (Facing  
NW)**

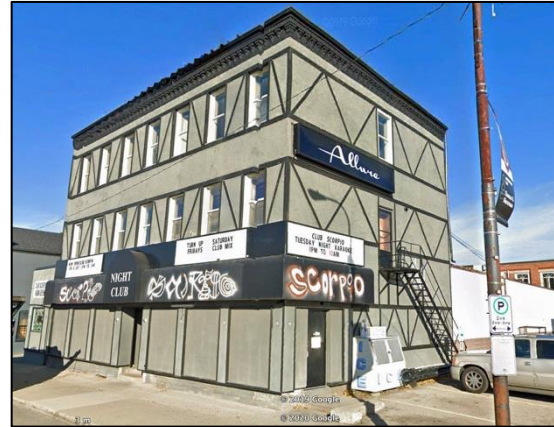




**Image 19: 2 Darling Street (Facing NE)**



**Image 22: 20 Dalhousie Street (Facing NW)**



**Image 20: 16 – 24 Darling Street (Facing N)**



**Image 21: 14 Dalhousie Street (Facing NW)**



#### **4.5.1 1 Darling Street**

The building at 1 Darling Street was built sometime prior to circa 1905. It is listed in the Brantford Heritage Inventory:

“A two-storey, square plan house in the Italianate style. The main roof has a medium hip design covered with asphalt shingles while the two storey brick addition at the rear (south) has a flat roof. The eaves have an open cornice. The main exterior wall material is brick laid in a common bond and painted dark grey. The bricks appear to be red in colour.

The front facade (north) has three symmetrical bays with segmental arch brick window heads (2nd floor: soldier arches; 1st floor: stretcher bond; basement: double rowlock arch) and wooden lug sills. The original windows have been replaced with single pane, double-hung aluminum windows. The west facade of the rear addition has the same window type on the first floor but a smaller version on the second floor has been replaced by a larger metal sliding window placed to the left of centre. The rear addition roof has metal coping along the top of the wall and a corbelled brick feature on the southwest corner.

The front door has a single rectangular transom light and a gable roof wooden door hood with simple wooden brackets” \*Brantford Heritage Inventory).

Although the Assessment Records indicate the date of construction for this house is 1905, a similar building appears on the property in the 1875 Bird's Eye View of Brantford. It is likely that this structure dates to 1875, possibly with some modifications, rather than to 1905. There are no historical images for this structure on the Brantford Heritage Inventory.

#### **4.5.2 3 Darling Street**

Number 3 Darling Street was built in 1906. It is listed on the Brantford Heritage Inventory:

“A two-storey Queen Anne Revival style house with a rectangular, short facade plan shape and a one-storey rear extension. The main block and extension have a similar medium hip roof while the front wall (north) has a medium gable roof. All roof surfaces are clad in black asphalt shingles. This house is a mirror image of neighbouring 5 Darling Street.

The entire front facade has been covered with white, metal bevel siding (and black metal false shutters) which we can assume covers the same decorative brickwork found on the front facade of neighbouring 5 Darling Street. A clue is the two-brick corbel seen on the northwest corner below the window head level. The balance of the exterior has been painted white with black trim. Underneath this paint is red brick laid in a common bond (seven stretchers between each header) and a concrete foundation wall.

The main facade is divided into two bays. The larger bay on the right (east) contains a square, two-storey frontispiece. The frontispiece eaves are slightly higher than those of



the main block. The first and second storey frontispiece windows have a segmental arch head that has been covered (and flattened) by the metal siding. The frontispiece windows still contain original 1/1 double-hung windows with a large lower pane. All windows have stone lug sills. The front door now has a corrugated metal awning supported by iron railing and posts.

The original owner of the house was Wm. Buck Co.” (ibid).

There is one historical photograph of 3 Darling Street on the Brantford Heritage Inventory, but there is no associated date.

### **Image 23: Historic Image of 3 Darling Street**



### **4.5.3 5 Darling Street**

The structure located at 5 Darling Street was built in 1906. It is listed on the Brantford Heritage Inventory:

“A two-storey Queen Ann Revival style house with a rectangular, short facade plan shape and a one-storey rear extension. The main block and extension have a medium hip roof while the front wall (north) dormer has a medium gable roof. All roof surfaces are clad in brown asphalt shingles. This house is a mirror image of neighbouring 3 Darling Street.

The main facade (north) is divided into two bays. The larger bay on the right (west) contains a square, two-storey frontispiece. The frontispiece eaves are slightly higher than those of the main block. Within the frontispiece gable is a small round head window with a single rowlock arch and a fixed pane. The first and second storey frontispiece windows have a segmental arch head laid up with a stretcher bond of brick

on end that radiates up to a horizontal brick course. The frontispiece windows have been altered from 1/1 double-hung windows with a large lower pane to a single fixed pane. The second storey window has a slider window at the sill. All windows have stone lug sills. The front door has a large single pane of glass and is not likely the original. The transom window has been filled in with wood.

A distinguishing feature of this otherwise plain house design involves elaborate brickwork in the front facade. Starting just around the northeast corner a single corbelled brick course supports a projecting brick door head label made up of a horizontal stretcher bond flanking a soldier course arch. The single corbelled brick course continues to the corner where the frontispiece wall begins. On the second floor, a two-brick corbel runs in a rectangular pattern around the left window head, around the frontispiece corners and window head, stopping just around the northwest corner. Below the two-brick corbel (and above the sill level) of the frontispiece is a vertical indented brick panel the width of one header. Below the two-brick corbelled sill course is a raised brick panel in which every other stretcher is inset in the second, fourth and sixth courses. The outside header bricks of this raised panel continue the line created by the indented panels above and end in a single stretcher corbel below the window head. Rough-faced bricks have been used in the repairs to the wall below the left second storey window.

This house was originally owned by Wm. Buck Co. “(ibid).

There is one “historical” image of 5 Darling (and 3 Darling Street adjacent to it) in the Brantford Heritage Inventory. There is no associated date with the image.

#### **Image 24: Historical Image of 5 Darling Street**



#### 4.5.4 15 Darling Street

Number 15 Darling Street was built in 1904. It is listed on the Brantford Heritage Inventory:

“Italianate style two-storey red brick residential building. The house has three bays, a square plan and a small extension on the back (southern elevation). The main building has a hip roof (ridge along the road - Darling St.) and a gable roof front wall dormer both clad with light brown shingles. The southern extension has a hip roof covered in black shingles and a lean-to patio cover. The northern (front) wall dormer has a lancet arch louvered vent surrounded by square wood shingles. The shingles stop at the bottom of the box cornice. An original chimney pilaster appears on both sides of the building; the west chimney stack has been removed and that of the east is a newer construction.

Over a wood frame substructure, the main exterior material is the red brick veneer laid in a stretcher bond on the north and west sides. The brick on the east side is laid in a five stretcher common bond. The brick exterior has been sandblasted. The second floor windows all have segmental arch heads using a single soldier brick course. Each has double-hung wooden sashes and moulded wooden lug sills. The first floor side windows are the same as those on the second floor. The main floor front windows are larger with segmental arch heads with single soldier brick courses. These are also double-hung but have a fixed rectangular transom window. The right (western) window has what appears to be the original frosted pattern transom window pane, the left (eastern) transom has been covered with plywood.

The original two-storey front verandah has been removed. Remnants of the wooden Tuscan Doric columns are present. The verandah has a wood deck and front step and the moulded handrail is supported by turned wooden balusters.

The original owner of the house was John Coward. John Coward was born in England on February 3, 1853. He died in Brantford on May 8<sup>th</sup>, 1924. He had a wife, Anna M. Robins. He immigrated to Canada sometime between 1871 and 1876 when he married Anna. They had four children: John George Edwin Coward (1877-1921); Mary Elizabeth Coward (1880 – 1937); Annie Melvina Coward (born 1880); and Lillie Jane Coward (1887 to 1889). The house is currently a residential rental unit with two apartments.” (ibid).

There are no historical images on the Brantford Heritage Inventory for this property.

#### 4.5.5 16-24 Darling Street

The structure located at 16-24 Darling Street was built in 1928. The following is a summary of its description in the Brantford Heritage Inventory:

“Neo-Classical style, two-storey, rectangular plan commercial building with eight bays facing Darling Street and five bays facing King Street. The flat roof has square corner parapets topped with metal coping. The bays of the southeast and southwest corners project slightly from the building’s polygonal footprint. A large metal cornice that runs in a horizontal band, arching over the round heads of the four south palladian windows

stopping at the corner bay projection. Covering the reinforced concrete and steel substructure is polychrome rug brick with a light tan mortar. The southwest corner of the building has an angle of less than 90 degrees and the ends of each brick course is exposed. The concrete foundation wall has been parged where exposed. The fenestration of the Darling St. facade (2nd floor) involves six window units each with two panes flanking a wider centre pane. These are between large palladian windows at both ends of the facade. The window heads are joined by a continuous lintel of smooth cut stone which runs parallel to the metal cornice above. Other than the centre sash of the palladian windows all window heads are flat. Above the stone string course over each round window head is a decorative brick arch laid up in single soldier course between single rowlock courses. Each window group has a beveled stone lug sill. The first floor bays on Darling St. now have doorways inset between large windows. The original window transom has been covered to display the occupant office name. All windows in the building now have been replaced with a fixed thermal pane design.

A wide band of mortar parging has been used to cover the area where the first floor metal cornice was removed. This is continued on the west face of the building. The fenestration of the King St. facade (2nd floor) involves three window units with two panes flanking a wider centre pane. A single sash window is between these and the southeast palladian window. All four of these window units have a separate concrete lintel and lug sill. The first floor level of the King St. facade is much the same as that on Darling St. but with some doors not inset in the bay. The Bridge St. facade has the same second floor fenestration as the King St. facade but has six single sash windows and a street entrance with a narrow sidelight. The exterior material of the rear wall is pressed red brick laid up in a five stretcher common bond with slightly darker header bricks.

Shultz Construction developed the property and the original owner was Strobridge Motor Sales. It was used originally as a commercial enterprise - automotive sales and as a garage. It is currently a commercial office building known as "Chelsea Place" (ibid).

There are historic images for 16-24 Darling Street found on the Brantford Heritage Inventory.

### **Image 25: Historic Images of 16-24 Darling Street**



#### 4.5.6 11 West Street

Number 11 West Street was built in 1880. The following is a summary of its description in the Brantford Heritage Inventory:

“The design of this industrial building is a simple warehouse form of the Romanesque Revival style - three bays in width and eleven in length. Each bay is recessed between projecting pilasters. The corner pilasters on the end walls project above the roofline and the northwest corner eave has a corbelled brick feature. The top of each recessed bay has corbelled denticulation beneath a brick cornice that begins with a single course of angled or sawtooth corbelled headers. A projecting cornice with modillions shelters the first floor front.

The original owner of the building was Wm. Buck and the Buck Stove Works. Later, the building was occupied by J. Simpson Manufacturing Co., and the Kitchen Overall & Shirt Co. Currently, the building houses the Stoveworks Suites Hotel” (ibid).

There are two historic images for 11 West Street found on the Brantford Heritage Inventory. The first is undated, but the second (right) dates to 1943. Aside from the alterations to the roof line and signage, the building is very much the same.

#### Image 26: Historical Images of 11 West Street



#### 4.5.7 27 Bridge Street

Number 27 Bridge Street was built in 1916. The following is a summary of its description in the Brantford Heritage Inventory:

“Known as the Bridgeview Apartments/Hampel Paper Box Company this building was originally constructed as an industrial building, made out of brick. A two-storey,

rectangular plan (short facade) red brick factory building with a flat roof and a raised basement. The side walls of the main block have six inset bays each containing a coupled window unit. The main block front has three inset bays, each with corbelled brick at the top edge. The central front bay is slightly taller with the pilasters rising to a small parapet. The windows have concrete lintels and lug sills. The original front entrance door was at the far right bay of the one-storey front block. The top corners of the front block are extended with corbelled brick.

The original owner was the Hampel Paper Box Company and later the Brantford Paper Box Co., and its original function was as a factory. It is currently used as an apartment building, known as the Bridgeview Apartments” (ibid).

There is one historic images for 27 Bridge Street found on the Brantford Heritage Inventory, showing the building as the Hampel Paper Box Company

#### **Image 27: Historic Images of 27 Bridge Street**



#### **4.5.8 32 Bridge Street (the Study Area)**

While 32 Bridge Street (the Study Area) is currently a paved parking lot, it still appears on the Brantford Heritage Inventory and former municipal addresses of 32, 34 and 36 Bridge Street.

Previous land use included a two storey double house built in 1875, then the buildings and area used by J.H. Hall and Sons as a machine shop and a brick shop in 1908. It was bought out by Williams Tool Corporation of Canada Limited, and the kitchens



demolished (back of the double house) in 1937 and replaced with concrete additions. After years of being abandoned all buildings on the Study Area were demolished in 1969.

Historic figures are included in the main text for the Study Area. There are no photographic images of the former property in this location.

#### **4.5.9 6 Dalhousie Street**

Number 6 Dalhousie Street was originally built in 1933. It is designated as a heritage property but does not lie within a Heritage Conservation District. The following is a summary of its description in the Brantford Heritage Inventory:

““The Cenotaph”, which was dedicated in 1933, is the major feature of Brant County War Memorial Park. This pentagonal-shaped property is bounded by West Street, Bridge Street, Brant Avenue, Dalhousie Street and a lane, formerly Centre Street. The park is almost an acre (0.4 hectares) in size and landscaped with a low perimeter privet hedge and sloped flower beds flanking a paved processional way to the Cenotaph. Behind the Cenotaph is a row of tall evergreens as well as a mixture of deciduous and evergreen trees on each side. Several concrete paths criss-cross the site.

The War Memorial was first dedicated to the lasting memory of those men and women who gave their lives in service of their country during the War of 1914-1918, but now also commemorates those from WWII and the Korean War. In 1952, plans began to modify the Memorial to honour the fallen of the last war. Alterations were made soon after which included the granite “Memorial Gallery” designed by local architect Chas. Brooks that serves as a backdrop to the original monument. On July 2, 1954, the expanded monument was re-dedicated.

The original design, by W. S. Allward, included a group of bronze sculptures to represent “Humanity”, consisting of a wounded youth, a resolute mother, a figure praying and a piece of crippled field artillery. Financial obstacles prevented the completion of the monument according to the original design. In recent years, the Brant County War Memorials Committee initiated the completion of the memorial with seven bronze statues designed and sculptured by Helen Granger Young. The figures represent men and women who made the “supreme sacrifice” and commemorate local armed forces veterans. The statues were unveiled and dedicated on September 12, 1992.

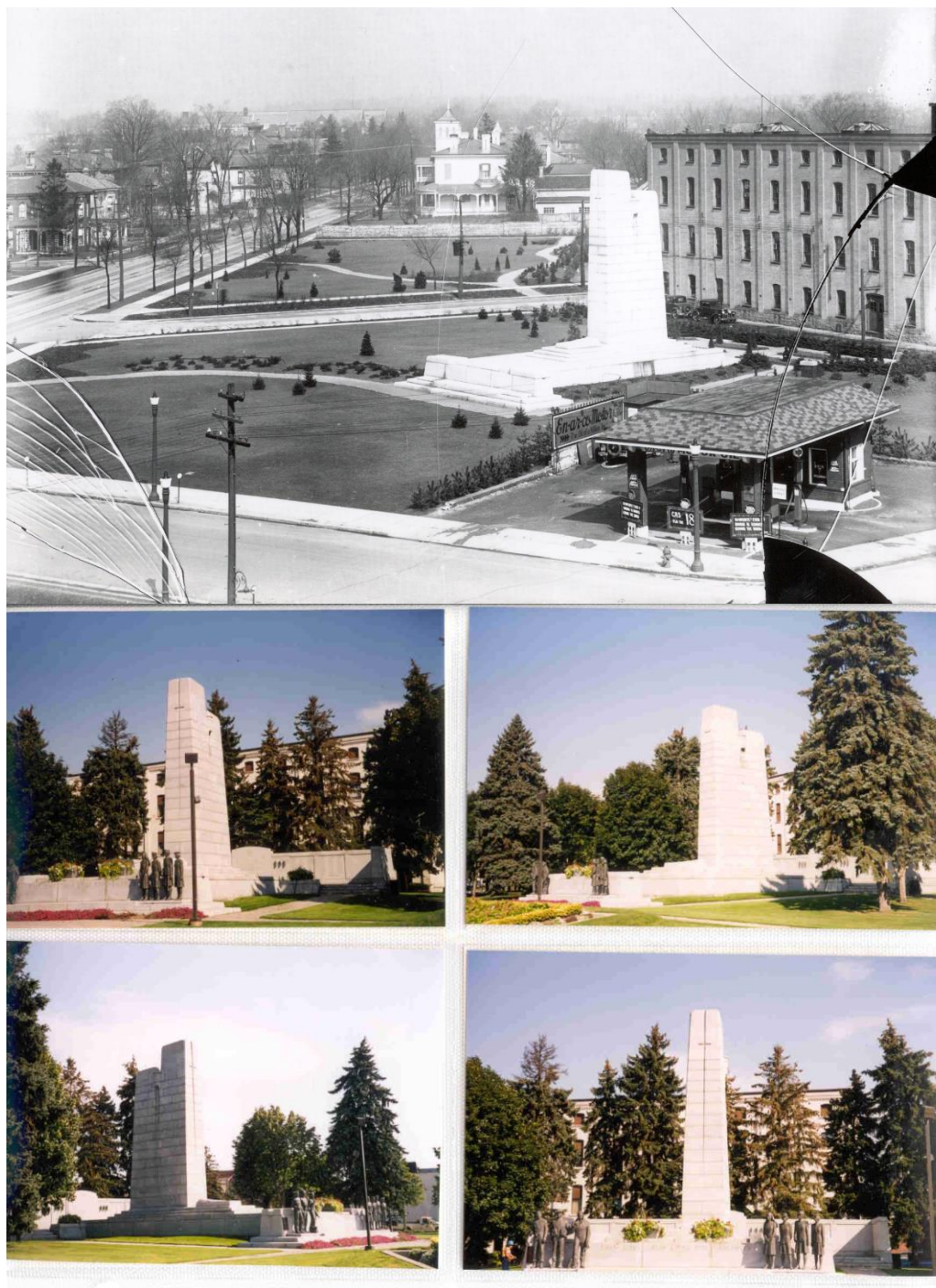
Interpretation: None of these reasons for designation shall limit or interfere with the operation, maintenance and use of the subject lands” (ibid).

Further, the property was built in 1934 and 1954, and is commonly known as the Brant War Memorial. It was designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (202-96 designation number). It is considered to be modern Art Deco with an exterior surface of granite and cast bronze. The 1933 Architect/Designer was Walter S. Allward; and in 1954 Architect was Charles Brooks and the Sculptor: Helen Granger Young. The

original unveiling of the original memorial took place May 25<sup>th</sup>, 1933 by the Governor General of Canada, the Earl of Bessborough.

Historic images of 6 Dalhousie Street include the monument but also a petrol station at the corner. Dates for the images are unidentified, but post-date 1933.

### Image 28: Historic Images of 6 Dalhousie Street



#### 4.5.10 7 Darling Street

The municipal address of 7 Darling Street is a vacant lot. It does not appear in the Brantford Heritage Inventory nor does it lie in a Heritage Conservation area. There are no known images for 7 Darling Street.

#### 4.5.11 14 Dalhousie Street

Number 14 Dalhousie Street was built in 1890. It appears as a vacant lot in the 1875 Bird's Eye view of the city. The following is a summary of its description from a field visit as there was limited information from its listing on the Brantford Heritage Inventory.

The original main block of this two-storey structure was square in plan and had a low hip roof. Later extensions to the main block resulted in a polygonal-shaped building footprint, narrowing from the front of the building to the rear. The original main block includes a false-front on its southern facade. False fronts are commonly associated with commercial buildings in the late-1800s. The building is constructed of painted brick. The main facade has four double-hung windows with segmental arches and stone lug sills on the second floor. On the main floor are two large windows (4-sash with mullions) on either side of the central doorway. The recessed entrance has a double-door with plain wood trim and a recessed light and mullion above. A second doorway, creating access to the building's extension is located on the right (east) side of the building. This wooden six-panel door has a single recessed flush light. The northern extension of the building also has a single, centrally located metal door with an inset fan-shaped window panel. The two-storey northern extension to the main block has a flat, tar and gravel roof. It is not known when this extension was added to the main block of the original structure.

The Inventory describes the property as having a "Boomtown" architectural style, once formerly a livery stable. It is two storied and has a stucco exterior. In 2008 it was operated as an antique store. It is listed as "Grieve's Mercantile".

There is one historic image for 14 Dalhousie Street when it was the Brant School of Hairdressing.

#### Image 29: Historic Image of 14 Dalhousie Street



#### **4.5.12 20 Dalhousie Street**

Number 20 Dalhousie Street was built in 1870. The following is a summary of its description from a field visit and from the Brantford Heritage Inventory.

