

**Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
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
Town of Brantford, Part of Lot C, Concession 4
Geographic Township of Brantford
Former Brant County**

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FINAL

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under a contract awarded in October 2019, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. carried out a Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, for the proposed Downtown Streetscaping project in the City of Brantford, Ontario. The assessment was carried out as part of a Schedule ‘C’ Municipal Class Environmental Assessment in accordance with the *Environmental Assessment Act*. The streetscaping improvements are part of the Downtown Brantford Revitalization.

The purpose of this assessment is to identify and evaluate cultural heritage resources within and adjacent to the study area that may be impacted by the proposed Brantford Streetscaping Improvement project. This assessment was conducted in accordance with the aims of the *Environmental Assessment Act*, R.S.O. 1990, *Provincial Policy Statement* (2020) and the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18, *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (MHSTCI 1992), *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit series* (MHSTCI 2006a) and *City of Brantford Official Plan* (Consolidated 2020).

The Cultural Heritage Assessment Report provides the project and historical context of the project location;

- Consultation with City of Brantford staff regarding heritage matters in the project location;
- Identification of any designated or recognized properties within the limits of the project location;
- On-site inspection and creation of an inventory of all properties with potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within the project location;
- A description of the location and nature of potential cultural heritage resources;
- Evaluation of each potential cultural heritage resource against the criteria set out in Ontario Regulation 9/06 for determining cultural heritage value or interest;
- Evaluation of potential project impacts; and
- Provision of suggested strategies for the future conservation of identified cultural heritage resources.

As a result of consultation and field study, a total of 204 BHRs and 6 CHLs were identified within the heritage assessed area.

Detailed designs or plans for the project were not available at the time this report was written, however streetscaping improvements have the potential to directly or indirectly impact BHRs. It is possible that CHL1–CHL6 could be directly impacted by the project. Streetscape improvements in the form of public realm enhancements may not be sympathetic to BHRs and CHLs. There are also potential impacts to unidentified, and known, archaeological sites.

As a result of this Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, the following mitigation strategies are recommended:

- That during the planning and design phases, cultural heritage resources be avoided where possible and any construction staging areas be located on lands located well away from any of the Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes;

- That once a preferred alternative has been selected and design work has begun, a Heritage Impact Assessment report should be undertaken to evaluate the impact of the proposed design, as well as outline avoidance/mitigation measures to minimize the impact.
- That if there is a direct impact to Lorne Bridge (BHR 1) a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report maybe be required as outlined in the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment process.
- That the design alternatives and planned intersection improvements should consider the heritage attributes of the identified Cultural Heritage Landscapes,
- That any streetscape improvements should be designed to be sympathetic to the adjacent cultural heritage resources, and consideration should be given to enhancements that highlight the area's cultural heritage resources and/or history through using imagery or commemorating history;
- That should intersection and road improvements create seating areas and/or transit stops, this may provide an opportunity to interpret some of the identified cultural heritage resources (i.e., with plaques, public art).
- That a Stage 1 archaeological assessment is currently being undertaken to address the identified archaeological potential associated with the study area
- That should the intersection improvement activities or the project location expand beyond the scope examined in this report, a qualified heritage consultant should be retained to identify cultural heritage resources within the expanded study area as well as determine the potential impacts and suggest mitigation measures.
- That public consultation may result in additional potential cultural heritage resources being identified. These potential cultural heritage resources should be reviewed by a qualified heritage consultant to: 1) determine their cultural heritage value or interest, 2) evaluate potential project impacts, and 3) suggest strategies for future conservation of any identified cultural heritage resources.
- That this Cultural Heritage Assessment Report should be provided to staff/planners at the City of Brantford

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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
BHR – Built Heritage Resource
CHAR – Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
CHL – Cultural Heritage Landscape
CHVI – Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
EA – Environmental Assessment
HIA – Heritage Impact Assessment
HSMBC – Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada
MCEA – Municipal Class Environmental Assessment
MHSTCI – Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries
MMAH – Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing
OHA – Ontario Heritage Act
OHT – Ontario Heritage Trust
OP – Official Plan
O. Reg. – Ontario Regulation
PPS – Provincial Policy Statement

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Two-page Curriculum Vitae (CV) for key team members that demonstrate the qualifications and expertise necessary to perform cultural heritage work in Ontario are provide in Appendix C.

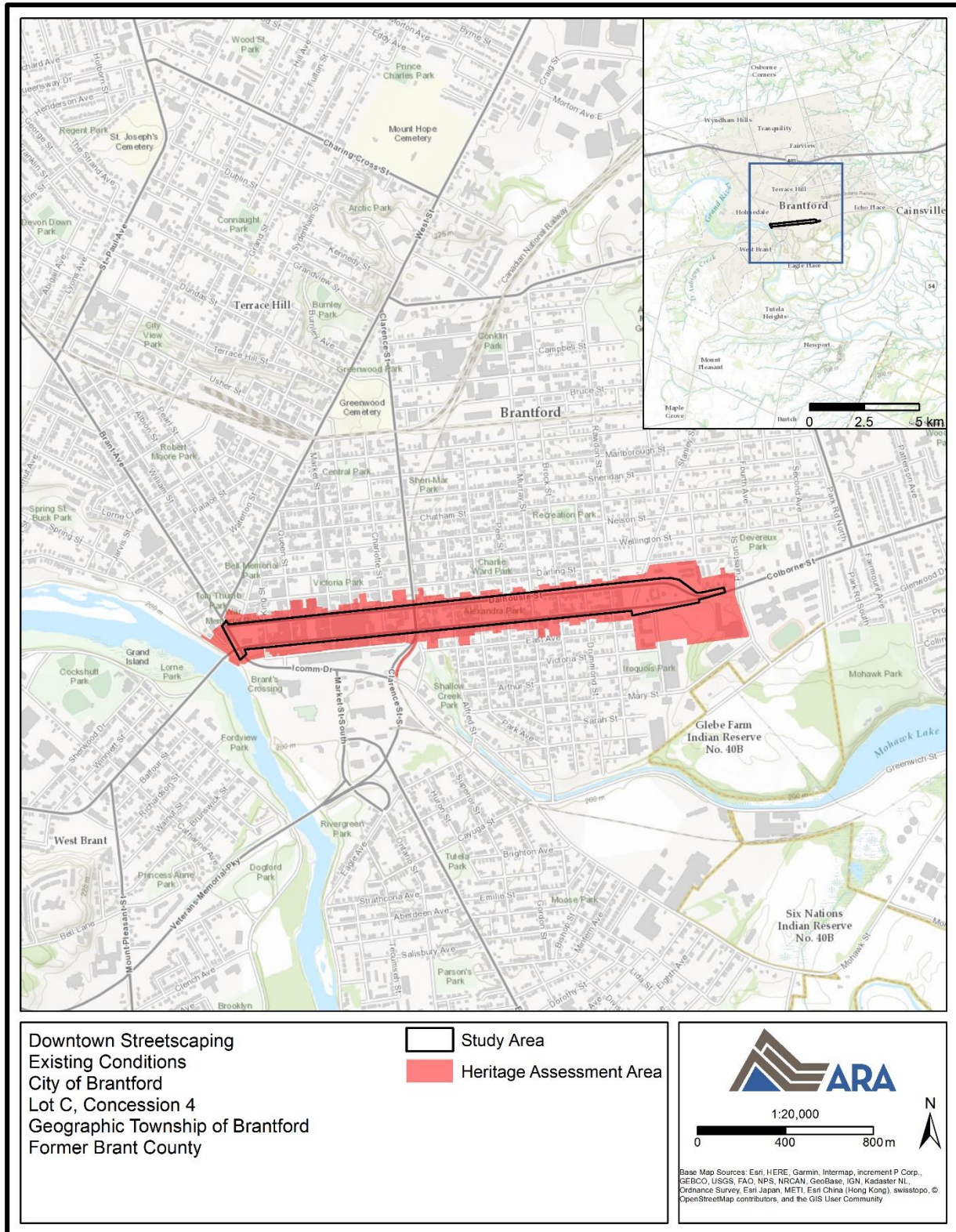
1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

Under a contract awarded in October 2019, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) carried out a Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHAR), for the proposed Downtown Streetscaping project in the City of Brantford, Ontario. The assessment was carried out as part of a Schedule ‘B’ Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the *Environmental Assessment Act*. The streetscaping improvements are part of Downtown Brantford Revitalization.

The study area consists of a rectangular corridor with a total area of 27.75 ha (see 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 and is generally bounded by a mixture of residential, public and commercial properties to the north and south. In legal terms, the study area falls on part of Lot C, Concession 4 in the Geographic Township of Brantford, former Brant County.

This CHAR also considers properties adjacent to the study area, called the heritage assessed area (see Map 1). A total of 204 Built Heritage Resources (BHRs) and 6 Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs) were identified within the heritage assessed area.

The purpose of this assessment is to identify and evaluate cultural heritage resources within and adjacent to the study area that may be impacted by the proposed Brantford Streetscaping Improvement project. This assessment was conducted in accordance with the aims of the *Environmental Assessment Act*, R.S.O. 1990, *Provincial Policy Statement (2020)* and the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18, *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments (MHSTCI 1992)*, *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit series (MHSTCI 2006a)* and *City of Brantford Official Plan (Consolidated 2020)*.



Map 1: Study Area and Heritage Assessed Area in the City of Brantford
 (Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

2.0 LEGISLATION AND POLICY REVIEW

The framework for this assessment report is provided by provincial, environmental and planning legislation and policies as well as regional and local municipal Official Plans and guidelines. It should be noted that after the March 2021 version of this report was drafted, the City of Brantford added properties to the Heritage Register as a result of Part 2, Phases A and B of the *City of Brantford Heritage Register Project (2022)*. As a result, the status of some already flagged BHRs were adjusted. In addition, three BHRs were added to this report as a result of the updated heritage inventory (City of Brantford 2021 and 2022).

2.1 Provincial Policies and Guidelines

2.1.1 Environmental Assessment Act and Guideline

Within the *Environmental Assessment Act*, the environment includes “any building, structure, machine or other device or thing made by humans.” An Environmental Assessment (EA) is a study that evaluates both the potential positive and/or negative effects of a project on the environment. This assessment is conducted as part of a streamlined EA process known as a Municipal Class EA (MCEA), which applies to routine projects grouped into classes that range from A (minor undertakings) to C (construction of new, large facilities). The MCEA applies to municipal infrastructure undertakings including roads, water and wastewater projects.

The *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* indicates a need to describe the “affected environment” that is “a spatially defined area within which land will be altered as a result of the proponent’s development” (MHSTCI 1992:3). As such, ARA completes in-depth research and evaluation of any potential cultural heritage resource within the study area. ARA’s business practice also considers any adjacent properties (called the heritage assessed area). This ensures that every BHR and CHL that may be subject to potential direct as well as indirect project impacts is identified.

2.1.2 Planning Act

Section 2 of the Ontario *Planning Act* indicates that a council of a Municipality have regard for matters of provincial interest such as: “(d) the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest” (Government of Ontario 2018). Section 3 of the *Planning Act* directs a municipal Council’s decisions to be consistent with the *Provincial Policy Statement* (PPS 2020, MMAH 2020).

2.1.3 The Provincial Policy Statement (2020)

The *Provincial Policy Statement* (PPS 2020) contains a combined statement of the Province’s land use planning policies. It provides the provincial government’s policies on a range of land use planning issues including cultural heritage outlined. As outlined in Section 2.0 on Wise Use of and Management of Resources: “Ontario’s long-term prosperity, environmental health, and social well-being depend on conserving biodiversity, protecting the health of the Great Lakes, and protecting natural heritage, water, agricultural, mineral and cultural heritage and archaeological resources for their economic, environmental and social benefits” (MMAH 2020:24). The PPS 2020 promotes

the conservation of cultural heritage resources through detailed polices in Section 2.6, such as “2.6.1 Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved” and “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 heritage property will be conserved” (MMAH 2020:31).

2.1.4 Ontario Heritage Act

The *Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.018* (OHA) is the guiding piece of provincial legislation for the conservation of significant cultural heritage resources in Ontario. The *OHA* gives provincial and municipalities governments the authority and power to conserve Ontario’s heritage. The Act has policies which address individual properties (Part IV), heritage districts (Part V), and allows municipalities to create a register of non-designated properties which may have cultural heritage value or interest (Section 27).

In order to objectively identify cultural heritage resources, O. Reg. 9/06 made under the *OHA* sets out three principal criteria with nine sub-criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) (MHSTCI 2006b:20–27). The criteria set out in the regulation were developed to identify and evaluate properties for designation under the *OHA*. Best practices in evaluating properties that are not yet protected employ O. Reg. 9/06 to determine if they have CHVI. O. Reg 9/06 is also applied to consider the built and natural features and the property as a whole. The O. Reg. 9/06 criteria include: design or physical value, historical or associative value and contextual value.

1. 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 *OHA* provides three key tools for the conservation of built heritage resources (BHRs) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs). It allows for protection as:

1. A single property (i.e., farmstead, park, garden, estate, cemetery), a municipality can designate BHRs and CHLs as individual properties under Part IV of the *OHA*.
2. Multiple properties or a specific grouping of properties may be considered a CHL, as such, a municipality can designate the area as a Heritage Conservation District (HCD) under Part V of the *OHA*.
3. Lastly, a municipality has the authority to add an individual or grouping of non-*OHA* designated property(ies) of heritage value or interest on their Municipal Heritage Register.

An *OHA* designation provides the strongest heritage protection available for conserving cultural heritage resources. It allows a municipality to deny demolition permits, to guide change through development review of protected property(ies) and adjacent protected property(ies) and to control property alterations through a heritage permit system.

2.1.5 Summary of Provincial Policies

The PPS addresses cultural heritage resources, including cultural heritage landscapes. The PPS notes that significant heritage resources “shall be conserved”. This cultural heritage assessment will evaluate the potential cultural heritage resources located within the area to be affected by the Brantford Streetscape Improvement project.

2.2 Municipal Policies

2.2.1 City of Brantford

One of the goals of *The of the City of Brantford* is to: “To promote and build on the distinctive character and locational advantages of Brantford through the responsible utilization of our natural, cultural and economic resources to meet the evolving needs of the community in an efficient and sensitive manner” (City of Brantford 2020:6-2). Policy 6.2.10 is the *Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Goal* which is to “Sustain, conserve and enhance significant built environments” and this goal is further expanded in Policy 6.2.10.1:

Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Objectives

- a) *Identify, inventory and conserve lands, cultural heritage landscapes, buildings, structures and sites of historic, architectural and archaeological values* (City of Brantford 2020:6-6).

With respect to the Core Commercial Area, where a portion of the study area and heritage assessed area lies, Policy 7.3.2 states: “Streetscape improvements, landscaping and significant building forms will be encouraged at the major entranceways to the Core Commercial Area and, in particular, in the areas adjacent to Dalhousie, Clarence, and Colborne Streets, Brant Avenue and the Lorne Bridge...” (City of Brantford 2020:7-8). Policy 7.3.2.15 specifically addresses Section 9.0 of the Official Plan and contains policies for the conservation of cultural heritage resources. Policy 9.1.2 indicates that the city will “seek to conserve cultural heritage resources” (City of Brantford 2020:9-1). Policy 9.3.2 of the OP refers to the OHA O. Reg. 9/06 and the designation of cultural heritage resources. This policy also lays out some additional criteria for determining significance stating that: “regard shall be had, but not limited, to the following criteria”:

- .1 *the resource and associated features date from an important period in Brantford's historical development;*
- .2 *it is a good, representative, early or rare example of the work of an important architect, engineer, builder, designer, or other artisan, or it is a good, representative or rare example of its period, architectural style, building or design, method of engineering or construction or form of land use within the municipality;*
- .3 *it is associated with a person or group of persons of local, provincial, national or international importance;*
- .4 *it is associated with an event or movement of local, provincial, national or international importance;*
- .5 *it is a good, representative example of a significant method of engineering or construction;*
- .6 *it is a good, representative example of outstanding interior design;*
- .7 *it makes an important contribution to the urban composition or streetscape which it forms a part. (City of Brantford 2020:9-4, 9-5).*

Inventories of cultural heritage resources are discussed in subsection 9.4. Specifically, Policy 9.4.1 states:

The City, in consultation with the Brantford Heritage Committee and other local agencies and groups, may develop and maintain inventories of cultural heritage resources including built heritage resources (including contextual elements) and cultural heritage landscapes, in the City of Brantford. The inventory will be based on the criteria outlined in Section 9.3 of this Plan and will include an itemized summary of heritage attributes in each case (City of Brantford 2020:9-6).

Incentives to encourage cultural heritage conservation being investigated are outlined in subsection 9.5 including: financial incentives; potential increases in height, density, expansion of permitted land uses to assist with conservation; Community Improvement plans for special areas of the city to enhance the character of the areas and seeking out funding for conservation and restoration efforts (City of Brantford 2020:9-7). Subsection 9.8 acknowledges the importance of the Grand River watershed and its recognition as a Canadian Heritage River with several policies focusing on its wise management.

2.2.2 Summary of Municipal Policies

These Official Plan policies call for wise management of built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes, coupled with the intention to conserve cultural heritage resources when addressing improvement, such as streetscaping in the downtown core.

2.3 Legislation Summary

Through careful analysis of cultural heritage resources identified during this assessment and any potential project impacts, the provincial policies and guides as well as the municipal official plan policies can be met.

3.0 KEY CONCEPTS

The following concepts require clear definition in advance of the methodological overview and proper understanding is fundamental for any discussion pertaining to cultural heritage resources:

- **Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI)**, also referred to as Heritage Value, is identified if a property meets one of the criteria outlined in O. Reg. 9/06 namely historic or associate value, design or physical value and/or contextual value. Provincial significance is defined under *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA) O. Reg. 10/06*.
- **Built Heritage Resource (BHR)** can be defined in the *PPS* as: “a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured or constructed part or remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including Indigenous community. Built heritage resources are located on property that has been designated under Parts IV or V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or that may be included on local, provincial and/or federal and/or international registers” (MMAH 2020:41).
- **Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL)** is defined in the *PPS* as: “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 designated 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)” (MMAH 2020:42).

It is recognized that the heritage value of a CHL is often derived from its association with historical themes that characterize the development of human settlement in an area (see Scheinman 2006 for discussion of typical themes). The *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places* define a CHL as “any geographical area that has been modified, influenced or given special cultural meaning by people, and that has been formally recognized for its heritage value” (Parks Canada 2010:113). It identifies the three categories of cultural landscapes which are also contained within the UNESCO (2019) Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention: designed; organically evolved (vernacular); and associative.

- **Conserved** means “the identification, protection, management and use of built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/or heritage impact assessment that has been approved, accepted or adopted by relevant planning authority and/or decision-makers. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments” (MMAH 2020:41).
- **Heritage Attributes** are defined as: “the principal features or elements that contribute to a protected heritage property’s cultural heritage value or interest, and may include the

property's built, constructed, or manufactured elements, as well as natural landforms, vegetation, water features, and its visual setting (e.g. significant views or vistas to or from a protected heritage property)" (MMAH 2020:44-45).

- **Protected heritage property** is defined as" property designated under Parts IV, V or VI of the Ontario Heritage Act; property subject to a heritage conservation easement under Parts II or IV of the Ontario Heritage Act; property identified by the Province and prescribed public bodies as provincial heritage property under the Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties; property protected under federal legislation, and UNESCO World Heritage Sites" (MMAH 2020:49).
- **Significant** in reference to cultural heritage is defined as: "resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the authority of the Ontario Heritage Act" (MMAH 2020:51).

The City of Brantford provides definitions of terms that are relevant to their cultural heritage policies:

- **Built Heritage Resource** means "the whole or part of one or more buildings, structures, monuments, installations or remains that have been identified as being historically and/or architecturally significant and are valued by the City" (City of Brantford 2020:9-1).
- **Cultural Heritage Landscape** means "a defined geographic area of heritage significance which has been modified by human activities. Such an area is significant to the understanding of a people or place and is valued by the City" (City of Brantford 2020:9-1).
- **Cultural Heritage Resource** means "artifacts such as art, literature, music, handicrafts, tools, equipment, furnishings, communications, documents, music and folklore which are significant to the understanding of a people or place and are valued by the City" (City of Brantford 2020:9-2, 9-2).

4.0 SITE HISTORY

The site history of the study area was constructed using background information obtained from aerial photographs, historical maps (i.e., illustrated atlases) and published secondary sources (online and print). Due to COVID-19 restrictions in place at the time that the report was written, there is always the possibility that additional historical information exists but may not have been identified.

The City of Brantford and Brant County have a long history of settlement including pre-contact and post-contact Indigenous campsites and villages due to its productive riverside lands, as well as favorable farmland. While the cultural heritage resources located within the study area are tied to the early 20th century history of the City of Brantford; the history of the study area predates the arrival of colonial settlers in Brantford. The study area has strong associations with Indigenous communities, and the heritage resources considered in this report can be associated with both Pre-Contact and Post-Contact cultural developments. Accordingly, this historical context section spans the Pre-Contact Indigenous occupation history through Euro-Canadian settlement history to

present. The early history of the study area can be effectively discussed in terms of major historical events. The principal characteristics associated with these events are summarized in Table 1 and Table 2.

