

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
Downtown Streetscaping Environmental Assessment
Dalhousie and Colborne Streets, Brant Avenue/Icomm Drive to west of Puleston Street,
Brant Avenue/Icomm Drive, King Street, Queen Street, Market Street/Square,
Charlotte Street and Clarence Street between Dalhousie and Colborne Streets
City of Brantford
Part of the Plan of the City of Brantford and Part of Lot C, Concession 4
Geographic Township of Brantford
Former Brant County, Ontario**

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Revised Report

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under a contract awarded in October 2019, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. carried out a Stage 1 assessment of lands with the potential to be impacted by the Downtown Streetscaping project in the City of Brantford, Ontario. The project involves improvements to Dalhousie and Colborne Streets between Brant Avenue/Icomm Drive to west of Puleston Street as well as improvements to Brant Avenue/Icomm Drive, King Street, Queen Street, Market Street/Square, Charlotte Street and Clarence Street between Dalhousie and Colborne Streets. The assessment was completed as a component of a Schedule 'C' Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. This report documents the background research and potential modelling involved in the investigation and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns.

The Stage 1 assessment was conducted in August 2020 under Project Information Form #P007-1130-2020. The investigation encompassed the entirety of the project lands, including the subject thoroughfares as well as the intervening properties. All field observations were made from accessible public areas; accordingly, no permissions were required for property access. At the time of assessment, the study area comprised a mixture of roadway platforms, sidewalks, parking lots, driveways and laneways, grassed and treed areas, and parts of a wide variety of residential, public and commercial properties.

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential and areas of no archaeological potential. It is recommended that all identified areas of archaeological potential that could be impacted by the project be subject to a Stage 2 property assessment in accordance with Section 2.1 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Given that the areas of archaeological potential consist of both upper layers and lower layers, it is recommended that both test pit survey and deeply buried survey methods be utilized to complete the assessment.

The identified areas of no archaeological potential do not require additional assessment. If the detail design process results in the determination that project impacts are required within any of the identified areas of archaeological potential, then no ground alterations or development of any kind may occur until the Stage 2 assessment is complete, a recommendation that the lands require no further archaeological assessment is made, and the associated report is entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
BSAR – Brantford Southern Access Road
CIF – Contract Information Form
EA – Environmental Assessment
MHSTCI – Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries
PIF – Project Information Form
PTP – Positive Test Pit
ROW – Right-of-way
S&Gs – Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Under a contract awarded in October 2019, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) carried out a Stage 1 assessment of lands with the potential to be impacted by the Downtown Streetscaping project in the City of Brantford, Ontario. The project involves improvements to Dalhousie and Colborne Streets between Brant Avenue/Icomm Drive to west of Puleston Street as well as improvements to Brant Avenue/Icomm Drive, King Street, Queen Street, Market Street/Square, Charlotte Street and Clarence Street between Dalhousie and Colborne Streets. The assessment was completed as a component of a Schedule 'C' Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA). This report documents the background research and potential modelling involved in the investigation and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns.

The subject study area ('project lands') consists of an irregularly-shaped parcel of land with a total area of 27.58 ha (Map 1). This parcel extends for approximately 2.2 km along Dalhousie Street between Brant Avenue and just east of the Dalhousie Street/Colborne Street East junction, 2.2 km along Colborne Street to just east of the Dalhousie Street/Colborne Street East junction, 175 m along Brant Avenue to Icomm Drive and approximately 122 m along King Street, Queen Street, Market Street/Square, Charlotte Street and Clarence Street between Dalhousie Street and Colborne Street. It is generally bounded by a mixture of residential, public and commercial properties to the north and south, Puleston Street to the east and the Grand River to the west. In legal terms, the study area falls on part of the Plan of the City of Brantford and part of Lot C, Concession 4 in the Geographic Township of Brantford, former Brant County.

The Stage 1 assessment was conducted in August 2020 under Project Information Form (PIF) #P007-1130-2020. The investigation encompassed the entirety of the project lands, including the subject thoroughfares as well as the intervening properties. All field observations were made from accessible public areas; accordingly, no permissions were required for property access. In compliance with the objectives set out in Section 1.0 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S&Gs)* this investigation was carried out in order to:

- Provide information concerning the geography, history and current land condition of the study area;
- Determine the presence of known archaeological sites in the study area;
- Present strategies to mitigate project impacts to such sites, if they are located;
- Evaluate in detail the archaeological potential of the study area; and
- Recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 archaeological assessment, if some or all of the study area has archaeological potential.

The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein and enter the report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. ARA did not engage with any Indigenous groups over the course of the subject investigation.

1.2 Historical Context

After a century of archaeological work in southern Ontario, scholarly understanding of the historical usage of the area has become very well-developed. With occupation beginning in the Palaeo period approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian histories. Section 1.2.1 summarizes the region’s settlement history, whereas Section 1.2.2 documents the study area’s past and present land uses. Multiple previous archaeological reports containing relevant background information were obtained during the research component of the study. These reports are summarized in Section 1.3.3, and the references (including title, author and PIF number) appear in Section 7.0.

1.2.1 Settlement History

1.2.1.1 Pre-Contact

The Pre-Contact history of the region is lengthy and rich, and a variety of Indigenous groups inhabited the landscape. Archaeologists generally divide this vibrant history into three main periods: Palaeo, Archaic and Woodland. Each of these periods comprise a range of discrete sub-periods characterized by identifiable trends in material culture and settlement patterns, which are used to interpret past lifeways. The principal characteristics of these sub-periods are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Settlement History
(Wright 1972; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Warrick 2000; Munson and Jamieson 2013)

| Sub-Period | Timeframe | Characteristics |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---|
| Early Palaeo | 9000–8400 BC | Gainey, Barnes and Crowfield traditions; Small bands; Mobile hunters and gatherers; Utilization of seasonal resources and large territories; Fluted projectiles |
| Late Palaeo | 8400–7500 BC | Holcombe, Hi-Lo and Lanceolate biface traditions; Continuing mobility; Campsite/Way-Station sites; Smaller territories are utilized; Non-fluted projectiles |
| Early Archaic | 7500–6000 BC | Side-notched, Corner-notched (Nettling, Thebes) and Bifurcate traditions; Growing diversity of stone tool types; Heavy woodworking tools appear (e.g., ground stone axes and chisels) |
| Middle Archaic | 6000–2500 BC | Stemmed (Kirk, Stanly/Neville), Brewerton side- and corner-notched traditions; Reliance on local resources; Populations increasing; More ritual activities; Fully ground and polished tools; Net-sinkers common; Earliest copper tools |
| Late Archaic | 2500–900 BC | Narrow Point (Lamoka), Broad Point (Genesee) and Small Point (Crawford Knoll) traditions; Less mobility; Use of fish-weirs; True cemeteries appear; Stone pipes emerge; Long-distance trade (marine shells and galena) |
| Early Woodland | 900–400 BC | Meadowood tradition; Crude cord-roughened ceramics emerge; Meadowood cache blades and side-notched points; Bands of up to 35 people |
| Middle Woodland | 400 BC–AD 600 | Saugeen tradition; Stamped ceramics appear; Saugeen projectile points; Cobble spall scrapers; Seasonal settlements and resource utilization; Post holes, hearths, middens, cemeteries and rectangular structures identified |
| Middle/Late Woodland Transition | AD 600–900 | Princess Point tradition; Cord roughening, impressed lines and punctate designs on pottery; Adoption of maize horticulture at the western end of Lake Ontario; Oval houses and ‘incipient’ longhouses; First palisades; Villages with 75 people |
| Late Woodland (Early) | AD 900–1300 | Glen Meyer tradition; Settled village-life based on agriculture; Small villages (0.4 ha) with 75–200 people and 4–5 longhouses; Semi-permanent settlements |
| Late Woodland (Middle) | AD 1300–1400 | Uren and Middleport traditions; Classic longhouses emerge; Larger villages (1.2 ha) with up to 600 people; More permanent settlements (30 years) |

| Sub-Period | Timeframe | Characteristics |
|----------------------|--------------|---|
| Late Woodland (Late) | AD 1400–1600 | Pre-Contact Neutral tradition; Larger villages (1.7 ha); Examples up to 5 ha with 2,500 people; Extensive croplands; Also hamlets, cabins, camps and cemeteries; Potential tribal units; Fur trade begins ca. 1580; European trade goods appear |

Although Iroquoian-speaking populations tended to leave a much more obvious mark on the archaeological record and are therefore emphasized in the Late Woodland entries above, it must be understood that Algonquian-speaking populations also represented a significant presence in southern Ontario. Due to the sustainability of their lifeways, archaeological evidence directly associated with the Anishinaabeg remains elusive, particularly when compared to sites associated with the more sedentary agriculturalists. Many artifact scatters in southern Ontario were likely camps, chipping stations or processing areas associated with the more mobile Anishinaabeg, utilized during their travels along the local drainage basins while making use of seasonal resources. This part of southern Ontario represents the ancestral territory of various Indigenous groups, each with their own land use and settlement pattern tendencies.

1.2.1.2 Post-Contact

The arrival of European explorers and traders at the beginning of the 17th century triggered widespread shifts in Indigenous lifeways and set the stage for the ensuing Euro-Canadian settlement process. Documentation for this period is abundant, ranging from the first sketches of Upper Canada and the written accounts of early explorers to detailed township maps and lengthy histories. The Post-Contact period can be effectively discussed in terms of major historical events, and the principal characteristics associated with these events are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Post-Contact Settlement History
(Smith 1846; Sutherland 1869; Coyne 1895; Lajeunesse 1960; Johnston 1964; Mika 1972; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Surtees 1994; AO 2015)

| Historical Event | Timeframe | Characteristics |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Early Exploration | Early 17 th century | Brûlé explores southern Ontario in 1610/11; Champlain travels through in 1613 and 1615/1616, making contact with a number of Indigenous groups (including the Algonquin, Huron-Wendat and other First Nations); European trade goods become increasingly common and begin to put pressure on traditional industries |
| Increased Contact and Conflict | Mid- to late 17 th century | Conflicts between various First Nations during the Beaver Wars result in numerous population shifts; European explorers continue to document the area, and many Indigenous groups trade directly with the French and English; ‘The Great Peace of Montreal’ treaty established between roughly 39 different First Nations and New France in 1701 |
| Fur Trade Development | Early to mid-18 th century | Growth and spread of the fur trade; Peace between the French and English with the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713; Ethnogenesis of the Métis; Hostilities between French and British lead to the Seven Years’ War in 1754; French surrender in 1760 |
| British Control | Mid-18 th century | <i>Royal Proclamation</i> of 1763 recognizes the title of the First Nations to the land; Numerous treaties subsequently arranged by the Crown; First land cession under the new protocols is the Seneca surrender of the west side of the Niagara River in 1764; The Niagara Purchase (Treaty 381) in 1781 included this area |

| Historical Event | Timeframe | Characteristics |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Loyalist Influx | Late 18 th century | United Empire Loyalist influx after the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783); British develop interior communication routes and acquire additional lands; Between the Lakes Purchase completed with the Mississaugas in 1784 and confirmed in 1792 (Treaty 3); Haldimand Proclamation of 1784 grants land to Six Nations (the Haldimand Tract), clarified by the Simcoe Patent (Treaty 4) in 1793; <i>Constitutional Act</i> of 1791 creates Upper and Lower Canada |
| County Development | Late 18 th to early 19 th century | Became part of York County’s ‘West Riding’, Norfolk County and Lincoln County’s ‘First Riding’ in 1792; Brant surrenders Blocks 1–6 of the Haldimand Tract to the Crown in 1798; Part of York County’s ‘West Riding’, Oxford County and Haldimand County in 1798; Part of Halton County, Oxford County and Wentworth County in 1816; Brant County created after the abolition of the district system in 1849 |
| Township Formation | Late 18 th to early 19 th century | Brant leased some of the Six Nation’s holdings to European families in 1787; First settlers located along Fairchild’s Creek in the east, and included I. Fairchild, J. Filer, I. Whiting and Major Westbrook; In 1810, only J. Stalts and E. Burrell lived in the area that would become the Town of Brantford; T. Perrin was the first pioneer in the western part of the township; Town plot for Brantford surrendered to the Crown in April 1830; Surveyed by L. Burwell in Summer 1830; Brant’s leased lands resulted in a very irregular township layout |
| Township Development | Mid-19 th to early 20 th century | In 1841, the population of the Township of Brantford was 5,199; By 1846, a total of 23,486 ha had been taken up, with 17,107 ha under cultivation; Contained six grist mills and six saw mills at that time; Population reached 6,904 by 1861; Traversed by the Buffalo, Brantford & Goderich Railway (1854/1856), the Harrisburg & Brantford Railway (1871), the Brantford, Norfolk & Port Burwell Railway (1876), the Brantford, Waterloo & Lake Erie Railway (1889), the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway (1895), the Grand Valley Railway (1903), the Brantford & Hamilton Electric Railway (1908) and the Lake Erie & Northern Railway (1916); Principal communities at Mt. Pleasant, Mt. Vernon, Paris, Cainsville, Langford and Brantford |

1.2.2 Past and Present Land Use

1.2.2.1 Overview

During Pre-Contact and Early Contact times, the vicinity of the study area would have comprised a mixture of coniferous trees, deciduous trees and open areas. Indigenous communities would have managed the landscape to some degree. During the early 19th century, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived in the area and began to clear the forests for agricultural and settlement purposes. The study area was located within the historical community of Brantford. The land use at the time of assessment can be classified as a mixture of infrastructural, public, residential and commercial.

1.2.2.2 Brantford

The Town of Brantford, named after Joseph Brant and the historical river crossing (Brant’s Ford), was one of the most thriving commercial and manufacturing towns in the province during the 19th century. The Hamilton Road (later Colborne Street) was opened in 1810, and it was rehabilitated as a corduroy road to facilitate the transportation of troops and supplies in 1812. Parts of this road would subsequently be either planked or gravelled (Mika 1972:xv). By 1824, there were already a few settlers living on the town site, and stores were kept by John Wilkes, S.V.R. Douglas, Nathan Gage, William Dutton and A. Huntington. The first mills in the area were erected by Henry Sage and Marshal Lewis, which were taken over by Jedediah Jackson in 1830.

After the surrender of the town plot in April 1830, the lots laid out by Burwell were sold “to actual settlers at an upset price of ten pounds per lot” (Mika 1872:xii). In addition to land sales, public auctions were held beginning on May 14, 1831 as a means to populate the new town (Reville 1920:91). Tanneries, hotels, distilleries, breweries and grist mills were quick to follow. The Grand River Navigation Company was chartered by an Act of Parliament in 1832, and the canal was laid out in 1840 to facilitate the shipping of produce and goods (Mika 1872:xii; Irwin & Burnham 1867:116). Colborne Street was a major thoroughfare in the town, particularly due to the fact that it formed part of the Hamilton Road, linking the major centres of Hamilton and London. The south side of Colborne Street was more popular than the north, as it was close to the Grand River Navigation Company canal and its key role in transporting goods (Reville 1920:86).

By 1846, the population of the Town of Brantford was roughly 2,000, and a wide variety of industries were flourishing. The town had 3 physicians and surgeons, 4 lawyers, 3 grist mills, 1 carding machine and fulling mill, 1 foundry, 2 surveyors, 2 breweries, 4 distilleries, 21 stores, 1 soap and candle factory, 14 taverns, 2 druggists, 1 printer, 12 groceries and many other businesses at that time (Smith 1846:18–19). Brantford also contained eight churches and chapels, a Fire Company with an engine, and a weekly newspaper (the ‘Brantford Courier’). The town was incorporated in July 1847 and had a population of approximately 10,000 by 1875 (Mika 1972:xii). Brantford was incorporated as a City in 1877.

1.2.2.3 Mapping and Imagery Analysis

In order to gain a general understanding of the study area’s past land uses, one patent plan, six historical settlement maps, one topographic map and one aerial image were examined during the research component of the study. Specifically, the following resources were consulted:

- The *Brantford Township Patent Plan* (No Date) (AO 2015);
- L. Burwell’s *Plan of the Village of Brantford* (1830) (AO 2015);
- M. Smith’s *Map of the Town of Brantford, Canada West* (1852) (Brant Museum and Archives);
- G.C. Tremaine’s *Tremaine’s Map of the County of Brant, Canada West* (1859) (OCHMP 2019);
- Page & Smith’s *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Brant, Ont.* (1875) (McGill University 2001);
- H. Brosius’ *Bird’s Eye View of Brantford* (1875) (City of Brantford 2017);
- *The City of Brantford, Canada* (1892) (Brant Museum and Archives);
- A topographic map from 1916 (OCUL 2020); and
- An aerial image from 1954 (University of Toronto 2020).

The limits of the study area are shown on georeferenced versions of the consulted historical resources in Map 2–Map 10.

The *Brantford Township Patent Plan*, initiated on a copy of an original survey plan and updated with patent information until the records were transferred to the Archives of Ontario, does not identify any patentees for the subject lands. The plan clearly illustrates Colborne and Dalhousie Streets extending from the intersection of Dumfries Street (later Brant Avenue) and West Street

(later Bridge Street) to Stanley Street (Map 2). The swamp, noted in various early histories of Brantford (e.g., Burwell 1830 and Reville 1920), is seen to the north of Nelson Street, and the eastern study area boundary abuts the Mohawk Parsonage Lot to the south.