“The design of this three-storey building is Regency (altered) architectural style. Its exterior surface is stucco and half-timber over original brick.

The building has a low hip roof, and the building itself has been altered considerably. The ground floor is completely altered with the exception of the middle entrance door location. The continuous frieze of brick corbels and dentils that runs under the eave is similar to that on the Commercial Hotel (John Turner, architect) which was built in the 1850s or 1860s, and the buildings at 5 -9 King and 60 Colborne built in 1870 by William Watt” (ibid). The common reference name for the building is the “Rodeo”.

The 1875 Bird’s Eye view map identifies this building as H. Batson’s Hotel, and the 1875 City Directory confirms that this was Hugh Batson, listed as hotel keeper. The 1883-1886 City Directories show that Batson was still in this location during that time period. The 1919 Fire Insurance map identifies the building as a “soldier’s home”. Much later, in 2002, the one-storey rear extension was added to the original main block of the building. The building is currently home to the Allure Night Club & Tavern.

The Brantford Heritage Inventory notes that this building has been considerably altered. There are no historic images in the Heritage Inventory of this property.

#### **4.6 Commemorative Plaques or Cairns**

There is one commemorative plaque/cairn/monument located adjacent to the Study Area. This is the Brant War Memorial at 6 Dalhousie Street. It commemorates lasting memory of those men and women who gave their lives in the service of their country during the War of 1914-1918, but now also commemorates those from World War II and the Korean War. It is designated under the Ontario Heritage Act.

This monument is described in detail in Section 4.5.9 and Section 5.2

#### **4.7 Properties Designated Under the Ontario Heritage Act**

The Study Area itself contains no buildings or ruins. There is only one designated structure adjacent to the Study Area: 6 Dalhousie Street, the Brant War Memorial This property is described in full under Section 4.5.9.

## **5.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE CONSERVATION PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT**

### **5.1 Managing Cultural Heritage Landscapes and Built Heritage Features**

According to the 2014 PPS, in order for a built heritage resource to be significant (i.e. have cultural heritage value, interest, or merit) they must be valued to the contribution that they provide to the history of a place, an event, or a people.

The Study Area is a vacant lot and contains no buildings or ruins. Adjacent to the Study Area are ten built heritage features already identified by the City of Brantford and listed in their Heritage Inventory. These include:

- 1 Darling Street
- 3 Darling Street
- 5 Darling Street
- 15 Darling Street
- 16-24 Darling Street
- 11 West Street
- 27 Bridge Street
- 6 Dalhousie Street
- 14 Dalhousie Street
- 20 Dalhousie Street.

The address of 7 Darling Street is a vacant lot, and there is no listing for it (as there was for 32 Bridge Street even though it too was a vacant lot) on the Brantford Heritage Inventory.

### **5.2 Summary of Cultural Heritage Values**

Table 5 presents a summary of the cultural heritage values (Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (formerly Ministry of Tourism and Culture) 2014) described below by property.

Design Value or Physical Value: i) is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method; ii) displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit; or, iii) demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

Property has Historical Value or Associative Value: i) has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community; ii) yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture; iii) demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.

Property has contextual value: i) is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area; ii) is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings; iii) is a landmark.

The above have some element of historical and cultural merit. These are listed below.

While 1 Darling Street has an Italianate style architecture, it is not a rare or unique example of this style in the City of Brantford. 1 Darling Street has no cultural heritage values as defined by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries.

3 Darling Street has i) Design and Physical value as it is representative of an early style and displays a high degree of craftsmanship; ii) has Historical or Associative Value as it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community; and, iii) has Contextual Value as it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.

5 Darling Street has i) Design and Physical value as it is representative of an early style and displays a high degree of craftsmanship; ii) has Historical or Associative Value as it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community; and, iii) has Contextual Value as it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.

15 Darling Street has i) Design and Physical value as it is representative of an early style and displays a high degree of craftsmanship (Italianate style house).

16-24 Darling Street has i) Design and Physical value as it is representative of an early style and displays a high degree of craftsmanship (Neo-Classical style); ii) has Historical or Associative Value as it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community (former automotive sales centre); and, iii) has Contextual Value as it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings (its basic architectural design remains intact and contributes to its surroundings). While the windows on the main floor have been altered (used to be large picture windows), the design elements and structure of the building remain relatively intact to the original build in 1928.

11 West Street has i) Design and Physical value as it is representative of an early style and displays a high degree of craftsmanship (Romanesque Revival); ii) has Historical or Associative Value as it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community (owned by William Buck of Buck Stove Company); and, iii) has Contextual Value as it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings (associated with houses 3 and 5 Darling Street which were also owned by William Buck)..

27 Bridge Street has i) Design and Physical value as it is representative of an early style (early industrial building); ii) has Historical or Associative Value as it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community (previous use as two different factories); and, iii) has Contextual Value as it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings (still maintains its original visual characteristics).



6 Dalhousie Street – Brant War Memorial, has Design Value or Physical Value as it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit; has Historical Value or Associative Value as it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community; ii) yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture; iii) demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community; and finally, the property has Contextual Value: i) is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area; ii) is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings; iii) is a landmark.

14 Dalhousie Street i) Design and Physical value as it is representative of an early style (Boomtown architecture – false front and irregular planview); and, ii) has Historical or Associative Value as it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community (former livery stable and mercantile).

20 Dalhousie Street i) Historical Value or Associative Value as it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community (owned by H. Batson, hotel keeper and operator).

In addition, an evaluation was made for each of the properties with regards to provincial significance. The following criteria were used to make this evaluation.

Determine if 1) the property represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history 2) the property yields, or has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario's history 3) the property demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage 4) the property is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province 5) the property demonstrate a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period 6) the property has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use 7) the property has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province 8) the property is located in an unorganized territory and the Minister determines that there is a provincial interest in the protection of the property.

With the exception of 6 Dalhousie Street, none of the other properties have any criteria relating to possible provincial significance.

**Table 5: Cultural Heritage Values for Study Area**

Municipal Address	Design or Physical Value			Historic or Associative Value			Contextual Value			PS1	PS2	PS3	PS4	PS5	PS6	PS7	PS8
1 Darling Street	i	ii	iii	i	ii	iii	i	ii	iii	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗								
3 Darling Street	i	ii	iii	i	ii	iii	i	ii	iii								
	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
5 Darling Street	i	ii	iii	i	ii	iii	i	ii	iii								
	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
15 Darling Street	i	ii	iii	i	ii	iii	i	ii	iii								
	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
16-24 Darling Street	i	ii	iii	i	ii	iii	i	ii	iii								
	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
11 West Street	i	ii	iii	i	ii	iii	i	ii	iii								
	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
27 Bridge Street	i	ii	iii	i	ii	iii	i	ii	iii								
	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
6 Dalhouse Street	i	ii	iii	i	ii	iii	i	ii	iii								

Municipal Address	Design or Physical Value			Historic or Associative Value			Contextual Value			PS1	PS2	PS3	PS4	PS5	PS6	PS7	PS8
	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
14 Dalhousie Street	i	ii	iii	i	ii	iii	i	ii	iii								
	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
20 Dalhousie Street	i	ii	iii	i	ii	iii	i	ii	iii								
	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

PS – Provincially Significant values

### **5.3 Consideration of Alternatives, Mitigation and Conservation Methods**

Given that there are no structures or ruins remaining on the Study Area (32 Bridge Street), there is no consideration of alternatives, mitigation or conservations methods. And while there are 10 structures in the adjacent area, none will be directly impacted by the development of 32 Bridge Street.

### **5.4 Summary Statement and Conservation Recommendations**

The neighbourhood in which 32 Bridge Street is located is outside the designated Heritage Conservation District. Historically, this neighbourhood was of mixed use, supporting both residential and businesses (industrial and hotels, etc.). There will be no negative effect to the properties that are directly adjacent to the Study Area. There are three buildings that are indirectly affected by the development: 15 Darling Street, 27 Bridge Street and 11 West Street.

15 Darling Street has an Italianate style architecture and was once owned by John Coward. It is unknown if Coward made any significant contributions to the community. This is not considered to have a high significance of cultural heritage value.

27 Bridge Street is located directly across the street from the proposed development. While formerly a factory, it has now been converted to an apartment building.

The rear of 11 West Street is adjacent to the proposed development. It retains most of its original architectural elements, but has also been converted to office/residential apartments.

The development of a three story condominium complex at 32 Bridge Street will not adversely affect the heritage character of any of the above properties.

Based on the above, and the findings of the cultural evaluation report, and heritage impact, there are no cultural heritage concerns for the proposed development of 32 Bridge Street based on the concept plan (Figure 2).

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## APPENDIX A: BUILT FEATURES

<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE FORM</b>		 <p>Northern Elevation</p>
Built Heritage Resource Name: SJA1 Structure 1		
Municipal Address: 1 Darling Street		
Associated Dates: Before 1905 (pre-1875?)		
Township: City of Brantford		
County/Regional Municipality: Brant County		
Resource Type: Residential House		Landmark (Y/N?): No
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>A two-storey, square plan house in the Italianate style. The main roof has a medium hip design covered with asphalt shingles while the two storey brick addition at the rear (south) has a flat roof. The eaves have an open cornice. The main exterior wall material is brick laid in a common bond and painted dark grey. The bricks appear to be red in colour.</p> <p>The front facade (north) has three symmetrical bays with segmental arch brick window heads (2nd floor: soldier arches; 1st floor: stretcher bond; basement: double rowlock arch) and wooden lug sills. The original windows have been replaced with single pane, double-hung aluminum windows. The west facade of the rear addition has the same window type on the first floor but a smaller version on the second floor has been replaced by a larger metal sliding window placed to the left of centre. The rear addition roof has metal coping along the top of the wall and a corbelled brick feature on the southwest corner.</p> <p>The front door has a single rectangular transom light and a gable roof wooden door hood with simple wooden brackets.</p> <p>Although the Assessment Records indicate the date of construction for this house is 1905, a similar building appears on the property in the 1875 Bird's Eye View of Brantford.</p>		
<p><b>Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest According to O. Reg. 9/06:</b></p> <p>Design or Physical Value: NO</p> <p>While the building has an Italianate style, it is not a rare or unique architectural style in the City of Brantford.</p> <p>Historical or Associative Value: N/A</p> <p>Contextual Value: N/A</p>		
<p><b>Identified Heritage Attributes:</b></p> <p>Early example of the Italianate architectural style that displays a high degree of craftsmanship. Key exterior attributes of the Italianate style include: the medium hip roof of the main block; eaves with an open cornice; red brick laid in a common bond; three symmetrical bays with segmental arch brick window heads on main facade; single rectangular transom light over front door; and, a gable roof wooden door hood with simple wooden brackets.</p>		
<p><b>Identification of CHVI: Yes</b></p>		
Completed By: P. Demarte (Name)		
Date Completed: January 15, 2020		

<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE FORM</b>		 <p>Northern Elevation</p>
Built Heritage Resource Name: SJA1 Structure 2		
Municipal Address: 3 Darling Street		
Associated Dates: 1906		
Township: City of Brantford		
County/Regional Municipality: Brant County		
Resource Type: Residential House		Landmark (Y/N?): No
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>A two-storey Queen Anne Revival style house with a rectangular, short facade plan shape and a one-storey rear extension. The main block and extension have a similar medium hip roof while the front wall (north) has a medium gable roof. All roof surfaces are clad in black asphalt shingles. This house is a mirror image of neighbouring 5 Darling Street.</p> <p>The entire front facade has been covered with white, metal bevel siding (and black metal false shutters) which we can assume covers the same decorative brickwork found on the front facade of neighbouring 5 Darling Street. A clue is the two-brick corbel seen on the northwest corner below the window head level. The balance of the exterior has been painted white with black trim. Underneath this paint is red brick laid in a common bond (seven stretchers between each header) and a concrete foundation wall.</p> <p>The main facade is divided into two bays. The larger bay on the right (east) contains a square, two-storey frontispiece. The frontispiece eaves are slightly higher than those of the main block. The first and second storey frontispiece windows have a segmental arch head that has been covered (and flattened) by the metal siding. The frontispiece windows still contain original 1/1 double-hung windows with a large lower pane. All windows have stone lug sills. The front door now has a corrugated metal awning supported by iron railing and posts.</p> <p>The original owner of the house was Wm. Buck Co.</p>		
<p><b>Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest According to O. Reg. 9/06:</b></p> <p><b>Design or Physical Value:</b> Yes. i) It is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method; and, ii) Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.</p> <p><b>Historical or Associative Value:</b> Yes. Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community. William Buck company was the owner of this structure.</p> <p><b>Contextual Value:</b> Yes. Is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings.</p>		
<p><b>Identified Heritage Attributes:</b></p> <p>Early example of the Queen Anne Revival architectural style that displays a high degree of craftsmanship. Key exterior attributes of the Queen Anne Revival style include: rectangular, short facade plan; medium hip roof on main block with a medium gable roof on front wall; decorative brickwork (two-brick corbel, now covered by siding); red brick laid in a common bond; main facade divided into two bays; larger bay includes a square, two-storey frontispiece; frontispiece windows have segmental arch heads; frontispiece windows contain original 1/1 double-hung windows with a large lower pane; and, all windows have stone lug sills. The house has a direct association with a person (Wm. Buck); and, is physically and historically linked to its surroundings (i.e. mirror image of neighbouring 5 Darling Street which was also originally owned by Wm. Buck).</p>		
Identification of CHVI: Yes		
Completed By: P. Demarte (Name)		
Date Completed: January 15, 2020		

<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE FORM</b>	
Built Heritage Resource Name: SJAI Structure 3	
Municipal Address: 5 Darling Street	
Associated Dates: 1906	
Township: City of Brantford	
County/Regional Municipality: Brant County	
Resource Type: Residential House	Landmark (Y/N?): No
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>A two-storey Queen Ann Revival style house with a rectangular, short facade plan shape and a one-storey rear extension. The main block and extension have a medium hip roof while the front wall (north) dormer has a medium gable roof. All roof surfaces are clad in brown asphalt shingles. This house is a mirror image of neighbouring 3 Darling Street.</p> <p>The main facade (north) is divided into two bays. The larger bay on the right (west) contains a square, two-storey frontispiece. The frontispiece eaves are slightly higher than those of the main block. Within the frontispiece gable is a small round head window with a single rowlock arch and a fixed pane. The first and second storey frontispiece windows have a segmental arch head laid up with a stretcher bond of brick on end that radiates up to a horizontal brick course. The frontispiece windows have been altered from 1/1 double-hung windows with a large lower pane to a single fixed pane. The second storey window has a slider window at the sill. All windows have stone lug sills. The front door has a large single pane of glass and is not likely the original. The transom window has been filled in with wood.</p> <p>A distinguishing feature of this otherwise plain house design involves elaborate brickwork in the front facade. Starting just around the northeast corner a single corbelled brick course supports a projecting brick door head label made up of a horizontal stretcher bond flanking a soldier course arch. The single corbelled brick course continues to the corner where the frontispiece wall begins. On the second floor, a two-brick corbel runs in a rectangular pattern around the left window head, around the frontispiece corners and window head, stopping just around the northwest corner. Below the two-brick corbel (and above the sill level) of the frontispiece is a verticle indented brick panel the width of one header. Below the two-brick corbelled sill course is a raised brick panel in which every other stretcher is inset in the second, fourth and sixth courses. The outside header bricks of this raised panel continue the line created by the indented panels above and end in a single stretcher corbel below the window head. Rough-faced bricks have been used in the repairs to the wall below the left second storey window.</p> <p>This house was originally owned by Wm. Buck Co.</p>	
<p><b>Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest According to O. Reg. 9/06:</b></p> <p><b>Design or Physical Value:</b> Yes. i) It is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method; and, ii) Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.</p> <p><b>Historical or Associative Value:</b> Yes. Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community.</p> <p><b>Contextual Value:</b> Yes. Is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings.</p>	
<p><b>Identified Heritage Attributes:</b></p> <p>Early example of the Queen Anne Revival architectural style and displays a high degree of craftsmanship. Key exterior attributes of the Queen Anne Revival style include: rectangular, short facade plan; medium hip roof on main block with a medium gable roof and dormer on front wall; main facade divided into two bays; larger bay has a square, two-storey frontispiece; frontispiece gable has a small round head window with a single rowlock arch and a fixed pane; frontispiece windows have a segmental arch head laid up with stretcher bond of brick on end that radiates up to a horizontal brick course; all windows have stone lug sills; and elaborate brickwork on main facade (see above description). The house has a direct association with a person (Wm. Buck); and, is physically and historically linked to its surroundings (i.e. mirror image of neighbouring 3 Darling Street which was also originally owned by Wm. Buck).</p>	
<p><b>Identification of CHVI: Yes</b></p>	
Completed By: P. Demarte (Name)	
Date Completed: January 15, 2020	





<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE FORM</b>		 <p>Northern Elevation</p>
Built Heritage Resource Name: SJAI Structure 5		
Municipal Address: 15 Darling Street		
Associated Dates: 1904		
Township: City of Brantford		
County/Regional Municipality: Brant County		
Resource Type: Residential House	Landmark (Y/N?): No	
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>Italianate style two-storey red brick residential building. The house has three bays, a square plan and a small extension on the back (southern elevation). The main building has a hip roof (ridge along the road – Darling St.) and a gable roof front wall dormer both clad with light brown shingles. The southern extension has a hip roof covered in black shingles and a lean-to patio cover. The northern (front) wall dormer has a lancet arch louvered vent surrounded by square wood shingles. The shingles stop at the bottom of the box cornice. An original chimney pilaster appears on both sides of the building; the west chimney stack has been removed and that of the east is a newer construction.</p> <p>Over a wood frame substructure, the main exterior material is the red brick veneer laid in a stretcher bond on the north and west sides. The brick on the east side is laid in a five stretcher common bond. The brick exterior has been sandblasted. The second floor windows all have segmental arch heads using a single soldier brick course. Each has double-hung wooden sashes and moulded wooden lug sills. The first floor side windows are the same as those on the second floor. The main floor front windows are larger with segmental arch heads with single soldier brick courses. These are also double-hung but have a fixed rectangular transom window. The right (western) window has what appears to be the original frosted pattern transom window pane, the left (eastern) transom has been covered with plywood.</p> <p>The original two-storey front verandah has been removed. Remnants of the wooden Tuscan Doric columns are present. The verandah has a wood deck and front step and the moulded handrail is supported by turned wooden balusters.</p> <p>The original owner of the house was John Coward. The house is currently a residential rental unit with two apartments.</p>		
<p><b>Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest According to O. Reg. 9/06:</b></p> <p><b>Design or Physical Value:</b> Yes. i) It is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method; and, ii) Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.</p> <p><b>Historical or Associative Value:</b> No While it is known that the property was owned and lived in by John Coward and family, it is unknown (at this time) if John Coward had any standing in the community. For this reason the historical or associative value is considered to be low.</p> <p><b>Contextual Value:</b> N/A</p>		
<p><b>Identified Heritage Attributes:</b></p> <p>Early example of the Italianate architectural style and displays a high degree of craftsmanship. Key exterior attributes of the Italianate style include: square, two-storey plan with three bays, a hip roof, and a gable roof front wall dormer; front dormer has a lancet arch louvered vent surrounded by wood shingles; main red brick exterior laid in a five stretcher common bond; second floor windows have segmental arch heads with single soldier brick course; each with double-hung wooden sashes and moulded wooden lug sills; large double-hung, main floor front windows with segmental arch heads with single soldier brick courses and rectangular transom window; western window may have original frosted pattern transom window pane.</p>		
<p><b>Identification of CHVI: Yes</b></p>		
Completed By: P. Demarte (Name)		
Date Completed: January 13, 2020		