4.1 Settlement History

4.1.1 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 (i.e., 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	Gradual transition between Saugeen and Algonkian lifeways; Princess Point tradition emerges elsewhere (i.e., within the drainages around the western end of Lake Ontario, Grand River and the north shore of Lake Erie)
Late Woodland (Early Iroquoian)	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 Iroquoian)	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)
Late Woodland (Late Iroquoian)	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 circa 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. It must be recognized that this part of southern Ontario represents the ancestral territory of various Indigenous groups, each with their own land use and settlement pattern tendencies.

4.1.2 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; Champlain travels through in 1613 and 1615/1616, encountering a variety of Indigenous groups (including both Iroquoian-speakers and Algonkian-speakers); European goods begin to replace traditional tools
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 arranged by the Crown; First acquisition is the Seneca surrender of the west side of the Niagara River in August 1764
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’ orchestrated by Haldimand in 1784 to obtain lands for Six Nations (the Haldimand Tract); <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; Additional lands acquired in the second ‘Between the Lakes Purchase’ 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

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
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 Creek in the east, including 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 Brantford & Hamilton Electric Railway (1908) and the Lake Erie & Northern Railway (1916); Principal settlements at Mt. Pleasant, Mt. Vernon, Paris, Cainsville, Langford and Brantford

4.2 City of Brantford

The Town of Brantford, named after Joseph Brant and the historic 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:xiii; 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.

4.3 Study Area History

4.3.1 Mapping and Imagery Analysis

In order to gain a general understanding of the project location, one patent plan, four historic settlement maps, two Bird's Eye View maps and one topographic map were examined during the research component of the study. Specifically, the following resources were consulted:

- Brantford Township Patent Plan (n.d.) (AO n.d.);
- L. Burwell's *Plan of the Village of Brantford* (1830) (AO 1830);
- M. Smith's *Map of the Town of Brantford, Canada West* (1852) (BHS 1852);
- G.R. Tremaine's *Tremaine's Map of the County of Brant, Canada West* (1858) (OHCMP 2019);
- Page & Smith's *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Brant, Ont.* (1875) (McGill University 2001);
- A Bird's Eye View map of Brantford (1875);
- A Bird's Eye View map of the City of Brantford (1892);
- A topographic map from 1916 (OCUL 2020);

The limits of the study area are shown on georeferenced versions of the consulted historical resources in Map 2–Map 9.

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, indicates that Colborne and Dalhousie Streets had been established throughout the extent of the study area to Stanley Street by this time. The swamp, noted in various early histories of Brantford, is seen to the north of Nelson Street and the eastern study area boundary abuts the Mohawk Parsonage Lot to the south (see Map 2).

Lewis Burwell's *Plan of the Village of Brantford* (1830) indicates early patentees of the lots within the study area. A market lot is indicated for the block between Market and George Streets which was the location of the Brantford Market and Town/City Hall into the middle of the 20th century. Further east between Canning (now Park Avenue) and Peel Streets, Alexandra Park is denoted as a municipal market lot. Much of the early settlement appears to have been focussed 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 (see Map 3).

An 1852 *Map of the Town of Brantford, Canada West* (1852) by Marcus Smith provides a visual representation of the development within the lots of the study area. The Market Square had been developed to a degree, with the Town Hall building situated centrally within the lot. East of Clarence Street, creeks are diverted to John Wilkes distillery and custom mill. The block between Canning (Park Avenue) and Peel Streets remained reserved for a market location at this time. Stanley Street had been laid along the eastern boundary of the Town, north from Colborne Street (see Map 4).

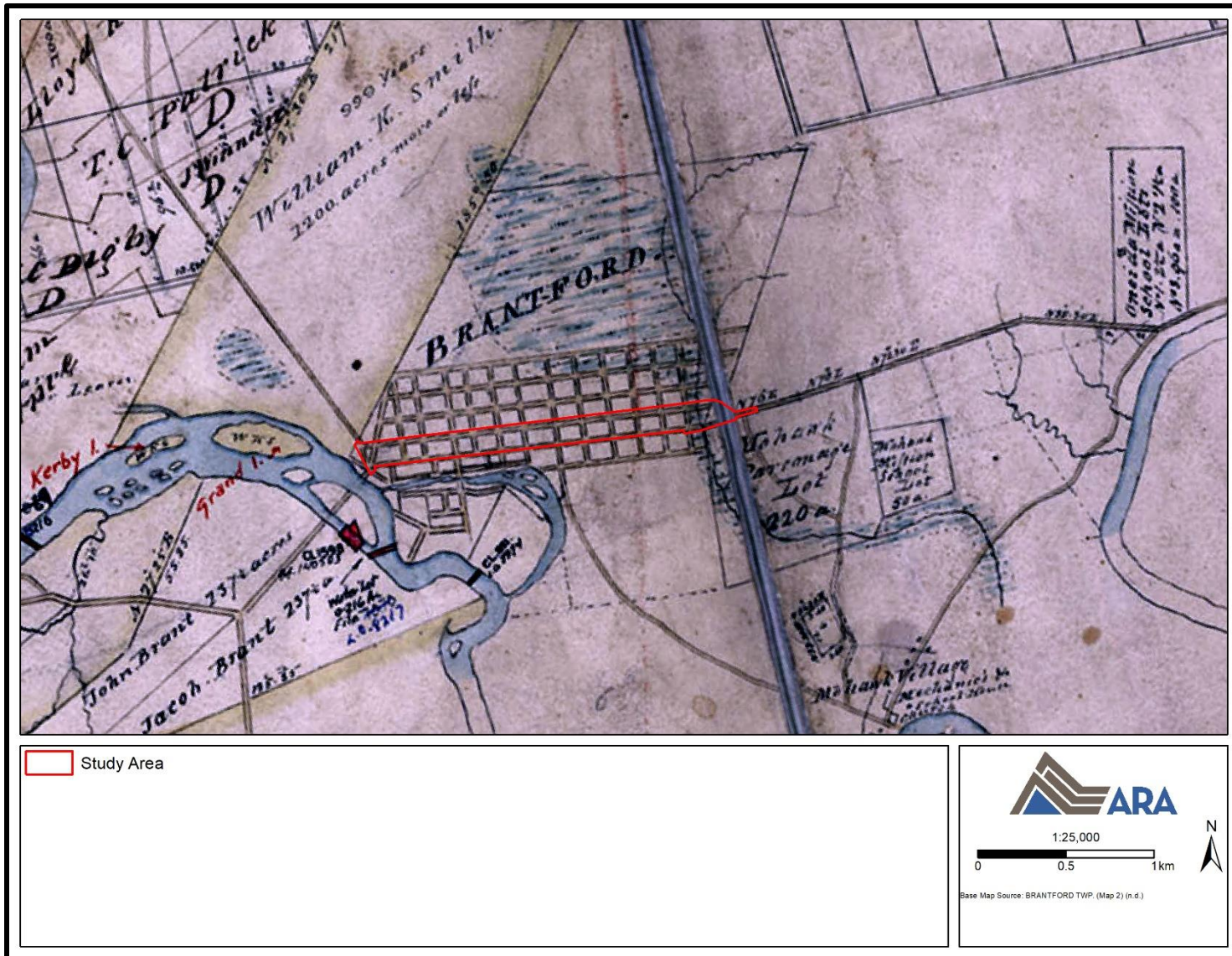
Tremaines' Map of the County of Brant, Canada West (1859) depicts the expanding Town of Brantford. The Grand Trunk Railway traversed the town east–west to the north of the study area. The map does not show much in the way of details, though the eastern boundary of the town is depicted as terminating along the Mohawk Parsonage Lot south of Colborne Street and along Stanley Street north of Colborne Street (see Map 5).

The *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. In addition to the Grand Trunk Railway, the Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell Railway traversed north–south through the centre of town by this time. Lands east of Stanley Street and north of Colborne Street remained in the township, though settlement fronted on Colborne Street. Lands south of Colborne Street and east of Stanley Street remained under the ownership/occupation of the Mohawk Parsonage Lot. 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 (Park Avenue) and Peel Streets depicts a drill shed on the north half of the lot. Stanley Street continued to be the eastern town limit at this time (see Map 6).

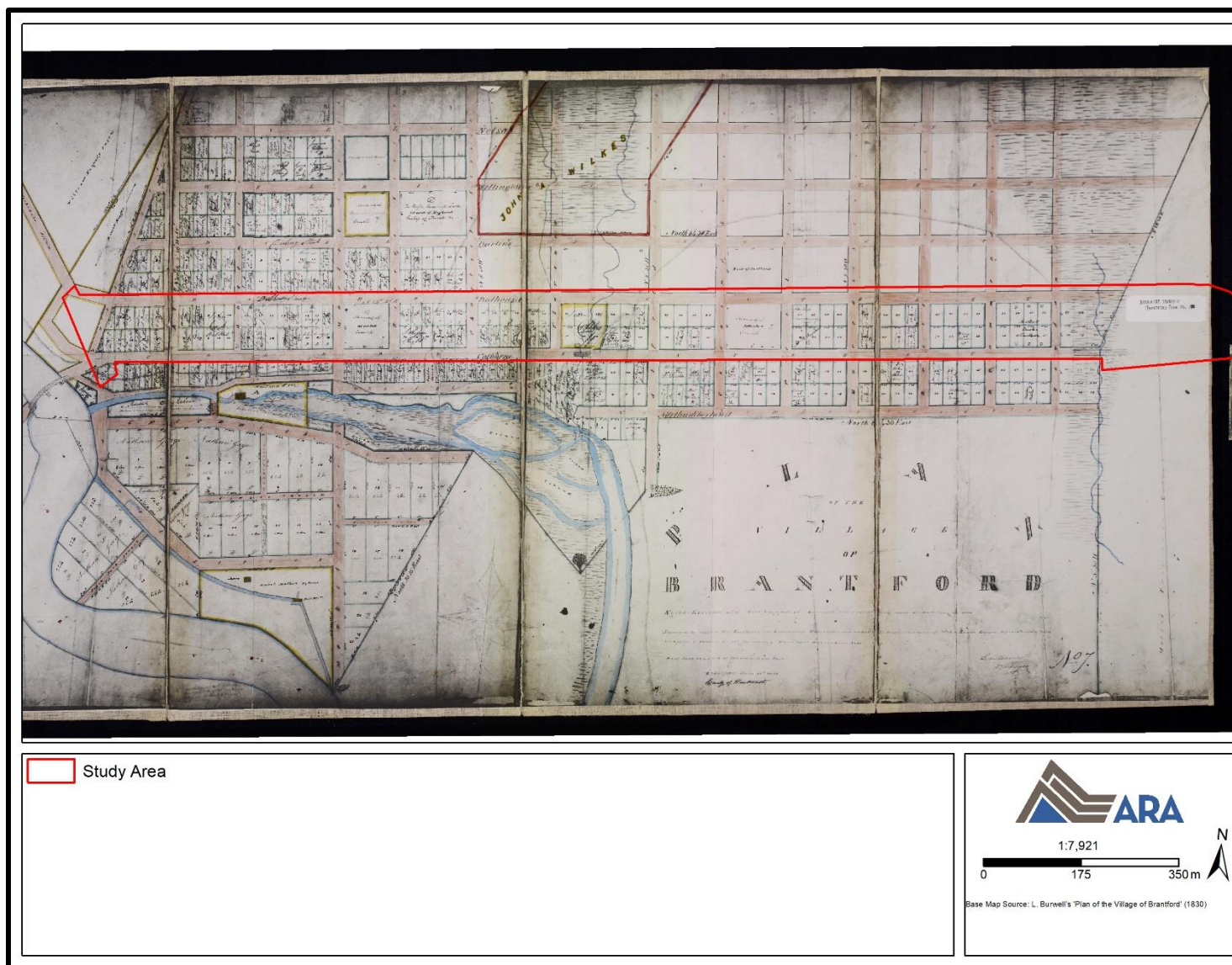
A Bird's Eye View map of Brantford from 1875 provides further insight into the development withing Brantford. Commercial and residential buildings comprise the study area, including the market square Town Hall and market stall on the lot between Market and George Streets. The drill shed, indicated on the 1875 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Brant* 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 at the time. Settlement at the eastern extent of the study area remained sparse at this time, with Stanley Street representing the eastern boundary of the town (see Map 7). A Bird's Eye View map of the City of Brantford (1892) is very similar to the one from 1875, although the 1892 map is oriented north–south. Many smokestacks dot the landscape and indicate the various industrial operations in the city at the time (see Map 8).

The topographic map from 1916 shows that the study area consisted of the originally surveyed street grid. Alexandra Park had been formally established by this time and is indicated as being absent of development. The East Ward of the City, south of Colborne Street, was beginning to encroach on the Mohawk Parsonage Lot lands by this time as industrial operations were being moved out of the core. Residences are indicated along the east side of Stanley Street, north of Colborne Street (see Map 9).

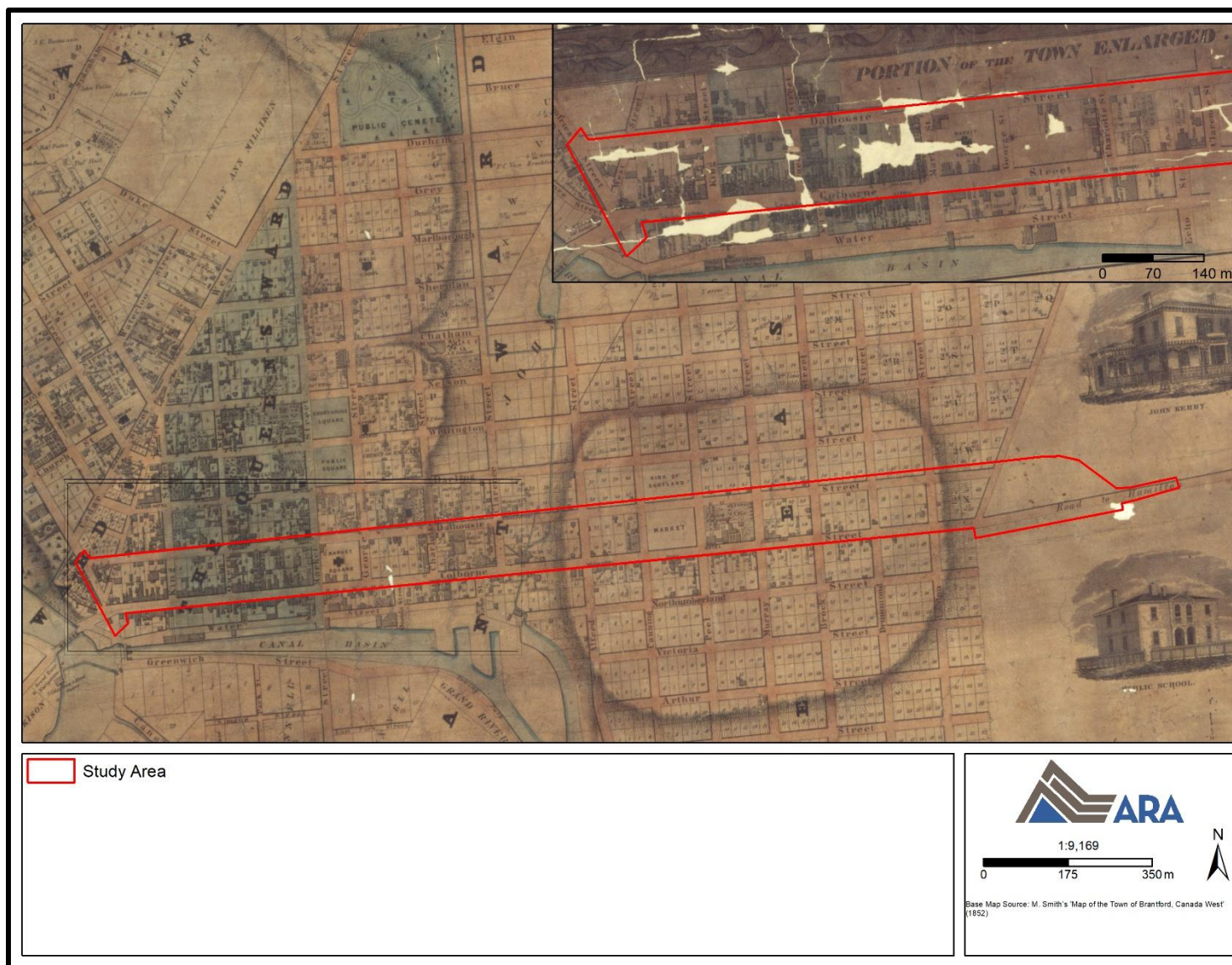
In 1954, the lands east of Stanley Street were annexed to the City of Brantford. An aerial image from 1954 depicts the development of lands east of Stanley Street and north of Colborne Street. The resolution of the aerial image is not crisp enough to identify particular buildings, though it appears that all blocks within the study area were developed with the exception of the part east of Stanley Street. The lands east of Stanley Street within the study area appear to have had buildings constructed, though additional streets had not yet been surveyed (see Map 10).



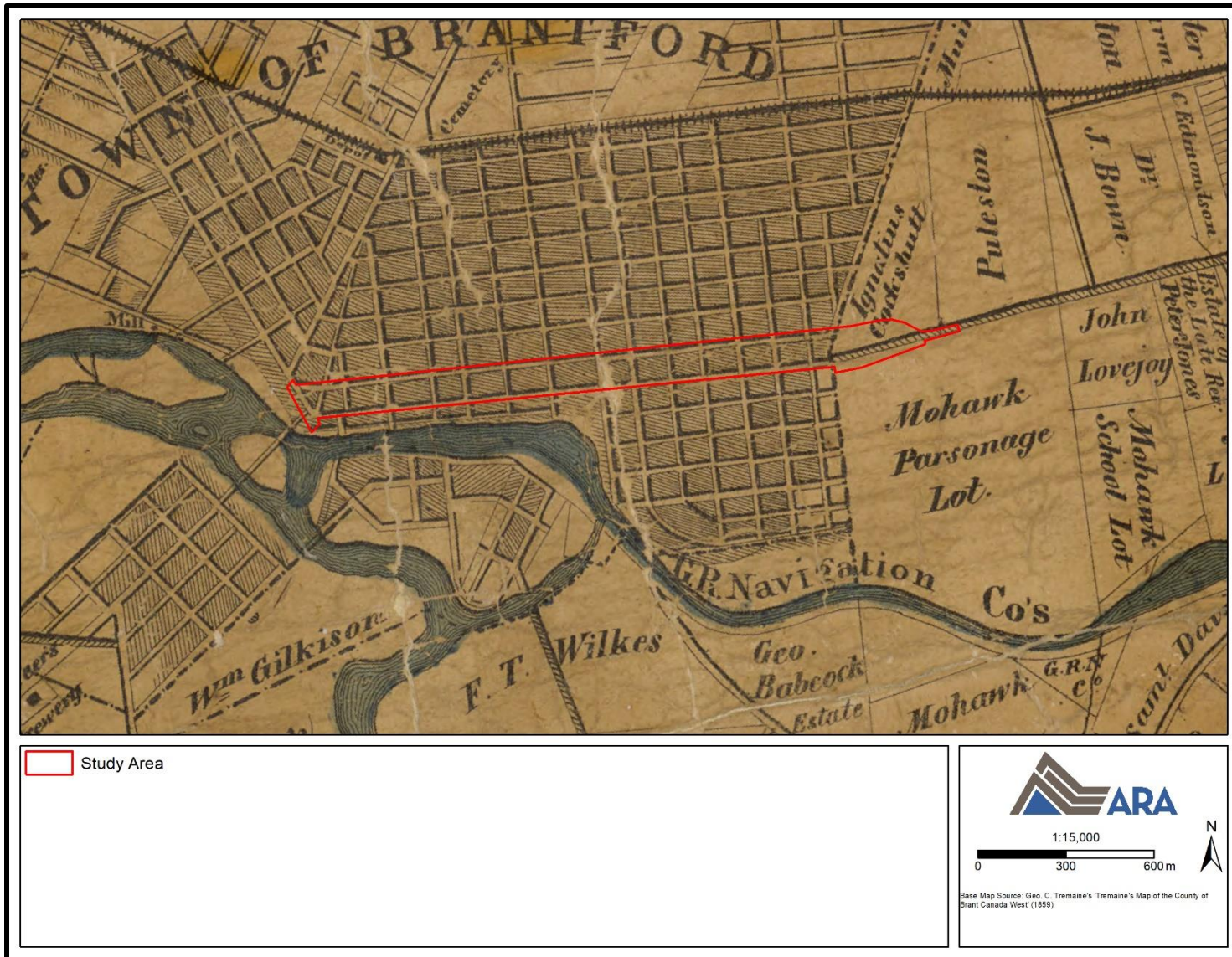
Map 2: Brantford Township Patent Plan (No Date)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; AO 2015)