L. Burwell's *Plan of the Village of Brantford* (1830) identifies several early patentees of the lots within the study area (Map 3). King, Queen, Market, Charlotte and Clarence Streets are also all depicted in their modern alignments, save for a section of Market Street (and George Street) which was closed and developed into Market Square in 1986 (City of Brantford 2017). The block between Market, Dalhousie, George and Colborne Streets was designated as a Market and Municipal Council area in this map, though an additional block between Canning Street (later Park Avenue), Dalhousie, Peele and Colborne Streets was also given the same designation which may indicate that these two blocks were alternative locations for the planned market area. The market lot between Market and George Streets was the location of the Brantford Market and Town/City Hall into the middle of the 20th century. The western portion of the block between Clarence, Dalhousie, Alfred and Colborne Streets is traversed by a tributary of the Grand River, which may indicate why this section of the block was selected for the J.A. Wilkes Distillery. Much of the early settlement appears to have been focused in the downtown area, with more sparse occupation of the lots within the study area east of Clarence Street. Stanley Street had not yet been surveyed and the lands east of Rawdon Street remained swampy at this time.

M. Smith's *Map of the Town of Brantford, Canada West* (1852) provides a visual representation of the development within the lots of the study area (Map 4). Notable buildings include the Brantford Foundry (future site of the post office) near the northern intersection of Queen and Dalhousie Streets as well as Ebenezer Chapel at the northern intersection of Market and Dalhousie Streets. The Market Square had been developed to a degree, with the Town Hall building situated centrally within the block. The Union Foundry was situated south of Colborne Street, east of the Charlotte Street intersection and the Morton Stone Pottery factory was located at the northern intersection of Clarence and Dalhousie. The tributary of the Grand River depicted in the earlier map appears to have been diverted into two channels and directed to John Wilkes distillery and custom mill, respectively. The Nelson Hotel faces north onto Colborne Street near its intersection with Alfred Street and a tavern is depicted South of Colborne Street between Canning and Peel Streets. The block between Canning, Dalhousie, Peel and Colborne Streets remained reserved for a market location at this time. Opposite the additional market location a hotel is depicted on the northern corner of Peel and Colborne Streets, with the Colborne Hotel located a block to the west between Murray and Brock Streets. By this time, Stanley Street had been laid along the eastern boundary of the Town, leading northeast from Colborne Street.

Tremaines' Map of the County of Brant, Canada West (1859) depicts the expansion of the Town of Brantford (Map 5). The Buffalo, Brantford & Goderich Railway (later Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway/Grand Trunk Railway) traversed the town east–west to the north of the study area. The map does not show much in the way of details, though the eastern boundary of the town is depicted as terminating along the Mohawk Parsonage Lot south of Colborne Street and along Stanley Street north of Colborne Street. The eastern terminus of the study area partially extends along Colborne Street east into the Mohawk Parsonage Lot and a property occupied by Ignatius Cockshutt to the south and north, respectively.

Page & Smith's *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Brant, Ont.* (1875) depicts a similar landscape in the Town of Brantford as shown in the 1859 map (Map 6). In addition to the Grand Trunk Railway, the Brantford, Norfolk & Port Burwell Railway traversed north–south through the centre of town by this time. Lands south of Colborne Street and east of Stanley Street remained under the ownership/occupation of the Mohawk Parsonage Lot. The eastern terminus of the study area continued to extend into Cockshutt's property, and a structure is depicted as partially within the project lands. Two additional structures are shown just to the north of the study area along Colborne Street East. The detailed inset map indicates that the market stall had been added to the west elevation of the town hall between Market and George Streets. The market lot between Canning and Peel Streets depicts a drill shed on the north half of the block. Stanley Street continued to serve as the eastern town limit at that time.

H. Brosius' *Bird's Eye View of Brantford* (1875) provides further insight into development within Brantford (Map 7). Commercial buildings appear to dominate the study area west of Clarence Street, while residential structures prevail to the east. The market square block in which the town hall and market stall are situated is flanked on almost all sides by space set aside for carriages and horses. Within the additional market block, the drill shed, indicated on the inset of the 1875 map, is depicted as a one-and-a-half storey, gable-roofed building on the south side of Dalhousie Street. Various railways traversed the Town of Brantford and settlement at the eastern extent of the study area remained sparse, with Stanley Street continuing to represent the eastern boundary of the town. The subsequent *Bird's Eye View* entitled the *City of Brantford, Canada* (1892) is very similar to the one from 1875, although the 1892 map is oriented north–south (Map 8). Many smoke stacks dot the landscape and represent the various industrial operations in the city at that time. Within the study area, industrial buildings are depicted on the block between Charlotte and Clarence Streets, while west of Charlotte appears more commercially oriented. East of Clarence Street continues to be residential, though the block between Park Avenue and Peel Street that had a drill shed in the 1875 mapping has now transitioned into Alexandra Park with its modern layout.

The topographic map from 1916 shows the established street grid as well as the tributary of the Grand River (Map 9). The Brantford Street Railway had been established within the city by this time and traversed the project lands. The East Ward of the City, south of Colborne Street, was beginning to encroach on the Mohawk Parsonage Lot as industrial operations were being moved out of the downtown core. Residences are indicated along the east side of Stanley Street, north of Colborne Street. Numerous stone or brick (red) structures appear along the various thoroughfares within the west and central portions of the study area, while some wooden (black) structures are visible along Stanley Street and Colborne Street East with a brick yard to the immediate south. A large brick structure abuts the western terminus of the study area which reflects the Brantford Armouries that were completed in 1893 (City of Brantford 2017). The armouries replaced the residential and commercial buildings visible in this location in the 1852 and 1875 maps and was originally commissioned for the 56th Field Regiment of the Royal Canadian Artillery. The only portion of the study area within the city limits lacking development at that time is Alexandra Park.

The aerial image from 1954 depicts the development of lands east of Stanley Street and north of Colborne Street (Map 10). The resolution of the aerial image is not high enough to identify particular buildings, though the Brantford Armouries and Town Hall remain visible. The majority of the study area was developed by this time with the exception of east of Stanley Street, which

had been annexed by the City of Brantford in 1954 (City of Brantford 2017). The lands within the study area immediately east of Stanley Street appear to have had buildings constructed, though additional streets had not yet been surveyed.

1.3 Archaeological Context

The Stage 1 assessment (property inspection) was conducted on August 28, 2020 under PIF #P007-1130-2020. The limits of the study area were confirmed using georeferenced aerial imagery showing artificial and natural formations in relation to the subject lands.

The archaeological context of any given study area must be informed by 1) the condition of the property as found (Section 1.3.1), 2) a summary of registered or known archaeological sites located within a minimum 1 km radius (Section 1.3.2) and 3) descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the property (Section 1.3.3).

1.3.1 Condition of the Property

The study area lies within the deciduous forest region, which is the southernmost forest region in Ontario and is dominated by agricultural and urban areas. This region generally has the greatest diversity of tree and vegetation species, while at the same time having the lowest proportion of forest. It has most of the tree and shrubs species found in the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence forest (e.g., white pine, red pine, hemlock, white cedar, yellow birch, sugar and red maples, basswood and red oak), and also contains black walnut, butternut, tulip, magnolia, black gum, many types of oaks, hickories, sassafras and red bud (MNRF 2020).

In terms of local physiography, the subject lands fall within the Norfolk Sand Plain. This region consists of a wedge-shaped plain approximately 313,630 ha in size extending north from the shore of Lake Erie. The associated sands and silts were deposited as a delta in glacial Lakes Whittlesey and Warren, which was built from west to east by meltwater from the Grand River area as the glacier withdrew (Chapman and Putnam 1984:153–156). The soils within the study area were not classified during the Ontario Soil Survey due to past development and were designated as part of Brantford’s ‘Urban Land’ (Acton 1989:Sheet 3).

The subject lands fall entirely within the Lower Middle Grand drainage basin, which is under the jurisdiction of the Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA 2020). Specifically, the study area is traversed by a tributary of the Grand River and is located 26 m northeast of the Grand River, 187 m east of an unnamed wetland, 661 m north of the Mohawk Lake and Oxbow Wetlands and 942 m northeast of Mohawk Lake.

At the time of assessment, the study area comprised a mixture of roadway platforms, sidewalks, parking lots, driveways and laneways, grassed and treed areas, and parts of a wide variety of residential, public and commercial properties. Field conditions were ideal during the investigation, with high ground surface visibility. No unusual physical features were encountered that affected the results of the Stage 1 assessment.

1.3.2 Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

The Ontario Archaeological Sites Database and the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports were consulted to determine whether any registered or known archaeological resources occur within a 1 km radius of the study area. The available search facility returned five registered archaeological sites located within at least a 1 km radius (the facility returns sites in a rectangular area, rather than a radius, potentially resulting in results beyond the specified distance). In terms of other known resources (e.g., Isolated Non-Diagnostic Find Spots, Leads or unreported deposits), no unregistered sites were identified within a 1 km radius. The sites are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3: Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

| Borden No. / ID No. | Site Name / Identifier | Time Period | Affinity | Site Type | Distance from Study Area |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| AgHa-181 | Laurier YMCA | Woodland, Post-Contact | Indigenous, Euro-Canadian | Hillside midden | < 50 m |
| AgHb-6 | Tutela | Woodland, Middle, Post-Contact | Indigenous, Euro-Canadian | Hamlet, camp / campsite | > 1 km |
| AgHb-369 | - | Archaic, Late | Indigenous | Unspecified | > 1 km |
| AgHb-530 | - | Woodland, Late, Post-Contact | Indigenous, Euro-Canadian | Scatter | > 1 km |
| AgHb-676 | Wellington Block East | Post-Contact | Euro-Canadian | House, midden, outbuilding, residential | 50 m–300 m |

Laurier YMCA (AgHa-181) is located within 50 m of the western portion of the study area along the south side of Colborne Street. As a relevant archaeological resource that could impact fieldwork strategy decisions and recommendations, the site is fully discussed in Section 1.3.3. None of the other sites are located within or immediately adjacent to the project lands; accordingly, they have no potential to traverse the assessed area. Wellington Block East (AgHb-676) is located within 300 m of the study area, however, and must be considered as a relevant feature of archaeological potential. The remaining three sites, AgHb-6, AgHb-369 and AgHb-530, represent more distant archaeological resources.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Work

A review of available archaeological management plans and/or other archaeological potential mapping was undertaken to inform the assessment process. Specifically, the City of Brantford's *Official Plan – Figure 2: Areas of Archaeological Potential* (2020) was examined for information that could influence the choice of fieldwork techniques or recommendations. The associated mapping indicates that the western part of the study area has potential for Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological materials. The remainder of the project lands, from Alfred Street to the eastern terminus, are listed as having no archaeological potential (Map 11).

Reports documenting assessments conducted within the subject lands and assessments that resulted in the discovery of sites within adjacent lands were sought during the research component of the study. In order to ensure that all relevant past work was identified, an investigation was launched to identify reports involving assessments within 50 m of the study area. The investigation

determined that there are multiple available reports documenting previous archaeological fieldwork within the specified distance. The relevant results and recommendations are summarized below as required by Section 7.5.8 Standards 4–5 of the 2011 S&Gs.

1.3.3.1 Brantford Southern Access Road Corridor (Stage 1)

In November 1992, a Stage 1 assessment was conducted for proposed Brantford Southern Access Road (BSAR) corridor from Colborne Street East to Market Street under licence #92-013 (MHC 1992). The assessed area appears to traverse the project lands at the intersection of Colborne Street and Park Avenue; however, the low resolution of the mapping in the 1992 report prevented any accurate geospatial representation of the assessed area. The Stage 1 assessment determined that areas in the vicinity of the Colborne and Market Street rights-of-way (ROWs) were heavily disturbed, but there was archaeological potential beyond the ROW limits. It was recommended that a Stage 2 assessment be conducted for any undisturbed areas along the corridor (MHC 1992:9).

1.3.3.2 Newport Street Extension (Stage 1–2)

In September 2001, Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted for a proposed extension of New Port Street between the intersection at BSAR and Market Street to the intersection at Colborne and Clarence Streets under Contract Information Form (CIF) #2001-030-002 (ASI 2001). The assessed area overlaps a section of the subject lands at the Colborne Street and Clarence Street intersection. The Stage 1 assessment determined that the majority of the study area had archaeological potential, and the Stage 2 assessment of the identified areas of potential did not result in the discovery of any archaeological materials. The property was not recommended for further assessment (ASI 2001:7). The overlapping area of previous assessment is therefore of no further archaeological concern.

1.3.3.3 South Side of Colborne Street Redevelopment (Stage 1)

In March 2010, a Stage 1 assessment was conducted for lands to be impacted by the proposed redevelopment of the south side of Colborne Street under PIF #P057-607-2010 (ASI 2010). The assessed area overlaps the western portion of the subject lands along the southern Colborne Street ROW from just east of Icomm Drive to just before Wilfrid Laurier University's Grand River Hall. The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area had been disturbed by the construction and maintenance of Colborne Street and the construction of residential and commercial properties. However, this disturbance was found to have primarily impacted lands within the ROW and developed areas, and the lands outside of developed portions retained archaeological potential. It was recommended that a Stage 2 assessment occur on any lands where potential for archaeological sites was identified. It was also recommended that protective fencing be installed prior to demolition to protect all areas deemed to have archaeological potential (ASI 2010:19). The recommended work was not carried out prior to demolition in June 2010.

1.3.3.4 Laurier Brantford YMCA Athletics and Recreation Complex (Stage 1)

Between January and February 2014, a Stage 1 assessment was conducted for the proposed Laurier Brantford YMCA Athletics and Recreation Complex under PIF #P007-0596-2014 (ARA 2014). The assessed area abuts the southern edge of the subject lands along the Colborne Street ROW from just east of the intersection of Colborne and King Streets to just before Wilfrid Laurier

University's Grand River Hall. The Stage 1 assessment determined that the surficial portion of the study area had been disturbed to such a degree as to remove archaeological potential. However, background research and geotechnical data indicated that potential pockets of deeply buried archaeological materials remained. It was recommended that the study area be subject to Stage 2 assessment prior to development (ARA 2014:32–33). The associated report was entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports on May 23, 2014.

1.3.3.5 Laurier Brantford YMCA Athletics and Recreation Complex (Stage 1–4)

Between October 2014 and April 2016, Stage 1, 2 and 3 assessments were conducted for the Laurier Brantford YMCA under PIF #P089-0075-2015 and #P089-0082-2015 (ARA 2017). The assessed area abuts the southern edge of the subject lands along the Colborne Street ROW from east of the intersection of Colborne and King Streets to just before Wilfrid Laurier University's Grand River Hall. The Stage 1 assessment identified potential for deeply buried pockets of archaeological materials, and the Stage 2 and 3 assessments resulted in the identification of 14 locations of archaeological materials comprising one large, multi-component site: Laurier YMCA (AgHa-181). All 14 findspots were found to have further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) and the site was recommended for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts. The associated report was entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports on August 25, 2017.

The Stage 4 excavation of Laurier YMCA (AgHa-181) was conducted concurrently with the Stage 2 and Stage 3 deeply buried surveys under PIF #P089-0062-2014 (ARA 2018). This approach was followed to ensure that deposits of no further CHVI could be documented and removed in order to access deeper layers. During the Stage 4 excavation of the 14 previously identified locations, 9 other pockets of archaeological materials were encountered. All of these locations clearly had further CHVI and were accordingly subject to Stage 4 excavation. The site was confirmed to comprise a 190 x 30 m multi-component deposit of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological materials. A preliminary total of 429,001 artifacts and other remains were observed during the various aspects of the excavation.

With two exceptions, the assessed portion of Laurier YMCA was fully mitigated (it seemed clear that the site extended to the west and the east, but these areas were not investigated). Full excavation was not possible at one location (Findspot 1f) along the western edge of the property and one location (Findspot 9) along the eastern edge due to stable slope requirements and associated health & safety concerns. The areas of further CHVI were sealed and were buried under several metres of fill (there was to be no development above). It was recommended that the unmitigated portions in the west and east be subject to a long-term protection strategy to ensure that they are not impacted in the future. A restrictive covenant on title was determined to be the most effective long-term protection strategy. The associated preliminary report was entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports on May 17, 2018.

2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY

2.1 Background

The Stage 1 assessment involved background research to document the geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition of the study area. This desktop examination included research from archival sources, archaeological publications and online databases. It also included the analysis of a variety of historical maps and aerial imagery. The results of the research conducted for the background study are summarized below.

With occupation beginning approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Pre-Contact and Post-Contact histories (Section 1.2). Artifacts associated with Palaeo, Archaic, Woodland and Early Contact traditions are well-attested in the City of Brantford, and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites dating to pre-1900 and post-1900 contexts are likewise common. The presence of five previously identified sites in the surrounding area demonstrates the desirability of this locality for early settlement (Section 1.3.2). The investigation confirmed that none of these sites clearly extend into the subject lands, but it is certainly possible that additional pockets associated with Laurier YMCA (AgHa-181) could fall within the southwestern terminus of the study area. Background research identified one area of previous assessment within the study area (Section 1.3.3).

The natural environment of the study area would have been attractive to both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian populations as a result of proximity to the Grand River and its tributaries. The original soils were likely well-drained and would have been ideal for agriculture, and the diverse local vegetation would also have encouraged settlement throughout Ontario's lengthy history. Euro-Canadian populations would have been particularly drawn to the historically-surveyed thoroughfares, railways and amenities within the community of Brantford.

In summary, the background study included an up-to-date listing of sites from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (within at least a 1 km radius), the consideration of previous local archaeological fieldwork (within at least a 50 m radius), the analysis of a variety of historical maps (at the most detailed scale available) and the study of aerial imagery. A review of an archaeological management plan was also carried out. ARA therefore confirms that the standards for background research set out in Section 1.1 of the 2011 *S&Gs* were met.

2.2 Field Methods (Property Inspection)

In order to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography and current condition of the study area, a property inspection was conducted on August 28, 2020. Environmental conditions were ideal during the inspection, with sunny skies, excellent lighting and a high of 24°C. ARA therefore confirms that fieldwork was carried out under weather and lighting conditions that met the requirements set out in Section 1.2 Standard 2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*.