<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE FORM</b>	
Built Heritage Resource Name: SJA1 Structure 8	
Municipal Address: 16, 18, 22 & 24 Darling Street (Chelsea Place)	
Associated Dates: 1928	
Township: City of Brantford	
County/Regional Municipality: Brant County	
Resource Type: Commercial Building	Landmark (Y/N?): No
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>Neo-Classical style, two-storey, rectangular plan commercial building with eight bays facing Darling Street and five bays facing King Street. The flat roof has square corner parapets topped with metal coping. The bays of the southeast and southwest corners project slightly from the building's polygonal footprint. A large metal cornice that runs in a horizontal band, arching over the round heads of the four south palladian windows stopping at the corner bay projection. Covering the reinforced concrete and steel substructure is polychrome rug brick with a light tan mortar. The southwest corner of the building has an angle of less than 90 degrees and the ends of each brick course is exposed. The concrete foundation wall has been parged where exposed. The fenestration of the Darling St. facade (2nd floor) involves six window units each with two panes flanking a wider centre pane. These are between large palladian windows at both ends of the facade. The window heads are joined by a continuous lintel of smooth cut stone which runs parallel to the metal cornice above. Other than the centre sash of the palladian windows all window heads are flat. Above the stone string course over each round window head is a decorative brick arch laid up in single soldier course between single rowlock courses. Each window group has a beveled stone lug sill. The first floor bays on Darling St. now have doorways inset between large windows. The original window transom has been covered to display the occupant office name. All windows in the building now have been replaced with a fixed thermal pane design.</p> <p>A wide band of mortar parging has been used to cover the area where the first floor metal cornice was removed. This is continued on the west face of the building. The fenestration of the King St. facade (2nd floor) involves three window units with two panes flanking a wider centre pane. A single sash window is between these and the southeast palladian window. All four of these window units have a separate concrete lintel and lug sill. The first floor level of the King St. facade is much the same as that on Darling St. but with some doors not inset in the bay. The Bridge St. facade has the same second floor fenestration as the King St. facade but has six single sash windows and a street entrance with a narrow sidelight. The exterior material of the rear wall is pressed red brick laid up in a five stretcher common bond with slightly darker header bricks.</p> <p>Shultz Construction developed the property and the original owner was Strobbridge Motor Sales. It was used originally as a commercial enterprise – automotive sales and as a garage. It is currently a commercial office building known as "Chelsea Place".</p>	
Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest According to O. Reg. 9/06:	
Design or Physical Value: Yes. i) It is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method; and, ii) Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.	
Historical or Associative Value: Yes. Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community.	
Contextual Value: Yes. Is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings.	
Identified Heritage Attributes: Early example of the Neo-Classical commercial building architectural style and displays a high degree of craftsmanship (refer to the above for a complete description); and, has direct associations with an activity/organization (i.e. original builder – Schultz Construction, and original owner – Strobbridge Motor Sales). The building is physically and historically linked to its surroundings.	
Identification of CHVI: Yes	
Completed By: P. Demarte (Name)	
Date Completed: January 13, 2020	




<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE FORM</b>		 <p>Western Elevation</p>
Built Heritage Resource Name: SJAI Structure 4		
Municipal Address: 11 West Street		
Associated Dates: 1880		
Township: City of Brantford		
County/Regional Municipality: Brant County		
Resource Type: Commercial Building	Landmark (Y/N?): No	
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The design of this industrial building is a simple warehouse form of the Romanesque Revival style – three bays in width and eleven in length. Each bay is recessed between projecting pilasters. The corner pilasters on the end walls project above the roofline and the northwest corner eave has a corbelled brick feature. The top of each recessed bay has corbelled denticulation beneath a brick cornice that begins with a single course of angled or sawtooth corbelled headers. A projecting cornice with modillions shelters the first floor front.</p> <p>The original owner of the building was Wm. Buck and the Buck Stove Works. Later, the building was occupied by J. Simpson Manufacturing Co., and the Kitchen Overall &amp; Shirt Co. Currently, the building houses the Stoveworks Suites Hotel.</p>		
<p><b>Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest According to O. Reg. 9/06:</b></p> <p><b>Design or Physical Value:</b></p> <p>Yes. i) It is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method; and, ii) Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.</p> <p>Romanesque Revival architectural style.</p> <p><b>Historical or Associative Value:</b></p> <p>Yes. Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community.</p> <p>Owned by Wm. Buck, original owner and operator of the Buck Stove Works Company.</p> <p><b>Contextual Value:</b></p> <p>Yes. Is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings.</p> <p>Associated with buildings 3 and 5 Darling Street, which were also owned by William Buck.</p>		
<p><b>Identified Heritage Attributes:</b></p> <p>Early example of the Romanesque Revival architectural style that displays a high degree of craftsmanship. Key exterior attributes of the Romanesque Revival style include: simple warehouse three bays in width and eleven in length; each bay is recessed between projecting pilasters; the corner pilasters on the end walls project above the roofline and the NW corner eave has a corbelled brick decorative feature; top of each recessed bay has corbelled denticulation beneath a brick cornice beginning with a single course of angled/sawtooth corbelled headers; and, a projecting cornice with modillions shelters the first floor. Building has a direct association with a person (Wm. Buck), the original owner and operator of the Buck Stove Works Co. (who also owned both the neighbouring 3 &amp; 5 Darling St. Houses), which also links the building to its surroundings both physically and historically.</p>		
<p><b>Identification of CHVI: Yes</b></p>		
Completed By: P. Demarte (Name)		
Date Completed: January 15, 2020		





<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE FORM</b>	
Built Heritage Resource Name: SJAI Structure 7	 
Municipal Address: 27 Bridge Street	
Associated Dates: 1916	
Township: City of Brantford	
County/Regional Municipality: Brant County	
Resource Type: Residential Apartment Building	Landmark (Y/N?): No
<p><b>Description:</b> Known as the Bridgeview Apartments/Hampel Paper Box Company this building was originally constructed as an industrial building, made out of brick. A two-storey, rectangular plan (short facade) red brick factory building with a flat roof and a raised basement. The side walls of the main block have six inset bays each containing a coupled window unit. The main block front has three inset bays, each with corbelled brick at the top edge. The central front bay is slightly taller with the pilasters rising to a small parapet. The windows have concrete lintels and lug sills. The original front entrance door was at the far right bay of the one-storey front block. The top corners of the front block are extended with corbelled brick.</p> <p>The original owner was the Hampel Paper Box Company and later the Brantford Paper Box Co., and its original function was as a factory. It is currently used as an apartment building, known as the Bridgeview Apartments.</p>	
<p><b>Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest According to O. Reg. 9/06:</b></p> <p><b>Design or Physical Value:</b> <u>yes</u> Yes. It is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method. <u>It is an early example of an industrial building.</u></p> <p><b>Historical or Associative Value:</b> <u>Yes</u> Yes. Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community. <u>It is the original location of the Hampel Paper Box Company and later the Brantford Paper Box Co.</u></p> <p><b>Contextual Value:</b> Yes. Is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings. <u>The factories once provided viable jobs for the community.</u></p>	
<p><b>Identified Heritage Attributes:</b> Early example of an industrial building. Key external attributes include: two-storey red brick building with a rectangular plan; flat roof and raised basement; side walls with six inset bays each with coupled windows; main block has three inset bays, each with corbelled brick at the top edge; slightly taller central bay at front with pilasters rising to a small parapet; windows have concrete lintels and lug sills; original entrance at far right bay of one-storey block; and, the top corners of the front block are extended with corbelled brick. The building has direct associations with an activity/organization as it was the original location of the Hampel Paper Box Company and later, the Brantford Paper Box Co. The building is physically and historically linked to its surroundings.</p>	
Identification of CHVI: <u>Yes</u>	
Completed By: P. Demarte (Name)	
Date Completed: January 13, 2020	

<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE FORM</b>		 <p>Facing North</p>
Built Heritage Resource Name: SJA1 Structure 11		
Municipal Address: 6 Dalhousie Street		
Associated Dates: 1933		
Township: City of Brantford		
County/Regional Municipality: Brant County		
Resource Type: War Memorial Park & Cenotaph	Landmark (Y/N?): Yes	
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>"The Cenotaph", which was dedicated in 1933, is the major feature of Brant County War Memorial Park. This pentagonal-shaped property is bounded by West Street, Bridge Street, Brant Avenue, Dalhousie Street and a lane, formerly Centre Street. The park is almost an acre (0.4 hectares) in size and landscaped with a low perimeter privet hedge and sloped flower beds flanking a paved processional way to the Cenotaph. Behind the Cenotaph is a row of tall evergreens as well as a mixture of deciduous and evergreen trees on each side. Several concrete paths criss-cross the site.</p> <p>The War Memorial was first dedicated to the lasting memory of those men and women who gave their lives in service of their country during the War of 1914–1918, but now also commemorates those from WWII and the Korean War. In 1952, plans began to modify the Memorial to honour the fallen of the last war. Alterations were made soon after which included the granite "Memorial Gallery" designed by local architect Chas. Brooks that serves as a backdrop to the original monument. On July 2, 1954, the expanded monument was re-dedicated.</p> <p>The original design, by W. S. Allward, included a group of bronze sculptures to represent "Humanity", consisting of a wounded youth, a resolute mother, a figure praying and a piece of crippled field artillery. Financial obstacles prevented the completion of the monument according to the original design. In recent years, the Brant County War Memorials Committee initiated the completion of the memorial with seven bronze statues designed and sculptured by Helen Granger Young. The figures represent men and women who made the "supreme sacrifice" and commemorate local armed forces veterans. The statues were unveiled and dedicated on September 12, 1992.</p>		
<p><b>Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest According to O. Reg. 9/06:</b></p> <p><b>Design or Physical Value:</b> Yes. Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.</p> <p><b>Historical or Associative Value:</b> Yes. i) has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community; ii) yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture; and, iii) demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.</p> <p><b>Contextual Value:</b> Yes. i) Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area; ii) is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings; and, iii) is a landmark.</p>		
<p><b>Identified Heritage Attributes:</b> Design or Physical Value, Historical or Associative Value and Contextual Value.</p>		
<p><b>Identification of CHVI:</b> Yes</p>		
Completed By: P. Demarte (Name)		
Date Completed: January 13, 2020		



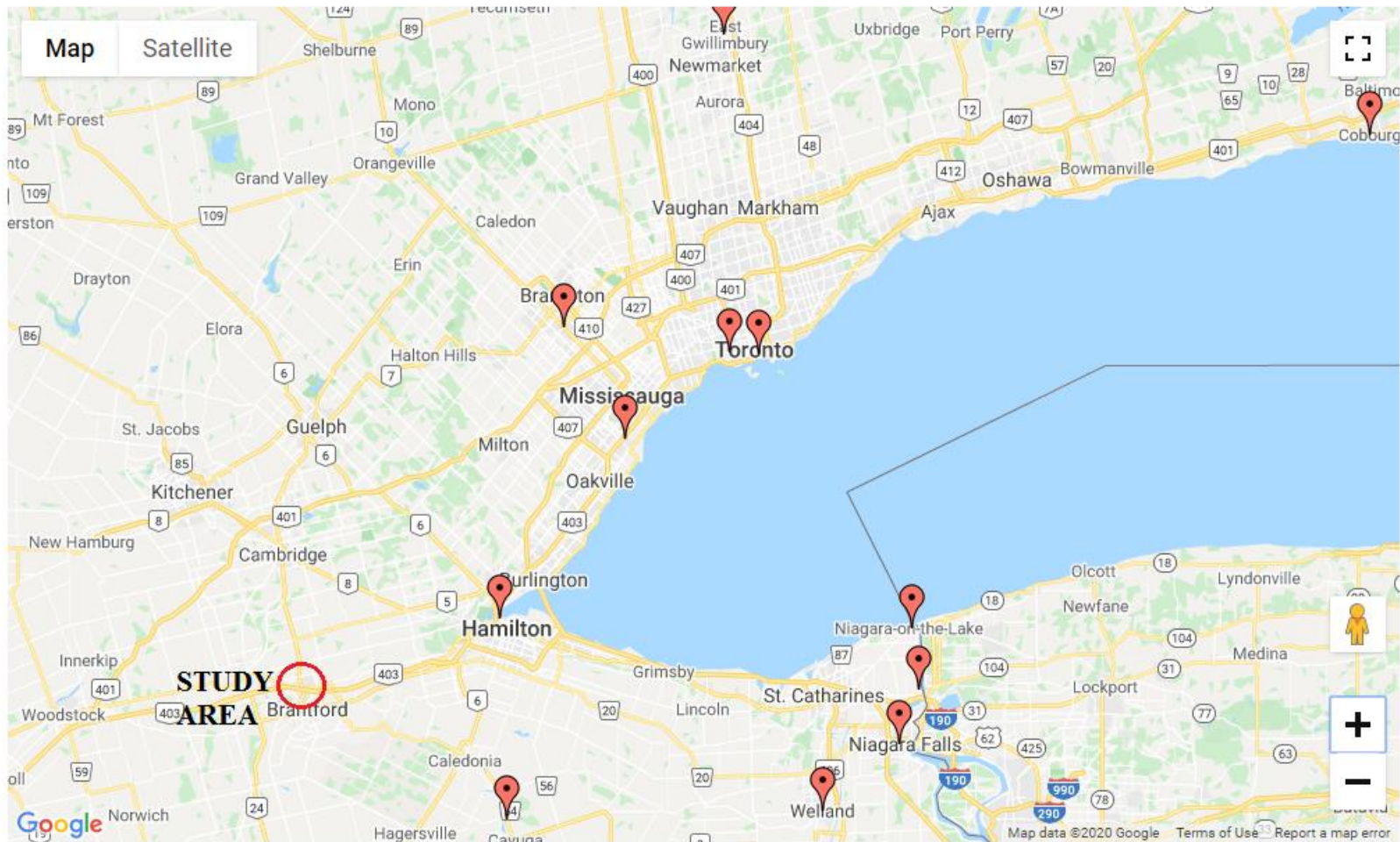
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE FORM</b>	
Built Heritage Resource Name: SJA Structure 9	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Southern Elevation</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Northern Elevation</p>  </div> </div>
Municipal Address: 14 Dalhousie Street	
Associated Dates: 1890	
Township: City of Brantford	
County/Regional Municipality: Brant County	
Resource Type: Commercial Building	Landmark (Y/N?): No
<p><b>Description:</b> The original main block of this 2 storied structure was square in planview with a low hip roof. Later additions make the building wider in front narrowing to the rear. There is a false front on the southern (front) facade. False fronts are commonly associated with commercial buildings of the late 1800s. The building is painted brick. The main facade has 4 double hung windows on the 2nd floor with segmental arches and stone lug sills. On the main floor are 2 large windows (4-sash with mullions) on either side of the central doorway. The recessed entrance has a double door with plain wood trim and a recessed light and mullion above it. A second doorway is located on the east side of the building. This wooden 6 panel door has a single recessed flush light. The north end of the building has a single, centrally positioned metal door with an inset fan shaped window detail. The northern addition has a flat tar and gravel roof. This is described as having a "Boomtown" architectural style.</p> <p>This building has undergone alterations whereby we know at least main floor door and window locations have been altered.</p>	
<p><b>Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest According to O. Reg. 9/06:</b></p> <p><b>Design or Physical Value:</b></p> <p>1) Boomtown architectural style - false front and irregular shaped building narrowing from front to back.</p> <p><b>Historical or Associative Value:</b></p> <p>Former livery stable, mercantile, hairdressing school, currently bobbi panchi.com business centre.</p> <p><b>Contextual Value:</b> n/a</p>	
<p><b>Identified Heritage Attributes:</b></p> <p>Boomtown architectural style, early livery stable and mercantile.</p>	
<p><b>Identification of CHVI:</b> yes</p>	
Completed By: P. Demarte (Name)	
Date Completed: January 16, 2020	

<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE FORM</b>	
Built Heritage Resource Name: SJA Structure 10	 <p>Southern Elevation</p>  <p>Northern Elevation</p>
Municipal Address: 20 Dalhousie Street	
Associated Dates: 1870	
Township: City of Brantford	
County/Regional Municipality: Brant County	
Resource Type: Commercial Building	Landmark (Y/N?): No
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The design of this three-storey building is a simple hotel form of the Romanesque Revival style – with seven bays on the main (southern) facade. On the eastern facade is single double-hung window located centrally on the third floor, with a central door located directly below the window on the second floor which opens to a metal fire-escape. The original main block of the three-storey structure was rectangular in plan, while a long rectangular one-storey extension was later added to the northern elevation of the building. The rear extension is made of painted cinder blocks and does not have any windows.</p> <p>The building is constructed of brick and covered with stucco and includes decorative wooden stickwork in a chevron pattern on all facades. Each bay on the main facade includes double-hung windows with flat surrounds and continuous sills. Both the second and third stories have rows of windows while the main floor has a metal roof awning above six recessed window-less bays and a central door entryway. The main door is made of metal and is not the original.</p> <p>The original owner of the building in 1870 was H. Batson who, as can be seen on the 1875 Bird's Eye View of Brantford, operated H. Batson's Hotel at this location. Much later, in 2002, the one-storey rear extension was added to the original main block of the building.</p> <p>The building is currently home to the Allure Night Club &amp; Tavern.</p> <p>The building has been considerably altered (Brantford Heritage Inventory).</p>	
<p><b>Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest According to O. Reg. 9/06:</b></p> <p>Design or Physical Value: N/A</p> <p>Historical or Associative Value: Associated with H. Batson, hotel keeper and operator.</p> <p>Contextual Value: N/A</p>	
<p><b>Identified Heritage Attributes:</b></p> <p>Historic association with H. Batson, hotel keeper and operator.</p>	
<p>Identification of CHVI: Yes</p>	
Completed By: P. Demarte (Name)	
Date Completed: January 16, 2020	

## Appendix B – Ontario Heritage Trust Easements and Heritage Properties

There are no heritage easements in or around the Study Area.

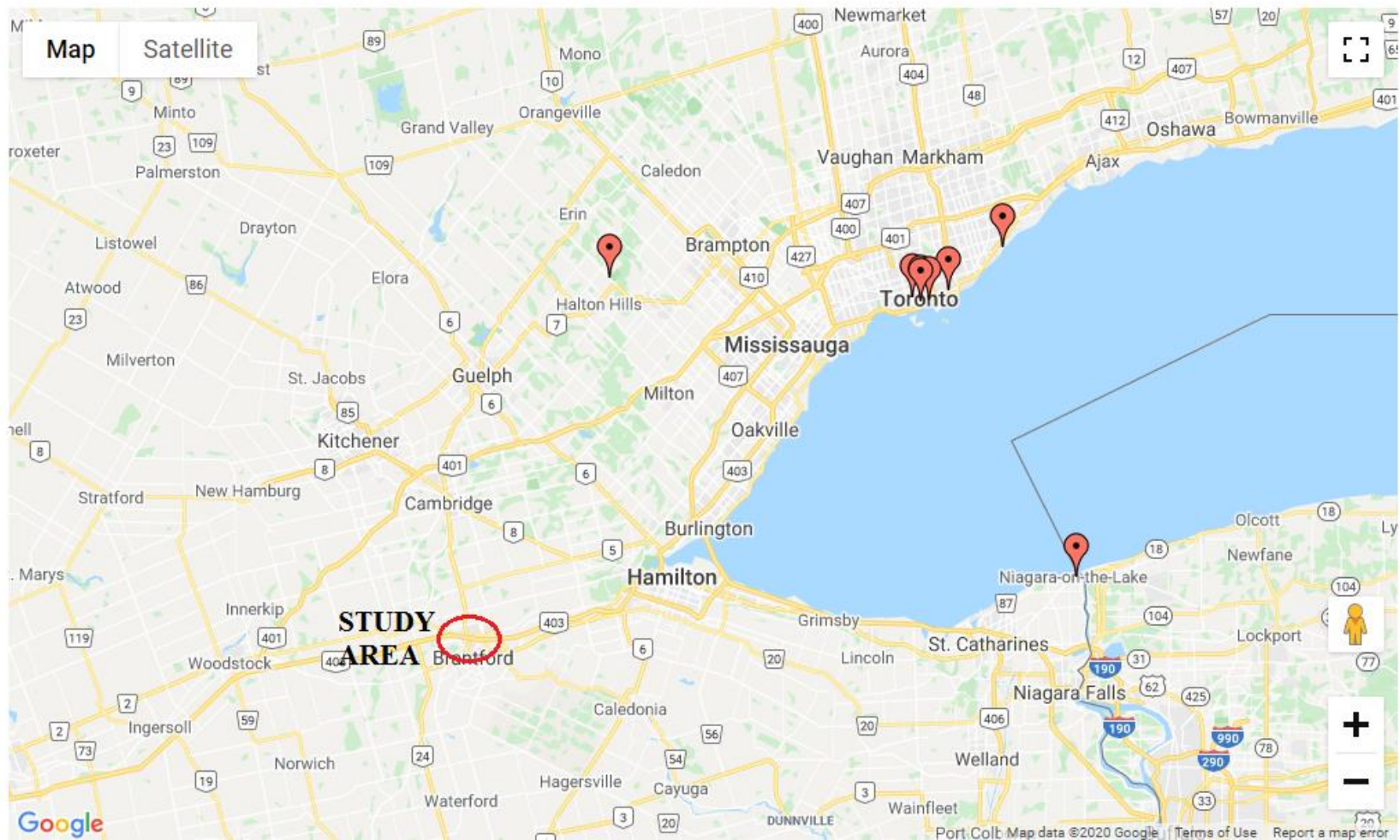
Easement properties on a map





**There are no heritage buildings in or around the Study Area.**

Buildings on a map



## Appendix C: CV of Scarlett Janusas

### SCARLETT E. JANUSAS

269 Cameron Lake Road, Tobermory, Ontario N0H 2R0 [www.actionarchaeology.ca](http://www.actionarchaeology.ca)

Phone 519-596-8243 cell 519-374-1119 [jscarlett@amtelecom.net](mailto:jscarlett@amtelecom.net)

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**EDUCATION**      B.A., Anthropology/Archaeology, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario  
                          M.A., Anthropology/Archaeology, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario  
                          National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario  
                          Basic Museum Management Certificate

University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario  
 Courses towards a Certificate in Environmental Assessment  
 Submerged Worlds and Marine Archaeology, University of Southampton

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**AFFILIATIONS**      Ontario Marine Heritage Committee  
                          Society for Historical Archaeology  
                          Council for Northeastern Historic Archaeology  
                          Canadian Association of Heritage Professional

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#### Experience:

2013 to date      **SCARLETT JANUSAS ARCHAEOLOGY INC.**

**President** – Responsible for conducting cultural impact assessment and site mitigation and development of cultural resource management plans for clients in Ontario as part of the Ontario Heritage Act, the Planning Act, the Aggregates Act and as part of environmental impact assessment both on land and underwater. Compliance with the Ministry of Labour Regulations for work conducted underwater. Responsible for day to day management of above mentioned firm. Responsible for varied crew sizes, ranging from 1 to 60 persons depending on project needs. Experience includes writing proposals and schedules, administration, co-ordination of projects and crew, data collection and analysis, photography, graphics, report writing and preparation, invoicing, payroll, accounting, and compliance mitigation.