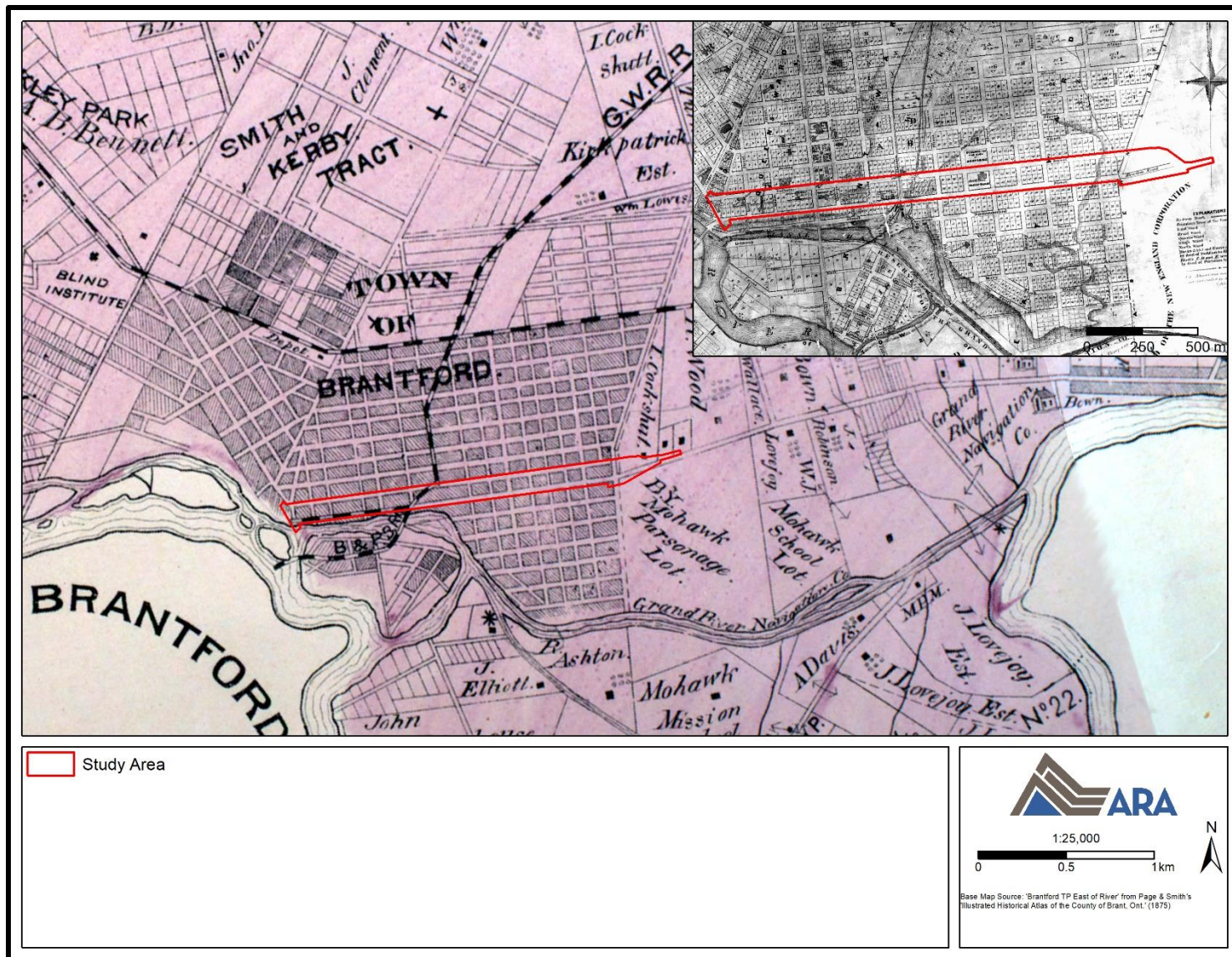
Map 3: L. Burwell's *Plan of the Village of Brantford* (1830)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; AO 1830)



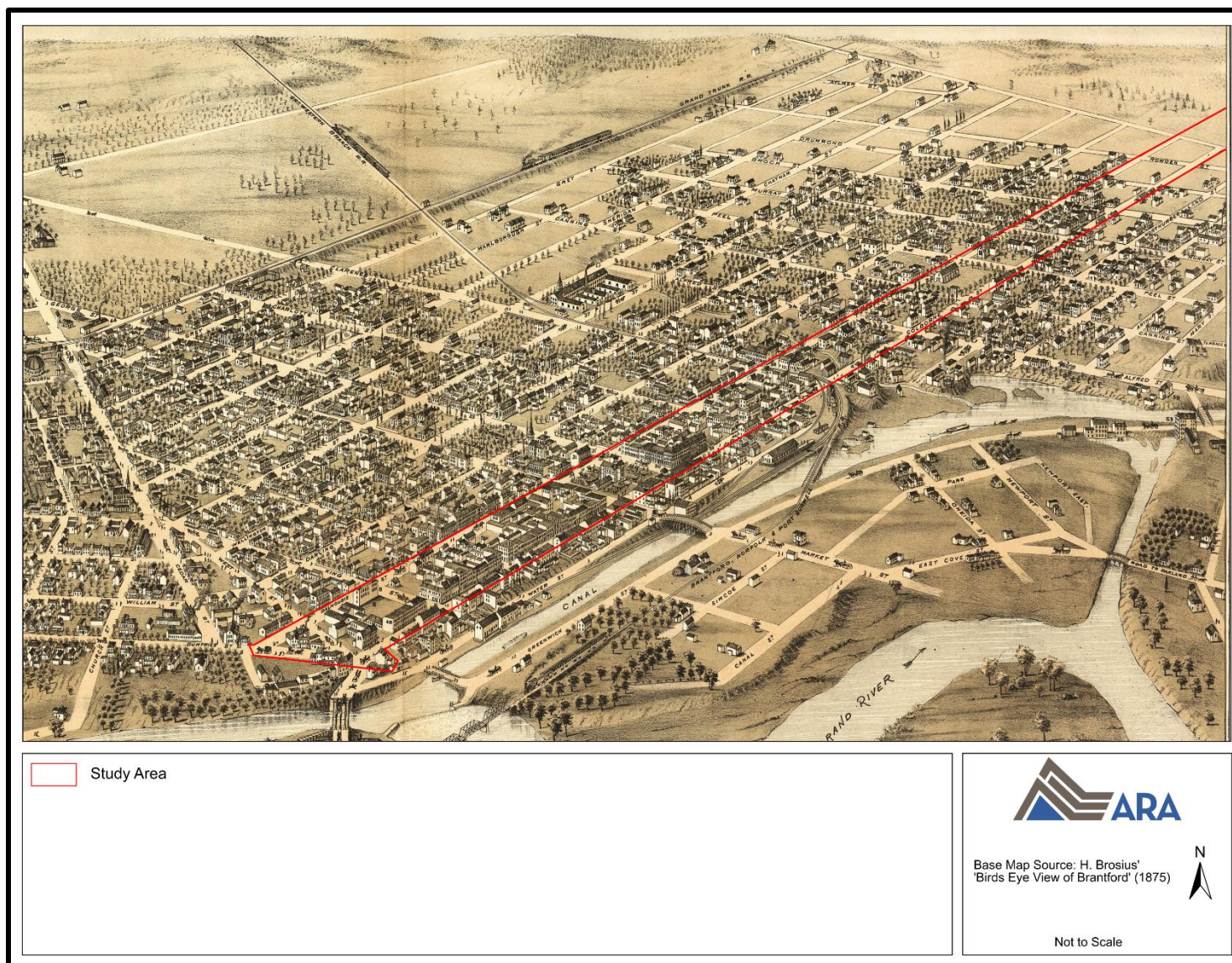
Map 4: M. Smith's Map of the Town of Brantford, Canada West (1852)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; BHS 1852)



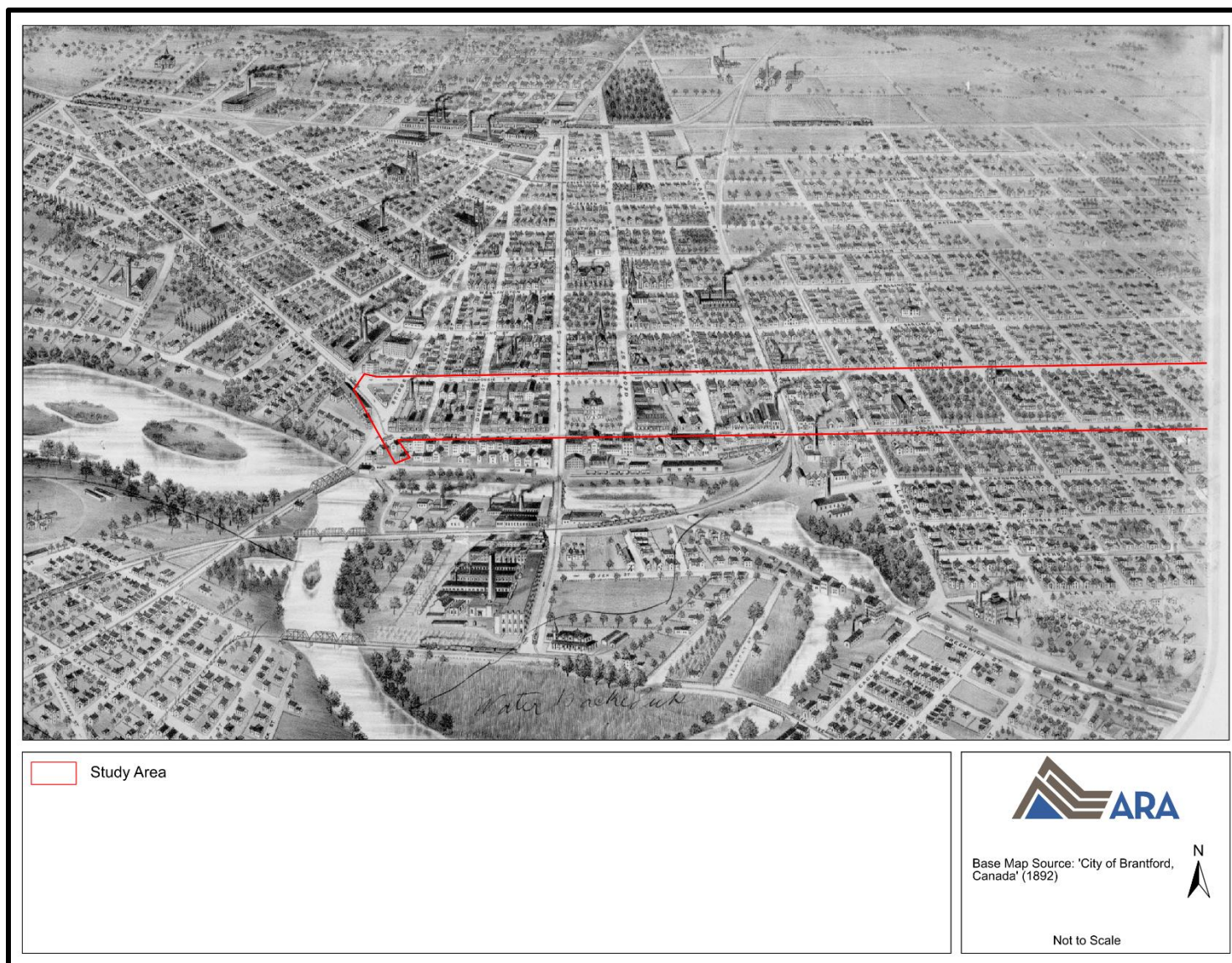
Map 5: G.C. Tremain's *Tremain's Map of the County of Brant, Canada West* (1859)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OHCMP 2019)



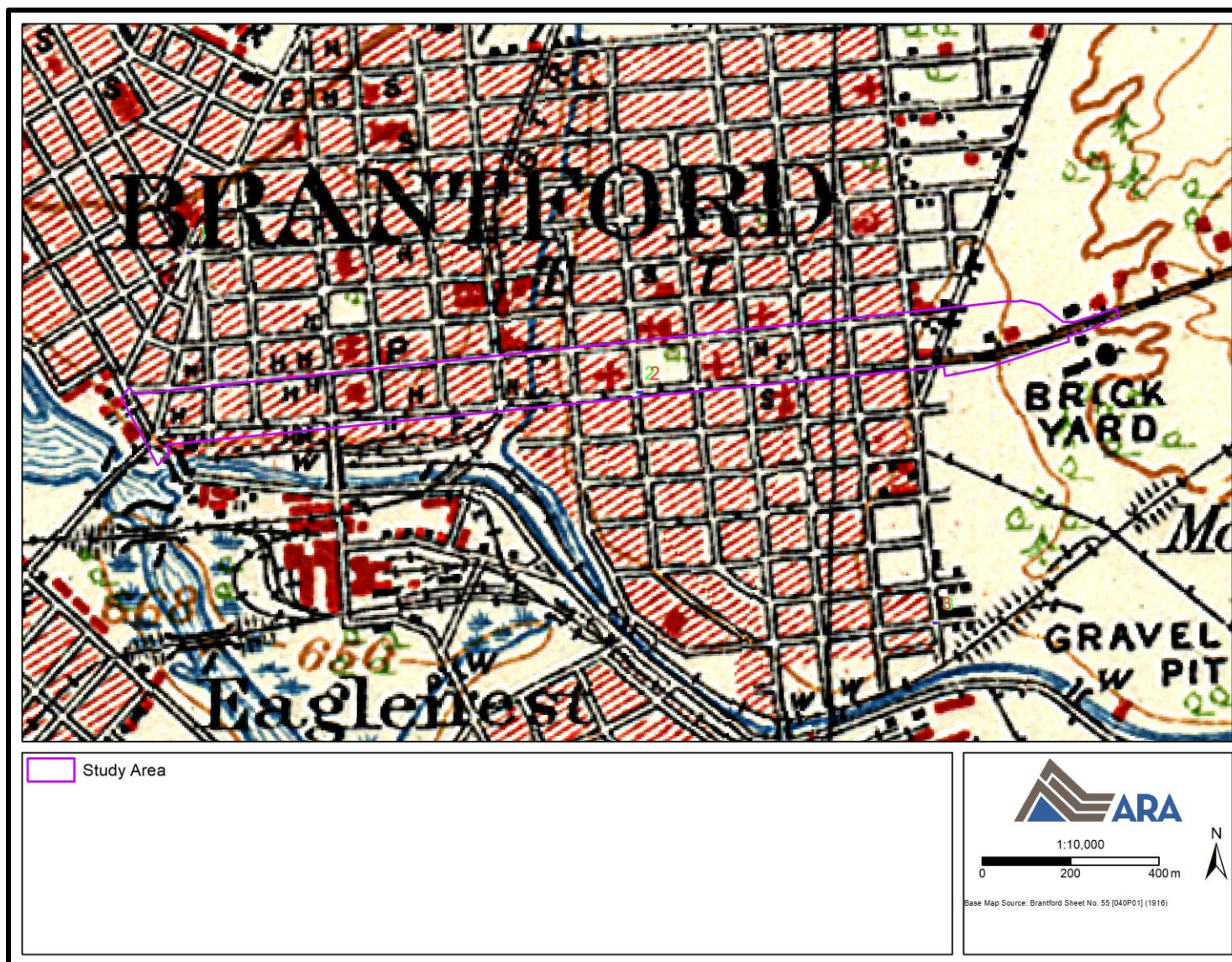
Map 6: Page & Smith's Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Brant, Ont. (1875)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; McGill University 2001)



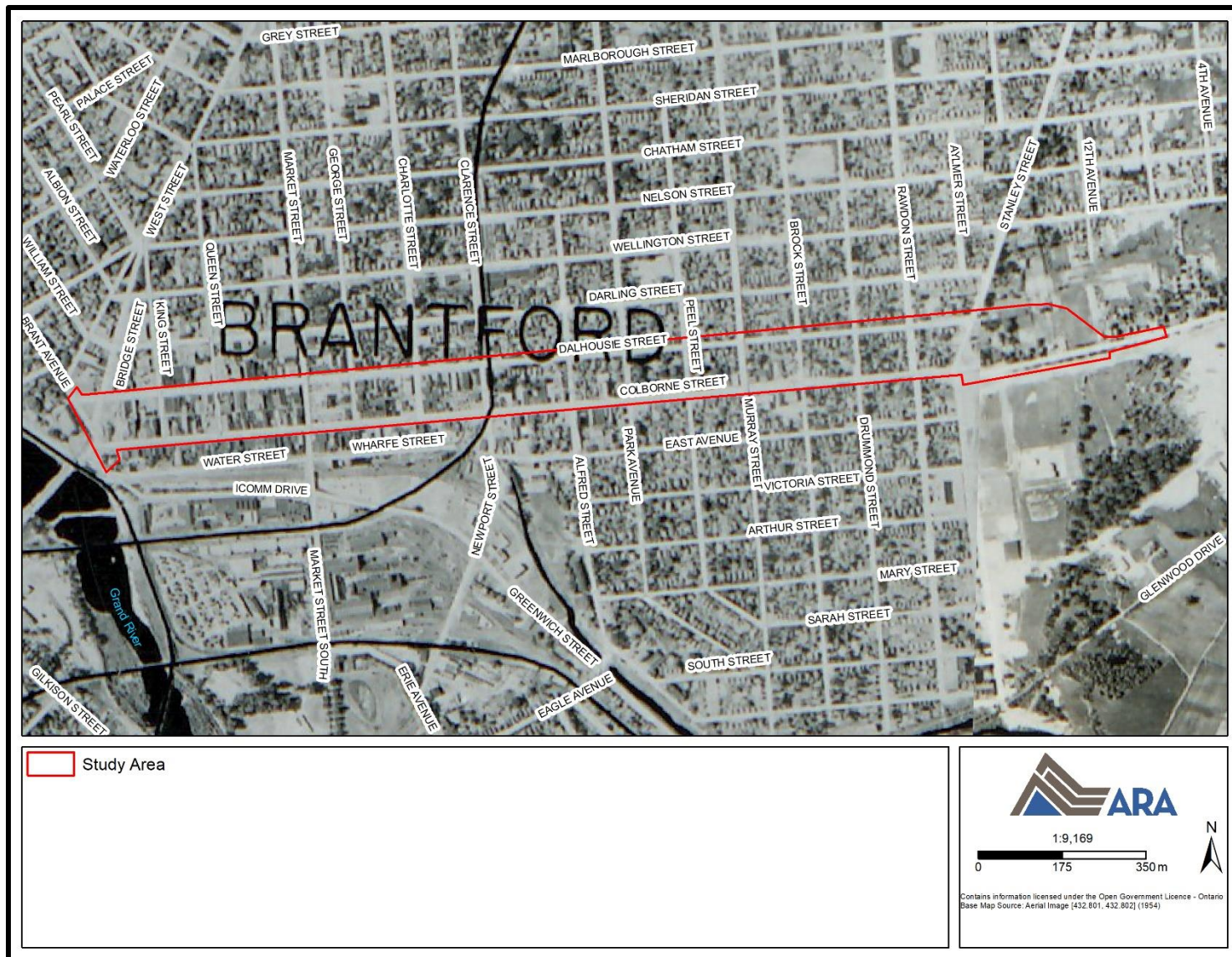
Map 7: H. Brosius' Bird's Eye View of Brantford (1875)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; LAC 1875)



Map 8: Bird's Eye View of the City of Brantford, Canada (1892)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; LAC 1892)



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)

5.0 CONSULTATION

BHRs and CHLs are broadly referred to as cultural heritage resources. A variety of types of recognition exist to commemorate and/or protect cultural heritage resources in Ontario.

The Minister of Canadian Heritage, on the advice of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC), makes recommendations to declare a site, event or person of national significance. The National Historic Sites program commemorates important sites that had a nationally significant effect on, or illustrates a nationally important aspect of, the history of Canada. A National Historic Event is a recognized event that evokes a moment, episode, movement or experience in the history of Canada. National Historic People are people who are recognized as those who through their words or actions, have made a unique and enduring contribution to the history of Canada. There exists Parks Canada's online *Directory of Federal Heritage Designations* which captures these national commemorations. This directory also lists Heritage Railway Stations, Federal Heritage Buildings and Heritage Lighthouses. The *Federal Canadian Heritage Database* was searched and several properties within or adjacent to the project location have been federally recognized. St. Jude's Anglican Church National Historic Site is located at 81 Peel Street within the project location (it appears to be listed incorrectly in the Federal Canadian Heritage Database at 79 Peel Street which is a residential property). The Sgt. William Merrifield VC Armoury at 18 Brant Avenue is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building, which is located within the study area or heritage assessed area. It is important to note that these federal commemoration programs do not offer protection from alteration or destruction.

The Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT) operates the Provincial Plaque Program that has over 1,250 provincial plaques recognizing key people, places and events that shaped the province. Additionally, properties owned by the province may be recognized as a "provincial heritage property" (MHSTCI 2010). The OHT plaque database was searched and none of the properties within or adjacent to the project location are commemorated with an OHT plaque. A cultural heritage resource may also be protected through an OHT or municipal easement. No easements were identified within the study area or heritage assessed area.

MHSTCI's current list of Heritage Conservation Districts was consulted. The Brant Avenue Heritage Conservation District is situated along Brant Avenue extending south to the southern most property on Brant Avenue to the north almost reaching St. Paul Avenue. At its southerly end, the properties at 22 Brant Avenue and 28 Brant Avenue are included in the HCD and are within the study area. The list of properties designated by the MHSTCI under Section 34.5 of the OHA was consulted. No properties in or adjacent to the project location are listed.

Many municipal heritage committees and historical societies provide plaques for local places of interest. "One role of municipal heritage groups (i.e., municipal heritage committees, historical societies) is to educate and inform the community on local heritage and several ways this could occur could include: producing descriptive guides and newsletters or by installing commemorative plaques" (MHSTCI 2007:8).