The study area was subjected to random spot-checking in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 1.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. Specifically, the inspection began on the west side of Brant Avenue near the Brantford Armouries and progressed southeast to Colborne Street. Once at Colborne Street, the inspection continued east, moving between the north and south sides of the

road as different areas and structures were encountered. Areas along King, Queen, Market, Charlotte and Clarence Streets were documented as the inspection moved east. Once at the eastern terminus of the study area, just past the junction of Colborne and Dalhousie Streets, the inspection proceeded west along the Dalhousie Street in the same fashion as before. The inspection confirmed that all surficial features of archaeological potential were present where they were previously identified and did not result in the identification of any additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping (e.g., relic water channels, patches of well-drained soils, etc.).

The inspection determined that parts of the study area were deeply disturbed by past construction activities. No natural features (e.g., permanently wet areas, sloped lands, overgrown vegetation, heavier soils than expected, etc.) that would affect assessment strategies were identified. A wide variety of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes were documented during the research component of ARA's concurrent heritage assessment (ARA 2021). No other significant built features (e.g., plaques, monuments, cemeteries, etc.) that would affect assessment strategies were identified within the study area.

2.3 Analysis and Conclusions

In addition to relevant historical sources and the results of past archaeological assessments, the archaeological potential of a property can be assessed using its soils, hydrology and landforms as considerations. Section 1.3.1 of the 2011 *S&Gs* recognizes the following features or characteristics as indicators of archaeological potential: previously identified sites, water sources (past and present), elevated topography, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations, resource areas, areas of Euro-Canadian settlement, early transportation routes, listed or designated properties, historic landmarks or sites, and areas that local histories or informants have identified with possible sites, events, activities or occupations.

The Stage 1 assessment resulted in the identification of numerous features of archaeological potential in the vicinity of the study area (Map 12–Map 15; SD Map 1–SD Map 4). The closest and most relevant indicators of archaeological potential (i.e., those that would directly affect survey interval requirements) include two previously identified sites (AgHa-181 and AgHb-676), two primary water sources (the Grand River and a tributary of the Grand River), one secondary water source (an unnamed wetland), one physiographic landform (a terrace escarpment), two historical community components (Brantford's early commercial and residential areas), numerous historical roadways (e.g., Colborne, Dalhousie, King, Queen, Market, Charlotte and Clarence Streets) and four historical railways (the Harrisburg & Brantford Railway/Grand Trunk Railway, Brantford, Norfolk & Port Burwell Railway/Grand Trunk Railway, Lake Erie & Northern Railway and Brantford Street Railway). A wide variety of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes were also recently identified, but these were not individually mapped (ARA 2021).

Background research identified a wide variety of features indicating that parts of the study area have potential for deeply buried archaeological resources. Pre- and Post-Contact Indigenous populations made extensive use of the area, and a variety of sites have already been documented within the urbanized landscape. The hillside midden component of Laurier YMCA (AgHa-181), for example, suggests that an adjacent settlement would have occupied the lands above the slope down to the Grand River. The portions of Brant Avenue/Icomm Drive and Colborne Street within the western end of the study area therefore have potential for deeply buried pockets associated

with Laurier YMCA (AgHa-181), and this potential extends to smaller areas along King, Queen and Market Streets. Colborne and Dalhousie Streets were major focal points for businesses and homes beginning in the early 19th century, and Colborne Street was particularly important as it connected Brantford and Hamilton. Historical settlement maps depict a wide variety of structures along the thoroughfares and intersecting roadways. Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archeological deposits could therefore exist beneath many modern parking lots and other relatively undisturbed parts of the study area. Large portions of the study area would have been deeply impacted by past construction, however, which limits the areas of deeply buried potential.

Although proximity to a feature of archaeological potential is a significant factor in the potential modelling process, current land conditions must also be considered. Section 1.3.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs* emphasizes that 1) quarrying, 2) major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, 3) building footprints and 4) sewage/infrastructure development can result in the removal of archaeological potential, and Section 2.1 states that 1) permanently wet areas, 2) exposed bedrock and 3) steep slopes (> 20°) can also be considered as having no archaeological potential. Areas previously assessed and not recommended for further work also require no further assessment.

The City of Brantford's *Official Plan – Figure 2: Areas of Archaeological Potential* (2020) indicates that the western part of the study area has potential for Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological materials. The remainder of the project lands, from Alfred Street to the eastern terminus, are listed as having no archaeological potential. However, this modelling was not the result of a property-specific assessment and therefore does not fully account for land-use history and current conditions. Background research identified one previously assessed area of no further concern within the study area, but this area was re-evaluated to confirm the past results.

ARA's visual inspection, coupled with the analysis of historical sources and digital environmental data, resulted in the identification of multiple areas of no archaeological potential within the study area. Specifically, deep land alterations have resulted in the removal of archaeological potential from a wide variety of roadway platforms, sidewalks, parking lots, driveways, laneways, and structural footprints (Image 1–Image 14). Utilities installation along the frontages of many properties would have also resulted in deep land alterations. These areas had clearly been impacted by past earth-moving/construction activities, resulting in the disturbance of the original soils to a significant depth and severe damage to the integrity of any archaeological resources.

The remainder of the assessed area either has potential for surficial and/or deeply buried archaeological materials or requires test pit survey to confirm the presence/extent of any subsurface disturbances (Image 15–Image 30). The areas of archaeological potential can be broken down into four distinct categories:

- 1) Areas of surficial archaeological potential (i.e., the treed and grassed areas behind residential or commercial structures between Clarence and Alfred Streets, Murray and Brock Streets, Brock and Drummond Streets, Drummond and Rawdon Streets, between the Taal Restaurant parking area and the former Scoopy's Café parking area, as well as Alexandra Park);
- 2) Areas of deeply buried archaeological potential associated with possible early structures (i.e., Prominence Point, a parking lot adjacent to Prominence Point and parking lot between

two historical structures east of King Street as well as various developed areas that possess disturbed upper layers that could be sealing over archaeological resources in the lower layers);

- 3) Areas of deeply buried archaeological potential associated with possible sealed pockets relating to Laurier YMCA (AgHa-181) (i.e., the intersection of Brant Avenue/Icomm Drive and Colborne Street, Colborne Street until just before Market Square and parts of King, Queen and Market Streets); and
- 4) Areas that were likely disturbed during past development activities but must be empirically evaluated to determine the integrity of the soils and the depth of any past disturbances (i.e., landscaped areas that are suitable for test pit survey).

In summary, the Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential and areas of no archaeological potential. The potential modelling results are presented in Map 16–Map 23. The project lands (‘study area’) are depicted as a layer in these maps. In order to facilitate the further explanation and documentation of the potential modelling results, the following discussion is presented by tile from west to east.

Tile 1

The area west of King Street contains a mixture of areas that were likely disturbed by past construction activities, areas of deeply buried archaeological potential and areas where archaeological potential has been removed by past construction activities (Map 17). Specifically, the area fronting the Brantford Armouries, the intersection of Brant Avenue and Dalhousie Street, along the Dalhousie Street ROW and the northern part of King Street have all been subject to deep land alterations associated with the construction/maintenance of the roadbeds, commercial and industrial building footprints as well as utility infrastructure that have removed archaeological potential from these areas.

The Dalhousie Street roadbed has undergone extensive disturbance for its entirety within the study area corridor. However, Prominence Point located southeast of the Brant Avenue and Dalhousie Street intersection retains potential for deeply buried archaeological materials as structures did exist in this area between the mid- to late 19th century and the land was utilized as a recreational park exclusively afterwards (Image 16). Similar to Prominence Point, a parking area north of a commercial structure may also have deeply buried archaeological potential as it had remained fairly undeveloped between the late 1800s and 1900s. An area of deeply buried archaeological potential was also identified east of King Street behind some commercial structures that associated historical mapping indicates had been relatively unaltered after the mid-19th century. Immediately east of Prominence Point, a grassed and treed area was encountered that was likely impacted by past land alteration and requires testing to confirm disturbance (Image 23). An additional area behind mixed-use structures west of King Street would also require testing to confirm disturbance.

Previous archaeological assessments have demonstrated that areas along Colborne Street could contain sealed pockets relating to Laurier YMCA (AgHa-181). However, the exact extent of the site has not been identified. It is possible that, given the natural topography of the area, the associated village site may have extended beneath the Brant Ave/Icomm Drive and Colborne Street intersection, along the Colborne Street ROW and potentially the southern part of King Street and

its intersection with Colborne Street (Image 15). As a deeply buried assessment using trenching would not be appropriate for this area (since it seems likely that any preserved areas would be exceedingly minor due to past impacts), monitoring is considered the most appropriate approach.

Tile 2

As discussed in Tile 1, the adjacent portion of the Colborne Street ROW as well as the southern sections of Queen Street and Market Street have the potential for sealed pockets relating to Laurier YMCA (AgHa-181) and archaeological monitoring of construction activities is recommended due to the minimal likelihood of any significant preservation (Map 18; Image 17). The intersection of Market Street and Colborne Street was determined to be the logical conclusion of the area of potential for sealed pockets of deeply buried archaeological materials as extensive land alterations have occurred further along Colborne Street which were associated with the construction of Market Square in the 1980s (Image 13). The Colborne Street roadbed is therefore considered to lack archaeological potential east of Market Street.

Historical mapping from 1892 also indicates that the area between Queen Street and Market Street was heavily developed by that time. Redevelopment of areas between Queen Street and Market Square also occurred between 2003 and 2006. As such, the area between Dalhousie Street and Colborne Street in this area has been heavily modified by construction to replace older structures such as a market shed and the town hall as well as other commercial buildings.

Tile 3

A similar situation prevails within the portion of the study area depicted in Tile 3, with much of the land being heavily developed by the late 19th century and subsequently altered and deeply disturbed by redevelopment in the 20th century (Map 19). However, one parking area sandwiched between two modern buildings west of Charlotte Street on the north side of Colborne Street retains potential for deeply buried archaeological materials (Image 18). This area may be associated with the Kirby House Hotel which stood between George Steet and just west of Charlotte Street during the mid-19th and early 20th centuries, which appears to have undergone minimal development. The parking area just west of Charlotte Street does not contain the same deeply buried potential, however, as numerous structures appear to have been constructed and removed from this area between the mid-and late 1800s. Additionally, an automobile service station existed within the parking lot at the corner of Colborne Street and Charlotte Street between ca. 1939 and at least 1950, which would have required substantial subsurface infrastructure (tanks).

The large parking area west of Clarence Street and north of Colborne Street also appears to have had multiple structures dating from the mid- and late 19th century, with a large production factory in the southeast portion of the lot (Image 19). Most of these structures appear to have been demolished between 1915 and 1927 and the area remained vacant before being utilized as a parking lot. A smaller parking area between commercial and residential structures east of Clarence Street appears to be in an area formerly occupied by a custom mill visible in the 1852 mapping. While it is likely that these areas have been impacted by more recent land alterations, the relative lack of development aside from their use as parking lots suggests they have potential for deeply buried archaeological materials.

The level of disturbance could not be confirmed for one grassed and treed area behind commercial buildings east of Charlotte Street as well as one smaller grassed and treed area east of Clarence Street. These areas were recommended for combination survey as they were likely disturbed by adjacent construction activities, though historical mapping indicates that these areas remained relatively unaltered. The grassed and treed backyards of homes fronting the south side of Dalhousie Street were recommended for test pitting as these areas also do not appear to have been extensively modified and the adjacent structures have remained fairly consistent.

Tile 4

The grassed and treed backyard area west of Alfred Street was also recommended for test pitting as historical mapping indicates only minimal alterations within this area (Map 20). However, the grassed and treed backyard areas between Alfred Street and Park Ave appear to have been more significantly modified during the 20th century and require combination survey to confirm disturbance. A large rectangular area of grassed and treed parkland between Park Avenue and Peel Street is designated as Alexandra Park. The area once contained a drill shed, as indicated on the map from 1875, and became a park prior to 1892. Given that the parkland remained relatively unaltered since the removal of the drill shed, it was determined that this area should be subject to test pit survey (Image 24 and Image 30).

Tile 5

The land in front of an extant church (former St. Judes Episcopal Church), east of Alexandra Park along Dalhousie Street may have been altered by the installation/maintenance of utility infrastructure as well as the roadbed (Map 21). However, the church is depicted in the same location on the historical mapping from 1875, and this area should be assessed using combination survey to confirm disturbance. Similarly, an 'L' shaped parcel of grassed and treed land to the southeast between residential and commercial parking areas should be evaluated using combination survey as structures were adjacent to this area as indicated in the 1852 mapping. In fact, immediately to the east and south is an area of deeply buried archaeological potential which is covered by a mixed usage parking lot (Image 20). This area is indicated as having at least two structures present by 1852, and later mapping suggests that the area remained fairly unaltered through the 20th century after the removal of the structures and paving of the parking areas.

Front lawns and boulevards along the northern edge of Dalhousie Street between Brock Street and Drummond Street as well as one front lawn at the northwest corner of Brock Street and Dalhousie Street should also be assessed using combination survey to confirm disturbance (Image 29). Structures were also present in this area since 1852, and though the extant homes were constructed in the 20th century, disturbed deposits relating to the earlier structures may be present. Similarly, the front yard of a home at the corner of Colborne Street and Drummond Street contains the location of a structure illustrated on the 1875 mapping and must be subject to combination survey to confirm disturbance.

A large area of deeply buried archaeological potential is identified within a mixed-use parking lot north of Colborne Street between Murray and Brock Streets. This location is indicated as the location of several structures associated with the Colborne Hotel that operated between the 1850s

and early 1900s (Image 21). This locality contained wooden structures between the 1930s and 1950s, though it was determined that this area retained deeply buried archaeological potential because those buildings were relatively ephemeral and caused minimal impact to earlier deposits. As was the case in the previous tile, the grassed and treed backyards of homes fronting the southern edge of Dalhousie Street between Murray and Brock Streets as well as the backyards between Brock and Drummond Streets remained relatively unaltered and it was determined that these areas should be subject to test pit survey.

Tile 6

While the majority of this area appears to have been deeply disturbed by residential, commercial and infrastructure development, an area of deeply buried archaeological potential was identified north of the intersection of Drummond Street and Colborne Street (Map 22; Image 22). This location is depicted as having a structure present within the road allowance within the 1852 map, which suggests that the structure may have been present before the survey or that it represents a toll building as it was located near the eastern limits of the town. Regardless, a deeply buried assessment is required to elucidate the nature of this structure.

Immediately east of the area deeply buried potential is grassed and treed land in which a section of a structure visible on the 1875 map may have stood. While the extant 20th century home has likely disturbed any significant remnants of the earlier structure within its footprint, the grassed and treed area to the west should be subject to combination survey to evaluate the level of disturbance. Similarly, a front yard near the intersection of Drummond Street and Dalhousie Street as well as a larger front and side yard area off of Rawdon Street may contain materials associated with structures partially visible on the mapping from 1892. These areas should be subject to combination survey to confirm disturbance. The large central grouping of backyards between Drummond and Rawdon Streets appears to have remained relatively undeveloped and should be subject to test pitting.

The topographic map from 1916 indicates that there were multiple wooden structures in the north and one larger brick or stone structure in the south of the lands between Rawdon Street and Stanley Street. However, these lands were completely disturbed later in the 20th century by the development of the extant shopping complex (Shoppers Drug Mart plaza) and parking area (Image 9). Historical mapping indicates that the density and frequency of structures decreases markedly east of Stanley Street and reflects its later inclusion as part of the town. Indeed, most of buildings in this particular area were constructed and altered through the 20th century with heavy utility installations throughout the boulevards. Of particular note is the Fast Eddie's restaurant, a residence and the Four Star Inn which was constructed in the mid-20th century (Image 27). The grassed and treed areas adjacent to the Fast Eddie's, the home and the Four Star Inn as well as a greenspace along the opposite side of Colborne Street should be subjected to combination survey to confirm disturbance (Image 28).

Tile 7

This section marks the easternmost extent of the study area and much of it has been subject to fairly recent (late 20th century) land alterations (Map 23). The landscaped lawn area north of a sidewalk along Dalhousie Street may have been impacted by the construction of a housing development and its associated infrastructure as well as the fast-food restaurant to the northwest (Image 25). However, the extent of this disturbance was not evident based on visual inspection alone and this area therefore requires combination survey to confirm disturbance. The only other area of archaeological potential within this portion of the study area consists of the backyard of a home fronting Colborne Street between the Taal Fine Indian Cuisine restaurant parking area and the former Scoopy's Café parking area (Image 26). Based on the historical mapping, this area appears to have remained relatively unaltered and requires test pit survey.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential and areas of no archaeological potential. It is recommended that all identified areas of archaeological potential that could be impacted by the project be subject to a Stage 2 property assessment in accordance with Section 2.1 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. Given that the areas of archaeological potential consist of both upper layers and lower layers, it is recommended that both test pit survey and deeply buried survey methods be utilized to complete the assessment.

All areas of surficial archaeological potential must be assessed using the test pit survey method. A survey interval of 5 m will be required due to the proximity of the lands to the identified features of archaeological potential. Any areas that were likely impacted by past development activities must be subject to a combination of visual inspection and test pit survey to confirm the extent of disturbance in accordance with Section 2.1.8 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. This will allow for the empirical evaluation of the integrity of the soils and the depth of any impacts. If disturbance cannot be confirmed, then a test pit survey interval of 5 m must be maintained. Each test pit must be excavated into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil, and the resultant pits must be examined for stratigraphy, potential features and/or evidence of fill. The soil from each test pit must be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 mm and examined for archaeological materials. If archaeological materials are encountered, all positive test pits (PTPs) must be documented and intensification may be required.