2002 -2013      **SCARLETT JANUSAS ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE CONSULTING AND EDUCATION**

**President** – Responsible for conducting cultural impact assessment and site mitigation and development of cultural resource management plans for clients in Ontario as part of the Ontario Heritage Act, the Planning Act, the Aggregates Act and as part of environmental impact assessment both on land and underwater. Compliance with the Ministry of Labour Regulations



for work conducted underwater. Responsible for day to day management of above mentioned firm. Responsible for varied crew sizes, ranging from 1 to 30 persons depending on project needs. Experience includes writing proposals and schedules, administration, co-ordination of projects and crew, data collection and analysis, photography, graphics, report writing and preparation, invoicing, payroll, accounting, and compliance mitigation.

2009, 2010

#### **THIS LAND ARCHAEOLOGY**

**FIELD DIRECTOR/ASSOCIATE** – Stage 2, 3 and 4 projects in Greater Toronto area, Richmond Hill, Aurora, Bond Head, Brampton, Brantford, Innisfil, Bradford, Vaughan, Oshawa.

1995 to 2002 **MAYER HERITAGE CONSULTANTS**

**Consulting Archaeologist** – Responsible for conducting cultural impact assessment and site mitigation and development of cultural resource management plans for clients in Ontario as part of the Ontario Heritage Act, the Planning Act, and as part of environmental impact assessment both on land and underwater. Responsible for varied crew sizes, ranging from 1 to 16 persons, depending on project needs. Responsibilities include writing proposals, schedules, co-ordination of projects and crew, data collection and analysis, photography, graphics, and report writing and preparation.

1993 to 1995 **GOLDER ASSOCIATES LIMITED**

**Senior Archaeologist** – Responsible for eastern Canada, development of an archaeology section, preparation of proposals, field and laboratory work, preparation of reports, marketing and budgeting. Associate in environmental assessment projects.

1993 to 2002 **ONTARIO MARINE HERITAGE COMMITTEE**

**Co-Principal** in the Submerged Prehistoric Shoreline Study in Georgian Bay in cooperation with the Ontario Marine Heritage Committee, Parks Canada, Fathom Five National Marine Park and the Geological Survey of Canada. The study focused on the geological history of previously exposed watercourses and the archaeological potential of the former exposed areas for archaeological sites dating to the Paleo and Archaic periods of southwestern Ontario. The technical portion of the project includes the use of side scan sonar, GPS, depth sounders, navy submersibles, remote videos, SCUBA, and computers.

1991 to 2001 **ONTARIO MARINE HERITAGE COMMITTEE**

**Chairperson** – Responsibilities include scheduling, organization of workshops and meetings, administrative duties, chairing meetings and providing archaeological input into proposed and active projects.

1986 to 1993 **REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF WATERLOO**

**Regional Archaeologist** – Responsibilities included 1) the provision of expert advice on archaeological matters to municipalities, developers, planning, engineering and archaeological consultants regarding archaeological potential of the Region, and Planning and Development policy pertaining to heritage resource management; 2) undertaking research and special studies to support Regional decisions on archaeologically related matters; 3) acted as an archaeological consultant for the Region; 4) acted as the liaison between the Province of Ontario and the Municipality; 5) developed policy for the effective management of archaeological resources; 6) acted as an information source for private, business and public sectors on matters of archaeology; 7) initiated and conducted special projects a) the creation of a permanent Archaeology Division for the Regional Municipality of Waterloo b) researched, developed and published the **first** Archaeological Master Plan in the Province of Ontario c) invited participant for the Federal

Environmental Assessment Review Office Environmental Assessment and Heritage National Workshop, Ottawa; d) staff liaison for the Regional Official Policies Plan Heritage Advisory Committee (1991-1993); e) acquired the loan of the prehistoric and historic Lissos collection and conducted analysis of the collection f) organized and supervised the collection and analysis of urban historic archaeological potential data for urban centres in the Regional Municipality of Waterloo g) member of the Regional Official Policies Plan Management Team h) Regional courses in field archaeology i) volunteer program j) designation of an Aboriginal cemetery for remains located during development and k) field school at the Waterloo County Jail for primary grade students.

**1984 to 1997 SCARLETT JANUSAS AND ASSOCIATES INC.**

**President of Archaeological Consulting Firm**— Created firm in response to development pressures on archaeological resources. Services provided by the firm included background research studies, archaeological resource assessments, cultural impact studies, interpretative design projects, resource evaluation and interpretation models, extant artifact collection documentation, analysis and interpretation, archaeological excavation and monitoring, cultural resource management, historic research to locate environmental hazards, historic interpretation of properties (genealogy of historic properties). Scarlett Janusas and Associates Inc. was a Canadian heritage and archaeological consulting firm specializing in archaeological resource assessment, cultural impact studies, cultural resource management and interpretative studies for land and underwater heritage resources.

**1992 to 1995 MAYER HERITAGE CONSULTANTS INC.**

Marine Heritage Associate – Responsibilities included management of all marine heritage projects.

**1990 ONTARIO MARINE HERITAGE COMMITTEE**

**Co-principal** for the archaeological documentation of the HMS NEWASH.

**1990 ONTARIO HERITAGE FOUNDATION**

**Principal Conservator** – Responsible for the restoration of ceramic class from Inge Va, Perth County, Ontario.

**1989 CANADIAN PARKS SERVICE**

**Volunteer** – Mapping of the shipwreck the MINCH in Fathom Five National Marine Park.

**1988 SCARLETT JANUSAS AND ASSOCIATES INC.**

**Principal Investigator** – Responsible for the underwater survey of Ste. Marie II, Christian Island and for research for the marine history of the Christian Islands for the Christian Island Archaeological Master Plan.

**1987 MAYER, PIHL, POULTON AND ASSOCIATES**

**Principal Investigator** – Responsible for conducting the TransCanada Kirkwell Pipeline Survey.

**1987 SCARLETT JANUSAS AND ASSOCIATES INC.**

**Principal Investigator** – Responsible for the preliminary investigations of a scuttled ship located in the excavation of the Dome Stadium.

**1986 MAYER, PIHL, POULTON AND ASSOCIATES**

**a) Field Assistant** – Responsible for the Union Gas pipeline heritage assessment in Ancaster/Hamilton area, housing development.

**b) Field Assistant** – excavation of the Pengelly site near Mississauga, a Middle Woodland village.

**c) Field Assistant** – several housing subdivision heritage resource assessments in the cities of Kitchener and Waterloo.

#### 1986 **EMPRESS OF IRELAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

**Archaeological Consultant** – Providing archaeological advice to the Society.

#### 1986 **ONTARIO MARINE HERITAGE COMMITTEE**

**Archaeological Assistant** – Responsible for the preliminary mapping and excavation of an unidentified mid-19<sup>th</sup> century ship located in Lake Erie at a depth of 70’.

#### 1986 **SCARLETT JANUSAS AND ASSOCIATES**

**Principal** – Responsible for investigation of a proposed dock area at Historic Naval and Military Establishments. Underwater archaeological survey.

#### 1985 **TORONTO HISTORICAL BOARD**

**Senior Archaeologist** – Developed a study report recommending a City Archaeology Policy and implementation guidelines. Two excavations were also conducted at the MacKenzie House and St. James Cathedral. Impact assessment of Toronto Island historic midden.

#### 1984-1987 **MAYER, PIHL, POULTON AND ASSOCIATES**

**Consulting Archaeologist** – Conducting impact assessments and site mitigation on such projects as Union Gas Pipeline impact assessment in Ancaster/Hamilton area, subdivision in Niagara Region, excavation of the Pengelly site near Mississauga, subdivision assessment in Kitchener, excavation of 19<sup>th</sup> century mill (Elmdale Mill) in Ajax, and archaeological assessment along Moira River, Belleville.

#### 1984 **CANADIAN PARKS SERVICE**

**a) Archaeologist** – Responsible for conducting an archaeological resource evaluation of Point Pelee National Park and the development of the Point Pelee National Park Cultural Resource Management Plan. Also conducted two field campaigns to Central Grenadier Island in St. Lawrence Islands National Park. Acted as co-leader in the presentation of a special seminar at Point Pelee National Park to inform staff of progress of the Archaeological Resource Management Plan and to aid in establishing and interpretation exhibition of the prehistory of man at the Park.

**b) Marine Archaeologist (GT-2), Marine Heritage Unit** – Red Bay project, Labrador. Responsible for the excavation of a 16<sup>th</sup> century Spanish Basque whaling ship locating in approximately 40’ of water including mapping and recording. Experience with airlifts, dry suits and hot water suits.

#### 1983 **FATHOM FIVE PROVINCIAL PARK**

**Docent** – Aided visiting divers in orientation to the Park, its rules and regulations, and provided information of shipwrecks of the area.

#### 1983 to 1986 **ONTARIO UNDERWATER COUNCIL**

**Vice-President of Marine Conservation** – Responsible for providing initiative for the certifying agencies to include an underwater archaeological component in their teaching programs. Developed a slide show on underwater archaeology. Established the Marine Heritage Trust Fund. Hosted and organized numerous underwater archaeological seminars and workshops including Thunder Bay and Toronto.

### 1983 MINISTRY OF CITIZENSHIP AND CULTURE

**Archaeologist** – Assisted in various underwater archaeological projects across the province including Port Abino and Niagara-on-the-Lake.

### 1983 ONTARIO MARINE HERITAGE COMMITTEE

**Consultant** – Provided advice on submerged resource survey of waters off the Penetanguishene Naval and Military Establishments.

### 1983 SAVE ONTARIO SHIPWRECKS

**Consultant** – Provided advice on the recording and survey of an 18<sup>th</sup> century wharf at Navy Hall.

### 1983 ONTARIO HERITAGE FOUNDATION

**Originator, Designer, Producer and Promoter** – slide and cassette show on underwater archaeology, lecture material for various diving agencies in Ontario on marine conservation. Grant.

### 1983 ONTARIO UNDERWATER COUNCIL

a) **Program Chairperson** – 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Underwater Archaeological Seminar.

b) **Originator and Developer** – Ontario Underwater Council Heritage Trust Fund.

c) **OUC Representative** – Provided input for the National Marine Parks Policy.

### 1983 to 1991 MAYER, POULTON AND ASSOCIATES

**Marine Heritage Associate** – Provide advice on all marine projects.

### 1983 MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

**Assistant Archaeologist** – GO TRAIN (Ministry of Transportation and Communication) survey conducted near Oshawa, Ontario.

**Field Director** – Crawford Lake site, a Middle Woodland village for the Halton Region Conservation Authority. Supervision of a crew of 8 in the excavation and recording of a longhouse and test trenches.

**Field Assistant** – archaeological resource assessment of the McGrath Site, Middlesex County.

### 1982 MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

**Assistant Field Director** – Willcock site, Byron, Ontario. Responsible for the supervision of the excavation of an undisturbed prehistoric (circa 1250 A.D.) site, and the preliminary conservation and cataloguing of artifacts.

**Field Director** – Crawford Lake site, Halton Region Conservation Authority. Responsible for the excavation of a longhouse and the survey and excavation of a conservation roadway.

**Assistant Field Director and Acting Director** – Crawford Lake Village site, Halton Region Conservation Authority. Responsible for the excavation of the prehistoric Middleport village, preliminary conservation, cataloguing and flotation.

**Assistant Photographer and Designer** – Responsibilities included preparation of plates for publication, developing film and PMT production.

**Principal Investigator** – preliminary underwater archaeological survey of Crawford Lake, Halton Region.

**Archaeological Assistant** – archaeological resource assessment, City of London.

1981 MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

**Assistant Contract Archaeologist** – Responsible for conducting archaeological resource assessments on properties scheduled for development.

**Contract Archaeologist** – responsible for conducting archaeological resource assessment on properties scheduled for development.

**Research Associate**

1981-1983 SELF-EMPLOYED

**Principal Investigator** – Preliminary underwater survey of the Kettle Point chert outcrops off Kettle Point, Lambton County (part of Master's thesis).

1981 to 1982 SELF-EMPLOYED

**Principal Investigator** – Kettle Point Chert project. Kettle Point chert samples were collected and used in a petrological study and spatial and temporal distribution analysis. Methods of investigation included thin section analysis, x-ray fluorescence, neutron activation analysis and isotopic composition analysis. Master's thesis.

1980 MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

**Lab analyst** – Conducted the preliminary conservation and cataloguing of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Van Egmond house materials (Seaforth, Ontario).

**Assistant Field Director** – prehistoric Neutral Lawson village site, London. Responsible for directing excavation, public relations and technical assistance.

**Field Director** – Archaic site was subject of salvage excavation utilizing waterscreens and heavy machinery.

**Field Assistant** – excavation of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Van Egmond House.

**Assistant Field Director** – multi-component site of Squaw Island in St. Lawrence Islands National park. In association with the Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man.

1979 to 1980 MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

**Research Assistant** – Analysis of the Draper site castellations employing SPSS, using the DEC10 and PDP11 systems. Completed an edit of the Draper rim sherd file.

1979 MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

**Research Associate.**

**Field Director** – Upper Thames Conservation Authority. Conducted an intensive field survey of the prehistoric and historic resources in the Glengowan Dam project area and analyzed materials.

**Project Director** – Upper Thames Conservation Authority. Conducted a preliminary assessment of the prehistoric and historic cultural resources of the Glengowan Dam Project area.

**Field Director** – excavation of a Glen Meyer village located in Longwoods Conservation Area and acted as public relations liaison.

**Volunteer** – Fathom Five Provincial Park, Tobermory, Ontario. Mapping of the 19<sup>th</sup> century shipwreck, WETMORE.

1978 MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

**Research Assistant** – Researching reference material for the Museum gallery, including such topics as trade networks, ceremonial goods, settlement patterns, burial practices, and artifact types and interpretation.

**1977 MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY**

**Curatorial Assistant** – Inventory and preliminary analysis of the complete Wilfred Jury collection.

**Archaeological Assistant** – Survey of the New Toronto International Airport proposed location, Pickering. Project objectives included locating archaeological resources and preparing a site inventory. Also conducted preliminary conservation and cataloguing of recovered materials.

**Research Assistant** – analysis of material recovered from the New Toronto International Airport Survey.



## SCARLETT E. JANUSAS

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### PUBLICATIONS

Author of manuscripts, reports or books including the following (select):

- 1979 Assessment of the Prehistoric and Historic Cultural Resources within the Glengowan Dam Project Area: Phase 1. **Research Report 9, Museum of Indian Archaeology (London).**

Archaeological Survey of the Glengowan Dam Project Area – Phase 2. **Background Report of the Glengowan Environmental Assessment.** Museum of Indian Archaeology, London.

- 1982 Underwater Archaeology in Ontario: An Overview. **Museum of Indian Archaeology (London) Newsletter**, Volume 4(2). Reprinted in **Ontario Underwater Council Newsletter**, July – August issue.

- 1983 Underwater Archaeology – A Better Way to Strip Wrecks? **NAUI News**. May-June issue.

Land to Water: The Transition in Archaeology. **Ontario Underwater Council Newsletter**. May-June issue.

Let Sleeping Dogs Lie: The Case for Leaving Artifacts on the Bottom. **Ontario Underwater Council Newsletter**. July-august issue.

- 1984 **A Petrological Analysis of Kettle Point Chert and Its Spatial and Temporal Distribution in Regional Prehistory.** National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper No. 128.

The Commercial Diving Industry and Archaeology? **Canadian Association of Diving Contractors Journal**.

Report on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Underwater Archaeological Seminar. **Ontario Underwater Council Newsletter**, January issue.

Marine Heritage Conservation and Sport Diving: Is It Working? **Underwater Canada Program Book**: 40. Reprinted in **Ontario Underwater Council Newsletter**, June 9<sup>th</sup>.

The Case for Heritage Resource Management and Planning in Lake Erie. **Canadian Association of Diving Contractors Journal**. Summer issue: 36.

Marine Life in the Great Lakes? **NAUI News**. Volume 1(2):9.

- 1985 Operation Raleigh. **Diver Magazine**. Volume 11 (2):12.

Marine Museum of the Great Lakes at Kingston. **Ontario Underwater Council Newsletter**, February 85:7.

- 1987 **An Analysis of the Historic Vegetation of the Regional Municipality of Waterloo.** Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Planning Department.

Archaeology and the Master Plan. **Regionews**. Volume 2, No. 3, the Regional Municipality of Waterloo.

An Archaeological Master Plan for the Regional Municipality of Waterloo. **Birdstone**. The Newsletter of the Grand River/Waterloo Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society, Volume 2, No. 1.

- 1988 **The Cultural Implications of Drainage in the Regional Municipality of Waterloo.** Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Planning Department.

**An Archaeological Perspective of an Historic Overview of the Regional Municipality of Waterloo.** Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Planning Department.

- 1989 **An Archaeological Master Plan for the Regional Municipality of Waterloo.** The Regional Municipality of Waterloo.

Urban Archaeological Heritage in the Regional Municipality of Waterloo. **Urban Heritage: Preserving, Planning and Managing Historical Heritage in Communities.** Ed. Gordon Nelson, John Carruthers and Alison Haworth. Occasional Paper No. 12, Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo.

Corduroy Roads Found in the Region of Waterloo. **Regionews**. Volume 4, No. 6:9.

An Archaeological Facilities Master Plan for the Regional Municipality of Waterloo. **Arch Notes**. November/December 1989, 89-6.

- 1990 **An Archaeological Master Plan for the Regional Municipality of Waterloo.** In **Journal of Canadian Archaeology**.

**Consulting Work of Scarlett Janusas and Associates: Southern Ontario (1987).** First Annual Archaeological Report of Ontario. The Ontario Heritage Foundation.

**Archaeology Division, Regional Municipality of Waterloo: Results of the 1988 Field Season.** First Annual Archaeological Report of Ontario. The Ontario Heritage Foundation.

**Consulting Work of Scarlett Janusas and Associates: Southern Ontario (1989).** First Annual Archaeological Report of Ontario. The Ontario Heritage Foundation.

- Archaeology Division, Regional Municipality of Waterloo: Results of the 1989 Field Season.** First Annual Archaeological Report of Ontario. The Ontario Heritage Foundation.
- 1991 **The Links That Bind: The Harvie Family Nineteenth Century Burying Ground.** Occasional Papers in Northeastern Archaeology, No. 5, Background to the Excavations.
- Activities of the Archaeology Division of the Regional Municipality of Waterloo.** Second Annual Archaeological Report, Ontario. The Ontario Heritage Foundation.
- Signposts to a Better Future: Learning to Use Our Heritage for Understanding, Monitoring and Assessment Changes in Our Surroundings.** Contributor. Principals: Rafal Serafin and J. Gordon Nelson. Occasional Paper 18, Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo.
- 1994 Archaeological Work Conducted by Golder Associates Ltd. **Fifth Annual Archaeological Report, Ontario.** The Ontario Heritage Foundation.
- Report on the Submerged Prehistoric Shoreline Survey, Georgian Bay. Co-author: Arthur Amos. **Fifth Annual Archaeological Report, Ontario.** The Ontario Heritage Foundation.
- 1996 Submerged Prehistoric Shoreline Study – Georgian Bay. Co-author: Arthur Amos. **Seventh Annual Archaeological Report, Ontario.** Ontario Heritage Foundation.
- 1997 Submerged Prehistoric Shoreline Study – Georgian Bay. Co-authors: Arthur Amos, Steve Blasco and S. McClellan. **Eighth Annual Archaeological Report, Ontario.** Ontario Heritage Foundation.
- Prehistoric Drainage Across the Submerged Niagara Escarpment North of Tobermory. In **Leading Edge '97: The Edge and the Point: Niagara Escarpment and Long Point: Conference Proceedings.** Co-author with S.M. Blasco, S. McClellan and A. Amos. Burlington, Ontario.
- 1998 Building on Old Foundations: Some Archaeological Mitigation and Heritage Projects Conducted in 1997 by Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc. Co-authors: Robert G. Mayer, J. Trevor Hawkins and Sean Gouglas. **Ninth Annual Archaeological Report, Ontario.** Ontario Heritage Foundation.
- 2001 Native History of the Upper Bruce Peninsula through Archaeology. In **Ecology, Culture and Conservation of a Protected Area: Fathom Five National Marine Park, Canada.** Pp.35-43, co-author J.S. Molnar. Backhuys Publishers, The Netherlands.
- 2004 Prehistoric Drainage and Archaeological Implications Across the Submerged Niagara Escarpment North of Tobermory, Ontario. In, **“The Late Palaeo-Indian Great Lakes: Geological and Archaeological Investigations of Late Pleistocene and Early**

**Holocene Environments.** Edited by Lawrence J. Jackson and Andrew Hinshelwood.  
**Mercury Series, Archaeology Paper 165. Canadian Museum of Civilization.**  
 Gatineau, Quebec. Co-authors: Steve M. Blasco, Stan McClellan, Jessica Lusted.