At project commencement, ARA contacted the City of Brantford to inquire about: 1) protected properties within or adjacent to the project location, 2) properties with other types of recognition

in or adjacent to the project location, 3) previous studies relevant to the current study, and 4) other heritage concerns regarding the project location. In response, the City's consultant, MTE, directed ARA to a link to the Municipal Heritage Register in July 2020. The Municipal Heritage Register information was used to inform the site visit and the recognition of the cultural heritage resources has been included in the results summarized in Section 7.0. Subsequent to the initial drafting of the report, ARA received the City of Brantford update to the Municipal Heritage Register, as updated through Part 2, Phase A and B of the *City of Brantford Heritage Register Project* (City of Brantford 2021 and 2022). This report version reflects the inventory update.

6.0 FIELD SURVEY

The field survey component of an assessment involves the collection of primary data through systematic photographic documentation of all potential cultural heritage resources within the project location, as identified through historical research and consultation. Generally, potential cultural heritage resources are identified by applying a 40-year rolling timeline. This timeline is considered an industry best practice (i.e., MTO 2008). A date of 40 years does not automatically attribute CHVI to a resource; rather, that it should be flagged as a potential resource and evaluated for CHVI.

Additional cultural heritage resources may also be identified during the survey itself. Photographs capturing all properties with potential BHRs and CHLs are taken, as are general views of the surrounding landscape. The field survey also assists in confirming the location of each potential cultural heritage resource and helps to determine the relationship between resources. Given that such surveys are limited to areas of public access (i.e., roadways, intersections, non-private lands, etc.), there is always the possibility that obscured cultural heritage resources may be missed or that heritage attributes may be refined upon closer inspection.

Two days of field surveys were conducted on September 15 and 18, 2020 in order to photograph and document the project location, and to record any local features that could enhance ARA's understanding of their setting in the landscape and contribute to the cultural heritage evaluation process. The field surveys were conducted by ARA Staff: K. Brightwell, S. Clarke, K. Jonas Galvin, J. McDermid, and P. Young. The field survey was conducted from publicly accessible, non-private lands.

7.0 HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

The study area consists of Colborne and Dalhousie Streets from Brant Avenue to just east of Puleston Street and Kiwanis Way in the City of Brantford.

The study area includes the roads, the rights of way, participating property parcels and the adjacent property parcels. Colborne Street is a two-lane, one-way eastbound street from Brant Avenue east to where it merges with Dalhousie Street beyond Stanley Street. Colborne Street becomes a four-lane, two-way street from where it merges with Dalhousie Street and eastward. The north and south sides of Colborne Street are primarily commercial and institutional buildings between Brant Avenue and Park Avenue. Colborne Street between Park Avenue and Brock Street comprises commercial, residential and institutional properties. Between Brock and Rawdon Streets,

Colborne Street is primarily comprised of residential properties. Sidewalks flank either side of Colborne Street for the extent of the of the study area.

Running parallel and north of Colborne Street, Dalhousie Street is a two-lane, one-way westbound road that begins at the eastern extent of the study area just east of Stanley Street where Colborne and Dalhousie Streets merge. Dalhousie Street is comprised primarily of commercial and institutional properties between Brant Avenue and Clarence Street. Between Clarence Street and Rawdon Street, Dalhousie Street is lined on either side with residential properties with the exception of some commercial properties just east of Clarence Street. East of Rawdon Street to where it merges with Colborne Street, Dalhousie Street comprises commercial properties. Sidewalks are located on the north and south sides of Dalhousie Street from Brant Avenue east to Stanley Street. East of Stanley Street, sidewalks are located on the north side of Dalhousie Street only.

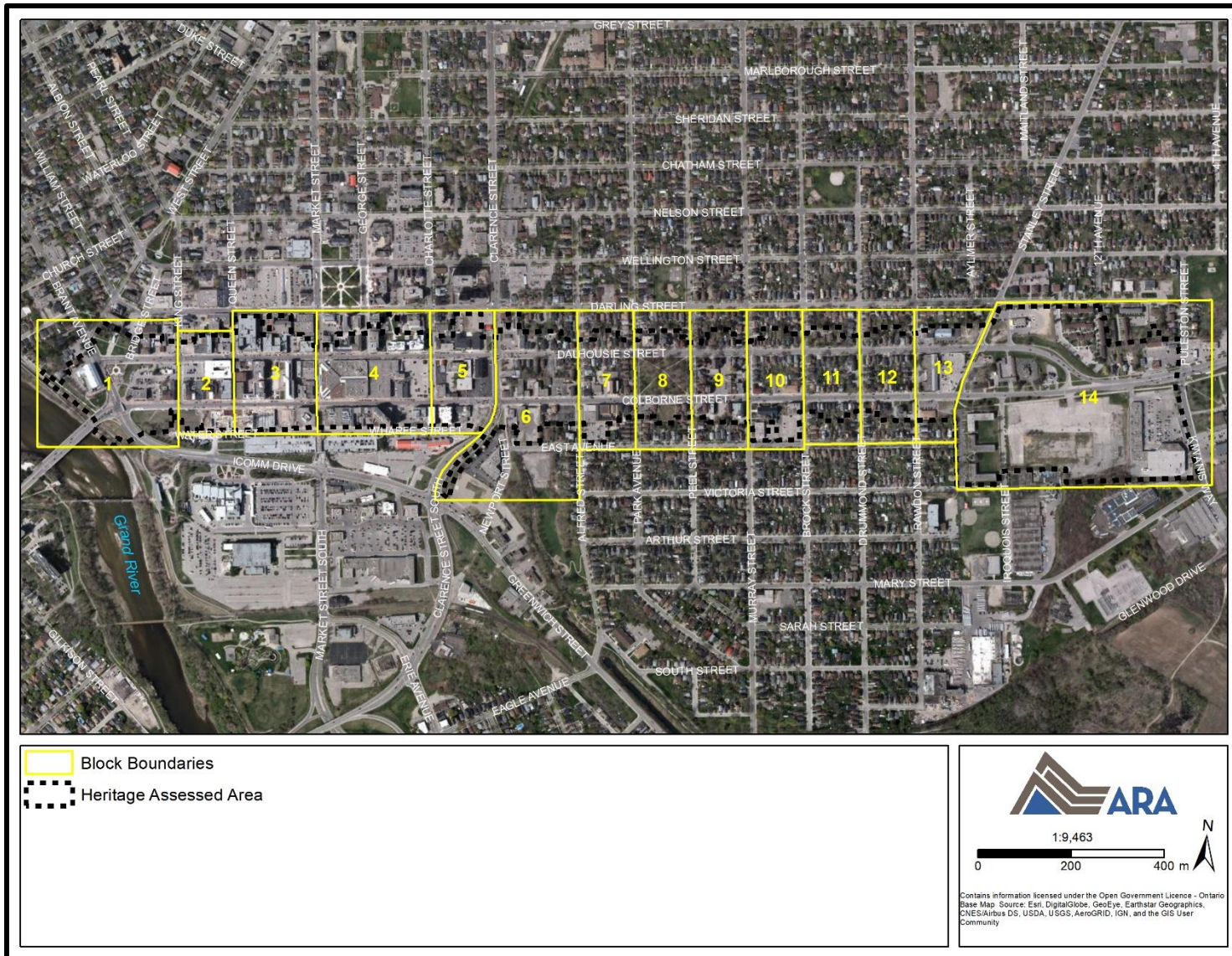
Moving east between Brant Avenue and Clarence Street, all side streets (King, Queen, Charlotte and Clarence Streets) contain commercial properties and are flanked with sidewalks. A walkway now exists in the former alignment of Market Street between Colborne and Dalhousie Streets. Side streets from Alfred Street east to Rawdon Street (Alfred Street, Park Ave, Peel, Murray Brock, Drummond and Rawdon Streets) comprise residential properties. The east side of Rawdon Street and both sides of Stanley Street comprise commercial properties.

As a result of consultation, existing heritage assessment and field survey, 204 BHRs and 6 CHLs were identified as having potential CHVI. Additionally, properties added to the Brantford Heritage Register on August 25, 2020 were also added to ARA's mapping and database. During ARA's final review, some BHRs were removed from the final BHR list and as such, there are some gaps in the numbering of the BHRs. Subsequent to the March 2021 submission of this draft report, another 36 properties were added to the Brantford Heritage Register in November 2021 and March 2022 (City of Brantford 2021 and 2022). ARA's assessment results mapping and property database were updated to reflect these additions in this final report. As the combined study area and heritage assessed area is quite large, it was broken down into 14 blocks, numbered 1–14 from the west end of the study area to the east end. Specifically, the blocks are comprised as follows:

- Block 1 – Includes the study area and heritage assessed area at the western extent, east to King Street (see Map 12 and Table 3);
- Block 2 – Includes the study area and heritage assessed area between King Street and Queens Street (see Map 13 and Table 4);
- Block 3 - Includes the study area and heritage assessed area between Queen Street and Market Street (see Map 14 and Table 5);
- Block 4 - Includes the study area and heritage assessed area between Market Street and Charlotte Street (see Map 15 and Table 6);
- Block 5 - Includes the study area and heritage assessed area between Charlotte Street and Clarence Street (see Map 16 and Table 7);
- Block 6 - Includes the study area and heritage assessed area between Clarence Street and Alfred Street (see Map 17 and Table 8);

- Block 7 - Includes the study area and heritage assessed area between Alfred Street and Park Avenue (see Map 18 and Table 9);
- Block 8 - Includes the study area and heritage assessed area between Park Avenue and Peel Street (see Map 19 and Table 10);
- Block 9 - Includes the study area and heritage assessed area between Peel Street and Murray Street (see Map 20 and Table 11);
- Block 10 - Includes the study area and heritage assessed area between Murray Street and Brock Street (see Map 21 and Table 12);
- Block 11 - Includes the study area and heritage assessed area between Brock Street and Drummond Street (see Map 22 and Table 13);
- Block 12 - Includes the study area and heritage assessed area between Drummond Street and Rawdon Street (see Map 23 and Table 14);
- Block 13 - Includes the study area and heritage assessed area between Rawdon Street and Stanley Street (see Map 25); and
- Block 14 - Includes the study area and heritage assessed area east of Stanley Street (see Map 25 and Table 15).

A summary of the results of the preliminary evaluation of the BHRs and CHLs against the criteria set out in O. Reg. 9/06 can be found in Table 3–Table 15, and the Property Database information sheets with background information, and the preliminary evaluations of each heritage resource can be found in BHR Appendix A.

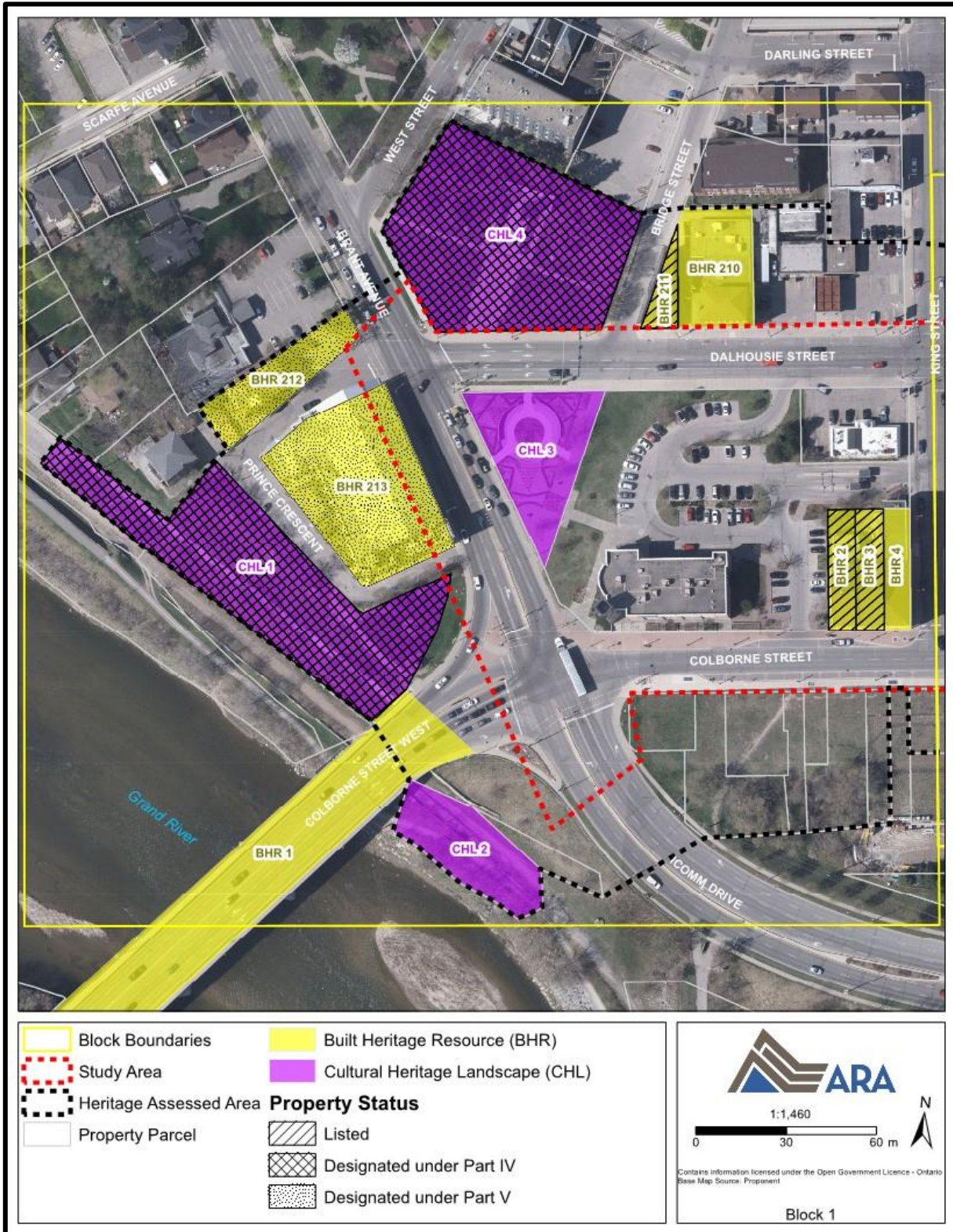


7.1 Block 1

Block 1 contains 12 cultural heritage resources; 8 BHRs and 4 CHLs (see Table 3; Map 12). The majority of these BHRs are commercial or institutional and the CHLs are primarily commemorative parks. The BHRs are set close to the road with a wide sidewalk in between. Mature trees are found in some of the CHLs, though are absent in the commercial area. Seven BHRs are “participating properties” meaning a portion or all of them are within the study area. Five properties are “adjacent” to the study area and are within the heritage assessed area. Two CHLs are designated under Part IV of the *OHA*, two BHRs are designated under Part V of the *OHA* and three BHRs are recognized under Section 27 of the *OHA* as they are listed on the Brantford Heritage Register (City of Brantford 2021). The BHRs and CHLs on this block are associated with the commercial downtown core and early transportation networks in the City.

Table 3: BHRs and CHLs – Block 1

Type and Number	Address/Name	Adjacent/ Participating	Potential CHVI (Y/N)	Preliminary Criteria Met	Recognition
BHR1	Lorne Bridge	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR2	46 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Listed
BHR3	48 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Listed
BHR4	50 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR210	20 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Historical/Associative value Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR211	14 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR212	28 Brant Avenue	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	Designated under Part V
BHR213	22 Brant Avenue	Adjacent	Yes	Historical/Associative value Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Designated under Part V
CHL1	10 Brant Avenue	Adjacent	Yes	Historic/Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Designated under Part IV
CHL2	Railway Parcel	Adjacent	Yes	Historic/Associative value and Contextual value.	None
CHL3	2 Brant Avenue	Participating	Yes	Historic/Associative value and Contextual value.	None
CHL4	6 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Historic/Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Designated under Part IV



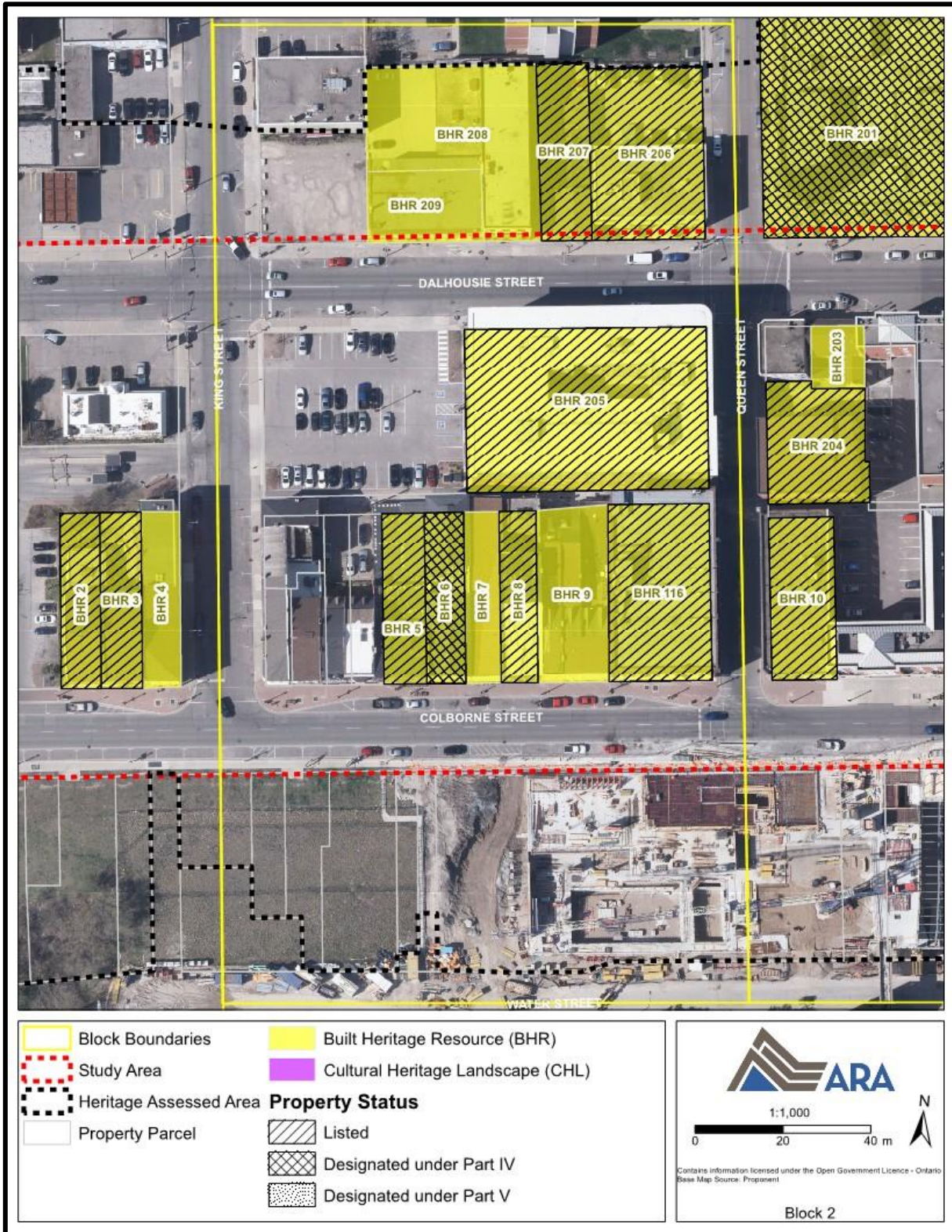
Map 12: BHR and CHL Assessment Results Map – Block 1
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7.1 Block 2

Block 2 contains 11 BHRs (see Table 4; Map 13). The majority of these BHRs are commercial. There are not any CHLs in Block 2. The BHRs are set close to the road with a wide sidewalk in between. Mature trees are sparse in Block 2. Seven BHRs are “participating properties” meaning a portion or all of them are within the study area. Four properties are “adjacent” to the study area and are within the heritage assessed area. One property is designated under Part IV of the OHA and six BHRs are recognized under Section 27 of the OHA as they are listed on the Brantford Heritage Register (City of Brantford 2020b; City of Brantford 2021). The BHRs on this block are associated with the commercial downtown core and early transportation networks in the City.