All areas of deeply buried archaeological potential associated with possible early structures must be subject to mechanical excavation. If an area large enough to conduct a deeply buried survey is ultimately required by the detail design, then it is recommended that the full extent be mechanically investigated to expose any deeply buried resources in accordance with Section 2.1.7 Standard 3 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. If the area is very large and no specific targets have been identified, trenching at a maximum interval of 10 m can occur. An excavator or backhoe with an articulated wrist and a straight-bladed bucket must be utilized so that potential resources are not damaged. The archaeologist must be able to guide the excavation so that sections and clear profiles are visible. If it is determined that the required area is too small to conduct mechanical excavation, then archaeological monitoring must be conducted as set out below.

All areas of deeply buried archaeological potential associated with possible sealed pockets relating to Laurier YMCA (AgHa-181) must be subject to archaeological monitoring in accordance with Section 2.1.7 Standard 4 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. Deeply buried survey using mechanical trenching is not warranted due to the extent of the previous deep land alterations in these areas (the chances of encountering any substantial archaeological remains along the roadways are minimal due to extensive past infrastructure and utility work). On-site monitoring must be carried out whenever work is occurring within one of these areas, and a contingency plan must be prepared with the proponent and contractors in the event that archaeological resources are exposed.

If any archaeological deposits possessing sufficient CHVI to support a recommendation to proceed to Stage 3 are encountered, the Stage 2 investigation must cease in that location. In some cases, the methods used in Stage 2 will be sufficient to accomplish the objectives of Stage 3, but it is

often most practical to proceed immediately to Stage 3 and continue the assessment in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 3.3.3 of the 2011 *S&Gs*.

The identified areas of no archaeological potential do not require additional assessment. If the detail design process results in the determination that project impacts are required within any of the identified areas of archaeological potential, then no ground alterations or development of any kind may occur until the Stage 2 assessment is complete, a recommendation that the lands require no further archaeological assessment is made, and the associated report is entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Section 7.5.9 of the 2011 *S&Gs* requires that the following information be provided for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the MHSTCI, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.
- The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.

5.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Disturbed Lands
(August 28, 2020; Facing Southeast)



Image 2: Disturbed Lands
(August 28, 2020; Facing West)



Image 3: Disturbed Lands
(August 28, 2020; Facing North)



Image 4: Disturbed Lands
(August 28, 2020; Facing Northeast)



Image 5: Disturbed Lands
(August 28, 2020; Facing West)



Image 6: Disturbed Lands
(August 28, 2020; Facing West)



Image 7: Disturbed Lands
(August 28, 2020; Facing East)



Image 8: Disturbed Lands
(August 28, 2020; Facing Southwest)



Image 9: Disturbed Lands
(August 28, 2020; Facing Southwest)



Image 10: Disturbed Lands
(August 28, 2020; Facing West)



Image 11: Disturbed Lands
(August 28, 2020; Facing West)



Image 12: Disturbed Lands
(August 28, 2020; Facing Southwest)



Image 13: Disturbed Lands
(August 28, 2020; Facing South)



Image 14: Disturbed Lands
(August 28, 2020; Facing West)



Image 15: Area of Deeply Buried Potential
(August 28, 2020; Facing Northwest)



Image 16: Area of Deeply Buried Potential
(August 28, 2020; Facing Southeast)



Image 17: Area of Deeply Buried Potential
(August 28, 2020; Facing West)



Image 18: Area of Deeply Buried Potential
(August 28, 2020; Facing Northeast)



Image 19: Area of Deeply Buried Potential
(August 28, 2020; Facing Northwest)



Image 20: Area of Deeply Buried Potential
(August 28, 2020; Facing Northwest)



Image 21: Area of Deeply Buried Potential
(August 28, 2020; Facing Northwest)



Image 22: Area of Deeply Buried Potential
(August 28, 2020; Facing North)



Image 23: Area of Surficial Potential
(August 28, 2020; Facing Northwest)



Image 24: Area of Surficial Potential
(August 28, 2020; Facing Northeast)



Image 25: Area of Surficial Potential
(August 28, 2020; Facing West)



Image 26: Area of Surficial Potential
(August 28, 2020; Facing Southeast)



Image 27: Area of Surficial Potential
(August 28, 2020; Facing Southeast)



Image 28: Area of Surficial Potential
(August 28, 2020; Facing East)

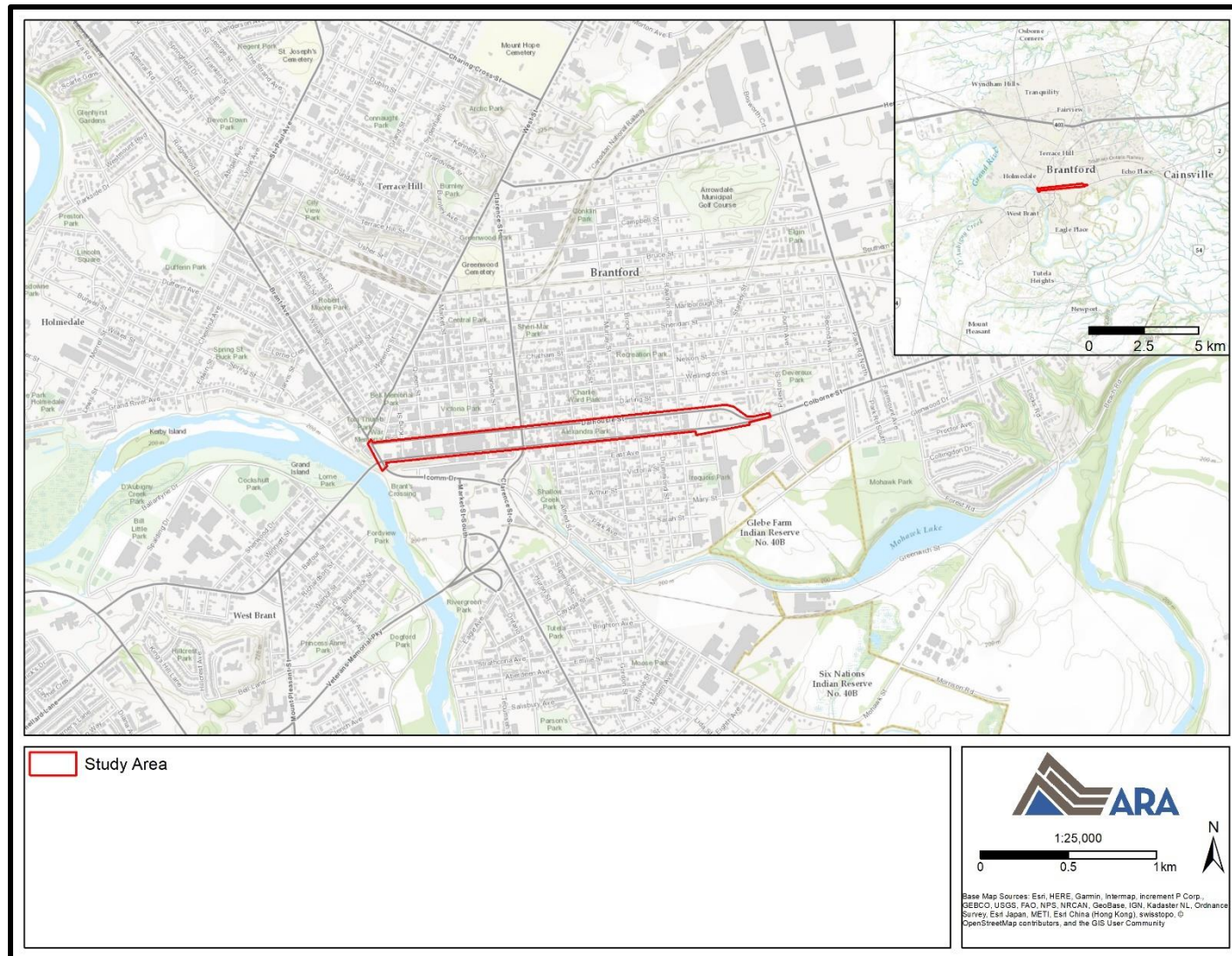


Image 29: Area of Surficial Potential
(August 28, 2020; Facing West)

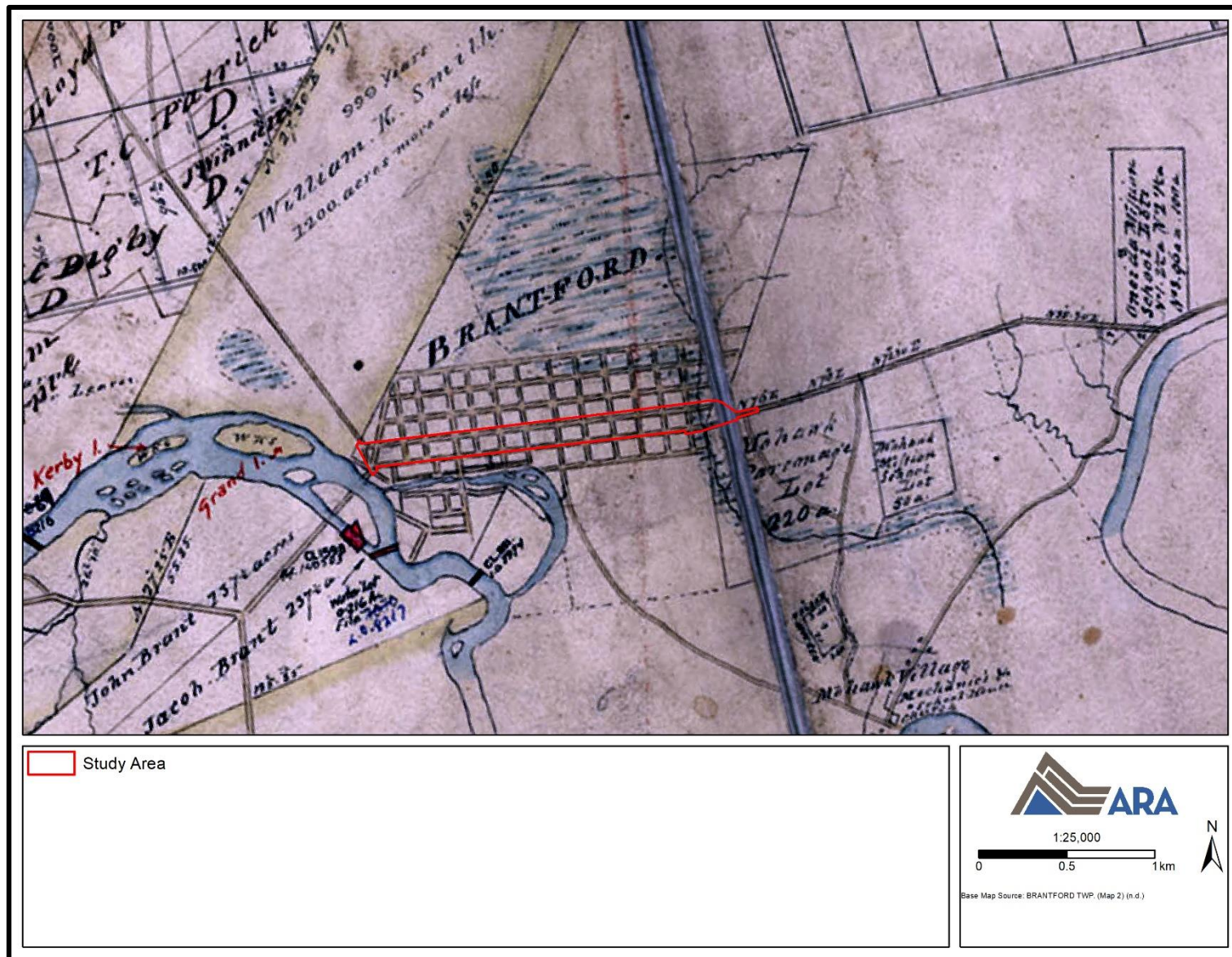


Image 30: Area of Surficial Potential
(August 28, 2020; Facing Southwest)

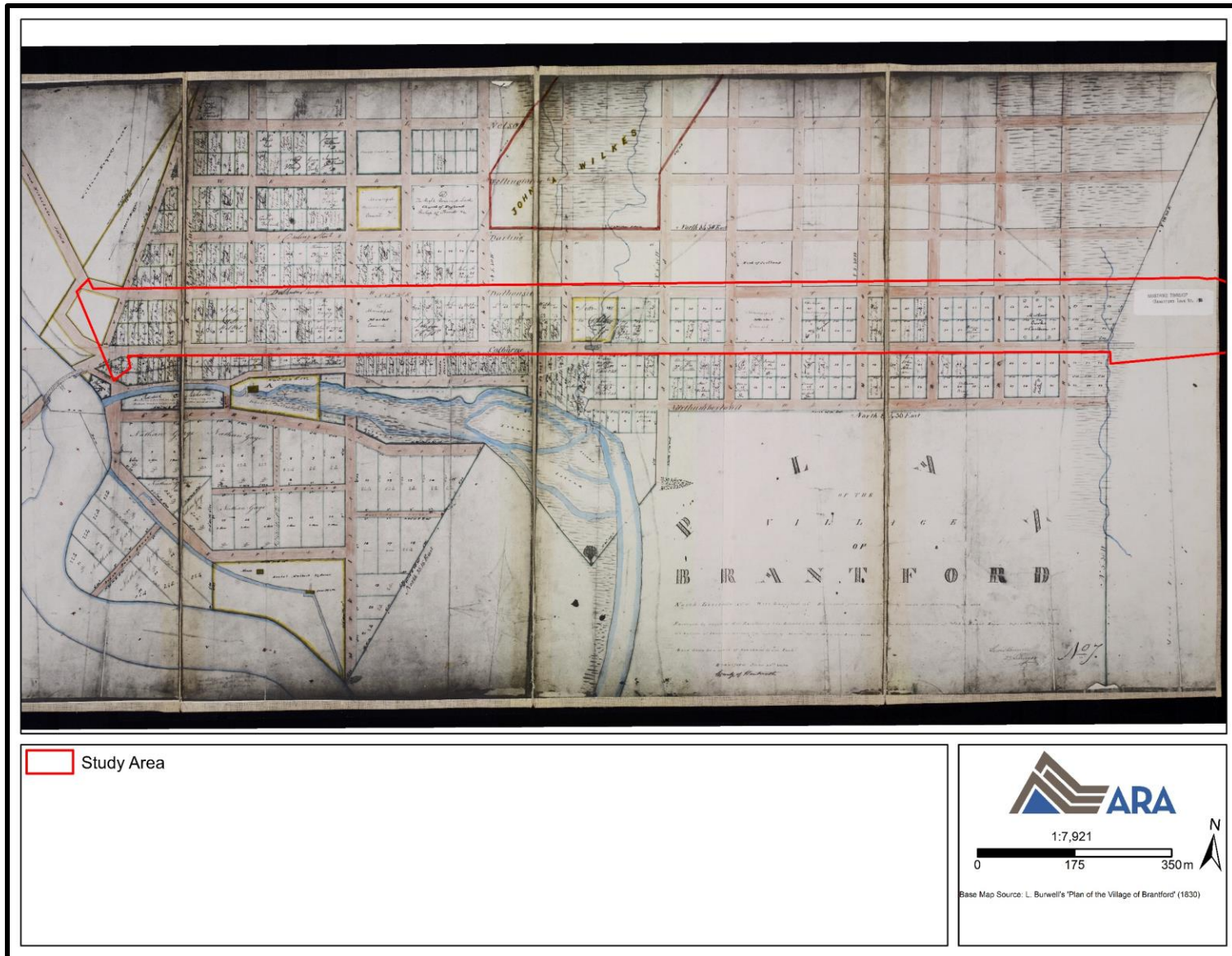
6.0 MAPS



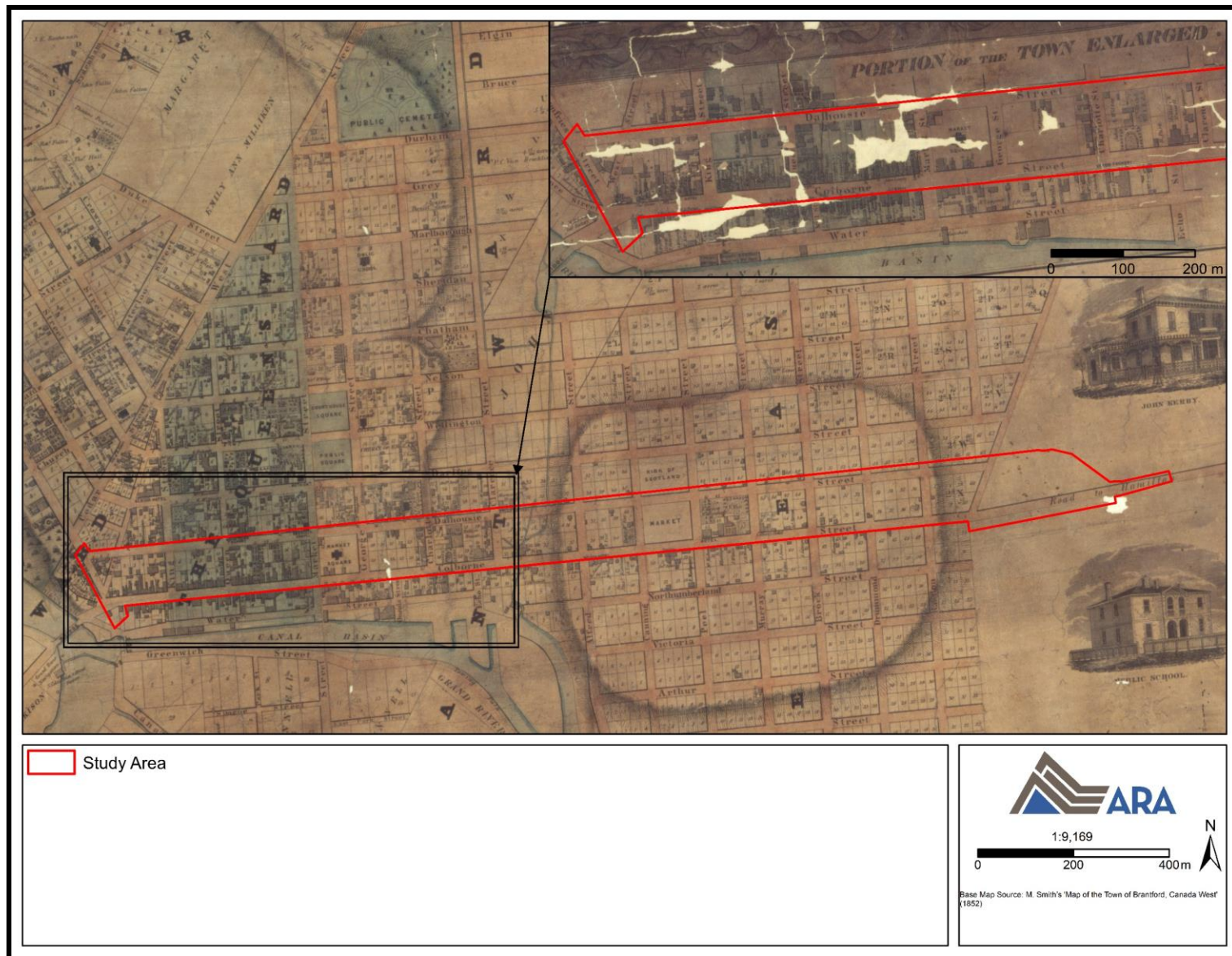
Map 1: Location of the Study Area
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