2009 Marine Archaeology and Our Coastal Heritage. Published in **Sources of Knowledge Forum, Parks Canada.**

2009 – 2016

Various Submissions to the Association of Professional Archaeologists Newsletters.

2017 A Ship's Knee – the Value of a Single Artifact. CNEHA newsletter.

In addition, over 360 unpublished reports have been filed with the Ministry of Culture as part of licence requirements for the completion of impact assessments and/or site mitigation.

**SCARLETT E. JANUSAS**

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## **PROJECT RELATED EXPERIENCE – REGIONAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS**

### **Ontario Heritage Trust**

**Bruce and Grey Counties**

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Five Properties Held in Trust.

### **Regional Municipality of Waterloo**

**R.M. of Waterloo, Ontario**

2000 - 2005 update of archaeological master plan, digitizing archaeological potential maps and review of heritage policies for the Regional Municipality of Waterloo.

### **Regional Municipality of Waterloo**

**R.M. of Waterloo, Ontario**

Development of an archaeological Master Plan to assist in the identification of archaeological potential and the development of implementation policies to ensure that these potential and known areas of archaeological potential/significance be considered during all development considerations.

### **Regional Municipality of Waterloo**

**R.M. of Waterloo, Ontario**

Action plan for the creation of an aboriginal cemetery which could be used to reinter remains located during the development of subdivisions, industrial sits, etc. to ensure the sacred aspect of the site and the individual being reinterred be accorded respect.

### **Christian Island Indian Reserve**

**Christian Islands, Georgian Bay**

Background document for the marine heritage aspect of the Christian Island Archaeological Master Plan. This document identified known and suspected resources, evaluated the resources, and prioritized the resources as they might be used to enhance the economy of the Reserve.

### **Museum of Indian Archaeology**

**Middlesex County, Ontario**

Conducted the overview of the heritage resources for Middlesex County by researching the known and probable sit data and by conducting oral history interviews.

### **Canadian Parks Service**

**Point Pelee National Park, Ontario**

Developed the preliminary Cultural Resources Management Plan for the archeological and historic resources of the Pont Pelee National Park.

### **Toronto Historical Board**

**Toronto, Ontario**

Developed guidelines for the inventory of archaeological resources within the City of Toronto and recommended policies for a City of Toronto Archaeological Master Plan.

**SCARLETT E. JANUSAS**

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**PROJECT RELATED EXPERIENCE – RECREATIONAL FACILITIES****Toronto Skydome****Toronto, Ontario**

Conducted the impact assessment and mitigation of ship remains located during an archaeological evaluation of the Skydome property.

**Halton Region Conservation Authority****Crawford Lake, Ontario**

Excavations of a Middleport village at Crawford Lake and assistance with the development of an interpretative model for the reconstruction of the village.

**National Capital Commission****Ottawa, Ontario**

Stage 1 and 2 assessment of recreational trail.

**Canadian Parks Service****Tobermory, Ontario**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of recreational trail.



**SCARLETT E. JANUSAS**

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## **PROJECT RELATED EXPERIENCE – LINEAR PROJECTS (HIGHWAYS, TRANSMISSION LINES, WATERLINES, REA's, ETC.)**

### **Town of Innisfil**

### **Simcoe County**

Stage 1 and 2, Simcoe Boulevard Drainage Improvements, Town of Innisfil (2018)

### **Blackbird Constructors 407 East Partnership Group**

### **RM of Durham**

8 Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments related to encroachments for Highway 407 development (2018).

3-Stage 4 monitoring projects related to development close to extant sites for Highway 407 development (2018).

### **City of Owen Sound**

### **Brooke**

Stage 1 archaeological assessment of Brooke Water Basin Management Area P027-0331-2018

### **County of Grey**

### **Orchardville**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed Orchardville bridge replacement (2017), P027-0322.

### **BT Engineering**

### **Elora**

Stage 2 archaeological assessment of Badley Bridge replacement, P027-0319

### **BT Engineering**

### **Elora**

Stage 1 archaeological assessment of Badley Bridge replacement, P027-0330

### **County of Bruce**

### **Paisley**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment (2017) of proposed bridge (11) replacement P027-0316.

### **County of Bruce**

### **Riversdale**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment (2017) of proposed bridge (0002) replacement, P027-0315, 0317.

### **Foodland**

### **Tobermory**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment (2017) Highway 6 modifications, P027-0307.

### **County of Bruce**

### **Port Elgin**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment (2017) Regional Road 33 Realignment (P027-0306).

### **Blackbird Constructors 407 East Partnership Group**

### **RM of Durham**

Stage 4 monitoring of George Saxton site, protection and avoidance (2017), P027-0299.

### **Blackbird Constructors 407 East Partnership Group**

### **RM of Durham**

Stage 4 monitoring of BaGp-38, protection and avoidance (2017), P027-0311.

<b>Blackbird Constructors 407 East Partnership Group</b> Stage 1 and 2 assessment, encroachment 15 (2017), P027-0310.	<b>RM of Durham</b>
<b>Regional Municipality of Waterloo</b> Road Widening, Elmira (2016 and 2017), P027-0297	<b>Elmira</b>
<b>Moose Power</b> Letter report for registered archaeological sites, national historic sites and cemeteries.	<b>Muskoka</b>
<b>Blackbird Constructors 407 East Partnership Group</b> Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, Solina Road, Highway 407 road supplement.	<b>RM of Durham</b>
<b>Blackbird Constructors 407 East Partnership Group</b> Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, Rundle and Taunton Highway 407 laydown areas.	<b>RM of Durham</b>
<b>Blackbird Constructors 407 East Partnership Group</b> Investigation of abandoned cemetery headstone.	<b>RM of Durham</b>
<b>NextEra Canada/Enbridge</b> Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for White River and Dorion Reroutes. On-going 2016	<b>Northern Ontario</b>
<b>Blackbird Constructors 407 East Partnership Group</b> Stage 3 and 4 archaeological assessments of 15 Euro-Canadian historic sites. Preparation of archaeological sensitivity plan and emergency response plan.	<b>RM of Durham</b>
<b>Enbridge/NextEra</b> Stage 1 Archaeological assessment for 580 km of proposed transmission line from Thunder Bay to Wawa, Ontario (2014).	<b>Northern Ontario</b>
<b>Dufferin Wind Farm</b> Stage 4 protection and avoidance strategies for three archaeological sites (2013-2014).	<b>Melancthon Township, Dufferin County</b>
<b>Raylight Solar Farm</b> Stage 4 protection and avoidance strategy for archaeological site (2013-2014).	<b>Penetanguishene, ON</b>
<b>407 East Construction Group Partnership</b> Stage 3 Archeological assessment of historic site (Spring work), AlGr 298, AlGr 309	<b>RM of Durham</b>
<b>407 East Construction Group Partnership</b> 16 Stage 3 and 4 archaeological assessments of historic sites (winter 2012/2013)	<b>RM of Durham</b>
<b>Northland Power</b> Stage 1 assessment proposed T Line modification.	<b>Goat Island</b>
<b>Northland Power</b> Stage 2 archaeological assessment turning radii McLean's Mountain WF	<b>Manitoulin Island</b>

**Gamsby & Mannerow** **Barrow's Bay, Bruce County**  
Stage 1 and 2 assessment, realignment of McKague and North Shore Roads.

**Canadian Solar** **Midland**  
Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Prehistoric Raylight Site

**Canadian Solar** **Midland**  
Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment Prehistoric Raylight Site, Protection and Avoidance.

**Invenergy LLC** **Perth County and RM Waterloo**  
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Gotham-Conestogo Wind Facility.

**Longyuan Canada** **Dufferin County**  
Stage 1, 2 and 3 Archaeological Assessment Dufferin Wind Farm

**Superior Aggregates**  
**Lendrum Township, Corp. Township of Michipicoten, District of Algoma**  
Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of Proposed Trap Rock Quarry

**Helimax Energy Inc.** **Sudbury**  
Stage 1 archaeological assessment, Capreol Solar Farm (2010).

**Helimax Energy Inc.** **Kawartha Lakes**  
Stage 1 archaeological assessment, Glenarm Solar Farm (2010).

**Helimax** **District of Algoma**  
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Starwood SSM3 Solar Farm (2011)

**SkyPower Limited** **Kawartha Lakes, Ontario**  
Stage 1&2 Archaeological Assessment for proposed Good Light Solar Farm (2012).

**Invenergy Solar Canada ULC** **Kawartha Lakes, Ontario**  
Cultural Heritage Assessment and Stage 1&2 Archaeological Assessment for proposed Woodville Solar Farm (2010)

**Invenergy LLC** **Kawartha Lakes, Ontario**  
Cultural Heritage Assessment, Stage 1, 2, &3 Archaeological Assessment for proposed Sandringham Solar Facility (2011).

**Helimax** **Kawartha Lake, Ontario**  
Cultural Heritage Assessment and Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for proposed Glenarm Solar Farm (2010).

**Northland Power and Dillon Consulting** **Manitoulin Island**  
Stage 2 archaeological assessment, McLeans Windfarm (2010).

<b>Schneider Power</b> Stage 2 archaeological assessment, Spring Bay windfarm (2010).	<b>Manitoulin Island</b>
<b>Mindscape Innovations</b> Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, Meaford windfarm (2010).	<b>Meaford, Grey Co.</b>
<b>Schneider Power</b> Stage 1 archaeological Assessment, Trout Creek Wind Farm (2010)	<b>Laurier Township</b>
<b>Helimax Energy Inc.</b> Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Blue Sky Wind Farm (2009)	<b>Essex County</b>
<b>NextEra Canada, ULC – GL Garrad Hassan</b> Self-Assessment Protected Properties, Arch & Heritage Resources Bornish Wind Energy Centre (2012)	<b>Middlesex County, Ontario</b>
<b>Helimax Energy Inc.</b> Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Merlin Wind Farm (2008)	<b>Kent County</b>
<b>Helimax Energy Inc.</b> Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed East Lake St. Clair Wind Farm (2008)	<b>Municipality of Chatham-Kent</b>
<b>Helimax Energy</b> Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed South Lake St. Clair Wind Farm (2008)	<b>Municipality of Chatham-Kent</b>
<b>Helimax Energy Inc.</b> Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Erieau-Blenheim Wind Farm (2007)	<b>Essex County</b>
<b>Helimax Energy Inc.</b> Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Harrow Wind Farm (2008-2009)	<b>Essex County</b>
<b>Helimax Energy Inc.</b> Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Harrow Wind Farm (2007)	<b>Essex County</b>
<b>Helimax Energy Inc.</b> Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Byng Wind Farm (2007)	<b>Haldimand County</b>
<b>Helimax Energy Inc.</b> Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Mohawk Wind Farm (2007)	<b>Haldimand County</b>
<b>Robitaille Farm Wind Park</b> Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Wind Farm East Part lot 21, Con 18 and 19, lot 19 and part lot 20 con 20 (2006) MK Ince and Associates	<b>Tiny Township, Simcoe County</b>

**Robitaille Farm Wind Park** **Tiny Township, Simcoe County**  
 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Wind Farm east part lot 21, conc 18 and 19,  
 (2006)

**Schneider Power Inc.** **Innisfil Township, Simcoe County**  
 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Innisfil 400 Wind Farm (2006)

**Schneider Power Inc.** **Trout Creek, Municipality of Powassan**  
 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Wind Farm (2011)

**Schneider Power Inc.** **Arthur, Wellington County**  
 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Wind Farm

**Helimax Energy Inc. & M'Chigeeng Nation Cooperative Inc.** **Billings Twp., Manitoulin Isl.**  
 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Background Research Mere Project M'Chigeeng First  
 Nation Land, Lot 6, Con 6 and Lots 4 and 5 Con 7 (2006).

**BOT Construction** **Parry Sound, Ontario**  
 Stage 3 Monitoring of Highway 69 Construction

**M.K. Ince** **Penetang Peninsula**  
 Stage 1 archaeological assessment for proposed wind farm.

**M.K. Ince** **Ravenswood, Ontario**  
 Stage 1 archaeological assessment for proposed wind farm (2006).

**M.K. Ince** **Bosanquet Township, Ontario**  
 Stage 1 archaeological assessment for proposed wind farm.

**MacViro Consultants** **Manitoulin Island, Ontario**  
 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Background Research, Providence Bay/Spring Bay Windfarm  
 (2004)

**Canadian Renewable Energy Corporation** **Kingston, Ontario**  
 Stage 1 (background research) for proposed submarine and land component in area of Cataraqui  
 Bay, and across Lake Ontario to Wolfe and Simcoe Islands (2004).

**D.S. Lea Associates Ltd., Ontario Ministry of Transportation, Chippewas of Mnjikaning**  
**First Nations and Canadian Park Service** **Atherley Narrows, Ontario**  
 Stage 1 and 2 underwater archaeological assessment of prehistoric aboriginal fish weirs located at  
 Atherley Narrows Bridge, between Lake Couchiching and Lake Simcoe.

**City of Scarborough** **Scarborough, Ontario**  
 Scarborough subwatershed study – heritage component, Markham and Scarborough.

**Bruce County Highways****Eastnor Township, Ontario**

Stage 1 and 2 assessment of expansion of County Road 9 (1993).

**Canadian Highways International Constructors and AGRA Earth and Environmental Limited.**  
**Milton, Ontario**

Stage 4 Assessment of Johnston Rogers Homestead, Highway 407 ROW.

Stage 4 assessment of New Connection Methodist Church Site, Highway 407 – Derry Road Detour.

Stage 3 assessment, Highway 407 Detour Property, S2-2.

Stage 4 mitigation of Tilt Site, Highway 407-McLaughlin Road Detour.

Stage 3 mitigation of Laneway site, Highway 407 ROW.

Stage 3 mitigation of west end of N.C. Methodist Church, Highway 407 Detour Property.

Stage 3 mitigation of John Bussell Homestead site, Highway 407 ROW.

Stage 3 mitigation of John May Homestead Site, Highway 407 ROW.

Stage 4 mitigation of J.McM. Homestead site, Highway 407 ROW.

Stage 3 mitigation of Villeneuve site, Highway 407 ROW.

Stage 3 mitigation of Johnston Rogers Homestead, Highway 407 ROW.

Stage 2 assessment of Highway 407 – Segments 1 and 2.

Stage 2 assessment of Highway 407 – Britannia Road Detour.

Stage 2 assessment of Highway 407 ROW S1-26.

Stage 2 assessment of Highway 407 ROW Property S1-31.

Stage 2 assessment of Highway 407 ROW property S1-37.

Stage 2 and 3 assessment of Highway 407 ROW, Property S1-46.

Stage 1 assessment for Highway 407 segments, 1, 2, 3 and 16.

**Canadian Highways International Constructors and AGRA Earth and Environmental Limited.**  
**Brampton, Ontario**

Stage 3 and 4 mitigation of Brackenreed Homestead Site, Highway 407 ROW.

**Spring Bank Consulting Engineers Ltd.****Oxford County, Ontario**

Final Report on Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Widening of a portion of Oxford county road 10 (1981)

**Spring Bank Consulting Engineers Ltd.****Oxford County, Ontario**

Final Report on Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Widening of a portion of Oxford county road 29 (1981)

Final Report on Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Widening of a portion of Oxford county road 4 and 24 (1981)

**York Region, Transportation Department****Pickering, Ontario**

Stage 1 and 2 assessment of York/Durham Line, Steeles Avenue to Highway 7.

**York Region, Transportation Department****Pickering, Ontario**

Stage 1 and 2 assessment of northwest corner of York/Durham Line and 14<sup>th</sup> Avenue.



**Ontario Ministry of Transportation** **Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario**  
Stage 1 and 2 Assessment of Warner Cemetery, Highway QEW expansion.

**Paragon Engineering Ltd.** **Kitchener, Ontario**  
Stage 1 assessment of Doon Village Road expansion.

**Ministry of Transportation** **Oshawa, Ontario**  
Impact assessment for GO TRAIN in the Oshawa area.

**Regional Municipality of Waterloo** **Cambridge, Ontario**  
Impact assessment of development of Maple Grove Road.

**Cambridge, Ontario**  
Archaeological Resource Assessment of construction of Maple Grove Road, Briardean Road to Fisher Mills Road, Including Ellis Creek Structure (1989).

**Regional Municipality of Waterloo** **Waterloo, Ontario**  
An Archaeological Investigation of the Historic Corduroy Road (Bleams Road) AiHc-92 and Monitoring of Topsoil Stripping of AiHc-55 and AiHc-56, Kitchener

**Ontario Hydro** **London, Ontario**  
Impact assessment of the location of a microwave repeater tower.

**Springbank Consulting Engineers Ltd.** **London, Ontario**  
Impact assessment on three projects involving expansion of county roads.

**Ontario Hydro** **Guelph, Ontario**  
Impact assessment of the Supply Line to Guelph.

**Union Gas** **Sombra Township, Ontario**  
Impact assessment of a Union Gas pipeline proposed to run through Sombra Township (1988)

**Regional Municipality of Waterloo** **Kitchener, Ontario**  
Hidden Valley Road Water Supply impact assessment.

**Regional Municipality of Waterloo** **Kitchener, Ontario**  
Impact assessment of proposed expansion and upgrading of sewage treatment plant.

**Kitchener, Ontario**  
Archaeological Monitoring of sludge transfer pipeline Bush Inn (1989).

**Upper Thames Conservation Authority** **Perth County, Ontario**  
Glengowan Dam project impact assessment, Phases I and II.

**Regional Municipality of Waterloo** **Kitchener, Ontario**  
Archaeological Resource Assessment of the proposed Freeport elevated water storage tank area (1981).

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**Ontario Hydro**

Impact assessment of Brampton Goreway supply line.

**Brampton, Ontario**

**Regional Municipality of Waterloo**

Impact assessment of proposed development of Maple Grove Road.

**Cambridge, Ontario**

**Regional Municipality of Waterloo**

Impact assessment of Westmount Road rerouting (1988).

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**Waterloo, Ontario**

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## **PROJECT RELATED EXPERIENCE – MARINE BASED PROJECTS**

### **DT Consulting Engineers**

**Penetanguishene**

Geotechnical archaeological assessment for proposed new wharf at Discovery Harbour (2019)

### **Morrison Hershfield**

**Kingston**

Archaeological/geotechnical survey of proposed new bubbler line for ferries (2018)

### **Morrison Hershfield**

**Kingston**

Archaeological/geotechnical survey of current bubbler line for ferries (2018)

### **BT Engineering**

**Ottawa**

Marine archaeological investigation of a part of the Rideau Canal undergoing modifications – research of a previous swing bridge in the area (2017-2018)

### **Parsons Inc.**

**Ottawa**

Marine archaeological investigation of three marine outfalls in the Ottawa River – background research and technical investigation (2017-2018)

### **Strik, Ballendeli and Associates**

**Penetanguishene**

Marine archaeological excavations at the end of the King's Wharf and at the land based end of the King's Wharf to ascertain presence of additional cribbing or cultural artifacts, Discovery Harbour (2017)

### **OEX Search and Recovery Group**

**Lake Ontario**

Search for AVRO Arrow models, missiles, booster rockets, shipwrecks, etc. Project Archaeologist. Working with OEX, Osisko Mining, other sponsors and Kraken Industries, Shark Marine Technologies, Canadian Armed Forces to conduct preliminary research, side scan sonar, ground truthing for identification of AVRO Arrow models, etc. Recovery of test tracking vehicle in 2018. Several press conferences and many radio, television, and newspaper interviews (2017-2019). Working with Canadian Conservation Institute with respect to conservation plan, and recovery of cultural items (2017 – 2020)

### **Toronto and Region Conservation Plan**

**Gibraltar Point**

Sub Bottom profiling of area proposed for erosion control measures and input into development of plaque and protection of high potential area. (2018)

### **BT Engineering**

**Elmira**

Archaeological survey of area of bridge and buffer, Badley Bridge replacement.

### **Discovery Harbour**

**Penetanguishene**

In-water archaeological survey of area around King's Wharf for proposed wharf improvements. Documentation of original wharf features (2017). National Historic site – Huronia Historical Parks.