Table 4: BHRs and CHLs – Block 2

Type and Number	Address/Name	Adjacent/ Participating	Potential CHVI (Y/N)	Preliminary Criteria Met	Recognition
BHR5	70-72 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Listed
BHR6	76 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Historical/Associative value Design/Physical value and Contextual value	Designated under Part IV
BHR7	78 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR8	80-82 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Listed
BHR9	84-88 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Contextual value.	None
BHR116	90-100 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Listed
BHR205	53 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Historical/Associative value Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Listed
BHR206	50-54 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Historical/Associative value Design/Physical value	Listed
BHR207	48 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Listed
BHR208	44-46 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR209	40-42 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Historical/Associative value Design/Physical value	None



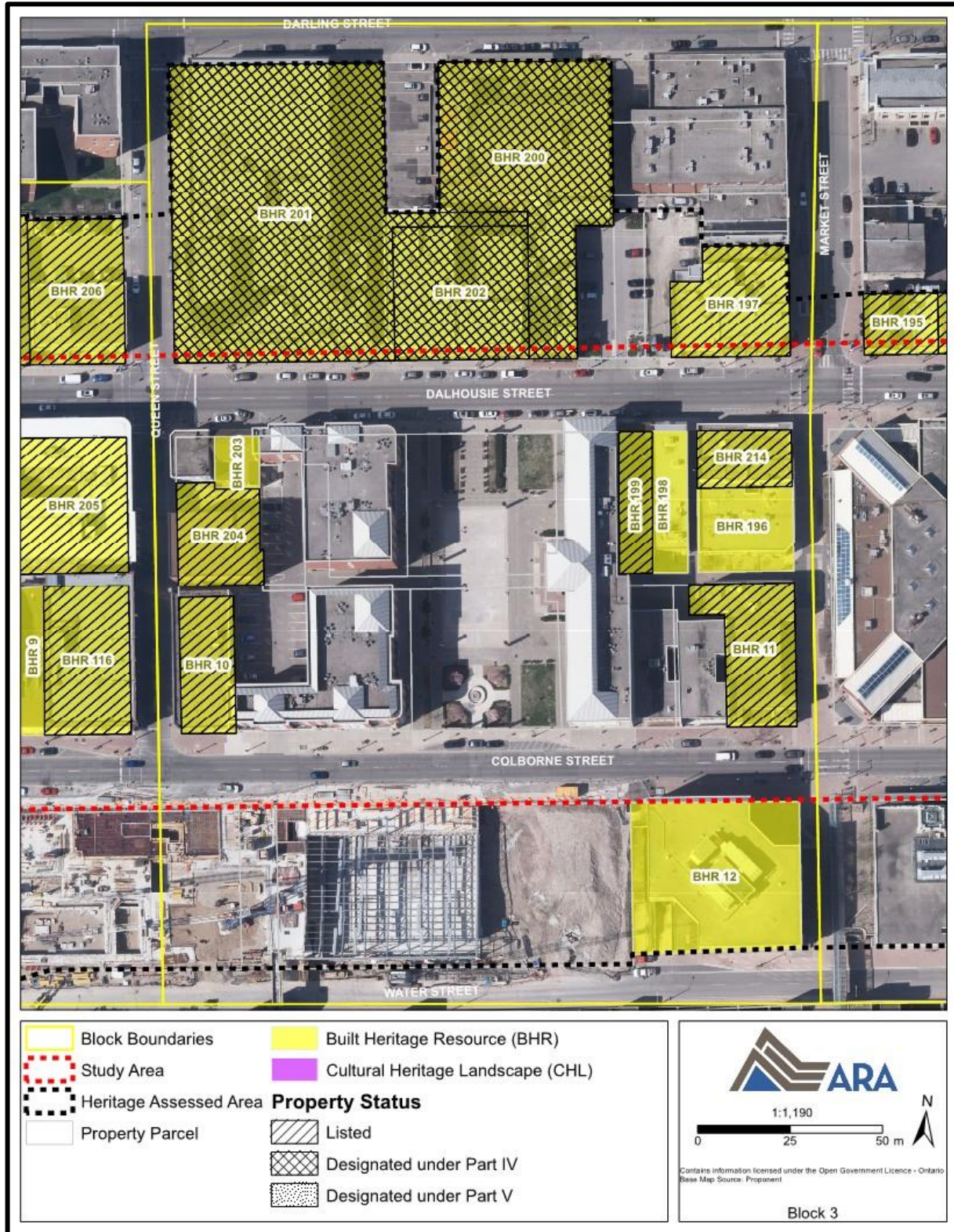
Map 13: BHR and CHL Assessment Results Map – Block 2
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7.2 Block 3

Block 3 contains 13 BHRs (see Table 5; Map 14). The majority of these BHRs are commercial. There are not any CHLs in Block 3. The BHRs are set close to the road with a wide sidewalk in between. Mature trees are sparse in Block 3. Eight BHRs are “participating properties” meaning a portion or all of them are within the study area. Five properties are “adjacent” to the study area and are within the heritage assessed area. Three properties are designated under Part IV of the OHA and six BHRs are recognized under Section 27 of the OHA as they are listed on the Brantford Heritage Register (City of Brantford 2020b, City of Brantford 2021). The BHRs on this block are associated with the commercial downtown core and early transportation networks in the City.

Table 5: BHRs and CHLs – Block 3

Type and Number	Address/Name	Adjacent/ Participating	Potential CHVI (Y/N)	Preliminary Criteria Met	Recognition
BHR10	104-110 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Listed
BHR11	170 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	Listed
BHR12	171 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR196	16-26 Market Street	Participating	Yes	Historical/Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR197	102 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Historical/Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Listed
BHR198	97 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Historical/Associative value Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR199	95 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Historical/Associative value Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
BHR200	88 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Historical/Associative value Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Designated under Part IV
BHR201	60-70 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Historical/Associative value Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Designated under Part IV
BHR202	76-86 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Historical/Associative value Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Designated under Part IV
BHR203	59 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Historical/Associative value Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR204	11-17 Queen Street	Participating	Yes	Historical/Associative value Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Listed
BHR 214	28-32 Market Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value	Listed



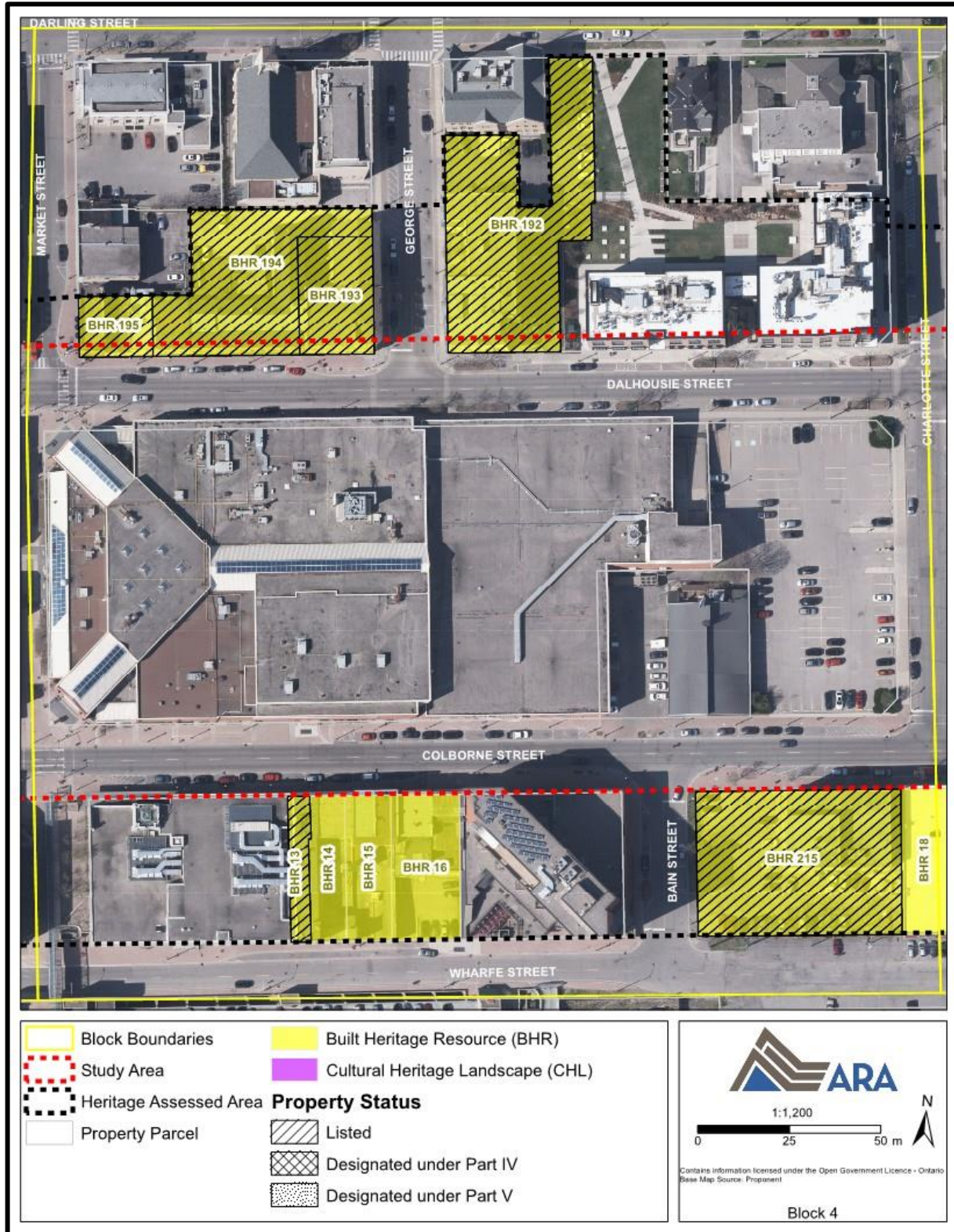
Map 14: BHR and CHL Assessment Results Map – Block 3
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7.3 Block 4

Block 4 contains 10 BHRs (see Table 6; Map 15). All of these BHRs are commercial. There are not any CHLs in Block 4. The BHRs are set close to the road with a wide sidewalk in between. Mature trees are sparse in Block 4. There are not any “participating properties” in Block 4, meaning no properties are located in whole or partially within the study area. All 10 properties are “adjacent” to the study area and are within the heritage assessed area. Six BHRs are recognized under Section 27 of the OHA as they are listed on the Brantford Heritage Register (City of Brantford 2020b; City of Brantford 2021, City of Brantford 2022). The BHRs on this block are associated with the commercial downtown core.

Table 6: BHRs and CHLs – Block 4

Type and Number	Address/Name	Adjacent/ Participating	Potential CHVI (Y/N)	Preliminary Criteria Met	Recognition
BHR13	193 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Contextual value.	Listed
BHR14	197 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Contextual value.	None
BHR15	201-203 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Contextual value.	None
BHR16	205-211 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Contextual value.	None
BHR18	251-253 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR192	41 George Street	Adjacent	Yes	Historical/Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Listed
BHR193	136-142 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Historical/Associative value Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Listed
BHR194	122-134 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Historical/Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Listed
BHR195	112-116 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Historical/Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Listed
BHR 215	233 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Contextual value	Listed



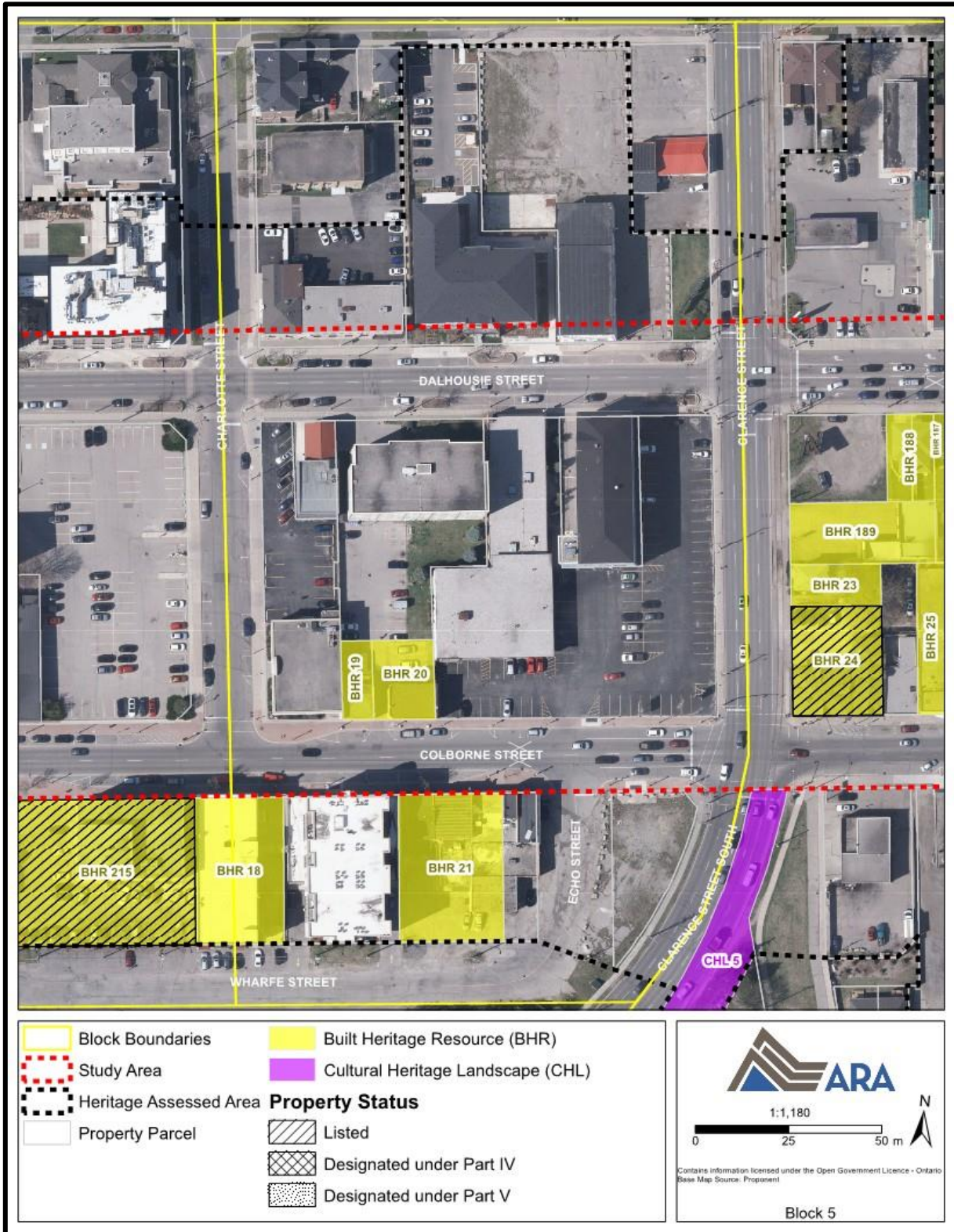
Map 15: BHR and CHL Assessment Results Map – Block 4
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7.4 Block 5

Block 5 contains 3 BHRs (see Table 7; Map 16). All of the BHRs in Block 5 are commercial. There are not any CHLs in Block 3. The BHRs are set close to the road with a wide sidewalk in between. One BHR is a “participating property” meaning a portion or all of it is within the study area. Two properties are “adjacent” to the study area and are within the heritage assessed area. There are not any listed or designated properties in Block 5. The BHRs on this block are associated with the commercial downtown core and early transportation networks in the City.

Table 7: BHRs and CHLs – Block 5

Type and Number	Address/Name	Adjacent/ Participating	Potential CHVI (Y/N)	Preliminary Criteria Met	Recognition
BHR19	262 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR20	266 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR21	267-275 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Contextual value.	None



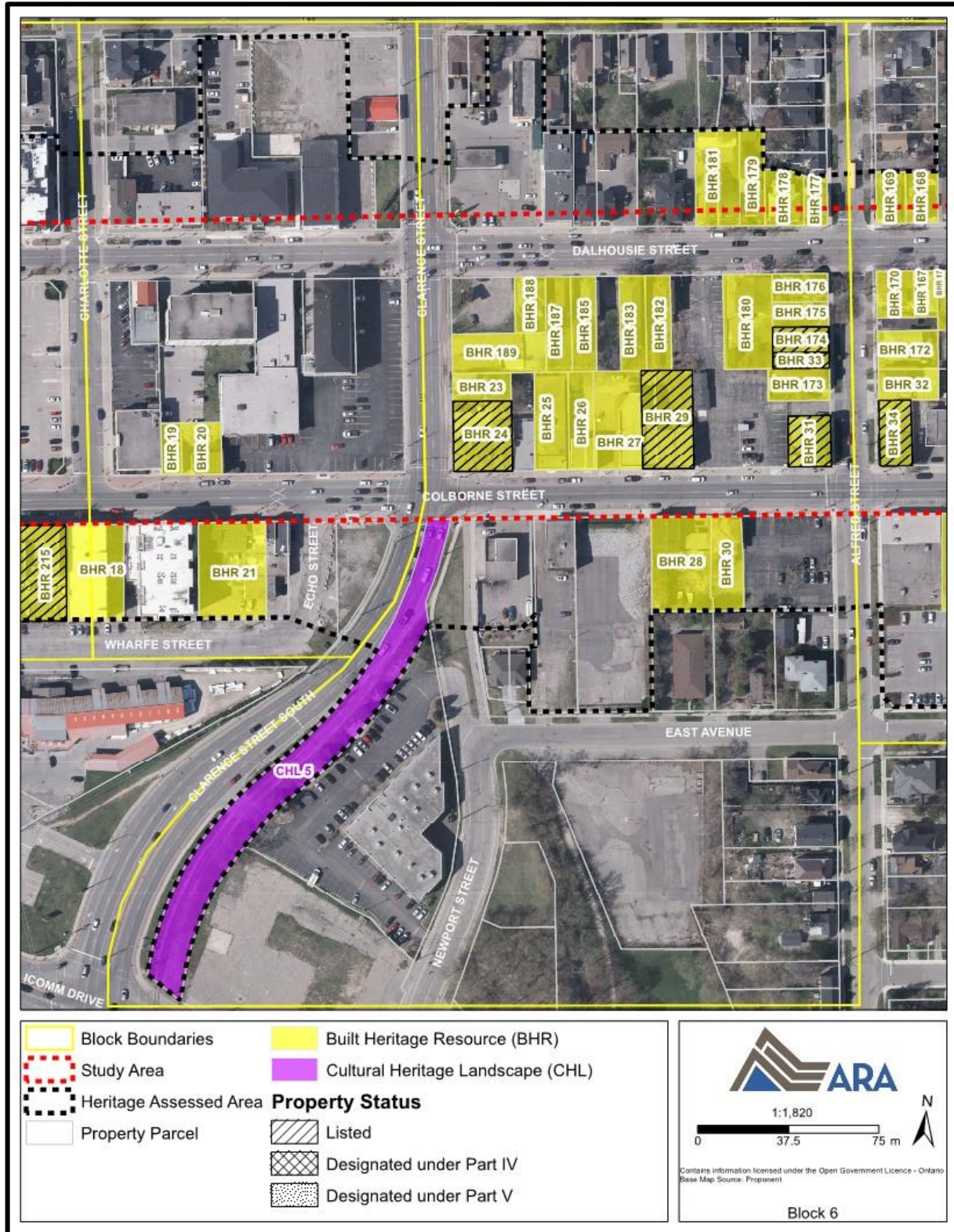
7.5 Block 6

Block 6 contains 25 BHRs and 1 CHL (see Table 8; Map 17). The majority of these BHRs are residential with some commercial properties at the west part of the block. The BHRs are set close to the road with narrow front lawns and sidewalks. Mature trees are abundant within the residential parts of Block 6. Nineteen BHRs are “participating properties” meaning a portion or all of them are within the study area. Six properties are “adjacent” to the study area and are within the heritage assessed area. Six BHRs are recognized under Section 27 of the OHA as they are listed on the Brantford Heritage Register (City of Brantford 2021, City of Brantford 2022). There are not any designated properties in Block 6. The BHRs and CHL on this block are associated with the commercial downtown core, residential neighbourhoods and early transportation networks in the City.