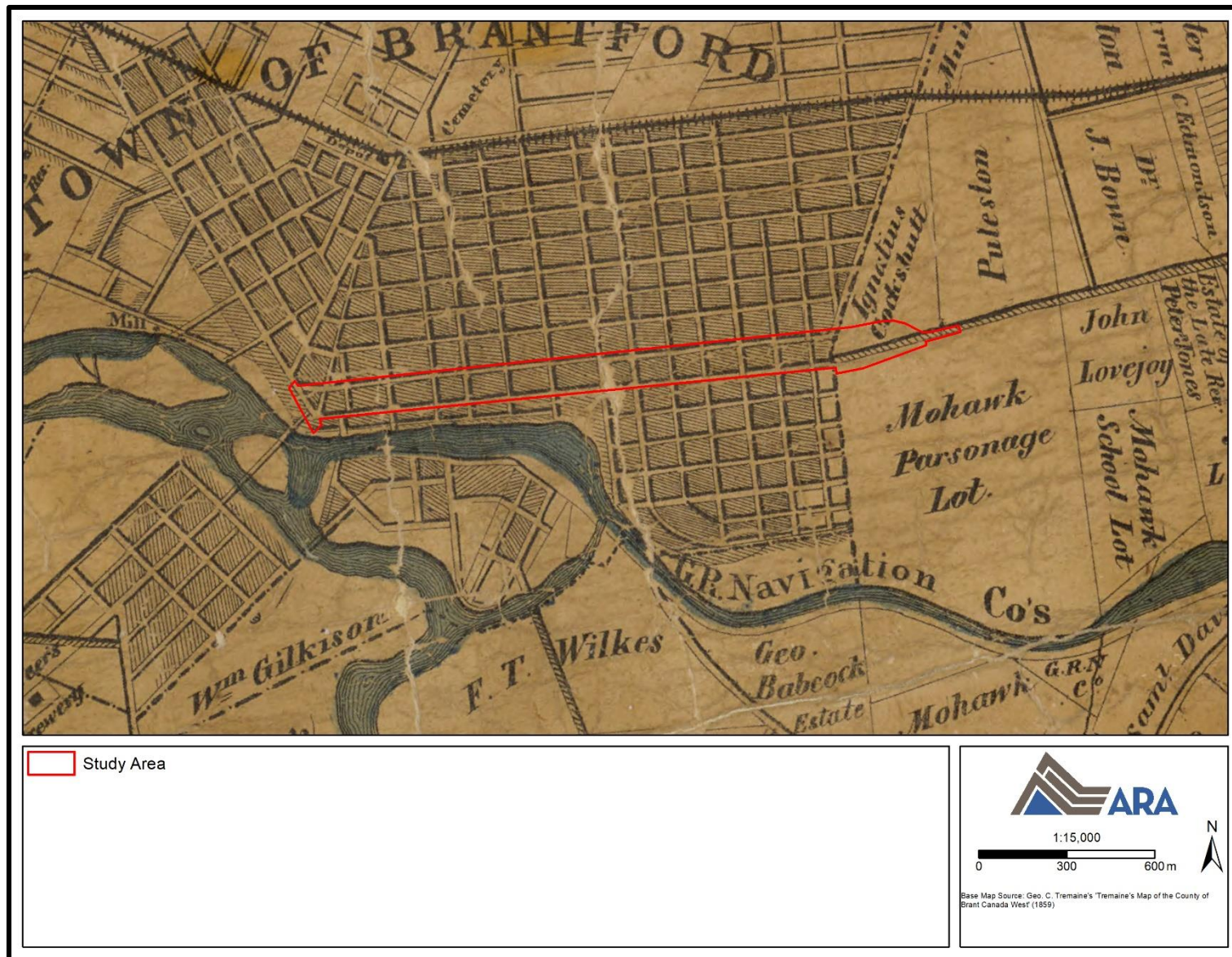
Map 2: Brantford Township Patent Plan (No Date)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; AO 2015)



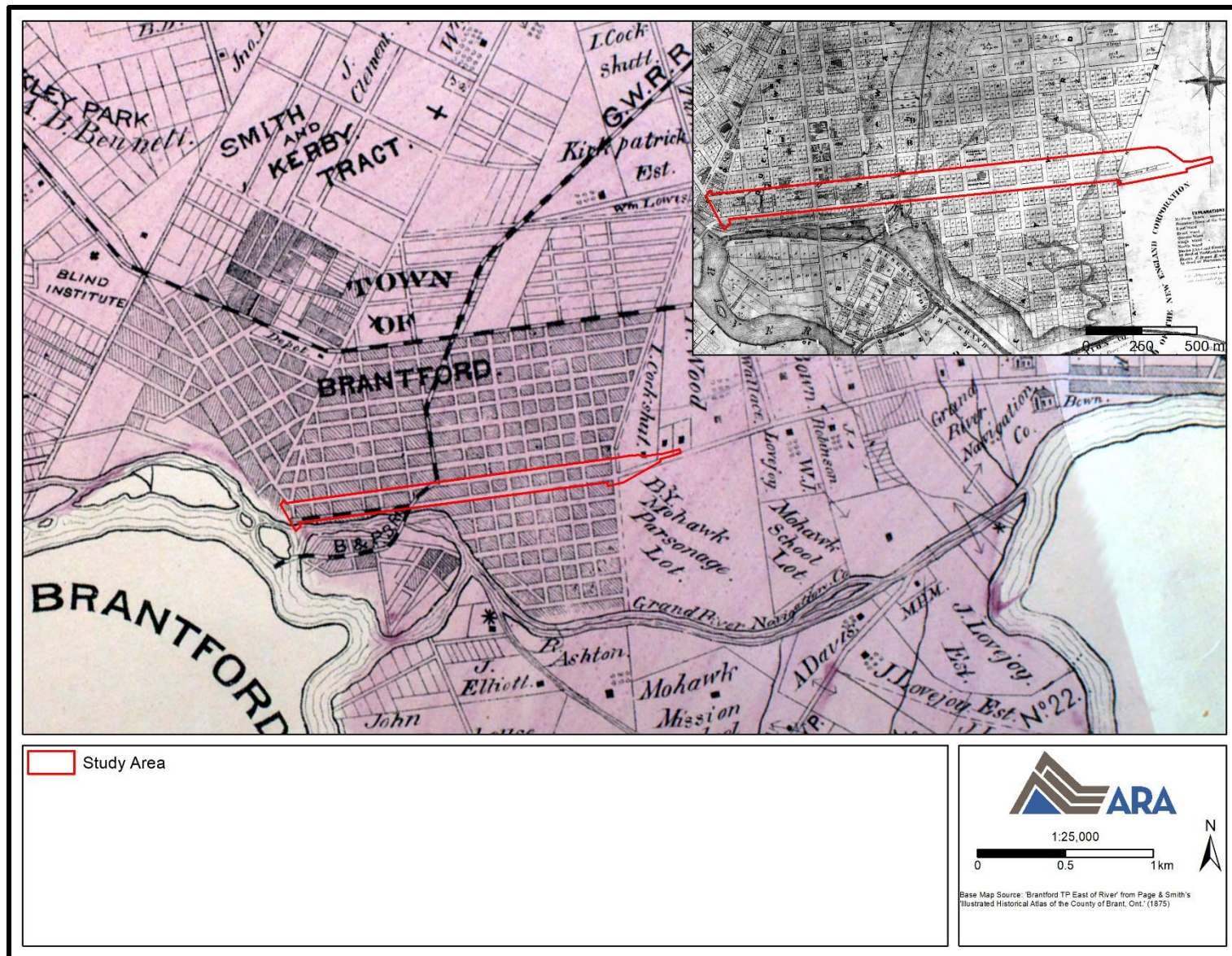
Map 3: L. Burwell's Plan of the Village of Brantford (1830)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; AO 2015)



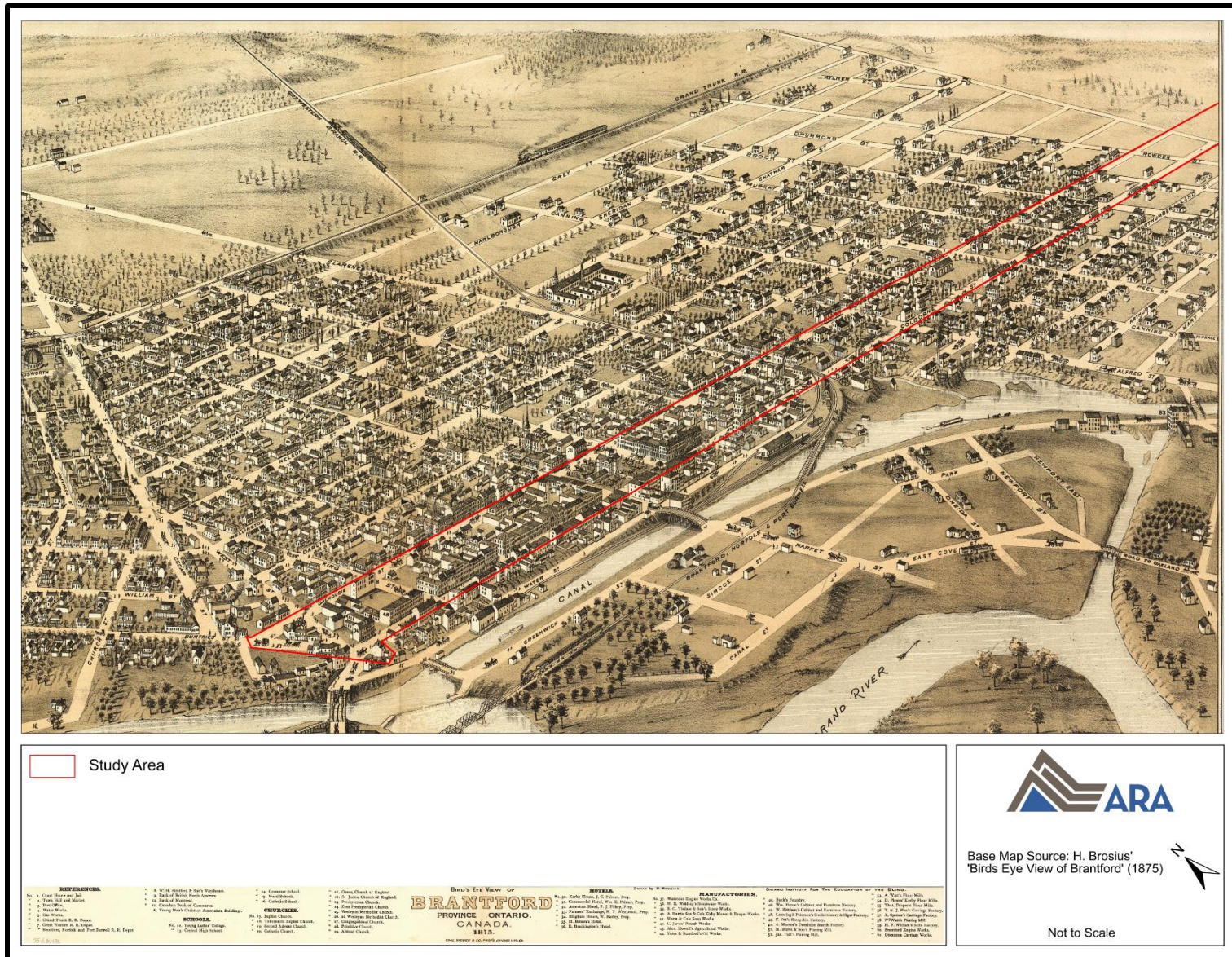
Map 4: M. Smith's Map of the Town of Brantford Canada West (1852)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; Courtesy of Brant Museum and Archives)



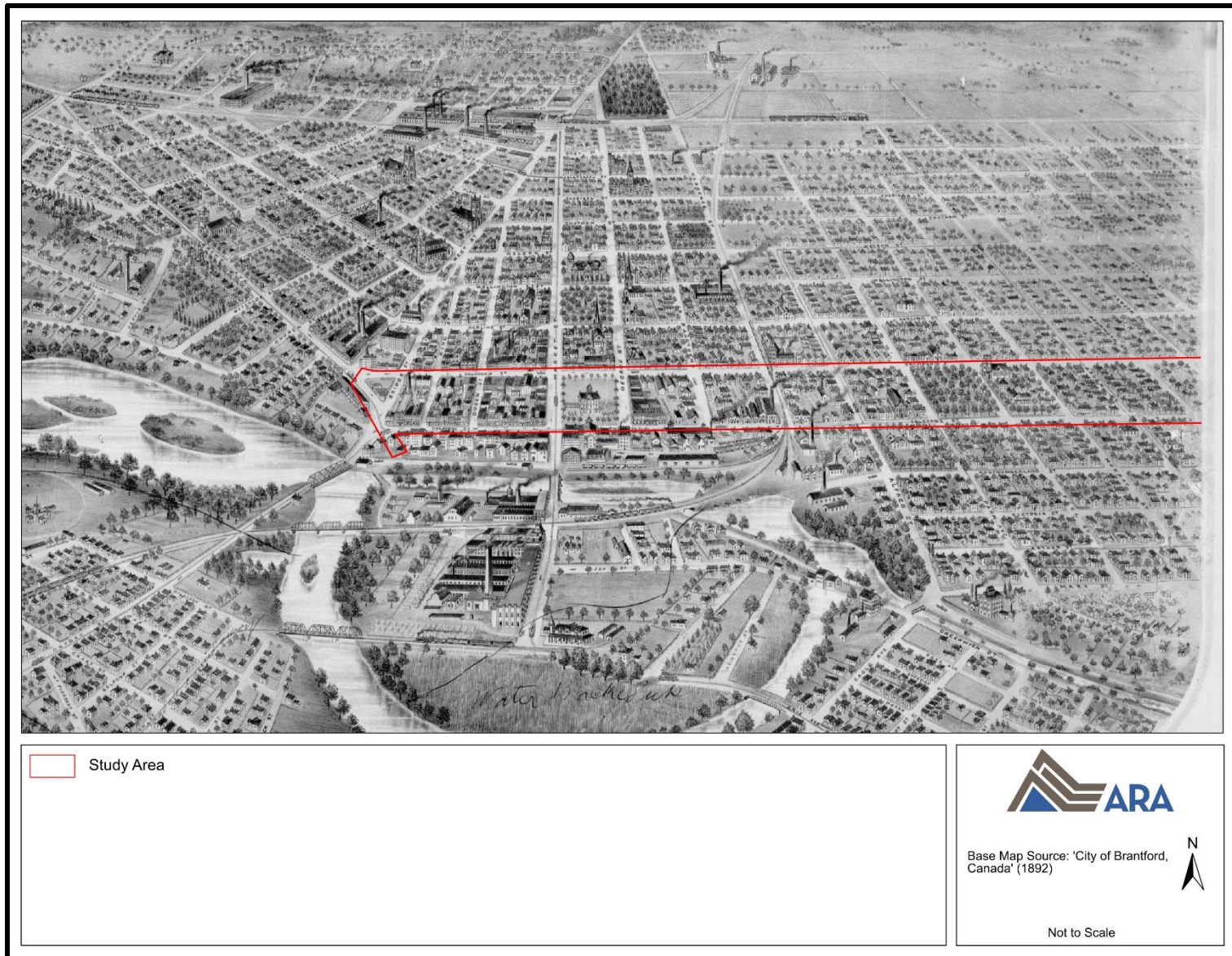
Map 5: G.C. Tremaine's *Tremaine's Map of the County of Brant, Canada West (1859)*
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OHCMP 2019)