**Toronto and Region Conservation Plan**

**Scarborough**

Archaeological input into the Environmental Assessment Report for marine archaeological sites (2017)

**Toronto and Region Conservation Plan**

**Scarborough**

Archaeological testing of sediments to detect original shoreline and possible cultural materials. Fishleigh Drive Revetment (2017)

**Toronto and Region Conservation Authority**

**Gibraltar Point, Toronto Island**

Background research and marine archaeological assessment of area of erosion control development at Gibraltar Point (2017)

**Discovery Harbour**

**Penetanguishene**

In depth background research of Discovery Harbour marine related resources and recommendations for archaeological assessment, interpretation, etc. 2016. Provincially designated site.

**Arcadis Canada**

**Thunder Bay**

Background research and field assessment of Boulevard Lake Dam Improvement project. On-going. 2016.

**Hatch**

**Welland**

Marine assessment of portion of Welland Canal for watermain improvements. 2016.

**Millhaven/ Stella**

**Millhaven**

2 project areas for Millhaven/Stella Ferry upgrades. Geotechnical and marine heritage background research for Ainley Associates. 2015.

**Toronto and Region Conservation Authority**

**Scarborough**

In-water and marine background research of proposed Fishleigh Drive revetment.

**Toronto and Region Conservation Authority**

**Scarborough**

Scarborough Bluffs West – 4.5 kms shoreline geotechnical assessment, background research, shallow water assessment for proposed erosion control projects and waterfront development (on-going 2016).

**Temiskaming Dam Replacement Hatch**

**Temiskaming**

Assessment of river bottom in partially drained cofferdam – included in-water assessment and assessment of exposed areas of river bottom (2015).

**Toronto and Region Conservation Authority**

**Scarborough**

11 km shoreline geotechnical study, in-water study, and background research for proposed erosion control projects.

**City of Kingston**

**Kingston**

4 project areas for Wolfe Island Ferry upgrades. Geotechnical and marine heritage background research.

**SENES Consultants Limited/City of Thunder Bay**

**Thunder Bay**

Background Research for Alternatives for Marina in Thunder Bay area.

**Conestogo-Rovers/Town of Wasaga Beach**

**Wasaga Beach**

Marine Heritage Background Research for Proposed Dredging of Lower Nottawasaga River.

**Wild Archaeology**

**Georgian Bay**

Filming for Wild Archaeology Series on the submerged prehistoric shorelines in Georgian Bay. (2014)

**Bracebridge Power Generation**

**Parry Sound, ON**

Marine Assessment of proposed new tailrace area for Cascade Street Power Generation Station (2014).

**Atherley Narrows, Ontario**

**Orillia, ON**

Geophysical and video location of prehistoric and historic fish weirs in Atherley Narrows, prior to pedestrian bridge replacement of CNR Bridge, Atherley Narrows (2014). AECOM.

**Drinking Water System**

**Pelee Island, ON**

Archaeological survey of proposed improvement area to drinking water system, Pelee Island for Conestogo-Rovers and Associates (2014).

**Baird Developments**

**Lake Ontario**

Evaluation of archaeological potential for proposed wind energy project (2014).

**Burleigh Bay Development**

**Burks Falls, ON**

Stage 2 and 3 archaeological resource assessment. 3D modelling of marine railway and cribworks prior to marina development. (2014)

**Niagara Region and Cole Engineering**

**Niagara on the Lake, Lake Ontario**

Stage 1 and 2 assessment of proposed extended waste water outfall (2013)

**LGM Associates and Town of Goderich**

**Goderich**

Cultural heritage assessment and Stage 1 and 2 marine archaeological assessment of proposed harbour expansion.

**Toronto and Region Conservation Authority**

**Toronto**

Stage 1 review of Bore hole data. Area 4, Humber Bay Marshes (2013)

**Toronto and Region Conservation Authority**  
Stage 2 and 3 Archaeological Assessment

**Frenchman's Bay, Pickering**

**Toronto and Region Conservation Authority      Humber Bay Marshes**  
Stage 1 review of Bore hole data – lower marshes

**Hydrostor and Aecom      Lake Ontario, Toronto**  
Archaeological geotechnical assessment of proposed green energy development.

**Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of Dock Expansion Area**  
**Prescott, Ontario**

Client is South Nation Conservation. Project – dock expansion, infilling of approximately 11 acres of water lot. Side scan sonar, magnetometer, multibeam sonar, sub bottom profiling, video, background research (November 2010).

**SENES Consultants Limited/City of Thunder Bay      Thunder Bay**  
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of Tugboat Basin, Thunder Bay  
Client is the City of Thunder Bay. Project – redevelopment of harbourfront – last remnant of extant historic docks/cribs, and underwater resources along the harbourfront, with SENES Consultants (2010).

**Dyke/Berm Development      City of Toronto, TRCA**  
Marine Arch. Ass. Review of Borehole Data, Lower Humber River Wetland Complex (2012)

**Toronto & Region Conservation Authority      City of Mississauga**  
Marine Arch. Ass. Background Research & Geotechnical Survey, Lakeview Waterfront Connection (2012)

**Toronto & Region Conservation Authority      City of Mississauga**  
Marine Arch. Ass. In-Water Test Pitting of Positive Nearshore Magnetometer Hits, Lakeview Waterfront Connection (2012)

**Cornwall Renewable Energy Project – CORE      Cornwall, Ontario**  
Stage 1 archaeological resource assessment to determinate archaeological potential of proposed green energy in water project off Cornwall with Verdant Power (2010).

**City of Kingston      City of Kingston**  
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment (bathymetry, magnetometer, side scan survey, sub bottom profiling, video imaging) proposed development of Breakwater Park (2009).

**J.L. Richards and Associates      City of Kingston**  
Stage 1 archaeological resource assessment (background research) to determine archaeological potential related to the proposed 3<sup>rd</sup> Cataraqui River Crossing (2009).

**J.L. Richards and Associates      City of Kingston**



Stage 2 archaeological resource assessment (background research) to determine archaeological potential related to the proposed 3<sup>rd</sup> Cataraqui River Crossing. In progress (2010).

**Orchard Point Development                      Orillia, Ontario**

Stage 1 archaeological resource assessment and site visit to determine archaeological potential of proposed removal of dock.

**City of Kingston                      City of Kingston**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment (video imaging, side scan sonar) of proposed groin improvement in front of Macdonald Park (2008) (2009)

**Melia Corp    Innisfil Township, Simcoe County**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, (video imaging, magnetometer study, and side scan sonar), of proposed water lot development for subdivision (2008).

**Mississippi River Power Corporation                      Mississippi Mills, Lanark County**

Stage 2 underwater investigation of proposed Almonte Generating Station (2007)

**Dow Chemical Canada Inc. and Pollutech EnviroQuatics Ltd.                      Sarnia, Ontario**

Stage 1 to 4 archaeological assessment and mitigation of steambarge dating to possibly 1867 – 1899 (the **MARY PRINGLE**), in a contaminated environment. New approach to complete excavation of a resource in a hands-off situation. Sub-bottom profiling study, Stage 2 mapping of exposed wreckage, and Stage 4 photographic documentation (2005).

**Totten Sims Hubicki                      Burk's Falls, Ontario**

Stage 1 and 2 underwater archaeological assessment of potential resources located under the former Midlothian Road swing bridge. Underwater video and physical survey of area.

**Canadian Renewable Energy Corporation                      Kingston, Ontario**

Stage 1 (background research) of proposed submarine cable and land counterpart in area of Cataraqui Bay and across Lake Ontario to Wolfe and Simcoe Islands.

**City of Pembroke                      Pembroke, Ontario**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of possible buried sidewheeler in the Ottawa River. Assessment is on-going but has already conducted a magnetometer survey of in water area of the project.

**Pembroke Pollution Control Plant Upgrades, City of Pembroke                      Pembroke Ontario**

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Magnetometer Survey and Mapping of Wreckage BkGg-23

**Toronto and Region Conservation Authority                      Scarborough, Ontario**

Stage 1 and 2 assessment of Port Union node Shoreline Development property with McQuest Marine and McCrodan Diving Services (Lake Ontario).

**Port Union Cribworks                      Scarborough, Ontario**

Beach and Submerged Lake Ontario Frontage, Port Union Node (2000).

**Toronto and Region Conservation Authority****Scarborough, Ontario**

Stage 3 Archaeological Resource Assessment Cribworks (AkGs-27), Highland Creek East to Port Union Node (2003).

Further Investigation of the submerged Wreckage AhGs-35, Stage 2 and 3 Assessment Niagara River (1998).

Investigation of Submerged Wreckage near Navy Hall Warf (AhGs-35) Stage 2 and 3 Assessment Niagara River.

**Ontario Marine Heritage Committee and Town of Southampton****Southampton**

Stage 2 excavation of ship dating to circa 1812, possibly the **General Hunter**. Hand excavation.

**Toronto & Regional Conservation Authority City of Pickering & Ministry of Tourism**

Stage 2 Marine Arch. Ass. Frenchman's Bay Harbour Entrance Project (2012)

**Ontario Marine Heritage Committee, Canadian Parks Service, and Geological Survey of Canada****Georgian Bay, Ontario**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment and research project for determination of prehistoric waterways and associated archaeological sites. Use of side scan sonar, depth sounders, remote operated vehicles with video and still photography capability and manned submersibles.

**Harvey Griggs****Pointe au Baril, Ontario**

Stage 1 of Shipwreck on Property and Waterlot Parts 2, 3 & 4 Plan 42R1263 (2001).

**D.S. Lea Associates Ltd., Ontario Ministry of Transportation, Chippewas of Mnjikaning First Nation and Canadian Parks Service****Atherley Narrows**

Stage 1 and 2 of Proposed Trestle and Rip Rap Construction Area. Prehistoric fish weirs. Experiment conducted on site to determine effects of vibrohammering on fish weir stakes. Assessment included documenting fish weirs and excavating as required or recommending avoidance.

**D.S. Lea Associates Ltd., Ontario Ministry of Transportation, Chippewas of Mnjikaning First Nation and Canadian Parks Service****Atherley Narrows, Ontario**

Stage 3 Excavation of Area S6, Highway 12 Bridge. Underwater excavation of area determined by sub-bottom profile survey to include a possible fish weir stake.

**Crothers Marina, The Walter Fedy Partnership and Canadian Parks Service****Atherley Narrows, Ontario**

Underwater archaeological assessment at Atherley Narrows, Orillia. Use of remotely operated vehicle with video and still photography capabilities. In water manned search for near shore fish weir stakes.

**Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates Inc.****Toronto, Ontario**

Investigation of ship remains at Toronto Skydome construction site. Land site with marine component.

**Ontario Marine Heritage Committee****Penetanguishene, Ontario**

Stage 1 and 2 assessment of the H.M. Brigantine Newash. Detailed mapping of the ship and analysis of the same (1990).

**Ontario Marine Heritage Committee****Lake Erie, Ontario**

Mapping and excavation of an unknown vessel in Lake Erie.

**Ontario Parks Pinery Provincial Park**

Marine Archaeological Assessment Background Research Shipwreck at Pinery Provincial Park Beach 1 Waterlot (2012).

**Ministry of Government Services****Penetanguishene, Ontario**

Marine heritage assessment of the Historic Naval and Military Establishments proposed dock area. Assessment included use of underwater video, still photography and hard hat diving.

**Canadian Parks Service****Red Bay, Labrador**

Excavation of a 16<sup>th</sup> century Spanish Basque whaling ship. Duties required use of hot water suits, dry suits, mapping and excavation (air lift), transferring data to dry land maps.

**Ontario Marine Heritage Committee****Penetanguishene, Ontario**

Submerged resource survey of Penetang Naval Establishment for remains of a Durham boat and crib work. Tow boards and regular survey search patterns.

**Christian Island Indian Reserve****Christian Islands, Georgian Bay**

Impact assessment of the marine portion of the Ste. Marie II site. Regular survey search patterns and mapping of cultural finds with transit (1988).

**Christian Island Indian Reserve****Christian Islands, Georgian Bay**

Background document for the marine heritage aspect of the Christian Island Archaeological Master Plan. This document identified known and suspected resources, evaluated the resources, and prioritized the resources as they might be used to enhance the economy of the Reserve.

**Toronto Skydome****Toronto, Ontario**

Conducted the impact assessment and mitigation of ship remains located during an archaeological evaluation of the Skydome property.

**Save Ontario Shipwrecks****Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario**

Assessment, excavation and recording of 18<sup>th</sup> century wharf at Navy Hall, Fort George.

**Ministry of Communication and Culture****Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario**

Underwater investigations of Navy Hall.

**Fathom Five Provincial Park****Georgian Bay, Ontario**

Mapping of the 19<sup>th</sup> century vessel Wetmore.

**Museum of Indian Archaeology****Crawford Lake, Ontario**

Underwater investigations of Crawford Lake, a meromictic lake associated with the prehistoric Crawford Lake site.

**YAP Films****Muskoka**

Stage 1 and 2 Survey for a 1944 War Plane (2009).

**SCARLETT E. JANUSAS**

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## **PROJECT RELATED EXPERIENCE – URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND RURAL SUBDIVISIONS AND AGGREGATE EXPANSIONS, OTHER DEVELOPMENT**

### **Bye Construction**

### **Varney**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed subdivision on an existing golf course (2018).

### **Municipality of Northern Bruce Peninsula**

### **Tobermory**

2 assessments - Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of two proposed parking lots (2018). Hay Bay Road and Brock Street.

### **Rob Weber**

### **Southampton**

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment, 50 Rankin, Proposed severance (2018)

### **Woods Construction**

### **Kincardine**

Stage 1 archaeological assessment for shop development, 1070 Princess St, Kincardine, minor variance (2018)

### **Anthony Difrusica**

### **Thorold**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, proposed zone change, Part Lot 21, Town of Thorold, RM Niagara (2018)

### **Wayne Ashley**

### **Kincardine**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, minor variance, 41 Albert Street, Kincardine (2018)

### **Simon Kanura/Glen Boynton**

### **Bruce County**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, proposed severance, 51 Parkside, Municipality of South Bruce Peninsula (2018)

### **Sadler Creek Road**

### **MNBP**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed cottage development (2018).

### **Bruce County Museum and Archives**

### **Southampton**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, additional land acquisition, North of High Street or Little Lake Square, Municipality of Saugeen Shores (2018)

### **Bottrill**

### **Fishing Islands**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, boathouse development, Wildman's Island, Lake Huron (2018)

### **Chris Duke**

### **Mallory Beach**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, residential development, Municipality of South Bruce Peninsula (2018)

**975270 Ontario Limited****Bruce County**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, proposed aggregate quarry expansion, Municipality of Arran-Elderslie (2018)

**County of Bruce****Bruce County**

Stage 1 archaeological assessment, proposed bridge replacement or upgrade, Municipality of Brockton (2018)

**County of Bruce****Bruce County**

Stage 2 archaeological assessment, proposed bridge replacement or upgrade, Municipality of Brockton (2018)

**County of Bruce****Bruce County**

Stage 1 archaeological assessment, proposed bridge replacement or upgrade, Greenock Township, Municipality of Brockton (2018)

**County of Bruce****Bruce County**

Stage 2 archaeological assessment, proposed bridge replacement or upgrade, Greenock Township, Municipality of Brockton (2018)

**County of Grey****Grey County**

Stage 1 archaeological assessment, proposed bridge replacement or upgrade, South Orchardville Bridge (2018)

**County of Grey****Grey County**

Stage 2 archaeological assessment, proposed bridge replacement or upgrade, South Orchardville Bridge (2018)

**GM BluePlan Engineering Limited****Owen Sound**

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Brooke Area Basin A3, City of Owen Sound (2018)

**Hildebrandt****Bruce County**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, minor variance, Amabel Township (2018)

**John Hoffarth****Southampton**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, proposed severance, Lot 20 N of Alfred Street, Municipality of Saugeen Shores (2018)

**Ian McCabe****Tiverton**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, minor variance, Tiverton, Mun. Kincardine (2018)

**IBI Group****Brantford**

Stage 1 archaeological assessment, 1 Wellington Street Block, Brantford (2018).

Stage 2 and 3 archaeological assessment. 1 Wellington Street Block, Brantford (2018). Urban brownfield



Stage 4 archaeological assessment. 1 Wellington Street Block, Brantford (2018). Urban brownfield. Human remains protocol and reburial.

**IBI Group** **Haldimand County**  
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, proposed Fisherville Estates, GT Rainham (2018)

**Jahnke** **Sauble Falls**  
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, proposed Lavendar Farm, South Bruce Peninsula (2018).

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, Part Lot 35, Concession C, South Bruce Peninsula (2018).

**Town of Innisfil** **Simcoe County**  
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, Leonard's Beach Outfall, Town of Innisfil (2018)

**Dave Loney** **Bruce County**  
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, proposed residential development, Hardwick Cove (2018)

**Martin** **Bruce County**  
Stage 4 (Avoidance and Protection) Archaeological assessment of BbHh-9, Gusty Breeze School, Arran-Elderslie (2018)

**Mike and Shannon Macesic** **Bruce County**  
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, proposed severance, 149 Balaklava Street, Paisley (2018)

**Georgian Huron Developments** **Bruce County**  
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, proposed subdivision, Municipality of Saugeen Shores (2018)

**Will Porter** **Bruce County**  
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, real estate transaction, Town of Saugeen Shores (2018)

**Chambers** **Fort Erie**  
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed severance (2018).

**Limekiln Cottages** **Kincardine**  
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed housing development (2018).

**Co. Grey** **Owen Sound**  
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for proposed townhouse development on former reservoir lands (P027-0329-2017)

**Andpet Realty** **Owen Sound**

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Subdivision (P027-0326-2017)

**Hometurf**

**Guelph**

Evaluation of development disturbance for determination of archaeological potential.

**Christian Fellowship**

**Sauble Beach**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, proposed parking lot (2017), P027-0301-300

**Jahnke**

**Sauble Beach**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, proposed residential lot development (2017), P027-0323

**Martin**

**Gillies Hill**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, proposed school and playground (2017) P027-0320

Stage 4 monitoring of Euro-Canadian site for proposed school area (2018) P027-0328 Lake Stre

**Bell**

**Manitoulin Island**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, proposed Trader's Pass subdivision (2017), P027-0318

Stage 3 archaeological assessment, BIHs-2, prehistoric chipping station, 2017, P027-0325 (2018).

**Yourth/Fenton**

**Port Elgin**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment (2017), proposed severance, P027-0321

**Manninen**

**Southampton**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment (2017), proposed severance P0027-0300

**Proposed Subdivision, Sightline Holdings**

**Brantford**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment (2017), P027-0302

**Proposed Severance, Frtiz Construction**

**Chepstow**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment (2017), P027-0303

**Proposed Residential Development/Severance**

**Inverhuron**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment (2017), P027-0304

**Proposed Subdivision Development, Knox**

**Teeswater**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment (2017), P027-0305

**Proposed Subdivision, 9 Lloyd**

**Brantford**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment (2017), P027-0308

Stage 3 archaeological assessment (2017) of prehistoric lithic site, P027-0314

Stage 4 archaeological assessment (2017) of prehistoric lithic site, P027-0327

<b>Proposed Aggregate Expansion, Blair Construction</b> Stage 2 archaeological assessment (2017), P027-0309	<b>Vankleek Hill</b>
<b>Proposed Lot Severance, Berner Contracting</b> Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment (2017), P027-0312	<b>Southampton</b>
<b>Proposed Lot Severance, Lake Street</b> Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment (2017) P027-0313-2017	<b>Southampton</b>
<b>Boulevard Lake Dam Rehabilitation</b> Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of areas to be impacted by Boulevard Lake Dam replacement. Arcadis and City of Thunder Bay (2016).	<b>Thunder Bay</b>
<b>Cuesta Inc.</b> Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, minor variance, 555 Shoreline Drive, Amabel (2016)	<b>Bruce County</b>
<b>Amanda Griffin</b> Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, rezoning application, 1926 Bruce Road 3, Brant Twp. (2016)	<b>Bruce County</b>
<b>GM Blue Plan Engineering</b> Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Sydenham Heights Trunk Sewer, Owen Sound (2016).	<b>Owen Sound</b>
<b>Associated Engineering/RM Halton</b> Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment, Proposed Water Reservoir (2016)	<b>Region Halton</b>
<b>Penetangore Bluffs Townhouse Development</b> Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of proposed townhouse development. Client: Penetangore Bluffs Inc. (2016)	<b>Kincardine</b>
<b>Garage Development/Severance</b> Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment, Hickey Building, Johnston's Harbour (2016).	<b>St. Edmunds Twp</b>
<b>Cottage Development/Severance</b> Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, Cuesta Planning, Dorcas Bay (2016).	<b>St. Edmunds Twp</b>
<b>Residential Development</b> Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, Bowers Property, residential development.	<b>Southampton</b>
<b>Cottage Development</b> Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of three proposed lot development (2015).	<b>Lindsay Twp.</b>
<b>Chambers Mill</b> Stage 3 excavations for the 1828 Chambers Mill site prior to residential development. Ken Tucker, landowner (2014).	<b>Caledon, ON</b>

<b>Cottage Development</b>	<b>Port Elgin</b>
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed lot development (2014).	
<b>Pelee Island Drinking Water System Improvements</b>	<b>Pelee Island, ON</b>
Stage 1 and property inspection of proposed improvements to Pelee Island Drinking Water System for Conestogo-Rovers and Associates (2014)	
<b>Davenport Industrial Subdivision</b>	<b>Allenford, ON</b>
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed industrial subdivision. Glen Davenport. 2014.	
<b>Clancy Subdivision</b>	<b>Tara, Bruce County</b>
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment proposed subdivision (2013)	
<b>Paradise Lakes Development</b>	<b>Lucknow, Ontario</b>
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment proposed building lots (2013)	
<b>Bauman</b>	<b>Arran-Elderslie</b>
Stage 1 and 2 assessments, (n=2) for proposed tile plant (2013)	
<b>Sokur</b>	<b>Southampton</b>
Stage 1 and 2 assessment for proposed severance. (2013)	
<b>Batte</b>	<b>Formosa</b>
Stage 1 and 2 assessment for proposed severance (2013)	
<b>Regional Municipality of Waterloo</b>	<b>Kitchener</b>
Stage 1, 2 and 3 Assessment of Proposed Sidewalk in Two Cemetery Areas (2013)	
<i>Ontario Heritage Trust</i>	
Stage 1 archaeological assessments for Bonta (Flamborough County), Westover (Bruce County), Hodson (Grey County) and Collins (Bruce Peninsula).	
<b>Brad Crigger Quarry Pit</b>	<b>Bruce County</b>
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed quarry expansion.	
<b>Pre-Draft Plan Approval</b>	<b>Bruce County</b>
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment, Southampton, Bruce County (2005).	
<b>Harold Sutherland Construction</b>	<b>Bruce County</b>
Stage 1 archaeological resource assessment, proposed quarry site.	
<b>Tom Orr Construction Ltd.</b>	<b>Renfrew County</b>
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment, Subdivision part lots 24 and 25 con 7 and 8 (2009).	
<b>Hunter Haulage</b>	<b>Albemarle Town, South Bruce, Ontario</b>

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment proposed Hunter Quarry part lot 4, con 8 EBR (2011).