Table 8: BHRs and CHLs – Block 6

Type and Number	Address/Name	Adjacent/ Participating	Potential CHVI (Y/N)	Preliminary Criteria Met	Recognition
BHR23	7 Clarence Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR24	298-306 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Listed
BHR25	310 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Historical/associative value and Contextual value.	None
BHR26	312-314 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Contextual value.	None
BHR27	318 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Contextual value.	None
BHR28	321-323 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR29	324 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Listed
BHR30	331 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR31	342 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	Listed
BHR33	94 Alfred Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR173	92 Alfred Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR174	96 Alfred Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR175	98 Alfred Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR176	100 Alfred Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR177	226 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR178	222-224 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR179	220 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value and Historical/Associative value	None
BHR180	217-219 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR181	216-218 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR182	211 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR183	209 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR185	205 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR187	201 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None

Type and Number	Address/Name	Adjacent/ Participating	Potential CHVI (Y/N)	Preliminary Criteria Met	Recognition
BHR188	197-199 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR189	11 Clarence Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
CHL5	Clarence Street South Corridor	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None



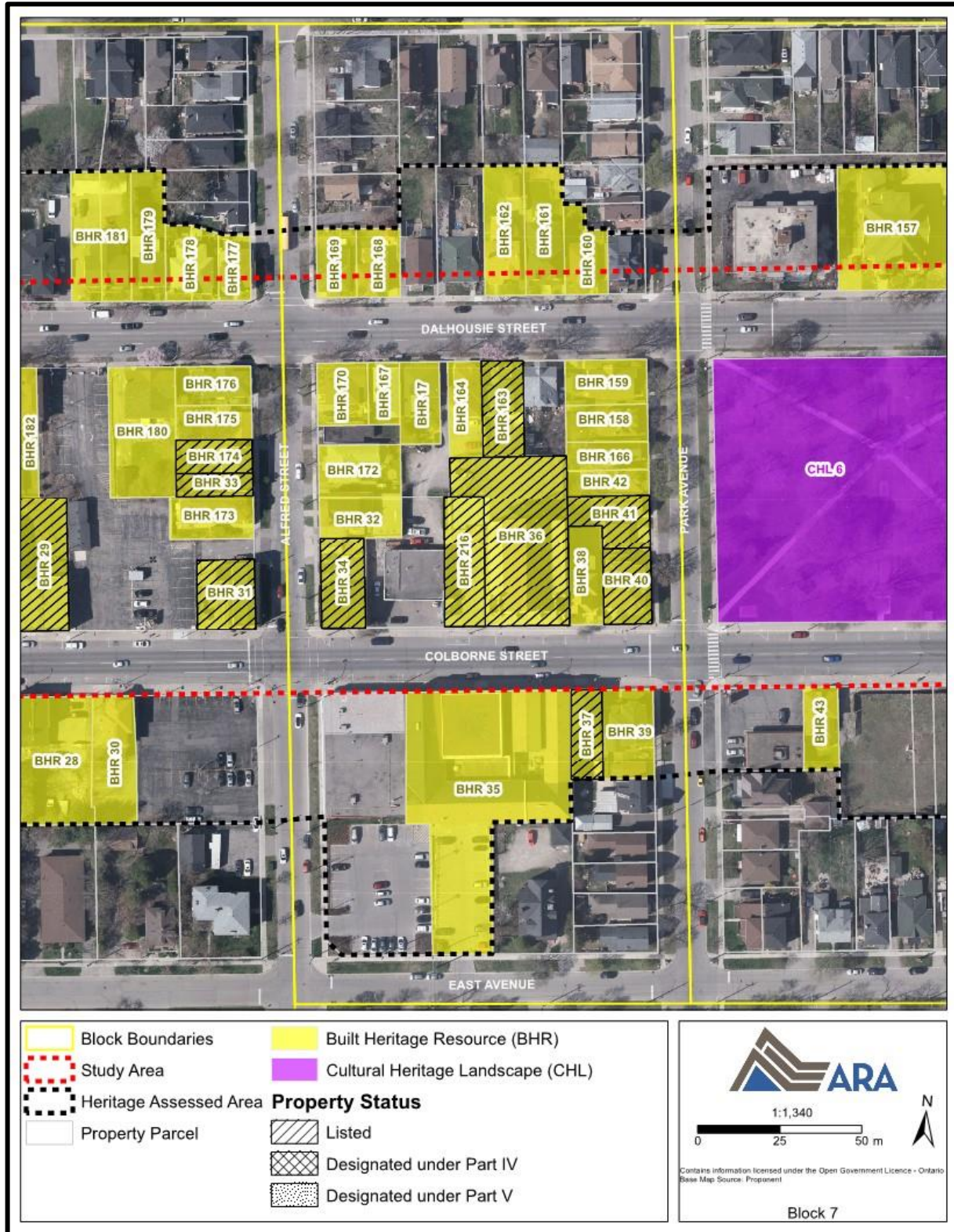
7.6 Block 7

Block 7 contains 25 BHRs (see Table 9; Map 18). The Block is comprised primarily of residential, commercial and institutional properties. The residential BHRs are set close to the road with narrow front lawns and sidewalks, while the commercial properties are set close to the road and do not have lawns or boulevards. Mature trees are abundant within the residential parts of Block 7. Seventeen BHRs are “participating properties” meaning a portion or all of them are within the study area. Eight properties are “adjacent” to the study area and are within the heritage assessed area. Seven BHRs are recognized under Section 27 of the OHA as they are listed on the Brantford Heritage Register (City of Brantford 2020b; City of Brantford 2021; City of Brantford 2022). The BHRs in this block are associated with the commercial areas of the East Ward, residential neighbourhoods and early transportation networks in the City.

Table 9: BHRs and CHLs – Block 7

Type and Number	Address/Name	Adjacent/ Participating	Potential CHVI (Y/N)	Preliminary Criteria Met	Recognition
BHR17	233 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR32	93 Alfred Street	Participating	Yes	Historical/associative value, Design/Physical value.	None
BHR34	344-348 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Listed
BHR35	351-365 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Historical/associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR36	360 Colborne	Participating	Yes	Historical/associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Listed
BHR37	367 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	Listed
BHR38	368 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR39	369 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR40	370 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Listed
BHR41	174 Park Avenue	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Listed
BHR42	176 Park Avenue	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR158	180 Park Avenue	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR159	182 Park Avenue	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR160	244 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR161	242 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR162	240 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR163	239 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	Listed
BHR164	237 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR166	178 Park Avenue	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None

Type and Number	Address/Name	Adjacent/ Participating	Potential CHVI (Y/N)	Preliminary Criteria Met	Recognition
BHR167	231 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR168	230 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR169	228 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR170	99 Alfred Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR172	95 Alfred Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR216	356 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/ Physical value, Historic/Associative value and Contextual value	Listed



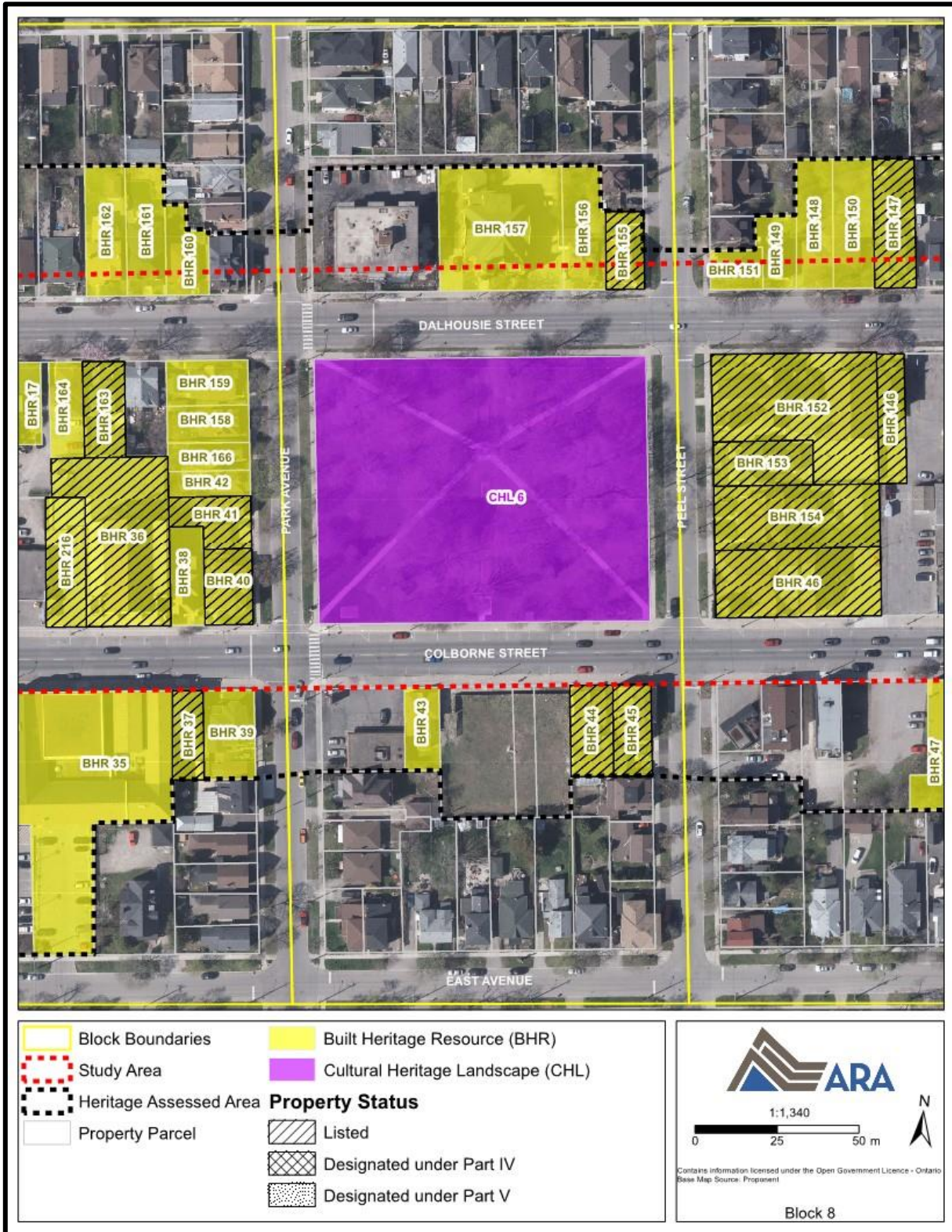
Map 18: BHR and CHL Assessment Results Map – Block 7
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7.7 Block 8

Block 8 contains 6 BHRs and 1 CHL (see Table 10; Map 19). The Block is comprised primarily of residential, commercial and institutional properties. The CHL is a park. The BHRs in Block 8 are set close to the road, have sidewalks and some residential BHRs have front lawns. Mature trees are abundant within the Block. The CHL is a “participating property” meaning a portion or all of it is within the study area. All six BHRs are “adjacent” to the study area and are within the heritage assessed area. Three BHRs are recognized under Section 27 of the OHA as they are listed on the Brantford Heritage Register (City of Brantford 2020b; City of Brantford 2021; City of Brantford 2022). The BHRs in this block are associated with the commercial areas of the East Ward, residential neighbourhoods and early transportation networks in the City, while the CHL is associated with recreation.

Table 10: BHRs and CHLs – Block 8

Type and Number	Address/Name	Adjacent/ Participating	Potential CHVI (Y/N)	Preliminary Criteria Met	Recognition
BHR43	381-383 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR44	397 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	Listed
BHR45	399-401 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	Listed
BHR155	268 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	Listed
BHR156	266 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR157	260-264 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Historical/Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
CHL6	265 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Historic/Associative value and Contextual value.	None



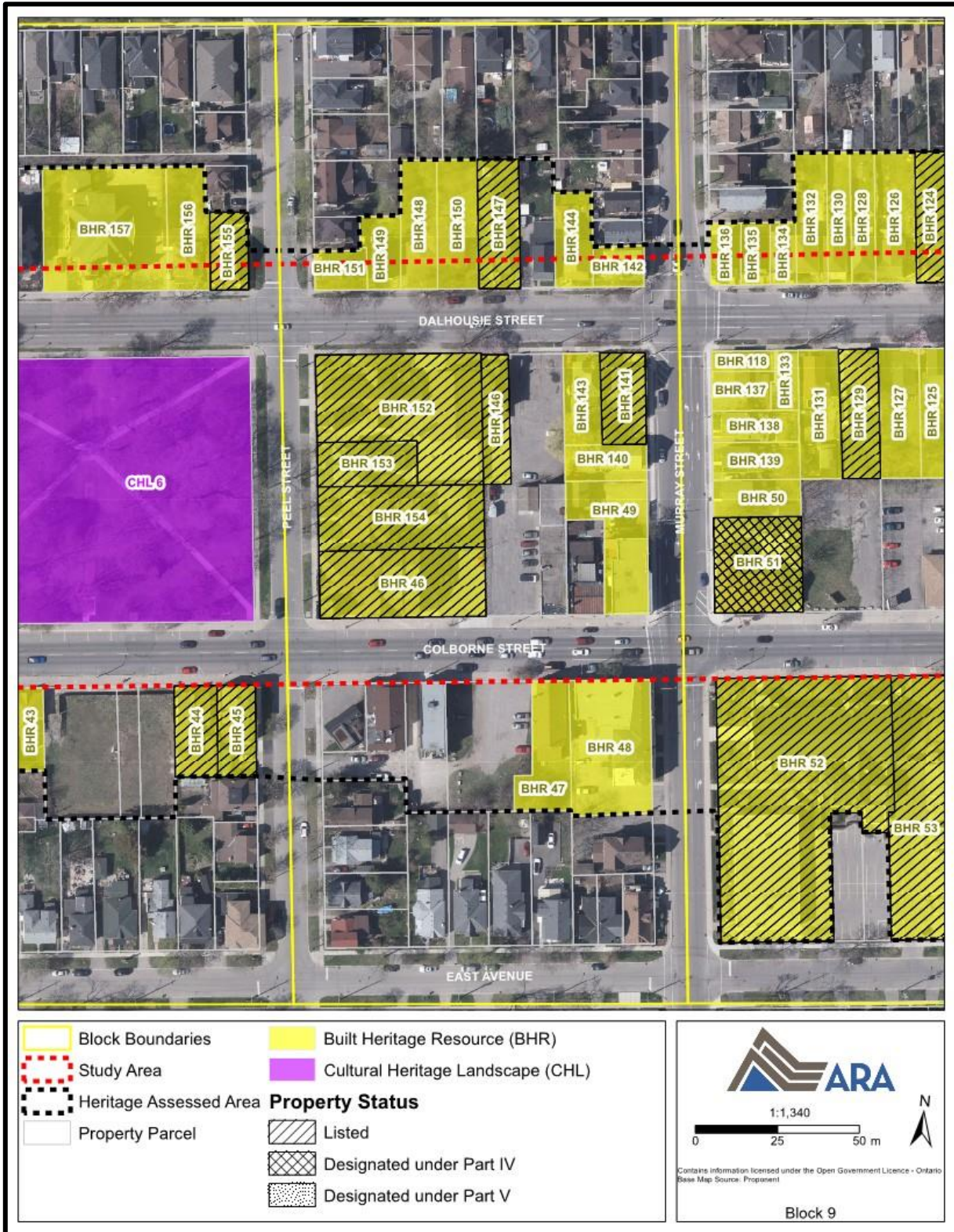
Map 19: BHR and CHL Assessment Results Map – Block 8
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7.8 Block 9

Block 9 contains 18 BHRs (see Table 11; Map 20). There are not any CHLs in Block 9. The Block is comprised of residential, commercial and institutional properties. The BHRs in Block 9 are set close to the road, have sidewalks and some residential BHRs have front lawns. Mature trees are abundant within the Block. Nine BHRs are “participating properties” meaning a portion or all of them are within the study area. Nine BHRs are “adjacent” to the study area and are within the heritage assessed area. Seven BHRs are recognized under Section 27 of the OHA as they are listed on the Brantford Heritage Register (City of Brantford 2020b; City of Brantford 2021; City of Brantford 2022). The BHRs in this block are associated with the commercial areas of the East Ward, residential neighbourhoods and early transportation networks.

Table 11: BHRs and CHLs – Block 9

Type and Number	Address/Name	Adjacent/ Participating	Potential CHVI (Y/N)	Preliminary Criteria Met	Recognition
BHR46	410 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Historical/Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Listed
BHR47	423-425 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR48	427-433 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR49	432-434 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR140	152 Murray Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR141	293 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	Listed
BHR142	160 Murray Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR143	291 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR144	288 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR146	285 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	Listed
BHR147	282 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	Listed
BHR148	278 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR149	276 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR150	280 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR151	89 Peel Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR152	81 Peel Street	Participating	Yes	Historical/Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Listed
BHR153	79 Peel Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Listed
BHR154	77 Peel Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Listed



Map 20: BHR and CHL Assessment Results Map – Block 9
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7.9 Block 10

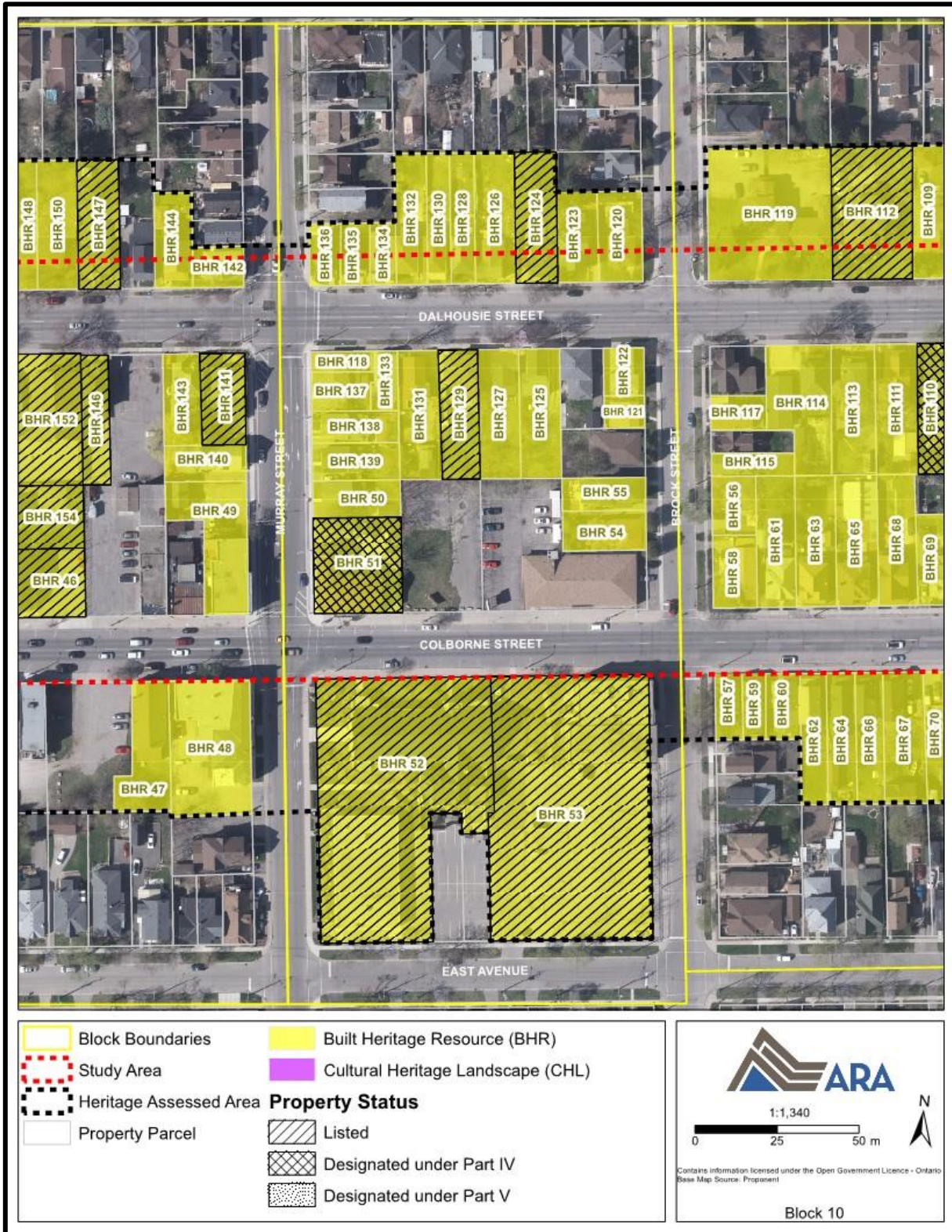
Block 10 contains 27 BHRs (see Table 12; Map 21). There are not any CHLs in Block 10. The Block is comprised primarily of residential properties. The residential BHRs in Block 10 are set back from the road, have sidewalks and front lawns. Mature trees are abundant within the Block 10. Fifteen BHRs are “participating properties” meaning a portion or all of them are within the study area. Twelve BHRs are “adjacent” to the study area and are within the heritage assessed area. One BHR is designated under Part IV of the OHA and four BHRs are recognized under Section 27 of the OHA as they are listed on the Brantford Heritage Register (City of Brantford 2020b; City of Brantford 2021; City of Brantford 2022). The BHRs in this block are associated with the commercial areas of the East Ward, residential neighbourhoods and early transportation networks.

Note that BHR 137 (155 Murray) and BHR118 (157 Murray) are the same building but have two separate property parcels and, as such, have been treated as separate BHRs.