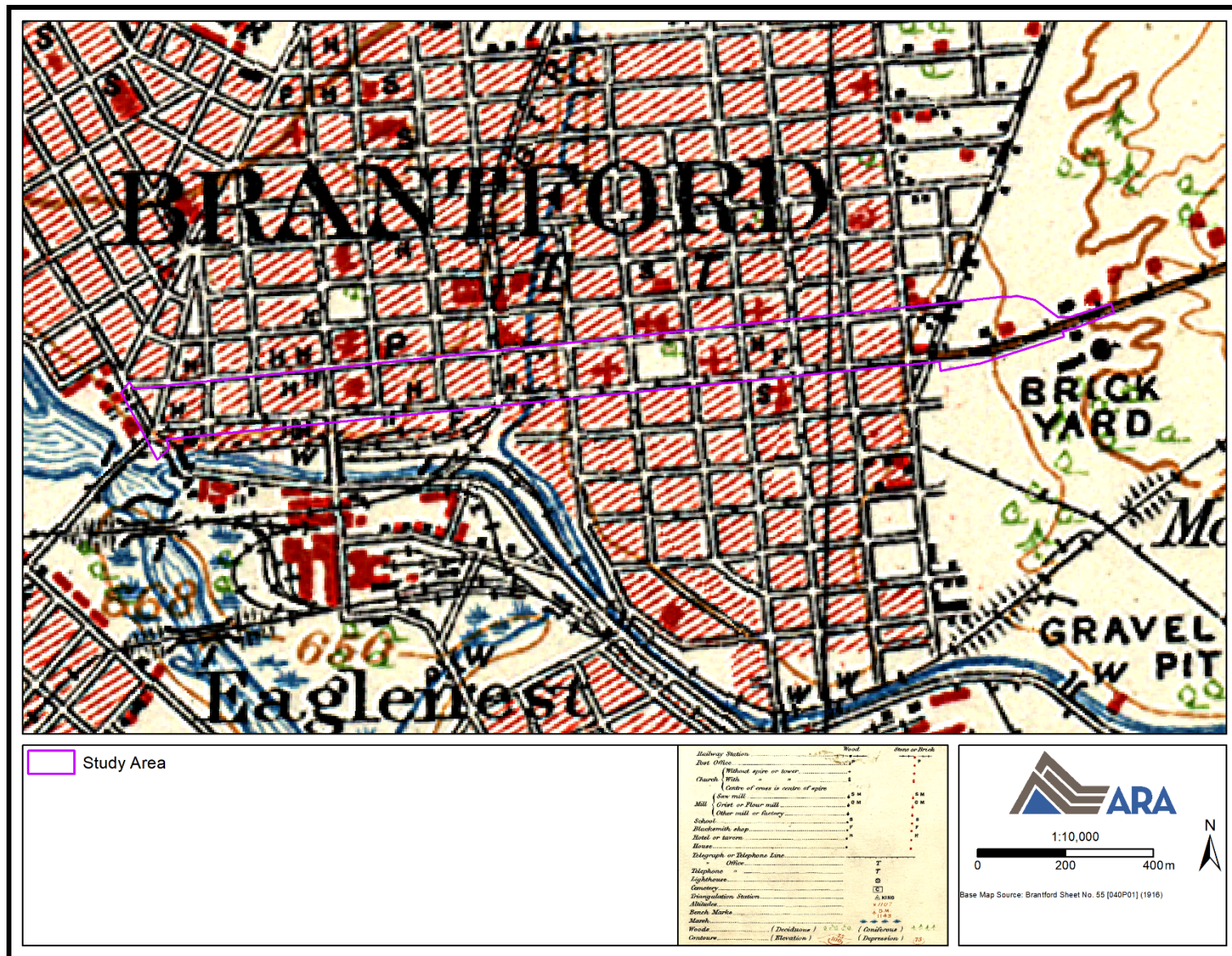
Map 6: Page & Smith's *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Brant, Ont.* (1875)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; McGill University 2001)



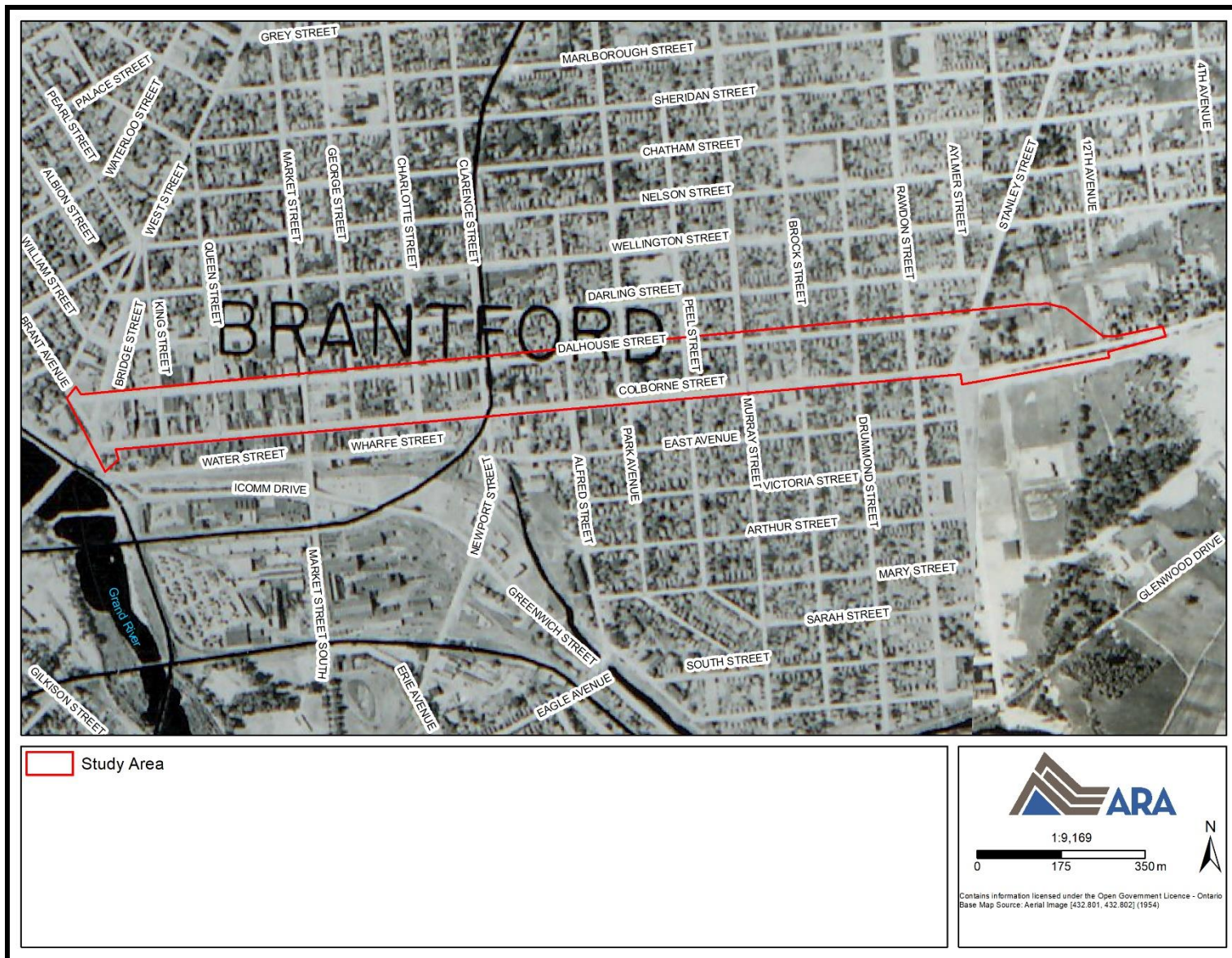
Map 7: H. Brosius' Bird's Eye View of Brantford (1875)
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; City of Brantford 2017)



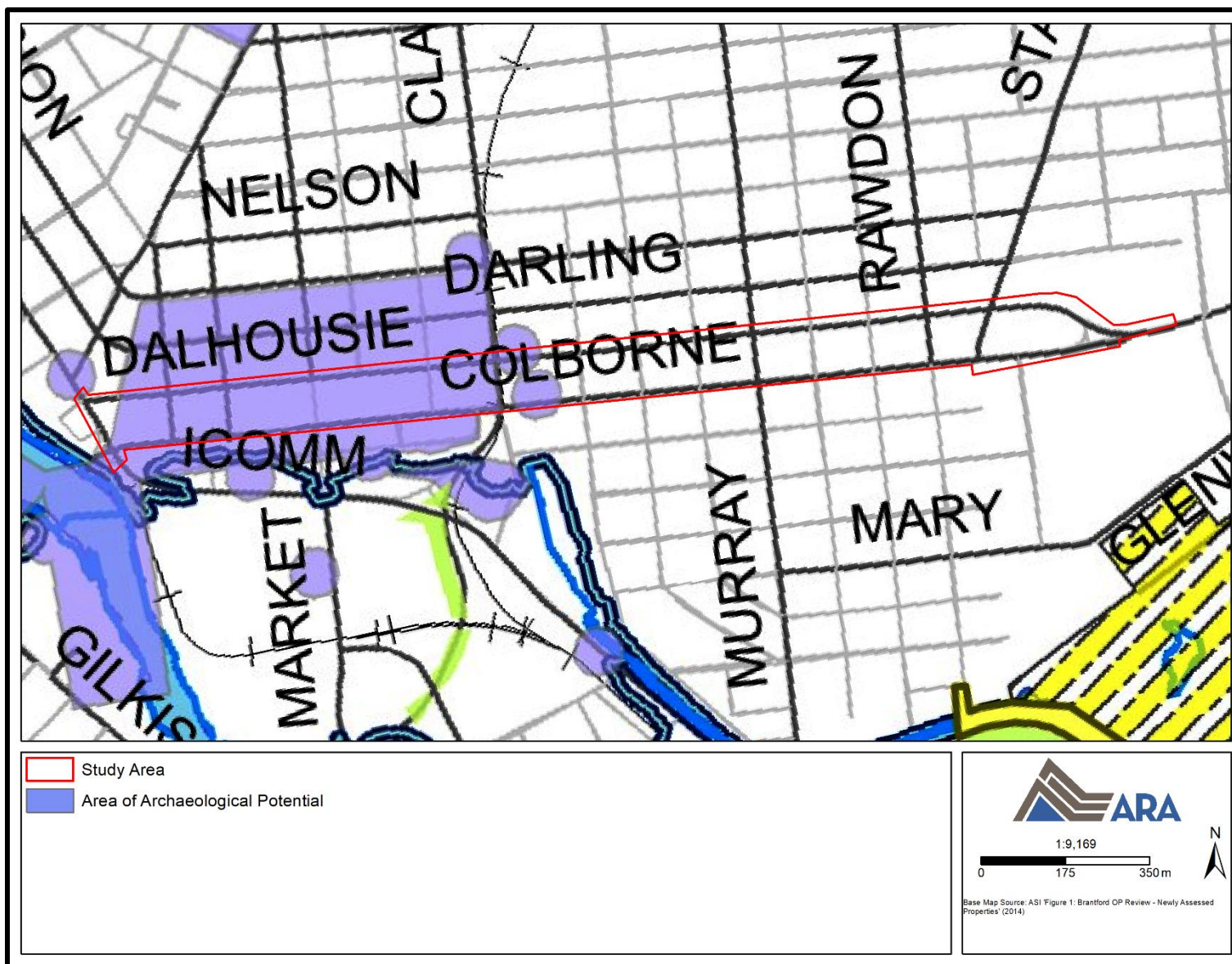
Map 8: City of Brantford, Canada (1892)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; Courtesy of Brant Museum and Archives)



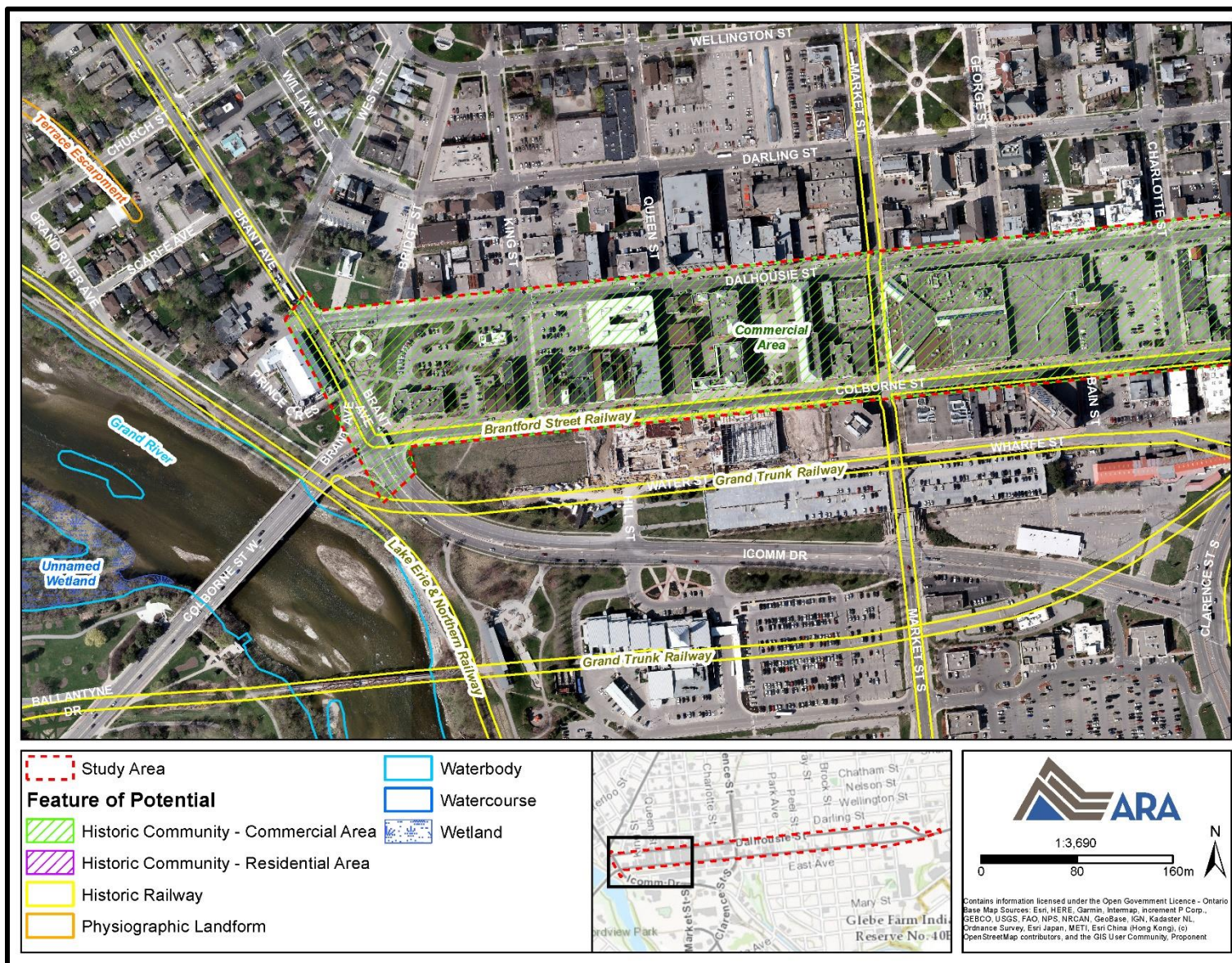
Map 9: Topographic Map (1916)
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OCUL 2020)

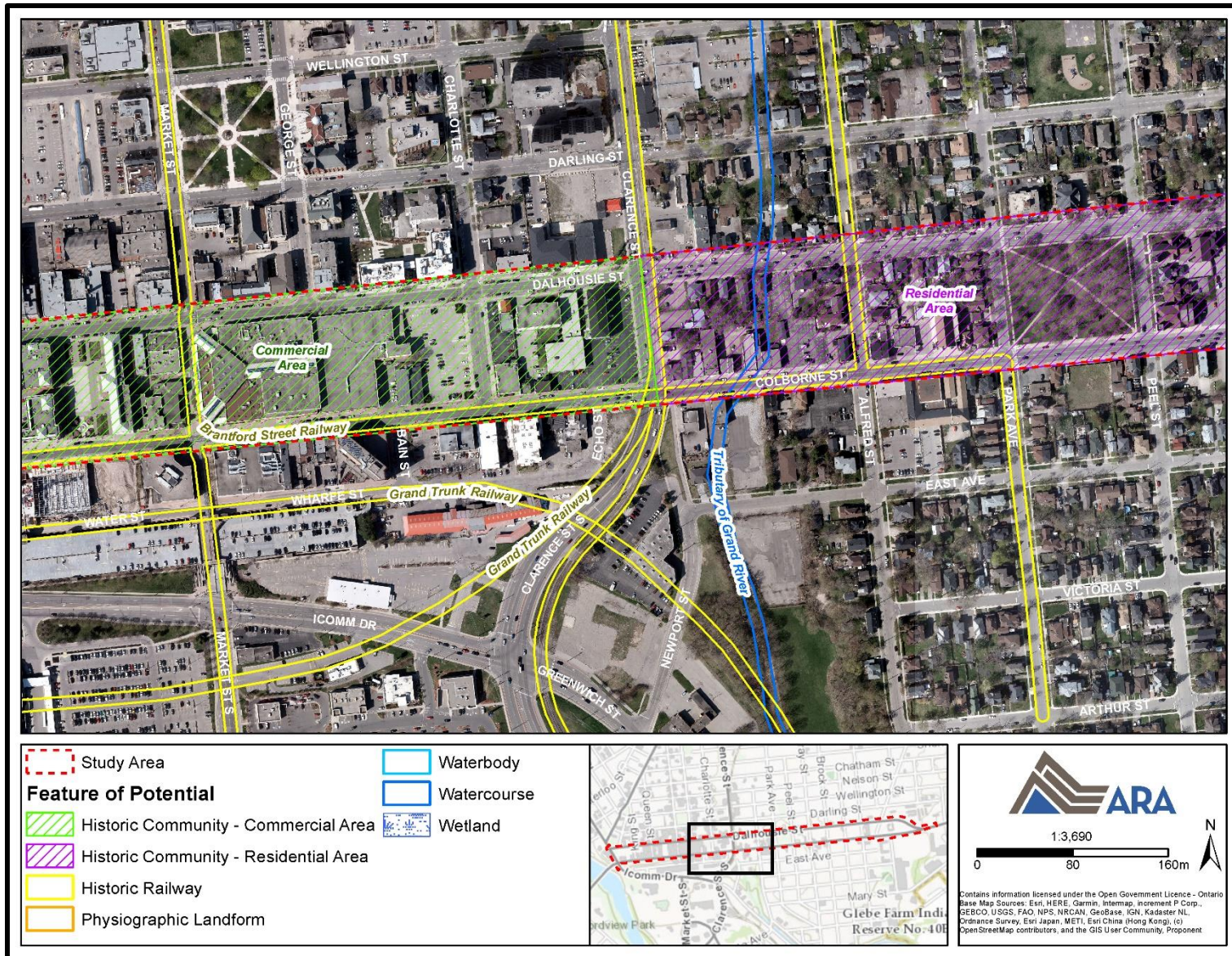


Map 10: Aerial Image (1954)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; University of Toronto 2020)