**Township of Bonnechere Valley, Renfrew County**

Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed severance of part lot 30 con 12 (2009)

**Metrus Development Inc. and other Developers**

Stage 4 excavation of an early residence and carriage house – Bond Head (2009)

Stage 4 excavation of an early tannery – Bond Head (2009)

Stage 3 excavation of an early residence near Bradford (2009)

Stage 4 excavation of an early residence near Bradford (2009)

Stage 2 testing of proposed subdivision near Richmond Hill (2009)

Stage 3 and 3 excavation of an early farmstead near Aurora – Summerhill Site (2009)

Analysis of Queensville I, II and III sites

Analysis of Bondhead I site

Analysis of Bannerman site.

With This Land Archaeology

**Meaford Golf And Country Club**

**Meaford, Grey Co.**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed condominium (2009).

**1433967 Ontario Ltd.**

**Meaford, Grey Co.**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed Oak Meadows subdivision (2009).

**Harold Sutherland Construction**

**Keppel Township**

Stage 3 Excavation of Historic Site (BdHg-1) – Gravel Pit Operation (2009).

**1747251 Ontario Ltd.**

**Golden Lake**

Stage 1 archaeological assessment of proposed severance.

**Mr. John Hewgill**

**Collingwood, Ontario**

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Pre-Purchase, West Half Lot 19, Concession 12 (2011)

**North Dumfries, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of the proposed severance of the north half of lot 30, con 10 (1987)

**Mississauga, Ontario**

Archaeological and Built Heritage Assessments Heritage Heights Estates Subdivision (21T-M-99002). (2000)

**York, Ontario**

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment draft plan of subdivision 19T-89127 (1997)

**Port Elgin, Ontario**

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment proposed property sale (2006)

**Maple Centre Development****Port Elgin**

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of proposed subdivision 41T-2008 (2008)

**BOT Construction Ltd.****Township of Machar, District of Parry Sound**

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Wayside Pit application, part lots 9 and 10 concession 1 (2007).

**Eterra Tobermory****Northern Bruce, Ontario**

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Dunks Bay &amp; Immediate Environs (2006).

**Grey County, Ontario**

Stage 1 and 2 Proposal for Archaeological Resource Assessment for proposed quarry location, west half of lot 14 con 2E (2005).

**Ontario Heritage Trust****Eastnor, North Bruce, Ontario**

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Westover Property Part of Lot 29, Concession 6 (2010).

**Ontario Heritage Trust****Albemarle, South Bruce, Ontario**

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Collins Property Part of Lots 29 and 30, Concession 12 EBR (2010).

**Ontario Heritage Trust****Euphrasia Township, Grey County**

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Hughes Property Part of Lot 10, Con 3 (2010)

**Ontario Heritage Trust****Euphrasia Township, Grey County**

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Campbell Property – West Part of Lot 27, Concession 4 (2009).

**Ontario Heritage Trust****Euphrasia Township, Grey County**

Stage 1 Arch. Ass. Hodson Property, Part of Lot 12, Con. 6 (2009)

**Ontario Heritage Trust****Artemesia Township, Grey County**

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Pollock Property Lot 22, Con 10, Part 1, Plan 16R-9644 (2010)

**Bruce Trail Conservancy****Artemesia, Grey County**

Stage 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment Proposed Parking Lot, Part of Lot 21, Con 11 (2011)

**Mr. Tim Matheson****Township of St. Edmunds, Northern Bruce**

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Proposed Severance Part of Block 14, Lots 3&amp;4 (2010)

**The Southampton Grosvenor Group Company Ltd****Southampton, Ontario**

Stage 1 &amp; 2 Archaeological Assessment Pre-Draft Subdivision Plan 301 Railway Street/281 Island Street (2011)

**Gamsby and Mannerow****Owen Sound**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed stormwater pond (2009).

**Hanover Heritage Seniors Committee**

**Walkerton**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed subdivision.

**Helimax**

**Essex County**

Stage 1 archaeological assessment of proposed wind farm.

**Lambton Shores, Ontario**

Stage 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of Part lot 73 Lake Road Con East (2007)

**M.K. Ince & Associates**

**Lambton Shores, Ontario**

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of proposed Proof Line Wind Farm Project part lots 68, 69, and 71 Concession Lake Road East (2005).

**M.K. Ince & Associates**

**Lambton Shores, Ontario**

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Proof Line Wind Farm project, lot 17 con 15, part lot 17 con 14, part lots 68-71, concession Lake road East, north half of lot 12, con 16, NE half lot 73, Lake road east concession (2005).

**Cohos Evamy**

**Kincardine, Bruce Co.**

Stage 1 archaeological assessment of proposed hospital replacement or expansion (2009).

**Harold Sutherland Construction**

**Keppel Township, County of Bruce**

Stage 1 archaeological assessment of proposed Bluewater Clay pit (2007).

**Harold Sutherland Construction**

**Derby Township, County of Grey**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment of proposed Jim Cook gravel pit part of lot 7 and 8 con 7 (2007).

**Harold Sutherland Construction**

**Derby Township, County of Grey**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment of proposed gravel pit (2007, 2008).

**David Forbes/Henderson Paddon**

**Chesley Lake, County of Bruce**

Stage 3 archaeological assessment of BdHh-7, historic site (2008).

**David Forbes/Henderson Paddon**

**Chesley Lake, County of Bruce**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed subdivision part lot 18, con 2 (2007).

**Harold Sutherland Construction**

**Keppel Township, County of Bruce**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed Keppel Pit (2006).

**Harold Sutherland Construction**

**Georgian Bluffs (formerly Keppel Township), Grey Co**

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of proposed pit location part lots 25-28, con 10 (2007).

**Mr. Murray Aracaro and Mr. Paul Lisanti**

**Grey Highlands, Grey County**



Stage 3 Archaeological Resource Assessment BbHc-2 (2007).

**David Brown**

**Kincardine, County of Bruce**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed subdivision block 1 (2006).

Stage 3 Archaeological Resource Assessment BaHj-11 and BaHj-12 (2006)

**Kincardine, Ontario**

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, South Bruce Grey Health Centre, part lots 17 and 18 con A (2009).

**Ron McIntosh**

**Town of Saugeen Shores, County of Bruce**

Proposed real estate sale. Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment.

**Grey Highlands Properties**

**Maxwell, Grey County**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed subdivision Part lots 11 and 12 Con 6 (2006).

**Drysdale Aggregate Consulting**

**Albemarle Municipality**

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of proposed quarry operation lots 1-3 con 7 (2010)

**Drysdale Aggregate Consulting**

**Township of Southgate, Grey County**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed aggregate pit (2006).

**Township of Southgate (formerly Proton Township), Grey County**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed aggregate pit part lot 16, con 13 (2003).

**Township of Southgate (formerly Egremont Township), Grey County**

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment application for pit license, part lot 35 con 2E (2006).

South Bruce, Ontario

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Lang Farms Inc. Aggregate License Application (200)

**Miking Inc.**

**Bentinck Township, Grey County**

Stage 3 archaeological assessment of historic site (BbHf-2). (2006)

**Drysdale Aggregate Consulting**

**Chatsworth, Ontario**

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment Part of Lot 15, Concession 4

Proposed Shepherd Pit Extension (2004)

**Arran/Elderslie Municipality, Bruce County**

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological resource assessment of wayside pit application, south half lot 29 con 10 (2004).

**Drysdale Aggregate Consulting Ltd.**

**Amabel Township, Bruce County**

Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed aggregate pit (Amabel Quarry), part lot 11 con 24 (2006).

**Lakestar Corporation** **Bruce Peninsula, Ontario**  
 Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological resource assessment of proposed resort.

**Grosvenor Development** **Southampton, Ontario**  
 Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological resource assessment of proposed subdivision part of park lot 5 (2005)

**J. Lee MacDougall** **Southampton, Ontario**  
 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment proposed development park lot 3 and park lot 2 (2004).

**Fred Hamilton & Ron Williamson** **Southampton, Ontario**  
 Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Pre-Draft Plan Part of Blocks B and 23, Plan 318 & Part Park Lot 23 (2010)

**F.A.D. Group Architects** **Parry Sound, Ontario**  
 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Silver Birch Condominium Project part lot 26 con 3 (2009).

**Drysdale Aggregate Consulting Ltd.** **Tara, Ontario**  
 Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment of proposed wayside pit.

**Drysdale Aggregate Consulting Ltd.** **Glenelg Township, Ontario**  
 Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed pit expansion.

**Drysdale Aggregate Consulting Ltd.** **Township of West Grey, Ontario**  
 Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed pit development, and Stage 3 assessment of historic site, BbHf-2 (2005).

**West Grey (Formerly Bentinck Township), Grey County**  
 Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment BbHf-2 Historic Site, Part Lot 43 con 2 WGR (2006).

**West Grey (Formerly Bentinck Township), Grey County**  
 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment, application for pit license, part lot 43, con 2 WGR

**West Grey (Formerly Glenelg Township), Grey County**  
 Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed pit expansion, west part lot 15, con 10 (2005).

**West Grey Township (formerly Glenelg Township), Grey County**  
 Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed pit location Part lots 16-18 Conc 1&2N (2006).

**West Grey Township (formerly Glenelg Township), Grey County**  
 Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed pit location Part lots 6 Conc 8 (2007).

**West Grey Township (formerly Glenelg Township)** **Grey County**

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of proposed pit location part lots 19 and 20 concession 1N

**West Grey Township (Formerly Normanby Township)** **Grey County**  
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed wayside pit part lot 65, con 3 WGR (2007).

**Harold Sutherland Construction** **Georgian Bluffs, Grey County**  
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of proposed pit location part lots 36 and 37, con 2 (2007).

**Drysdale Aggregate Consulting** **Georgian Bluffs, Grey County**  
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment application for category 7 Pit, part lot 19 (2005)

**Interpaving Ltd. c/o D.S. Dorland Ltd.** **Township of Neelon, Sudbury**  
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of Proposed Pit development, Part lots 2 and 3, con 4 (2005).

**Roger and Nicole Richer** **Snider City, Ontario**  
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for proposed Whitewater Lake subdivision (2005)

**Lorne Bester** **Municipality of Brockton**  
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment of proposed pit expansion part lots 8, con 9 and 10 (2004).

**Jonathan Klinck** **Brockton, Ontario**  
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Proposed severances and Building Envelope Part Lots 31 & 32, Con (2010).

**Drysdale Aggregate Consulting Ltd.** **Chatsworth Township**  
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of proposed category 3 class A pit location.

**Drysdale Aggregate Consulting Ltd.** **Township of Osprey**  
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment of Category 4 pit/quarry license.

**Arnill Construction Limited** **Township of Osprey, Grey Highlands, Grey County**  
Stage 3 Archaeological Resource Assessment BcHc-15 (2007).

**Arnill Construction Ltd. And Drysdale Aggregate Consulting** **Osprey, Grey County**  
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of proposed quarry expansion part lots 22 and 23, con 10 (2007).

**Grey Highlands (formerly Township of Osprey), Grey County**  
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment for proposed Category 2 Quarry license, part lots 7 and 8 con 7

**Christina Moore** **Virgil, Ontario**  
Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment of proposed severance lot 6 R.P. 167.

**Mr. Fred White Toyboat Developments Inc**      **Dawson Township, District of Manitoulin**  
 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment for proposed subdivision, part lots 25, 26, and 27 concession 14 (2003).

**Proton Township**      **Proton Township**  
 Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment of proposed licenced pit expansion.

**Davis and McLay Development Ltd.**      **Manitoulin Island, Ontario**  
 Stage 3 excavation of BjHl-4, an Archaic site and Stage 2 and 3 testing of BjHl-5, an Archaic site (2003).

**Municipality of Assiginack, District of Manitoulin**  
 Stage 4 Archaeological Resource Assessment Part of Lot 4 Con 17 Assessment of Two Driveways and Two Building Envelopes located either side of BjHl-4 and Stage 3 Mitigation of BjHl-5 (2004)

**Assiginack Township, District of Manitoulin**  
 Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment Class Environmental Assessment, Sewage Treatment System (2005).

**DST Engineering and Superior Aggregates Ltd.**      **Wawa, Ontario**  
 Stage 1 and 2 assessment of proposed trap rock quarry and underwater lot.

**Marshall, Macklin, Monaghan**      **Manitoulin Island**  
 Stage 1 assessment of Assiginack Water System.

**Assiginack Township, District of Manitoulin**  
 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of Assiginack Water System Class EA, Sunsite Estates and Town of Manitowaning, Part Lots 23 and 24 Concession 7, Sheguindah Township (2004).

**Great Lakes Aggregate Inc.**      **Grey Highlands, Ontario**  
 Stage 1 and 2 assessment of quarry expansion (2004).

**Great Lakes Aggregate Inc.**      **Grey Highlands**  
 Archaeological Resource Assessment Phase 1-3 Quarry Pit Expansion, part of lots 6&7 con 7 (2002)

**McLay and Davis Development Ltd.**      **Manitoulin Island**  
 Stage 1 and 2 assessment of cottage subdivision.

**E.C. King Contracting Ltd.**      **Blue Mountains, Ontario**  
 Stage 1, 2 assessment of quarry expansion and Stage 3 mitigation of Blue Mountain site (2003).

**County of Grey**      **Owen Sound, Ontario**  
 Stage 1 and 2 assessment of proposed Heritage Museum.

**National Capital Commission****Ottawa, Ontario**

Stage 1 and 2 assessment of stables at Governor-General's estate.

**Orlando Corporation****Brampton, Ontario**

Stage 1, 2 and 3 assessment of five archaeological sites.

**Schout Corporation****Township of Wilmot, Ontario**

Stage 4 mitigation of housing subdivision.

**Wilmot, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed Philipsburg Patrol Yard Expansion (1988).

**Wilmot, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivision 30T-76024 (1989).

**Town of Caledonia**

Archaeological resource assessment of subdivision plan 28T-89016

**Town of Caledon**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivision 21T-88023C part of west half of lot 6, con 7 (1989).

**Town of Caledon**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivision 21T-80125c, part of lot 6, con 7 (1990)

**Lush Realty Corp.****Milton, Ontario**

An Archaeological Assessment of the subdivision occupying lot 72 and lot 43 of Plan M-44

**McConnel, Maughan Ltd.****Oakville, Ontario**

Archaeological Assessment of Phase 5 and 6 of subdivision 24T-76018 and 24T-79009 part lots 2 and 3 con 2S

**Oakville, Ontario**

An Archaeological Assessment of Subdivision Plan 24T-86038 Part of Lots 24 and 25 Con 2(1987).

**Oakville, Ontario**

An Archaeological Assessment of Subdivision Plan 24T-86020 (1987) and excavation of Dorland Site AiGw-192 (1988).

**Stan Vine Construction Ltd****Oakville, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of 24T-86010 (1988)

**Milton, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of Subdivision for part lots 11 and 12, Con 3 (1987).

**Milton, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of Subdivision 24T-89001 (1988).

**Flamborough, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed commercial development part lot 11 and 12 con 7 (1990).

**Turnberry, County of Huron**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed subdivision 40T-89003 part lot 12 con B (1990).

**City of Brantford****Brantford, Ontario**

Stage 1 and 2 assessment of Grand River Valley Slope Failure Area. (1994)

**Pulcher Holdings****Richmond Hill, Ontario**

Stage 1 and 2 assessment for housing subdivision.

**Heritage Oaks Developments Limited****Mississauga, Ontario**

Stage 1 and 2 assessment of housing subdivision.

**Beaulx Place****Oakville, Ontario**

Stage 1, 2 and 3 assessment of 157 Dunn Street.

**Wright-Dietrich****Kitchener, Ontario**

Stage 4 Excavation of Jacob Furtney Homestead.

**Woolwich, Waterloo County**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of Part of Lot 81, GCT (1989)

**Woolwich, Waterloo County**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of Donald Martin Farm part of lot 31 GCT (1989).

**Laurelpark Inc.****Caledon, Ontario**

Stage 3 and 4 mitigation of John Clark Homestead.

**Gamsby and Mannerow****Bruce County, Ontario**

Stage 1 assessment of Lang Pit.

**E.C. King Contracting****Grey County, Ontario**

Stage 1 assessment of quarry expansion.

**Henning****Haldimand, Ontario**

Stage 3 excavation of four archaeological sites.

**Rice and McHarg Ltd.****Esquesing, Ontario**

Stage 1 assessment of Limehouse Quarry.

<b>Rizmi Holdings</b> Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of Rizmi, Milani and Ross Gravel Pits.	<b>Vaughan, Ontario</b>
<b>Valley Grove Investments Inc.</b> Impact assessment of housing subdivision (21T-97002C).	<b>Caledon, Ontario</b>
<b>Henderson, Paddon and Associates Ltd.</b> Impact assessment of Hay Bay subdivision.	<b>Tobermory, Ontario</b>
<b>Markborough Development Ltd.</b> Impact assessment of proposed subdivision.	<b>Ajax, Ontario</b>
<b>Barcana Consultants Ltd.</b> Impact assessment of proposed subdivision.	<b>Pickering, Ontario</b>
<b>Pickering, Ontario</b> Report on Archaeological Resource Assessment Subdivision 18T-89016, part lot 32, con 1 (1993)	
<b>Pickering, Ontario</b> Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed subdivision (18T-87044).	
<b>Toronto Historical Board</b> Excavation of the Mackenzie House prior to upgrading.	<b>Toronto, Ontario</b>
<b>Toronto Historical Board</b> Excavation of unmarked burials at St. James Cathedral.	<b>Toronto, Ontario</b>
<b>North Dumfries</b> Summary Report on North Dumfries Burials (AhHb-44) (1991)	
<b>DiPoce Management Ltd.</b> Stage 1&2 Archaeological Assessment for proposed Women`s Shelter Addition (2011)	<b>Vaughan, Ontario</b>
<b>Township of North Dumfries</b> Impact assessment and excavation of the Diamond site (AhHc-57).	<b>Ayr, Ontario</b>
<b>Regional Municipality of Waterloo</b> Impact assessment of proposed subdivision on Hidden Valley Road.	<b>Kitchener, Ontario</b>
<b>Regional Municipality of Waterloo</b> Excavation of the Baden Brewery site (AiHd-91).	<b>Baden, Ontario</b>
<b>Hanover Heritage Seniors Communities</b> Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological assessment of proposed Hinks Street subdivision, part lots 7 and 8 RP 84 and park lot 26 RP 162 (2009)	<b>Walkerton, Bruce County</b>



**City of Cambridge** **Cambridge, Ontario**  
Impact assessment of Cambridge Business Park, Fountain Street and Maple Grove Road (1989).

**City of Cambridge** **Cambridge, Ontario**  
Impact assessment and monitoring of renovations to the historic Cambridge City Hall.