Table 12: BHRs and CHLs – Block 10

Type and Number	Address/Name	Adjacent/ Participating	Potential CHVI (Y/N)	Preliminary Criteria Met	Recognition
BHR50	149 Murray Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR51	436-444 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Historical/Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Designated under Part IV
BHR52	133-135 Murray Street	Adjacent	Yes	Historical/Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Listed
BHR53	455 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Historical/Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	Listed
BHR54	148 Brock Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR55	150 Brock Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR118	157 Murray Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR120	314 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR121	156 Brock Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR122	313 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR123	310 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR124	308 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Historical/Associative, Design/Physical value	Listed
BHR125	307 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR126	306 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR127	305 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR128	304 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR129	303 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	Listed

Type and Number	Address/Name	Adjacent/ Participating	Potential CHVI (Y/N)	Preliminary Criteria Met	Recognition
BHR130	302 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR131	301 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR132	300 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR133	299 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR134	298 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR135	296 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR136	294 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR137	155 Murray Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR138	153 Murray Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR139	151 Murray Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None



Map 21: BHR and CHL Assessment Results Map – Block 10
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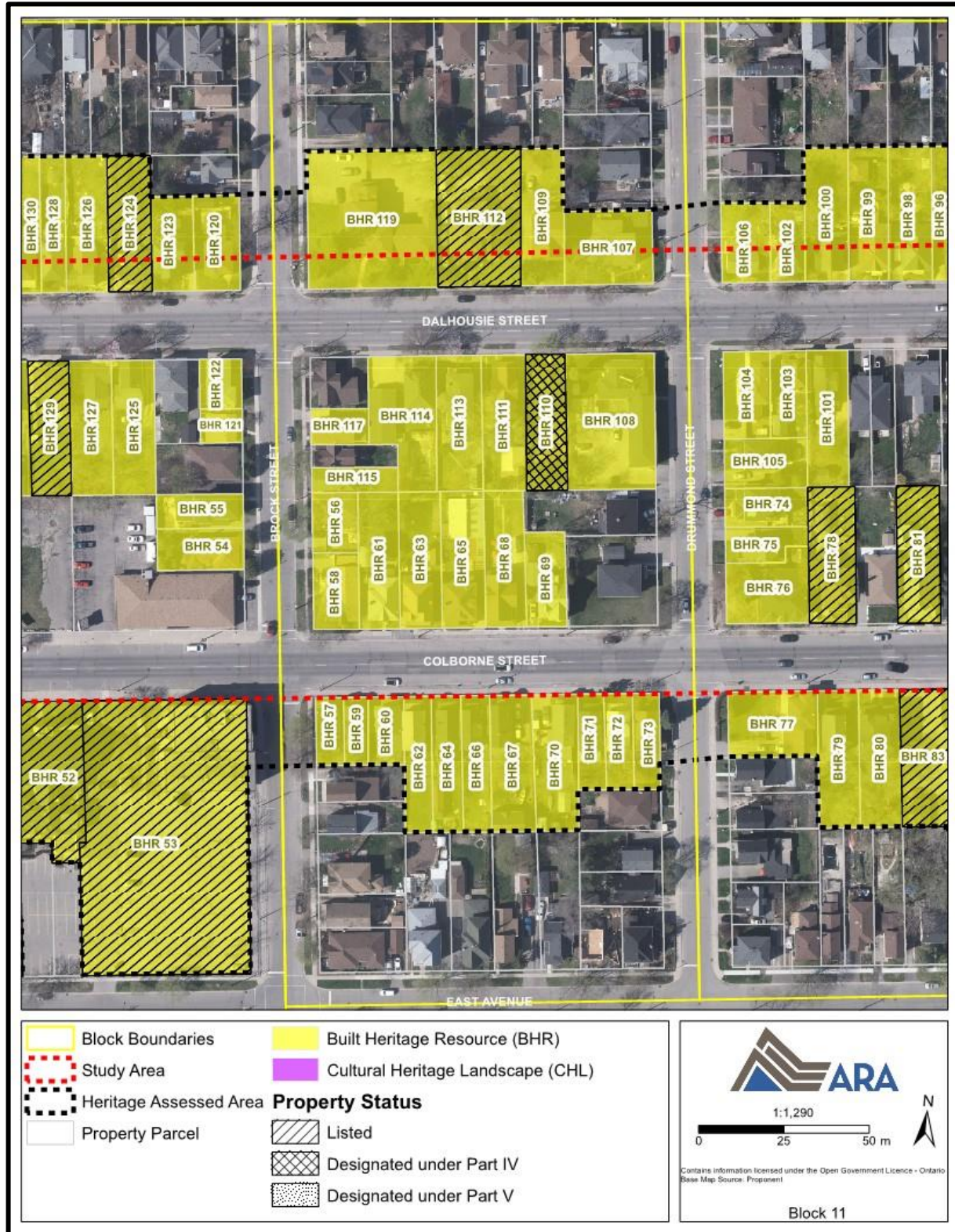
7.10 Block 11

Block 11 contains 29 BHRs (see Table 13; Map 22Table 12). There are not any CHLs in Block 11. The Block is comprised primarily of residential properties. The residential BHRs in Block 11 are set back from the road, have sidewalks and front lawns. Fourteen BHRs are “participating properties” meaning a portion or all of them are within the study area. Fifteen BHRs are “adjacent” to the study area and are within the heritage assessed area. One BHR is designated under Part IV of the OHA. One BHR is recognized under Section 27 of the OHA as it is listed on the Brantford Heritage Register (City of Brantford 2022). The BHRs in this block are associated with residential development of the East Ward.

Table 13: BHRs and CHLs – Block 11

Type and Number	Address/Name	Adjacent/ Participating	Potential CHVI (Y/N)	Preliminary Criteria Met	Recognition
BHR56	149 Brock Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR57	471 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR58	472 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR59	473 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR60	475 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR61	476 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR62	477 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR63	478 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Historical/Associative value	None
BHR64	479 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR65	480 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Historical/Associative value	None
BHR66	481 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR67	483 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR68	484 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Historical/Associative value	None
BHR69	488 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Historical/Associative value	None
BHR70	489 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR71	491 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR72	495 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR73	499 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR107	332 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value and Historical/Associative value	None
BHR108	331 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Historical/Associative value	None
BHR109	330 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None

Type and Number	Address/Name	Adjacent/ Participating	Potential CHVI (Y/N)	Preliminary Criteria Met	Recognition
BHR110	327 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	Designated under Part IV
BHR111	325 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR112	324-326 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Historical/Associative Value, Design/Physical value	Listed
BHR113	323 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR114	321 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR115	151 Brock Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR117	155 Brock Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR119	318 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Historical/Associative value, Design/Physical value	None



Map 22: BHR and CHL Assessment Results Map – Block 11
 (Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

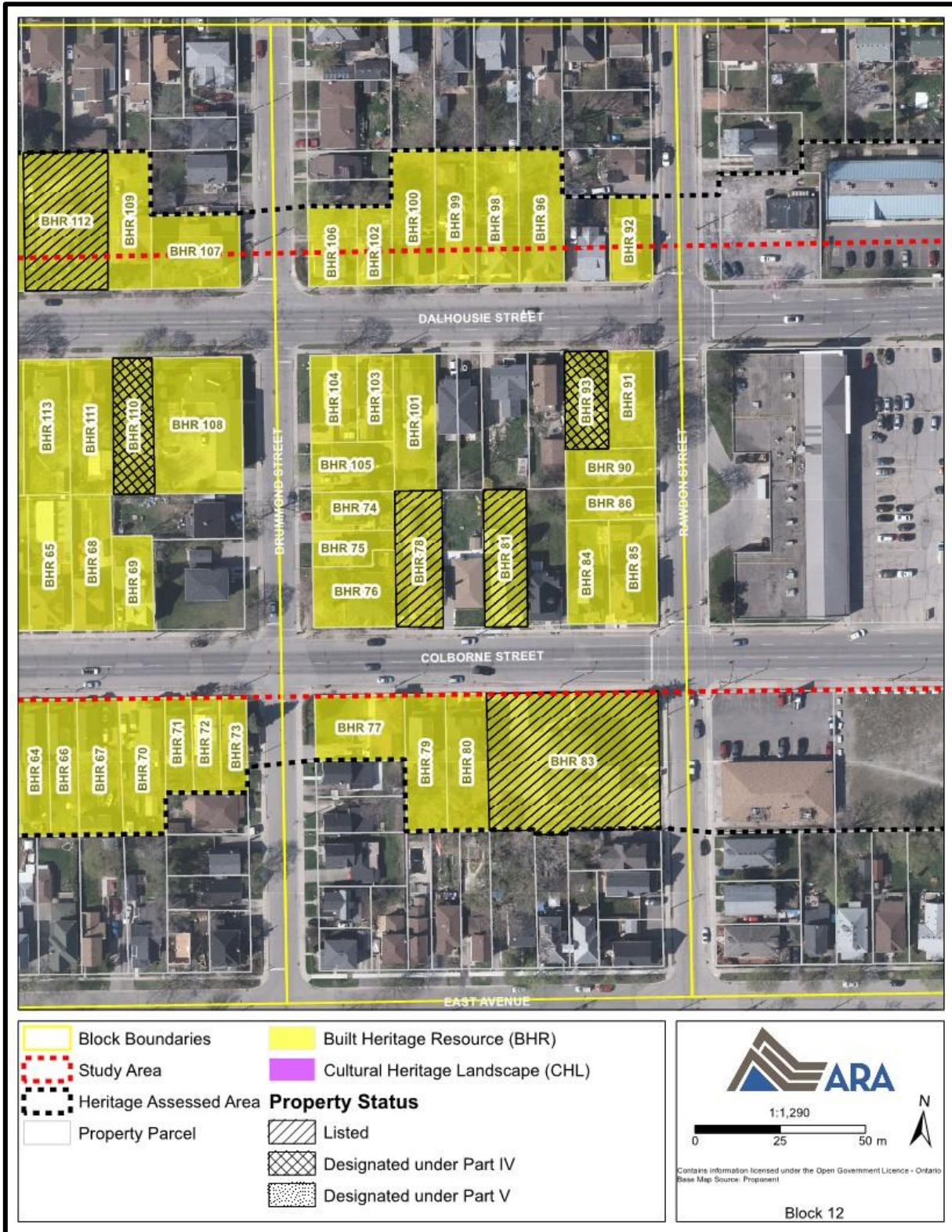
7.11 Block 12

Block 12 contains 26 BHRs (see Table 14; Map 23Table 12). There are not any CHLs in Block 12. The Block is comprised entirely of residential properties, which are set back from the road, have sidewalks and front lawns. Mature trees are abundant within the Block 12. Fifteen BHRs are “participating properties” meaning a portion or all of them are within the study area. Eleven BHRs are “adjacent” to the study area and are within the heritage assessed area. One BHR is designated under Part IV of the OHA and three BHRs are recognized under Section 27 of the OHA as they are listed on the Brantford Heritage Register (City of Brantford 2020b; City of Brantford 2021; City of Brantford 2022). The BHRs in this block are associated with residential development of the East Ward.

Table 14: BHRs and CHLs – Block 12

Type and Number	Address/Name	Adjacent/ Participating	Potential CHVI (Y/N)	Preliminary Criteria Met	Recognition
BHR74	153 Drummond Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR75	151 Drummond Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR76	504-506 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR77	507 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR78	508 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Historical/Associative value	Listed
BHR79	509 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR80	511-513 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR81	522 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Historical/Associative value	Listed
BHR83	525 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Historical/Associative, Design/Physical value	Listed
BHR84	526 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR85	528 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR86	154 Rawdon Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR90	156 Rawdon Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR91	353 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR92	352 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR93	351 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Historical/Associative Value, Design/Physical value	Designated under Part IV
BHR96	348 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR98	346 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None
BHR99	344 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	None

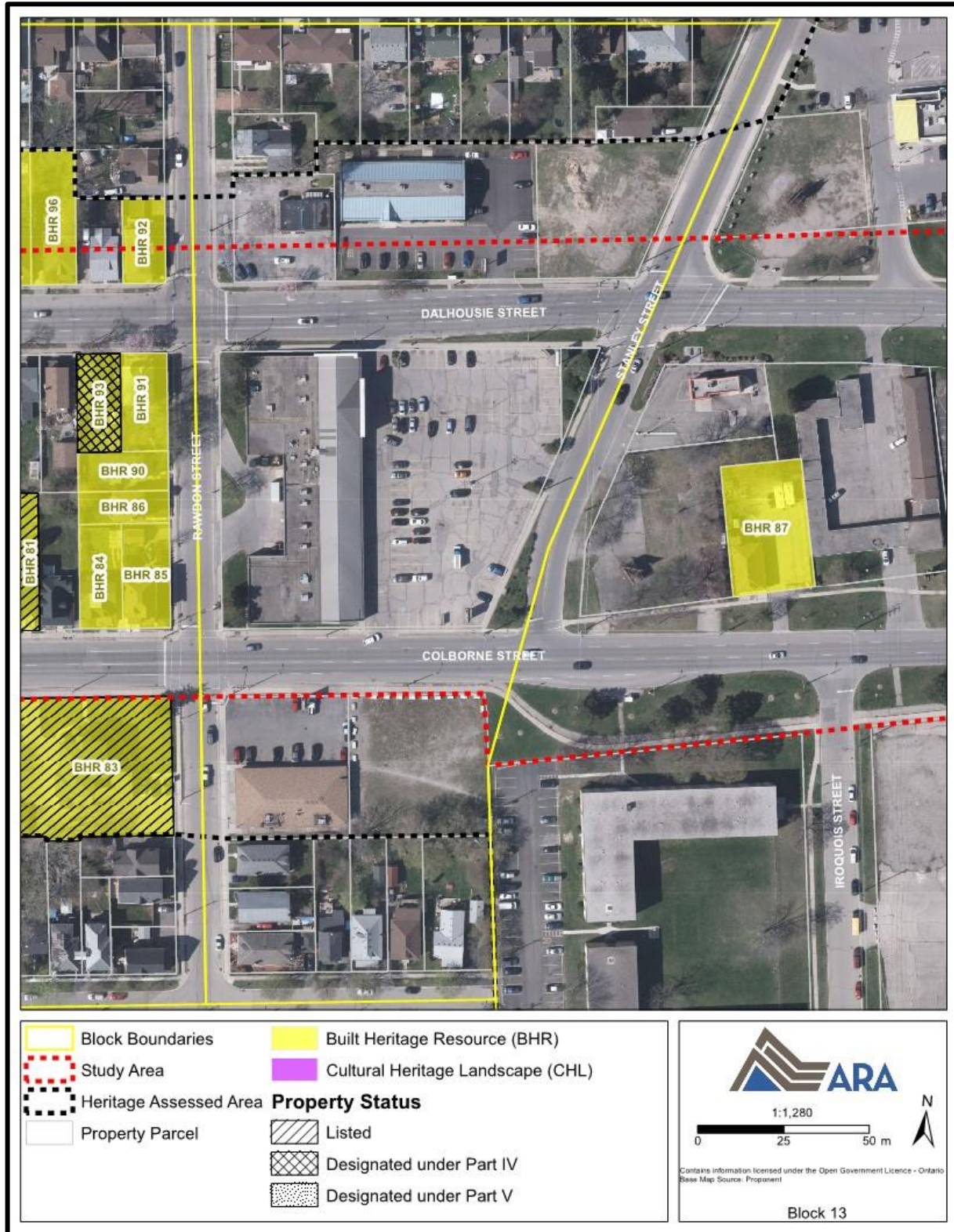
Type and Number	Address/Name	Adjacent/ Participating	Potential CHVI (Y/N)	Preliminary Criteria Met	Recognition
BHR100	342 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR101	341 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value and Historical/Associative value	None
BHR102	340 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR103	339 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR104	335 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR105	155 Drummond Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR106	336 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None



Map 23: BHR and CHL Assessment Results Map – Block 12
 (Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

7.12 Block 13

Block 13 does not contain any BHRs or CHLs (see Map 24). This block is commercial in nature and is generally devoid of mature trees, although some small plantings can be found. The sidewalks in the block vary from close to the road to set a distance back from the road.



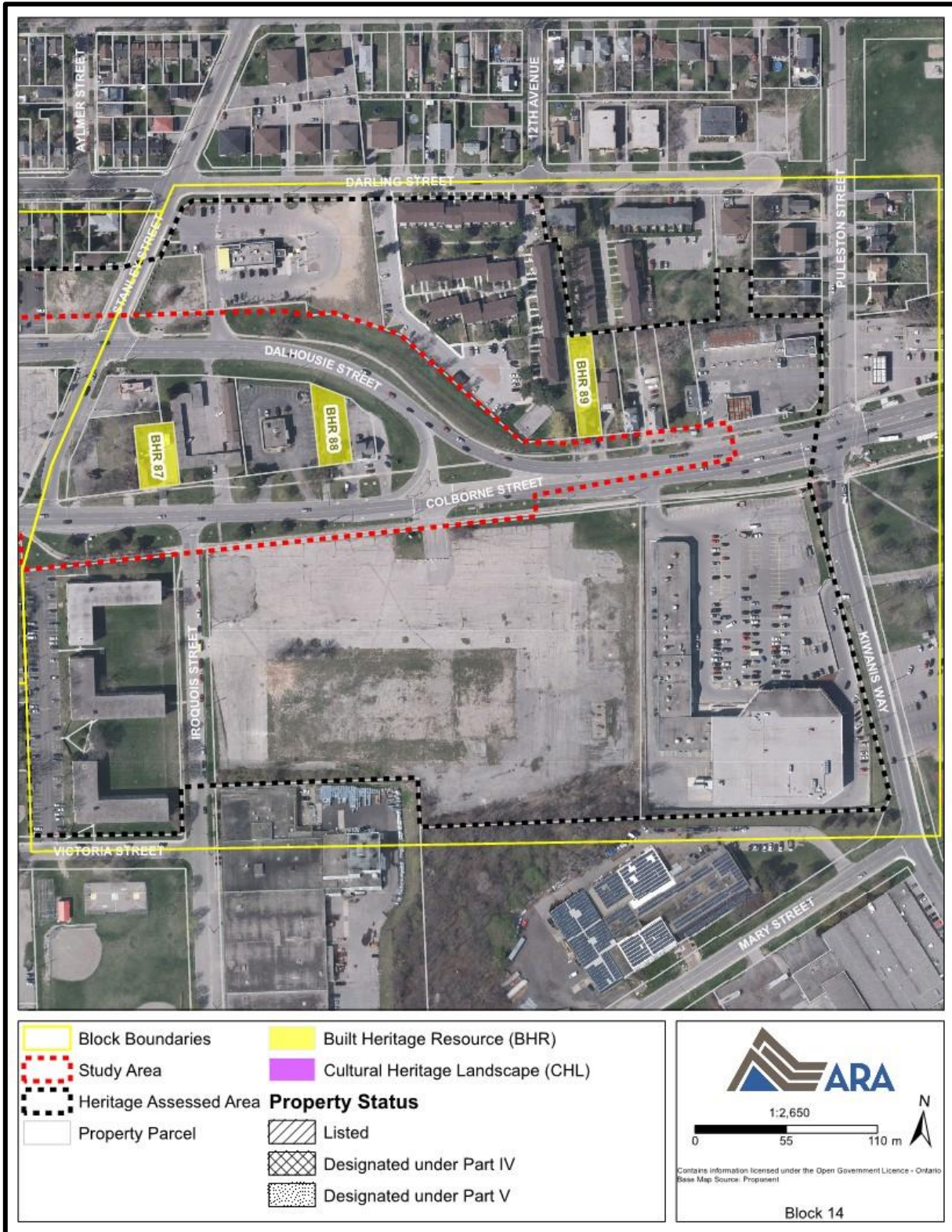
Map 24: BHR and CHL Assessment Results Map – Block 13
 (Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

7.13 Block 14

Block 14 contains 3 BHRs (see Table 15; Map 25). There are not any CHLs in Block 14. The Block comprises a mix of residential and commercial properties, which are set back from the road, have sidewalks and front lawns. Mature trees are abundant within the Block 14. Two BHRs are “participating properties” meaning a portion or all of them are within the study area. One BHR is “adjacent” to the study area and is within the heritage assessed area. There are not any BHRs listed or designated under the OHA in Block 14. The BHRs in this block are associated with residential development at the former outskirts of the city.

Table 15: BHRs and CHLs – Block 14

Type and Number	Address/Name	Adjacent/ Participating	Potential CHVI (Y/N)	Preliminary Criteria Met	Recognition
BHR87	564 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR88	582 Colborne Street	Participating	Yes	Design/Physical value	None
BHR89	608 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Yes	Design/Physical value	None



Map 25: BHR and CHL Assessment Results Map – Block 14
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8.0 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

According to the Terms of Reference for *Environmental Assessment Study for Downtown Streetscaping*:

To accommodate long term growth in population and employment within the Downtown, the Transportation Master Plan (TMP), 2014 recommended that Colborne Street, Dalhousie Street and Brant Avenue/Icomm Drive/Colborne Street East/Colborne Street West intersection within the downtown be considered as “short-term (2014-2019)” projects for roadway network improvements. Other recommendations from the TMP to support downtown revitalization included creating a “people” place, enhanced transit service, and improved walking and cycling facilities, and developing a parking strategy. The City is currently undertaking an update to the 2014 TMP.

The existing conditions of the study area are described as follows:

The roads included in the corridor have a general arrangement of two (2) through lanes with parking and sidewalks on both sides of the street. The posted speed ranges between 50-60 km/hr. and the right- of-way ranges in width between approximately 20 to 25 metres.

The factors that have influenced this EA are described by the City of Brantford in the Terms of Reference as follows:

The purpose of this EA is to improve walkability and accessibility, enhance infrastructure for all transportation modes, increase pedestrian capacity, and improve underground infrastructure to allow for development. Streetscaping improvements will create a Downtown that is attractive, vibrant and safe for all users while providing the infrastructure needed to handle the expected growth in the core.

9.0 ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The intersection improvements have the potential to affect cultural heritage resources. MHSTCI *InfoSheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* (2006c) provides a list of potential negative impacts for evaluating against any proposed development impacts can be classified as either direct or indirect.

Direct impacts (those that physically affect the heritage resources themselves) include, but are not limited to: initial project staging, excavation/levelling operations, construction of access roads and renovations or repairs over the life of the project. These direct impacts may destroy some or all significant heritage attributes or may alter soils and drainage patterns and adversely impact unknown archaeological resources.

Indirect impacts include, but are not limited to: alterations that are not compatible with the historic fabric and appearance of the area, the creation of shadows that alter the appearance of an identified

heritage attribute, the isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, the obstruction of significant views and vistas, change in land use such as rezoning allowing for a reduction in open spaces and other less-tangible impacts.

An EA project has the potential for creating the above negative impacts; however, there may be positive effects as a result of an undertaking. For example, more recent infrastructure may be removed to restore the original views to cultural heritage resources or streetscape improvements might be made that enhance or interpret the cultural heritage resources and/or history. Road improvements that create seating areas and/or transit stops may provide an opportunity to interpret some of the identified cultural heritage resources (i.e., with plaques, public art). Examples of public realm enhancements that highlight the area's cultural heritage resources and/or history through using imagery or commemorating history; are provided in Appendix B.

This project entails streetscape improvements and road improvements; as such, there are no detailed designs available that would aid in the identification of project impacts. As a result, potential impacts and mitigation options related to the project will be discussed at a high level.