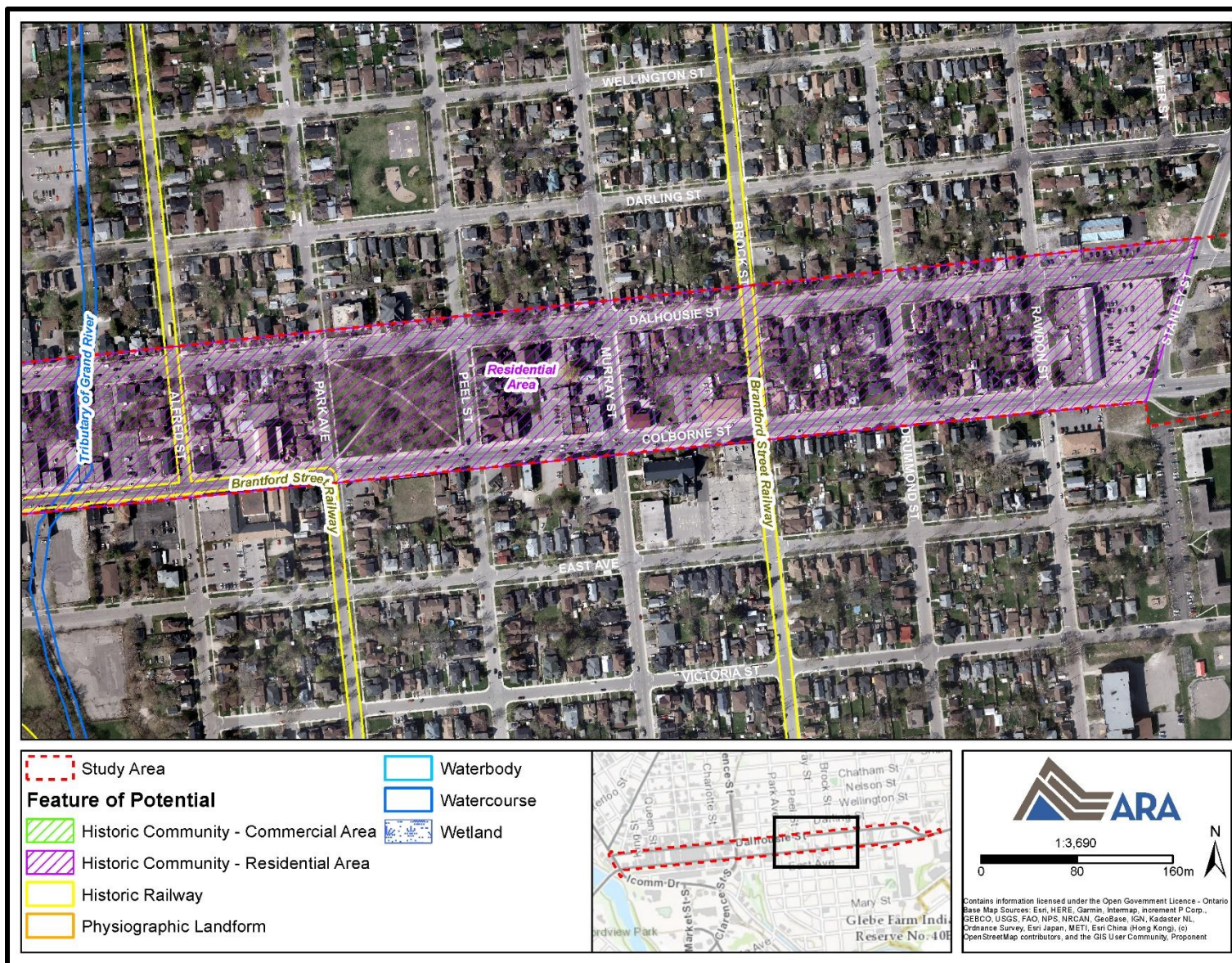


Map 11: City of Brantford's Official Plan
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; City of Brantford 2020)

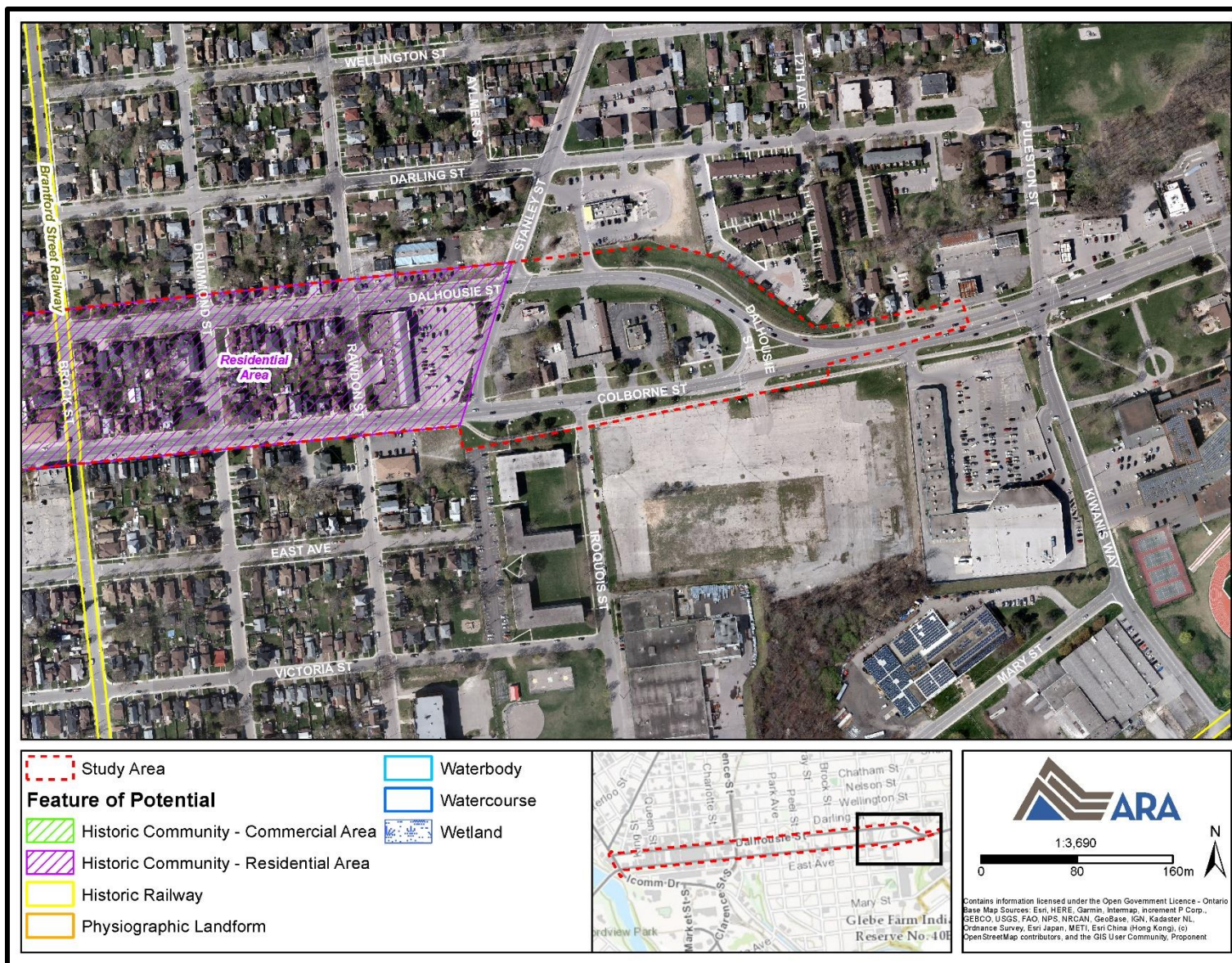




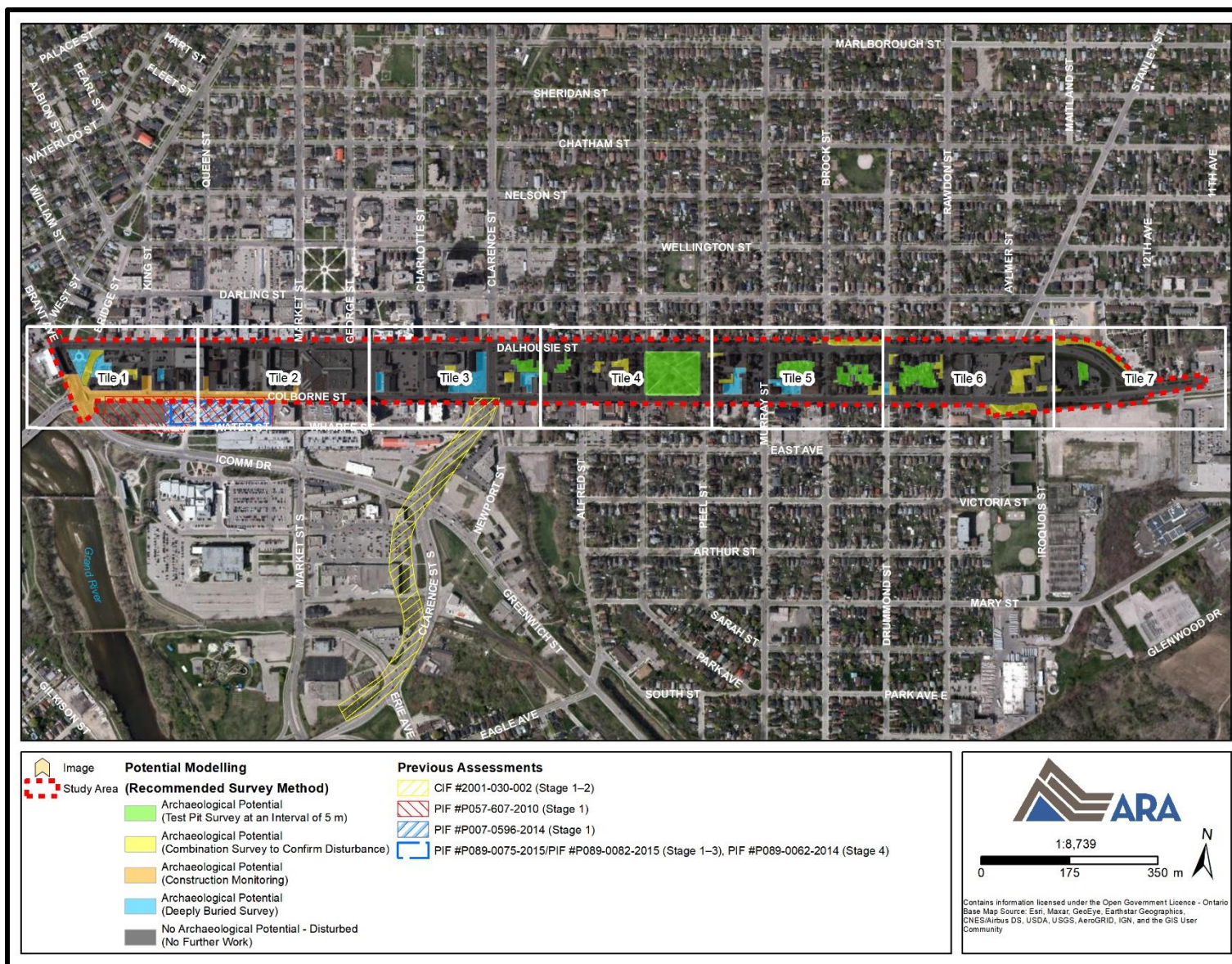
Map 13: Features of Potential (West-Central Part)
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



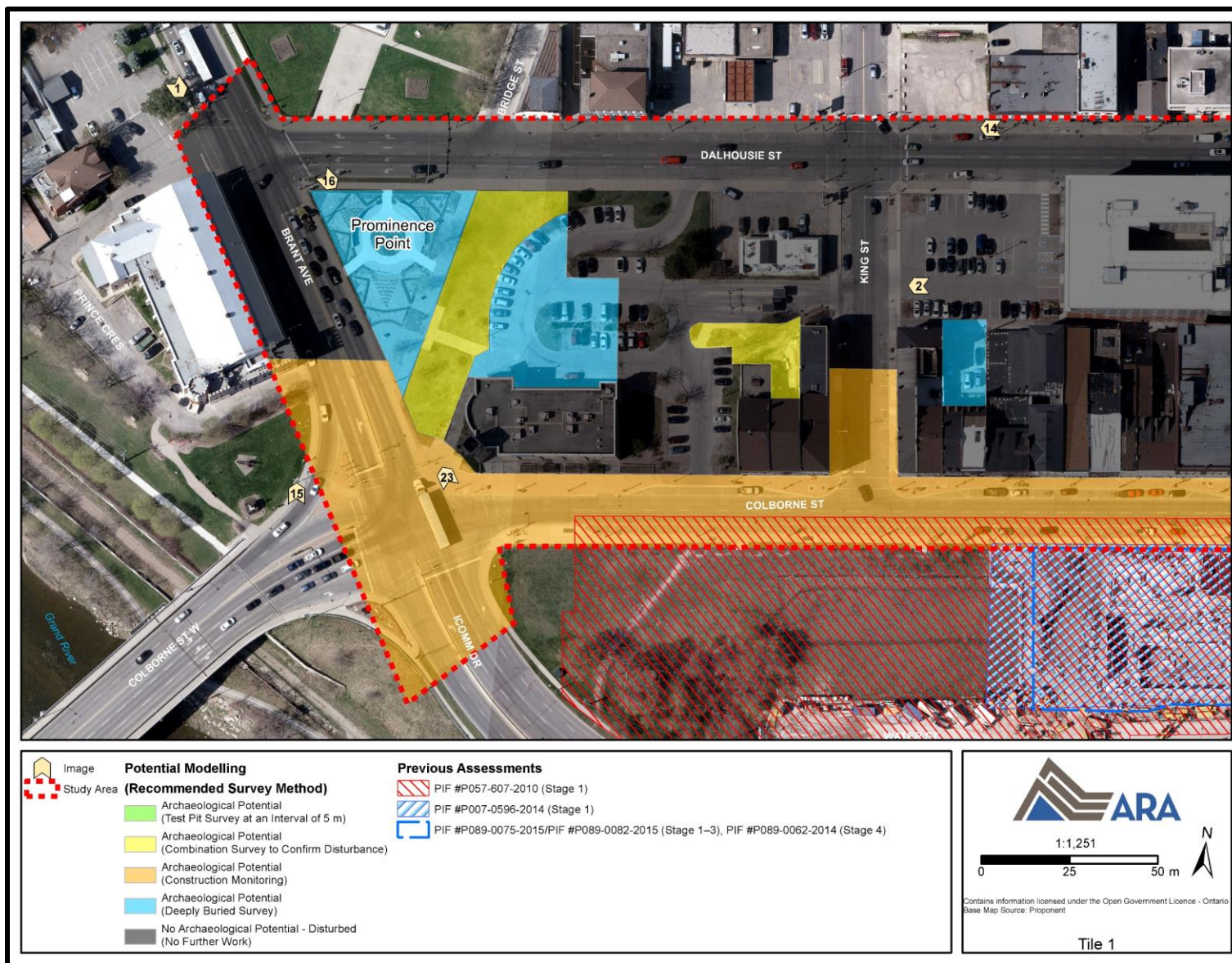
Map 14: Features of Potential (East-Central Part)
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