**City of Waterloo** **Waterloo, Ontario**  
Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed Northfield East Business Park GCT (1987).

**Regional Municipality of Waterloo** **Wilmot Township, Ontario**  
Test excavations of the side porch of the Shantz homestead prior to redevelopment (Shantz Site AiHe-33).

**Dorfman Planning Inc.** **Wilmot Township, Ontario**  
Impact assessment of subdivision for retirement community.

**Dorfman Planning Inc.** **Wilmot Township, Ontario**  
Impact assessment of housing development near New Hamburg.

**Richard A. Hardie and Associates** **Cambridge, Ontario**  
Impact assessment of housing development.

**Dorfman Planning Inc.** **Waterloo, Ontario**  
Impact assessment of subdivision 30T-88013 (1989)

**Waterloo, Ontario**  
Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivision 30T-88031 (1989)

**Cambridge Engineering and Planning Ltd.** **Cambridge, Ontario**  
Impact assessment of subdivision.

**MacNaughton Hermsen Planners** **Kitchener, Ontario**  
Impact assessment of Aberdeen-Doon subdivision 30T-88007 (1988).

**Perch Creek Estates** **Clearwater, Ontario**  
Impact assessment of housing subdivision 38T-86010 (1988)

**United Urban Group** **Mississauga, Ontario**  
Impact assessment of housing subdivision

**Wainfleet Township** **Wainfleet Township, Ontario**  
Impact assessment of Hazelgrove subdivision (1988)

**Regional Municipality of Waterloo** **Wilmot Township, Ontario**  
Impact assessment for new patrol yard.

<b>Regional Municipality of Waterloo</b>	<b>Cambridge, Ontario</b>
Impact assessment for Regional Operations Centre (1988).	
<b>Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed operations centre and police headquarters</b>	<b>Cambridge, Ontario</b>
Brichers Lot 21 and 22 (1988).	
<b>Waterloo, Ontario</b>	
Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed new regional operational centre (1988).	
<b>Kitchener Ontario</b>	
Stage 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Sandrock Site (1988).	
<b>Planning Initiatives Ltd.</b>	<b>Cambridge, Ontario</b>
Impact assessment of Franklin Estates subdivision.	
<b>Waterloo North Hydro</b>	<b>Waterloo, Ontario</b>
Impact assessment of proposed No. 3 transformer station (1988).	
<b>Dryden, Smith and Head Planning Consultants</b>	<b>Kitchener, Ontario</b>
Victoria Business Park impact assessment (30T-81025).	
<b>Kitchener, Ontario</b>	
Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed subdivision 30T-79001) GCT (1987).	
<b>Community Expansion Inc.</b>	<b>Kitchener, Ontario</b>
Impact assessment of subdivision and site mitigation.	
<b>Regional Municipality of Waterloo</b>	<b>Baden, Ontario</b>
Impact assessment of Baden Highlands subdivision (30T-86021).	
<b>Dryden, Smith and Head Planning Consultants</b>	<b>Kitchener, Ontario</b>
Impact assessment of Southview subdivision.	
<b>McConnel, Maughan Limited</b>	<b>Oakville, Ontario</b>
Impact assessments of two subdivisions in Oakville.	
<b>Dorfman Planning Inc.</b>	<b>Wilmot Township, Ontario</b>
Impact assessment and site mitigation of Morningside Retirement Community (Morningside Site, AiHe-34).	
<b>Dryden, Smith and Head Planning Consultants</b>	<b>Kitchener, Ontario</b>
Impact assessment of housing subdivision.	
<b>Dryden, Smith and Head Planning Consultants</b>	<b>Cambridge, Ontario</b>
Impact assessment of housing subdivision.	
<b>Dryden, Smith and Head Planning Consultants</b>	<b>Waterloo, Ontario</b>

Impact assessment of Lincoln subdivision (30T-87016).

**M.M. Dillon**

**Kitchener, Ontario**

Impact assessment of housing subdivision.

**Boida Holdings**

**North Dumfries Township, Ontario**

Impact assessment of severance property.

**Planning Initiatives Ltd.**

**Kitchener, Ontario**

Impact assessment of Rockway and GRCA properties (1987).

**Kitchener, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of 30T-86025

**City of Cambridge**

**Cambridge, Ontario**

Cowan Industrial Subdivision impact assessment and mitigation (1987).

**Dumfries Industrial Inc.**

**North Dumfries Township, Ontario**

Impact assessment of Dumfries Industrial Park 30T-87019 (1987).

**Kitchener, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of the proposed Lancaster Business Park, lot 59, GCT (1987).

**Cambridge, Ontario**

Investigations of Renovation Construction (1990).

**Whitchurch, Aurora**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of Old Yonge Street Townhomes, part lot 85 con 1 (1993).

**Maple Manor Ltd.**

**Kitchener, Ontario**

Impact assessment of Pioneer Tower Road subdivision.

**North Dumfries, Ontario**

An Archaeological Excavation of the Pioneer Family Harvie Cemetery (1988).

**Runions Construction Ltd.**

**North Dumfries Township, Ontario**

Impact assessment of two subdivisions.

**MacNaughton, Hermesen Limited**

**Kitchener, Ontario**

Impact assessment of Hallman Brierdale subdivision (30T-79003).

**Arriscraft Corporation**

**Cambridge, Ontario**

Impact assessment of Cambridge subdivision.

**Richard A. Hardie and Associates**

**Kitchener, Ontario**

Impact assessment of housing subdivision.

**Planning Initiatives Ltd.**

**Cambridge, Ontario**

Impact assessment of Cambridge housing subdivision.

**Wilmot Township, Waterloo County**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivision plan, part lot 23 (1989)

**Wilmot Township, Waterloo County**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivision plan 30T-88055 (1989)

**Woolwich Township, Waterloo County**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivision plan 30T-89005 GCT (1989)

**Kitchener, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivision plan 30T-88030, Bechtel's Tract Huron Business Park (1989).

**Cambridge, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivision plan 30T-89004 (1989).

**Cambridge, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of Draft Plan of Subdivision (30T-87008) of part lots 6 R.P. (1989).

**Cambridge, Ontario**

The Archaeological Excavation and Analysis of the multi-component Deercrest Site (AiHb-30)

**Cambridge Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed subdivision 30T-81004, part of lots 1 and 2 (1986)

**Cambridge, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of Subdivision Plan 30T-81021 part of lot 1 con 12 (1989).

**Cambridge, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of Subdivision 30T-86033 Lots 36, 37A, 38B of Lane between lots 25 and 26 (1989).

**Kitchener, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed subdivision development 30T-85001 GCT (1986)

**Kitchener, Ontario**

Archaeological Assessment of proposed subdivision 30T-77064 GCT (1987)

**Cambridge, ON**

Archaeological Assessment of 30T-86023 (1987)

**North Dumfries, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed subdivision development 30T-86020 (1986).

**Cambridge, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed subdivision development T-86008 (1986).

**Cambridge, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of Proposed Southview subdivision, part of subdivision lot 3 con 9 EGR (1987).

**Cambridge, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivision plan 30T-77060 (1987).

**Sugarbush Holdings Inc.****Waterloo, Ontario**

Impact assessment of housing subdivision.

**Boida Holdings****North Dumfries Township, Ontario**

Impact assessment of housing subdivision.

**Rockway Holdings****Kitchener, Ontario**

Impact assessment of Lot 117, GCT.

**Kitchener Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed subdivision development, part of lot 6, part of lot 45 GCT (30T-86029).

**Dryden, Smith and Head Planning Consultants****Elmira, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed subdivision development part of park lot A plan 135 (1986).

**Baumac Developments****Waterloo, Ontario**

Impact assessment of housing subdivision.

**M.H. Patten and Matchplate****Wilmot Township, Ontario**

Impact assessment of housing subdivision.

**Alset Construction Ltd.****Cambridge, Ontario**

Impact assessment of housing subdivision.

**Cambridge, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Development of proposed subdivision development T-85008 (1986).

**Regional Municipality of Waterloo****Woolwich Township, Ontario**

Impact assessment of housing subdivision.

**Maryhill Township of Woolwich, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of 30T-88021 and surrounding land (1988).

**Genstar Development**

**Oakville, Ontario**

Impact assessment of housing subdivision and mitigation of historic Dorland site.

**Regional Municipality of Waterloo**

**Kitchener, Ontario**

Stage 2 and 3 mitigation of historic Waterloo County jail (AiHc-18).

**King, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of part lot 31 con 9 (19T-88110)

**Tim Arnold**

**Eastnor, Ontario**

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Good Acres Camp Redevelopment Part Lots 38 & 39, Concession 1V WBR (2011)

**Falby, Candaras and Associates**

**Caledon, Ontario**

Impact assessment of housing subdivision.

**Dorfman Planning Inc.**

**Wellington County, Ontario**

Impact assessment of industrial subdivision in Eramosa Township.

**Dorfman Planning Inc.**

**Flamborough, Ontario**

Impact assessment of commercial development.

**Anton Kickas Limited**

**Vaughan, Ontario**

Impact assessment of three housing subdivisions.

**Weston & Associates**

**Vaughn, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of Kirby Estates subdivision 19T-82059 (1989)

**Vaughn, Ontario**

Archaeological Background study Stage 1 for the Avondale North Clay Borrow Expansion Area (1988).

**Vaughn, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of draft plan of subdivision 19T-89102 (1990)

**Vaughn, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivisions 19T-87026 and 19T-87027 (1990)

**Richmond Hill**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivision plan 19T-86013 (1991)

**Mississauga, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivision plan 21T-86083-M plan of Lot 1, con 3  
WHS (1998)

**Mississauga, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivision 21T-87072M, part lot 7 con 4 WHS (1988)

**Brampton, Ontario**

Stage 2 and 3 Archaeological Assessment part lots 14 and 15 con 5 and 6 WHS (2001).

**Mississauga, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of subdivision 21T-89025-M/E (1991).

**J. McAlester****Caledonia, Ontario**

Impact assessment of housing subdivision.

**S. Delay****New Dundee, Ontario**

Impact assessment of zone change.

**Cumming Cockburn****Pelham, Ontario**

Impact assessment of housing subdivision.

**Pelham, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment Quaker Road semi-detached project part lot 1 con 10.

**Basking Ridge Developments****Aurora, Ontario**

Impact assessment of housing subdivision.

**Connaught Laboratories****Caledon, Ontario**

Impact assessment on eight proposed severances.

**Aridonis Holdings****Caledon, Ontario**

Impact assessment on housing subdivision.

**North Dumfries, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed subdivision 30T-87043 (1987)

**Cambridge, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed subdivision 30T-75509 (1987)

**North Dumfries, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed subdivision development 30T-76019 (1987).

**Caledon, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed subdivision 21T-89058C, part lot 6 con 7  
(1993).



**Caledon, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of eight severances, part of lots 14 and 25, con 8 (Albion) (1993).

**Caledon, Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of six severances, part of lots 12 and 13, con 8 (Albion) (1994).

**Caledon Ontario**

Archaeological Resource Assessment of proposed subdivision 21T-92003C (1995)

**Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport****South Bruce, Ontario**

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Wright Crescent (PIF Project ID; North Oliphant Road Allowance) Part Lot 1 & 2 (2012)

**Ontario Ltd.****Saugeen Township, Ontario**

Stage 1 & 2 Arch. Ass. Madwayosh Property Development Lots 23 & 24 (2012).

**Mrs. Gilbert****Warton, Ontario**

Stage 1 & 2 Arch. Ass. Proposed Lot Development Part Lots 3-5 E (2012)

**Dennison Homes Ltd.****Saugeen Shores, Ontario**

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Residential Lot Development Part Lots 23 & 24 (2012)

**Dillon Consulting Ltd.****Manitoulin Island, Ontario**

Stage 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment McLean's Mountain Wind Farm (2010/2011)

**Davis and McLay Development Ltd.****Assiginack, Manitoulin Ontario**

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment Part of Lots 2-5, Con. 17 Proposed South Bay Subdivision (2003)

**Award Construction****Brantford, Ontario**

Stage 3 archaeological assessment of seven archaeological sites.

**Municipality of Northern Bruce, County of Bruce**

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Trail Development (2007)

**BOT Construction****Township of McDougall, Parry Sound**

Stage 3 Archaeological Resource Assessment Esa #1 North Shore Seguin River (2006).

**City of Kingston****Kingston Ontario**

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment Water Lot off Breakwater Park (2009)

**City of Kingston****Kingston Ontario**

Stage 1 – Background Research Underwater Archaeological Assessment for the City of Kingston Environmental Assessment 3rd Crossing of the Cataraqui River (2009)

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**City of Kingston**

**Kingston Ontario**

Stage 2 Marine Archaeological Assessment Cataraqui River 3rd Crossing City of Kingston  
(2011)

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**SCARLETT E. JANUSAS**

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## **PROJECT RELATED EXPERIENCE – CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT**

<b>County of Grey</b> Cultural Heritage Evaluation of Proposed Water Basin in Brooke, Owen Sound (2018).	<b>Brooke</b>
<b>975270 Ontario Limited</b> CHER of proposed aggregate quarry expansion, Mun. of Arran- Elderslie (2018)	<b>Bruce County</b>
<b>DG Group</b> Cultural Heritage impact assessment of farm, Airport Road, subdivision (2018).	<b>Caledon East</b>
<b>County of Grey</b> Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of Orchardville Bridge (2018).	<b>Orchardville</b>
<b>County of Bruce</b> Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of Bridge 11, Pratt Through Truss (2018)	<b>Paisley</b>
<b>County of Bruce</b> Cultural Heritage Assessment of Bridge 0002 – Pony Truss (2018)	<b>Riversdale</b>
<b>Arcadis Canada Inc.</b> Cultural Heritage Evaluation of Proposed Boulevard Lake Dan Rehabilitation.	<b>Thunder Bay</b>
<b>IBI Group – Terrell Heard</b> Cultural Heritage impact assessment of proposed subdivision (2017).	<b>Ospringe</b>
<b>Angil Development Group</b> Heritage Impact Assessment, Block Bounded by Wellington Street, West Street, Darling Street and Bridge Street, City of Brantford (2016)	<b>Brantford</b>
<b>Block 59, Vaughan</b> Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of Block 59 in City of Vaughan. Industrial/commercial block development (2014).	<b>Vaughan</b>
<b>Bracebridge Power Generation</b> Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of Cascade Street Power Generation Station (2014)	<b>Parry Sound</b>
<b>East Durham Wind Farm</b> Cultural Heritage Assessment for proposed Wind Farm.	<b>Grey County</b>
<b>Gotham/Conestogo Wind Farm</b> Cultural Heritage Assessment for proposed Wind Farm. Invenergy LLC	<b>Perth and Region of Waterloo</b>

**NextEra****Middlesex Co.**

Self Assessment Bornish and parts of Adelaide Wind Farm (2012)

**AREA Architects**

2008 Cultural Heritage Assessment of former Ontario Bedding Company, Waterloo, Ontario.

**AREA Architects**

2009 Cultural Heritage Assessment of Hergott Cider Mill and Property, Waterloo, Ontario.

**METRUS Development Inc.**

2010 Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of Two Properties in City of Brampton, Ontario.

**METRUS Development Inc.**

2010 Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of Four Properties in City of Brampton, Ontario.

**Penn Energy**

2010 Cultural Heritage Assessment of Stewart South and Stewart North properties, Northumberland County.

**Helimax**

2010 Cultural Heritage Assessment of Capreol Solar Farm, Sudbury District.

**Helimax**

2010 Cultural Heritage Assessment of Glenarm Solar Farm, Kawartha Lakes.

**GL Garrad Hassan****Sophiasburg, Prince Edward County**

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Sunny Shores Solar Facility (2012).

**Schneider Power**

2010 Cultural Heritage Assessment of Trout Creek Wind farm, Parry Sound.

**GL-Garrad Hassan****Bruce County**

Heritage Screening Skyway 127 Wind Energy Inc. Bruce County (2011)

**Dillon Consulting Ltd****Mono Township, Ontario**

Self- Assessment Dufferin Wind Farm 69 KV Transmission Line (2011)

**Dillon Consulting Ltd****Amaranth Township, Ontario**

Self-Assessment Dufferin Wind Farm 230 KV Transmission Line (2011)

**Dillon Consulting Ltd****Amaranth Township, Ontario**

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Dufferin Wind Farm – Additional Lands (2011)

**Dillon Consulting Ltd.****Melancthon Township, Ontario**

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Dufferin Wind Farm Alternate #5 Turbine (2011)

**Dufferin Wind Power Inc. and Dillon Consulting Ltd.**      **Melancthon Township, Ontario**  
Self-Assessment Protected Properties, Archaeological and Heritage Resources Dufferin Wind Power Project (2011)

**Dufferin Wind Power Inc. and Dillon Consulting Ltd.**      **Melancthon Township, Ontario**  
Self-Assessment Protected Properties, Archaeological and Heritage Resources Dufferin Wind Project proposed 69KV transmission line and POI (2012)

**Melancthon and Amaranth Townships, Ontario**  
Cultural Heritage Assessment Proposed 230 KV Transmission Line Dufferin Wind Farm (2012)

**Dillon Consulting Ltd.**      **Melancthon Township, Ontario**  
Stage 1 Arch. Ass. Dufferin Wind Farm 69 JV Transmission Line (2012)

**Dillon Consulting Ltd.**      **Melancthon Township, Ontario**  
Cultural Heritage Assessment Proposed Dufferin Wind Farm (Including proposed 230 KV and 69 KV Transmission Line) (2012)

**Dillon Consulting Ltd.**      **Melancthon Township, Ontario**  
Cultural Heritage Assessment and Stage 1&2 PRIVATE EASEMENT Proposed 230 KV Transmission Line Dufferin Wind Farm (2012)

**Dufferin County, Ontario**  
Stage 2 Arch. Ass. Dufferin Wind Farm Layout Modifications (2012)

**Canadian Solar Solutions Inc. & Dillon Consulting Ltd.**      **Temiskaming, Ontario**  
Self-Assessment Protected Properties, Archaeological & Heritage Resources and Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Liskeard 1, 3, & 4 Solar Farms (2011)

**Capreol, Ontario**  
Cultural Heritage Assessment for proposed Highlight Solar Project (2011)

**Adelaide Wind, LP-GL Garrad Hassan**      **Middlesex County, Ontario**  
Self – Assessment Protected Properties, Arch. & Heritage Resources Bornish Wind Farm (2012)

**SkyPower Limited**      **Durham, Ontario**  
Cultural Heritage Assessment Proposed Discovery light Solar Farm (2012)

**SkyPower Limited**      **Durham, Ontario**  
Self – Assessment Protected Properties, Arch. & Heritage Resources (2012)

**SkyPower Limited**      **Durham, Ontario**  
Self – Assessment Protected, Arch. & Heritage Resources - ILLUMINATIONLIGHT LP Solar Power Project (2012)

**Sky Power Limited**

Self- Assessment Protected Properties, Archaeological & Heritage Resources Fotolight LP Solar Power Project 2011)

**SkyPower Limited****Dundas County, Ontario**

Self-Assessment Protected Properties and Stage 1&2, Archaeological and Heritage Resources Mighty LP Solar Power Project (2012)

**SkyPower Limited****Dundas County, Ontario**

Self-Assessment Protected Properties and Stage 1&2, Archaeological and Heritage Resources CityLights LP Solar Power Project

**SkyPower Limited****York County, Ontario**

Cultural Heritage Assessment, Self-Assessment, and Stage 1&2 Proposed Goldlight Solar Farm (2012)

**SkyPower Limited****York County, Ontario**

Protected Properties, Archaeological and Heritage Resources Good Light LP Solar Power Project (2012)

**SkyPower Limited****York County, Ontario**

Cultural Heritage Assessment, Self -Assessment, and Stage 1&2 Proposed Earthlight Solar Farm (2012)

**SkyPower Limited****York County, Ontario**

Cultural Heritage Assessment, Self -Assessment, and Stage 1&2 Proposed Goldlight Solar Farm (2012) and CHIA

**SkyPower Limited****York County, Ontario**

Cultural Heritage Assessment, Self -Assessment, and Stage 1&2 Proposed Beam Light Solar Farm (2012)

**SkyPower Limited****Simcoe County, Ontario**

Self-Assessment, Cultural Heritage Assessment, and Stage 1&2 Archaeological Assessment for proposed Raylight Solar Farm, formerly Aria solar farm (2012).

**Waste Management of Canada Corp.****Ottawa, Ontario**

Environmental Assessment for a New Landfill Footprint at the West Carleton Environmental Centre Final – Cultural Heritage Detailed Impact Assessment (2012)

**Additional Education and Training**

SCUBA Diver – Basic, Advanced, Assistant Instructor, Instructor (NAUI)

Certified Hyperbaric Technician

Shipwrecks and Submerged Worlds, University of Southampton, England, December 2014

Managing People, University of Reading, England, July 2015

First Aid/CPR

MEDA3 Course – Small Non-Pleasure Vessel Basic Safety Course 2013

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