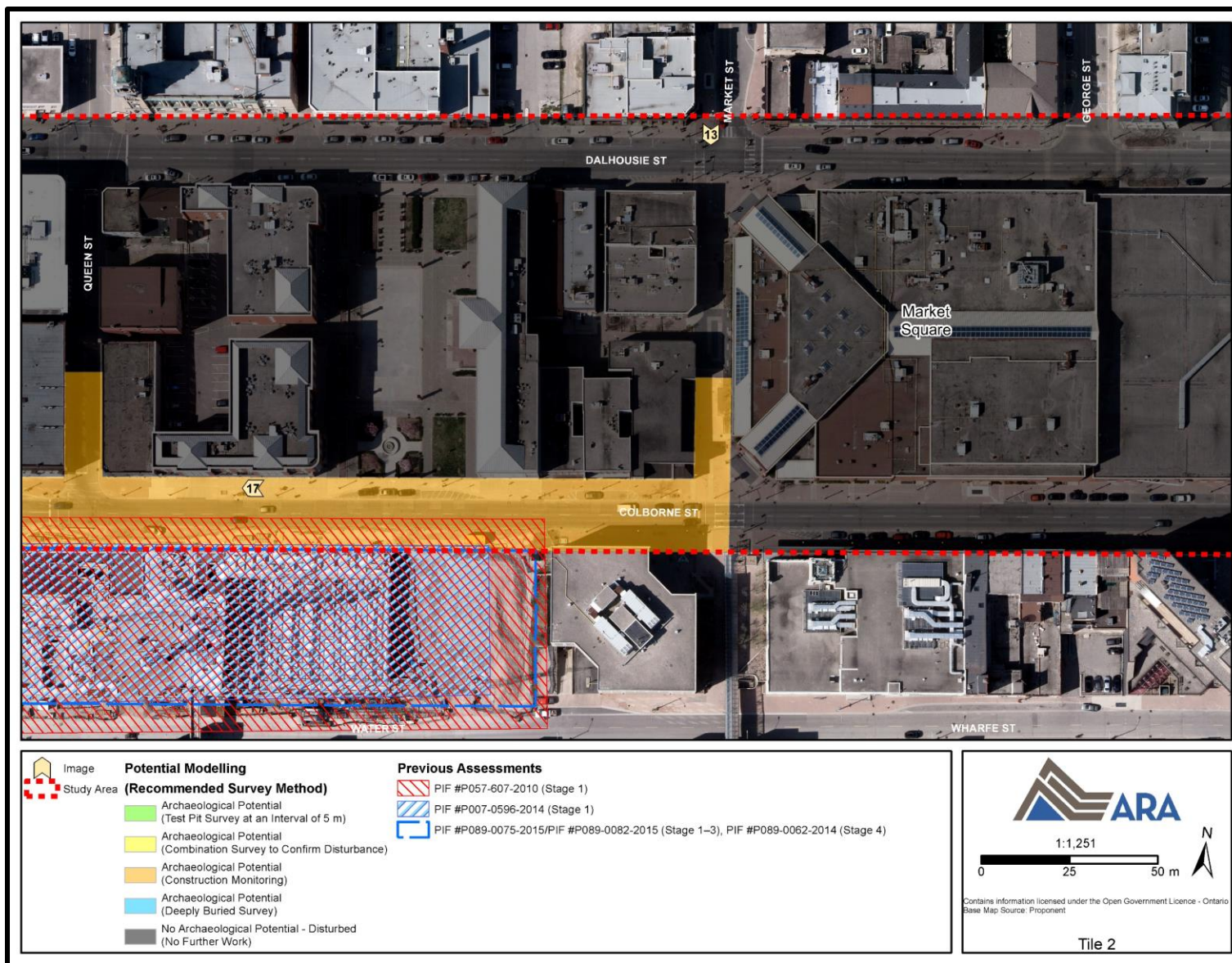
Map 15: Features of Potential (East Part)
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



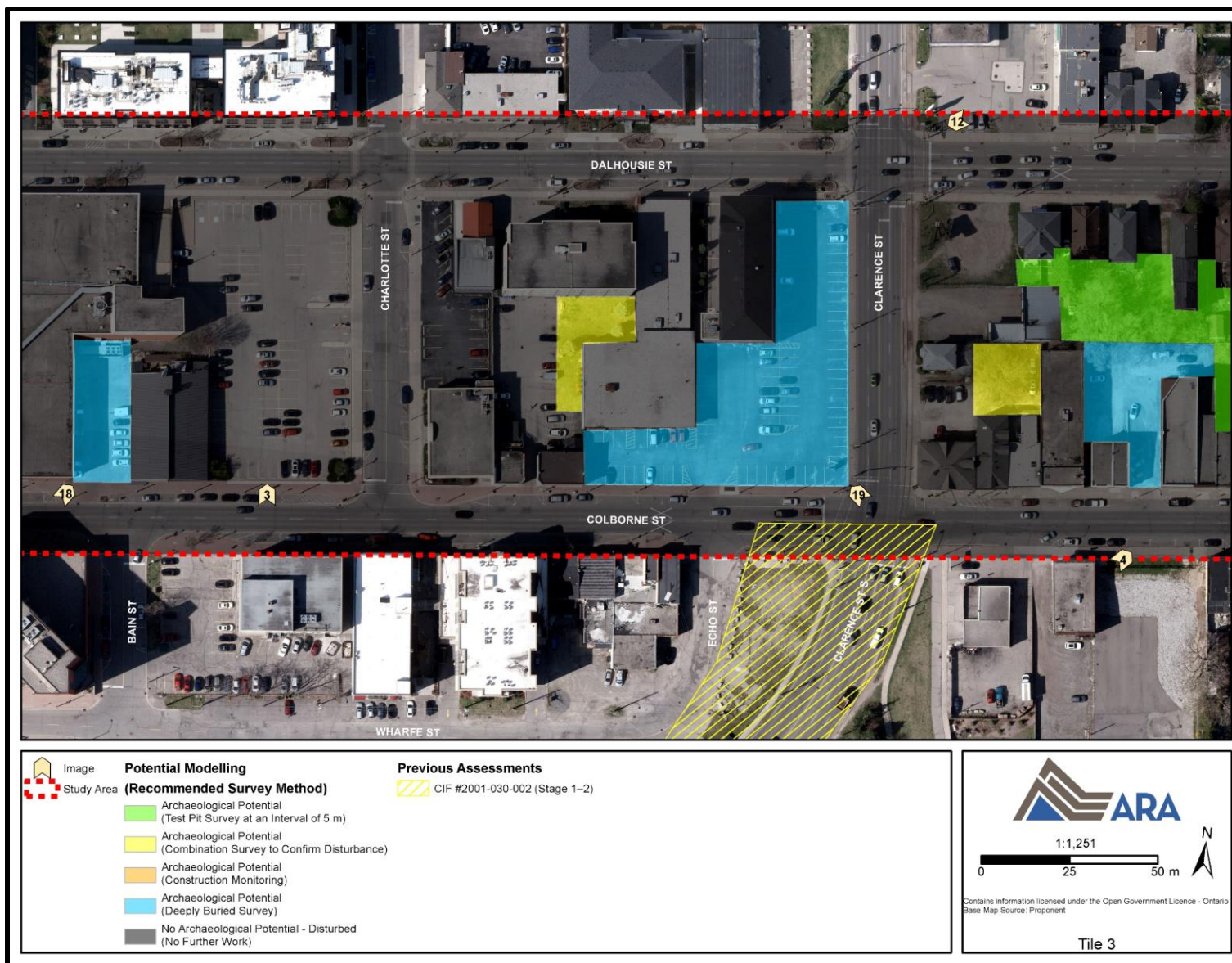
Map 16: Potential Modelling and Recommendations (Overview)
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



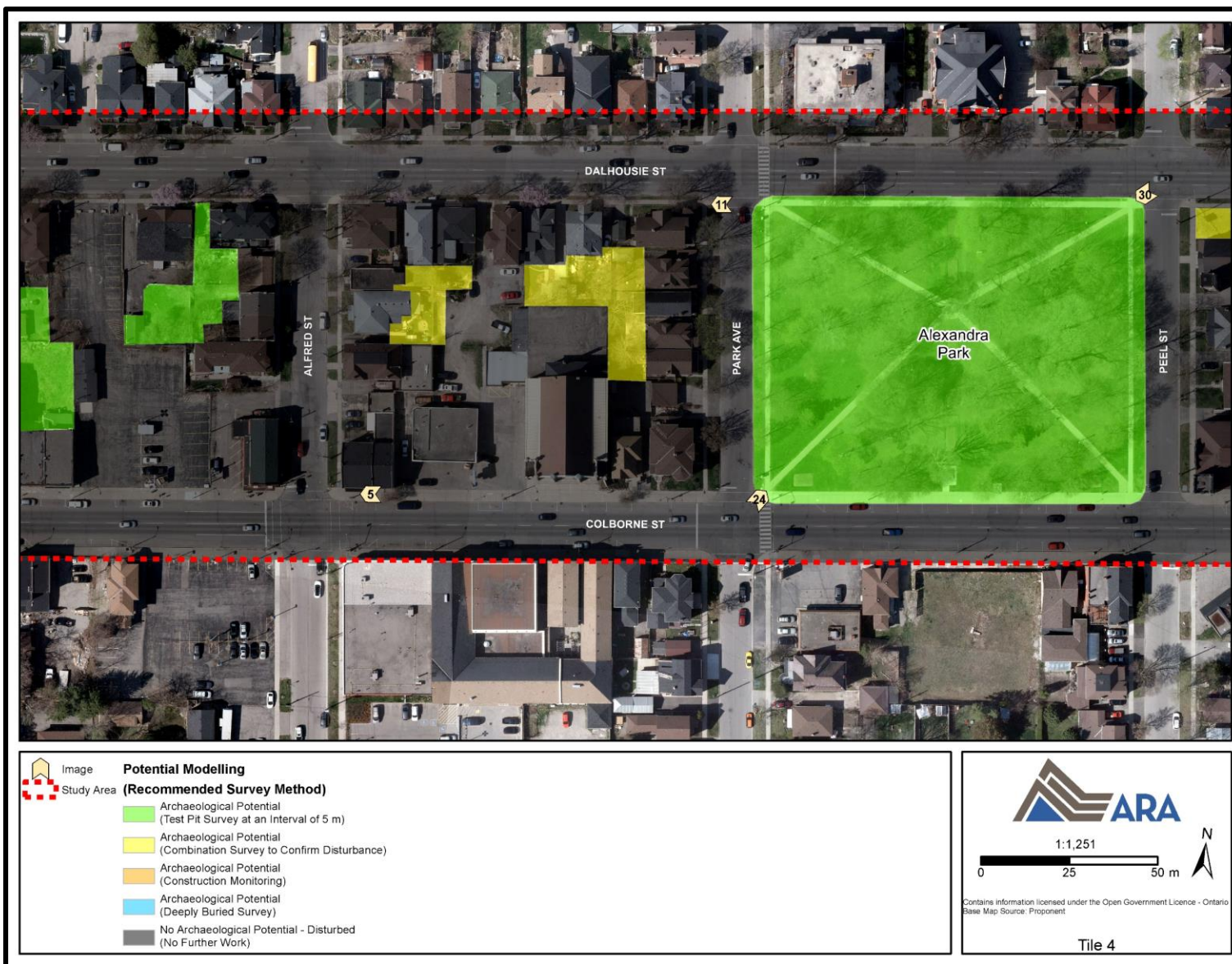
Map 17: Potential Modelling and Recommendations (Tile 1)
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



Map 18: Potential Modelling and Recommendations (Tile 2)
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



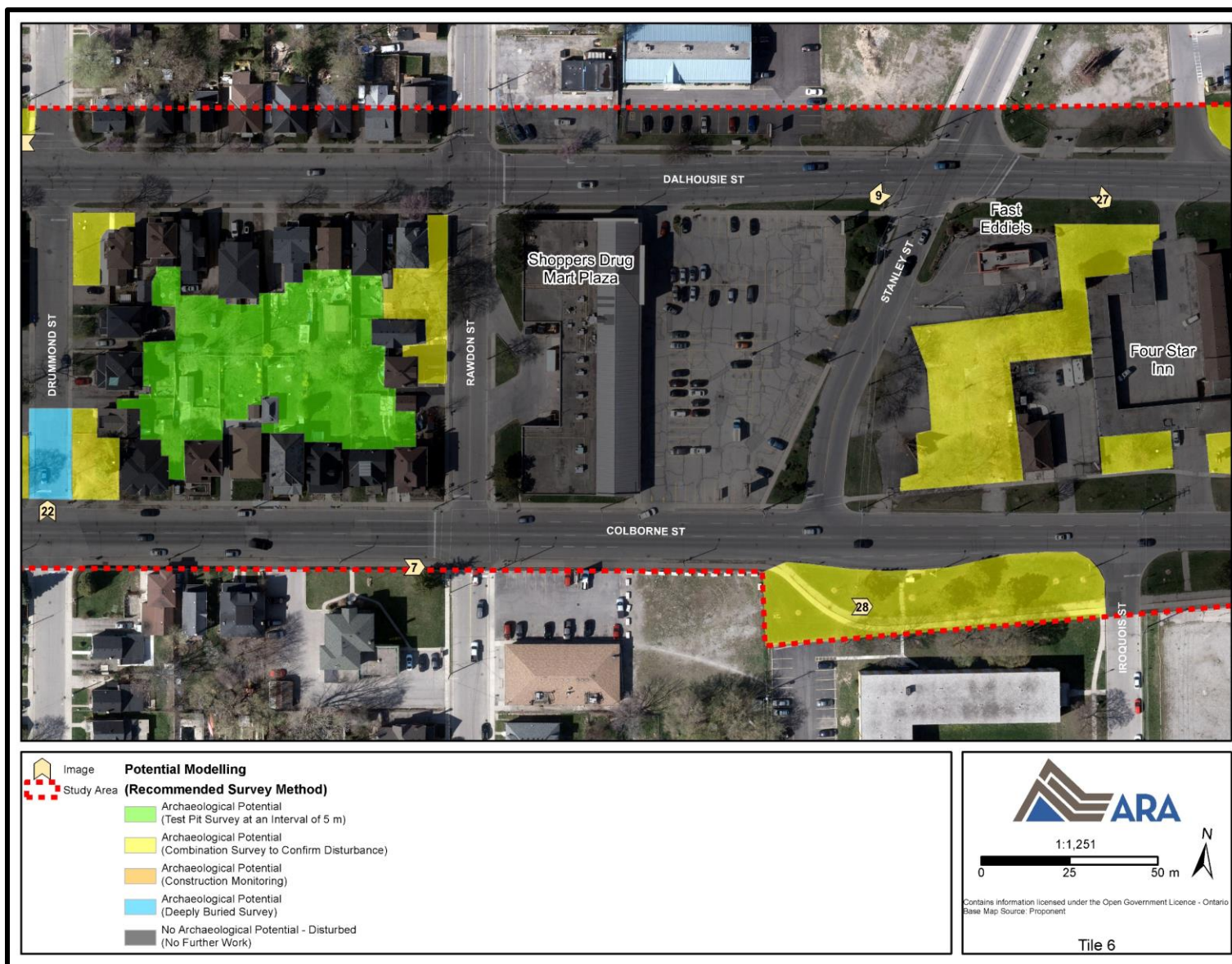
Map 19: Potential Modelling and Recommendations (Tile 3)
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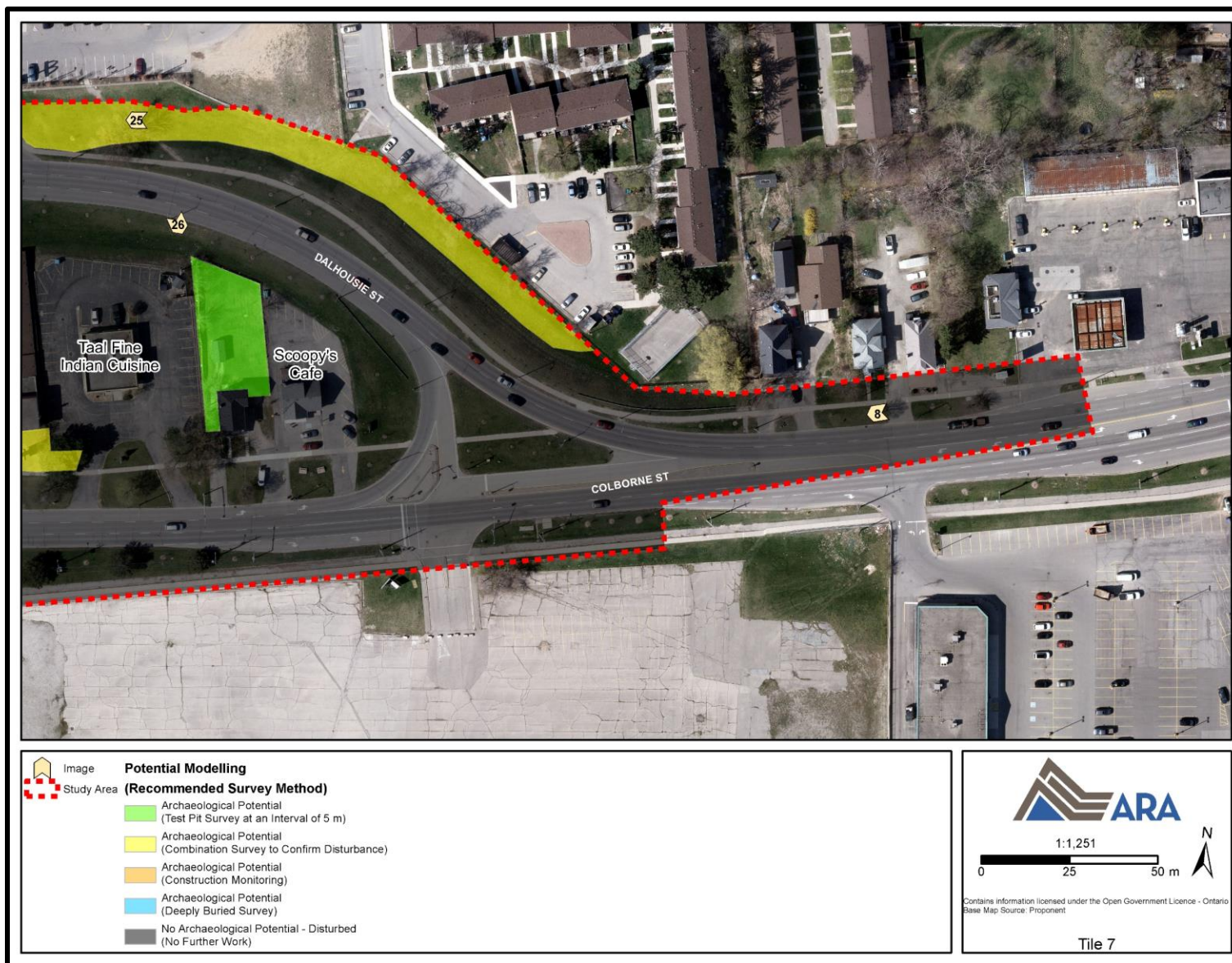
Map 20: Potential Modelling and Recommendations (Tile 4)
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



Map 21: Potential Modelling and Recommendations (Tile 5)
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



Map 22: Potential Modelling and Recommendations (Tile 6)
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Map 23: Potential Modelling and Recommendations (Tile 7)
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

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