The identified BHRs could be directly or indirectly impacted by streetscape improvements. The BHRs include a bridge constructed in 1924 which might be directly impacted by streetscape improvements. The heritage value and associated attributes of CHL1–CHL5, may be directly and indirectly impacted by streetscape improvements. Streetscape improvements in the form of public realm enhancements have the potential to not be sympathetic to BHRs and CHLs. There are potential impacts to potential, and known, archaeological sites.

10.0 MITIGATION MEASURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study area consists of a rectangular corridor with a total area of 19 ha (see Map 1). This corridor is traversed by Colborne Street and Dalhousie Street and comprises twelve cross-streets within the corridor from Brant Avenue to east of Puleston Street.

As a result of consultation and field study, a total of 204 BHRs and 6 CHLs were identified within the study area.

Detailed designs or plans for the project were not available at the time this report was written, however streetscaping improvements have the potential to directly or indirectly impact BHRs. It is possible that CHL1–CHL6 could be directly impacted by the project. Streetscape improvements in the form of public realm enhancements have the potential to not be sympathetic to BHRs and CHLs. There are potential impacts to potential, and known, archaeological sites.

As a result of this CHAR the following mitigation strategies are recommended:

- That during the planning and design phases, cultural heritage resources be avoided where possible and any construction staging areas be located on lands located well away from any of the BHRs and CHLs;

- That once a preferred alternative has been selected and design work has begun, a Heritage Impact Assessment report should be undertaken to evaluate the impact of the proposed design, as well as outline avoidance/mitigation measures to minimize the impact.
- That if there is a direct impact to Lorne Bridge (BHR 1) a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) maybe be required as outlined in the MCEA process.
- That the design alternatives and planned intersection improvements should consider the heritage attributes of the identified CHLs,
- That any streetscape improvements should be designed to be sympathetic to the adjacent cultural heritage resources, and consideration should be given to enhancements that highlight the area's cultural heritage resources and/or history through using imagery or commemorating history;
- That should intersection and road improvements create seating areas and/or transit stops, this may provide an opportunity to interpret some of the identified cultural heritage resources (i.e., with plaques, public art).
- That a Stage 1 archaeological assessment is currently being undertaken to address the identified archaeological potential associated with the study area
- That should the intersection improvement activities or the project location expand beyond the scope examined in this report, a qualified heritage consultant should be retained to identify cultural heritage resources within the expanded study area as well as determine the potential impacts and suggest mitigation measures.
- That public consultation may result in additional potential cultural heritage resources being identified. These potential cultural heritage resources should be reviewed by a qualified heritage consultant to: 1) determine their cultural heritage value or interest, 2) evaluate potential project impacts, and 3) suggest strategies for future conservation of any identified cultural heritage resources.
- That this Cultural Heritage Assessment Report should be provided to staff/planners at the City of Brantford

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BHRAppendix A: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes Database




Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
1	BHR	1	Bridge	Lorne Bridge	Adjacent	Lorne Bridge, Concrete Arch Bridge, constructed 1924 and superstructure reconstruction 1980, crosses the Grand River	Plaque	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
2	BHR	1	Commercial	46 Colborne Street	Participating	Part of Lines Block, Georgian Commercial style, constructed 1850, forms part of the streetwall along Colborne Street	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
3	BHR	1	Commercial	48 Colborne Street	Participating	Part of Lines Block, Georgian Commercial style, constructed 1850, forms part of the streetwall along Colborne Street	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	





Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
4	BHR	1	Commercial	50 Colborne Street	Participating	Part of Lines Block, Georgian Commercial style, constructed 1850, forms part of the streetwall along Colborne Street	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
5	BHR	2	Commercial	70-72 Colborne Street	Participating	Collimer Building, Renaissance Revival, constructed 1870, Forms part of the streetwall along Colborne Street	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
6	BHR	2	Commercial	76 Colborne Street	Participating	Lawyer's Hall/Tisdale's Masonic Hall, Classical Revival, constructed 1869, Forms part of the streetwall along Colborne Street	Part IV; Bylaw 67-82	Yes	Historical/Associative value Design/Physical value and Contextual value	





Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
7	BHR	2	Commercial	78 Colborne Street	Participating	Nyman's Building, constructed 1897, Forms part of the streetwall along Colborne Street	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
8	BHR	2	Commercial	80-82 Colborne Street	Participating	Edwardian Commercial, Constructed 1878, forms part of the streetwall along Colborne Street	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
9	BHR	2	Commercial	84-88 Colborne Street	Participating	Commercial building, constructed 1876, Forms part of the streetwall along Colborne Street	None	Yes	Contextual value.	
10	BHR	3	Commercial	104-110 Colborne Street	Participating	L. R. Steel and Company Building, Art Deco style, constructed 1921, Forms part of the streetwall along Colborne Street	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	






Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
11	BHR	3	Commercial	170 Colborne Street	Participating	Scotia Bank, Brutalist style, constructed 1980	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value	
12	BHR	3	Institutional	171 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Grand River Hall, International style, constructed 1986, Visual landmark along Colborne Street	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
13	BHR	4	Commercial	193 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Commercial building, constructed prior to 1875, forms part of the streetwall along Colborne Street	Listed	Yes	Contextual value.	
14	BHR	4	Commercial	197 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Commercial building, Constructed prior to 1875, Forms part of the streetwall along Colborne Street	None	Yes	Contextual value.	





Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
15	BHR	4	Commercial	201-203 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Commercial building, constructed prior to 1875, Forms part of the streetwall along Colborne Street	None	Yes	Contextual value.	
16	BHR	4	Commercial	205-211 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Commercial building, constructed prior to 1875, forms part of the streetwall along Colborne Street	None	Yes	Contextual value.	
17	BHR	7	Residential	233 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Brantford Cottage, constructed prior to 1875	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
18	BHR	4	Commercial	251-253 Colborne Street	Adjacent	George Foster and Sons, Edwardian Commercial, constructed 1907	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	






Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
19	BHR	5	Commercial	262 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Vernacular corner commercial building; Constructed 1890, forms part of the streetwall along Colborne Street	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
20	BHR	5	Commercial	266 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Vernacular corner commercial building; Constructed 1890, forms part of the streetwall along Colborne Street	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
21	BHR	5	Commercial	267-275 Colborne Street	Participating	The Ring, 267-269 constructed 1890, 271 unknown construction date, 273 constructed 1925, 275 constructed 1914; forms part of the streetwall along Colborne Street	None	Yes	Contextual value.	





Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
23	BHR	6	Residential	7 Clarence Street	Participating	Italianate, Constructed 1890	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
24	BHR	6	Commercial	298-306 Colborne Street	Participating	Italianate Commercial, Constructed 1880, forms part of the streetwall along Colborne Street	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
25	BHR	6	Commercial	310 Colborne Street	Participating	Former College Theatre, constructed 1938, Forms part of the streetwall along Colborne Street	None	Yes	Historical/ associative value and Contextual value.	
26	BHR	6	Commercial	312-314 Colborne Street	Participating	Constructed 1914, 1944, 1948 (#312), forms part of the streetwall along Colborne Street	None	Yes	Contextual value.	




Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
27	BHR	6	Commercial	318 Colborne Street	Participating	Brantford Native Housing, Modern, constructed prior to 1919, 1937, forms part of the streetwall along Colborne Street	None	Yes	Contextual value.	
28	BHR	6	Commercial	321-323 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Edwardian Commercial, Constructed 1898	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
29	BHR	6	Commercial	324 Colborne Street	Participating	Edwardian Commercial, Constructed 1911, 1920, forms part of the streetwall along Colborne Street	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
30	BHR	6	Residential	331 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Italianate, Constructed 1886	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	





Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
31	BHR	6	Commercial	342 Colborne Street	Participating	Italianate Commercial; Constructed prior to 1892, 1900	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value	
32	BHR	7	Residential	93 Alfred Street	Participating	Former Reid and Brown Funeral Home, Queen Anne style, constructed 1877, 1903	None	Yes	Historical/ associative value, Design/Physical value.	
33	BHR	6	Residential	94 Alfred Street	Participating	Italianate rowhouse, constructed after 1875	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
34	BHR	7	Commercial	344-348 Colborne Street	Participating	Georgian, constructed prior to 1852, 1890	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
35	BHR	7	Commercial	351-365 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Former McHutchion Bakery, Industrial Vernacular, constructed 1890	None	Yes	Historical/ associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	






Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
36	BHR	7	Institutional	360 Colborne Street	Participating	Colborne Street United Church, Romanesque Revival, constructed 1886, Landmark along Colborne Street, Associated with architect Lewis H. Taylor	Listed	Yes	Historical/ associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
37	BHR	7	Residential	367 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Italianate, Constructed 1881	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value	
38	BHR	7	Residential	368 Colborne Street	Participating	Queen Anne, Constructed 1890/1902	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
39	BHR	7	Residential	369 Colborne Street (also 164 Park Avenue)	Adjacent	Italianate, Constructed 1886	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	






Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
40	BHR	7	Residential	370 Colborne Street (also 168 Park Avenue)	Participating	Italianate, Constructed 1890	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
41	BHR	7	Residential	174 Park Avenue	Participating	Edwardian, constructed 1909, Park of a row of Edwardian houses along Park Avenue	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
42	BHR	7	Residential	176 Park Avenue	Participating	Edwardian, constructed 1920, Park of a row of Edwardian houses along Park Avenue	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
43	BHR	8	Residential	381-383 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Brantford Cottage, constructed 1910	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
44	BHR	8	Residential	397 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Edward Montgomery House, Gothic Revival, constructed 1870	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value	






Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
45	BHR	8	Commercial	399-401 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Semi-Circular Boomtown Front, Constructed 1901 and 1902	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value	
46	BHR	9	Institutional	410 Colborne Street	Participating	Alexandra Presbyterian Church, Romanesque Revival, constructed 1907, 1912, Landmark along Colborne Street, property is associated with Lewis H. Taylor	Listed	Yes	Historical/ Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
47	BHR	9	Commercial	423-425 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Boomtown Front, Constructed 1881	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
48	BHR	9	Commercial	427-433 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Commercial Vernacular, constructed 1870, forms part of the streetwall along Colborne Street	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	






Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
49	BHR	9	Commercial	432-434 Colborne Street	Participating	Rare surviving outbuilding associated with the commercial property formerly located at 432-434 Colborne Street.	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
50	BHR	10	Residential	149 Murray Street	Participating	Vernacular residential house, Constructed prior to 1891	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
51	BHR	10	Commercial	436-444 Colborne Street	Participating	Former Colborne Hotel, Georgian Commercial style, constructed prior to 1852, corner landmark along Colborne Street	Part IV; Bylaw 133-2006	Yes	Historical/ Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	






Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
52	BHR	10	Institutional	133-135 Murray Street	Adjacent	St. Mary's Church, Gothic revival architecture, constructed 1953, landmark along Colborne Street	Listed	Yes	Historical/ Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
53	BHR	10	Institutional	455 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Neo-Gothic, St. Mary's Catholic School, constructed 1916	Listed	Yes	Historical/ Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
54	BHR	10	Residential	148 Brock Street	Participating	Vernacular Cottage, Constructed 1890	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
55	BHR	10	Residential	150 Brock Street	Participating	Italianate, Constructed prior to 1896	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	





Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
56	BHR	11	Residential	149 Brock Street	Participating	Vernacular Cottage, Constructed prior to 1896	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
57	BHR	11	Residential	471 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Queen Anne, Constructed 1896	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
58	BHR	11	Residential	472 Colborne Street	Participating	Brantford Cottage, Constructed prior to 1875	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
59	BHR	11	Residential	473 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Queen Anne, Constructed 1891	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
60	BHR	11	residential	475 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Vernacular residence Constructed 1891	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	






Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
61	BHR	11	Residential	476 Colborne Street	Participating	Brantford Cottage, Constructed prior to 1890	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
62	BHR	11	Residential	477 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Edwardian, constructed 1913	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
63	BHR	11	Residential	478 Colborne Street	Participating	Thomas Luff Residence, Queen Anne, constructed 1910, 1911	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Historical/ Associative value	
64	BHR	11	Residential	479 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Edwardian, constructed 1913	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
65	BHR	11	Residential	480 Colborne Street	Participating	J. H. Young Residence, Edwardian, constructed 1916	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Historical/ Associative value	






Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
66	BHR	11	Residential	481 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Edwardian, constructed 1913	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
67	BHR	11	Residential	483 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Queen Anne, constructed 1891	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
68	BHR	11	Residential	484 Colborne Street	Participating	A. J. Cromar Residence, craftsman, constructed 1906	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Historical/ Associative value	
69	BHR	11	Residential	488 Colborne Street	Participating	Mrs. Agnes Churchill Residence, constructed 1906, 1915	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Historical/ Associative value	
70	BHR	11	Residential	489 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Queen Anne, Constructed 1891	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	






Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
71	BHR	11	Residential	491 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Edwardian, constructed 1906-1908, part of a row of Edwardian houses	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
72	BHR	11	Residential	495 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Edwardian, constructed 1906-1908, part of a row of Edwardian houses	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
73	BHR	11	Residential	499 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Edwardian, constructed 1908, part of a row of Edwardian houses	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
74	BHR	12	Residential	153 Drummond Street	Participating	Queen Anne, constructed 1917	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
75	BHR	12	Residential	151 Drummond Street	Participating	Craftsman Bungalow, constructed 1916	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	






Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
76	BHR	12	Residential	504-506 Colborne Street	Participating	Italianate, constructed 1895	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
77	BHR	12	Residential	507 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Italianate, constructed 1890	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
78	BHR	12	Residential	508 Colborne Street	Participating	James Heath Residence, Edwardian, constructed 1914, 1920	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value and Historical/Associative value	
79	BHR	12	Residential	509 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Edwardian, constructed 1908-1916	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
80	BHR	12	Residential	511-513 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Edwardian, constructed 1914-1916	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	






Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
81	BHR	12	Residential	522 Colborne Street	Participating	Frank Horseman Residence, Edwardian, constructed 1909	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value and Historical/Associative value	
83	BHR	12	Commercial	525 Colborne Street	Adjacent	Hugh Workman Residence, associated with Hugh Workman & Watt the largest brickyard in Brant County, Italianate, constructed 1870, post 1875	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value and Historical/Associative value	
84	BHR	12	Residential	526 Colborne Street	Participating	Queen Anne, constructed 1909-1910	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
85	BHR	12	Residential	528 Colborne Street	Participating	Queen Anne, constructed 1906-1910	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	






Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
86	BHR	12	Residential	154 Rawdon Street	Participating	Edwardian, constructed 1909	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
87	BHR	14	Residential	564 Colborne Street	Participating	Edwardian Cottage, constructed 1921	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
88	BHR	14	Residential	582 Colborne Street	Participating	Vernacular residential, Constructed 1912	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
89	BHR	14	Residential	608 Colborne Street	Participating	Vernacular residential, constructed 1905	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
90	BHR	12	Residential	156 Rawdon Street	Participating	Vernacular residential, constructed post 1910	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	






Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
91	BHR	12	Residential	353 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Edwardian Cottage, constructed 1910	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
92	BHR	12	Residential	352 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Colonial Revival, constructed 1910	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
93	BHR	12	Residential	351 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Thomas Dowling House, Edwardian, constructed 1910	Part IV; Bylaw 136-96	Yes	Historical/Associative value, Design/Physical value	
96	BHR	12	Residential	348 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Brantford Cottage, constructed 1895	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
98	BHR	12	Residential	346 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Brantford Cottage, constructed 1896, part of a pair of similar cottages	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	






Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
99	BHR	12	Residential	344 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Brantford Cottage, constructed 1880, part of a pair of similar cottages	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
100	BHR	12	Residential	342 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Vernacular residential building, Constructed between 1875-1895	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
101	BHR	12	Residential	341 Dalhousie Street	Participating	James Heath Residence, Queen Anne, constructed 1880, 1895	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Historical/ Associative value	
102	BHR	12	Residential	340 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Brantford Cottage, constructed between 1903-1912	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
103	BHR	12	Residential	339 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Edwardian, constructed 1916	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	






Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
104	BHR	12	Residential	335 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Italianate, constructed 1895	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
105	BHR	12	Residential	155 Drummond Street	Participating	Craftsman Bungalow, constructed 1919	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
106	BHR	12	Residential	336 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Georgian, constructed 1855/prior to 1875	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
107	BHR	11	Residential	332 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	E. L. Heath Residence, Georgian, constructed prior to 1875	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Historical/ Associative value	
108	BHR	11	Residential	331 Dalhousie Street	Participating	J. W. Bowlby Residence, Georgian, constructed prior to 1875	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Historical/ Associative value	






Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
109	BHR	11	Residential	330 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Craftsman, constructed between 1910-1917	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
110	BHR	11	Residential	327 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Brantford Cottage, constructed 1893	Part IV; Bylaw 186-85	Yes	Design/Physical value	
111	BHR	11	Residential	325 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Queen Anne, Constructed 1885	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
112	BHR	11	Residential	324-326 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	A. L. Baird Residence, Italianate, constructed post 1875	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value and Historical/ Associative value	
113	BHR	11	Residential	323 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Italianate, constructed prior to 1880	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	






Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
114	BHR	11	Residential	321 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Edwardian, constructed between 1912-1916	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
115	BHR	11	Residential	151 Brock Street	Participating	Edwardian, constructed 1914	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
116	BHR	2	Residential	90-100 Colborne Street	Participating	Edwardian Commercial, constructed 1916	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
117	BHR	11	Residential	155 Brock Street	Participating	Edwardian, constructed 1911	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
118	BHR	10	Residential	157 Murray Street	Participating	Italianate, constructed 1880	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	






Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
119	BHR	11	Residential	318 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Samuel Tapscott Residence, Italianate constructed prior to 1885	None	Yes	Historical/ Associative value, Design/Physical value	
120	BHR	10	Residential	314 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Italianate, constructed 1880	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
121	BHR	10	Residential	156 Brock Street	Participating	Early cottage, constructed prior to 1875	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
122	BHR	10	Residential	313 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Italianate, constructed 1880	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
123	BHR	10	Residential	310 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Queen Anne, constructed prior to 1902	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	





Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
124	BHR	10	Residential	308 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	William W. Buckwell Residence, early house constructed between 1855-1875	Listed	Yes	Historical/ Associative value, Design/Physical value	
125	BHR	10	Residential	307 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Vernacular residential, constructed 1895	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
126	BHR	10	Residential	306 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Georgian, constructed prior to 1875	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
127	BHR	10	Residential	305 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Georgian, constructed prior to 1875	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
128	BHR	10	Residential	304 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Edwardian, constructed between 1875-1896	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	





Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
129	BHR	10	Residential	303 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Georgian, constructed prior to 1852	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value	
130	BHR	10	Residential	302 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Edwardian, constructed between 1875-1896	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
131	BHR	10	Residential	301 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Vernacular residential, constructed 1894, part of a pair of similar houses	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
132	BHR	10	Residential	300 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Edwardian, constructed between 1875-1896	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
133	BHR	10	Residential	299 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Vernacular residential, constructed 1895, part of a pair of similar houses	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	






Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
134	BHR	10	Residential	298 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Vernacular residential, constructed 1912, part of a row of three similar buildings	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
135	BHR	10	Residential	296 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Vernacular residential, constructed 1912, part of a row of three similar buildings	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
136	BHR	10	Residential	294 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Vernacular residential, constructed 1912, part of a row of three similar buildings	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
137	BHR	10	Residential	155 Murray Street (same as 157 Murray)	Participating	Italianate, constructed 1880	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
138	BHR	10	Residential	153 Murray Street	Participating	Vernacular residential, Constructed prior to 1880	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	






Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
139	BHR	10	Residential	151 Murray Street	Participating	Vernacular residential, Constructed prior to 1891	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
140	BHR	9	Residential	152 Murray Street	Participating	Edwardian, constructed 1907	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
141	BHR	9	Residential	293 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Gothic Revival, constructed post 1875	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value	
142	BHR	9	Residential	160 Murray Street	Adjacent	Edwardian, constructed 1909	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
143	BHR	9	Residential	291 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Vernacular residential, constructed 1910	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	






Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
144	BHR	9	Residential	288 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Vernacular residential, constructed 1903	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
146	BHR	9	Residential	285 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Queen Anne, constructed 1900	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value	
147	BHR	9	Residential	282 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Gothic Revival, constructed prior to 1890	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value	
148	BHR	9	Residential	278 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Vernacular Cottage, constructed prior to 1875	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
149	BHR	9	Residential	276 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Queen Anne, constructed 1880	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	






Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
150	BHR	9	Residential	280 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Vernacular Cottage, constructed prior to 1875	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
151	BHR	9	Residential	89 Peel Street	Adjacent	Park Villa, Queen Anne, constructed 1912	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
152	BHR	9	Residential	81 Peel Street	Participating	Former St. Judes Anglican Church, Gothic Revival, constructed 1871, landmark along Peel Street	Listed	Yes	Historical/ Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
153	BHR	9	Residential	79 Peel Street	Participating	Vernacular residential, constructed 1880, pair of similar houses	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	






Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
154	BHR	9	Residential	77 Peel Street	Participating	Vernacular residential, constructed between 1875-1892, pair of similar houses	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
155	BHR	8	Residential	268 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Craftsman Bungalow, constructed 1919	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value	
156	BHR	8	Residential	266 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Edwardian, constructed 1919	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
157	BHR	8	Residential	260-264 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Calvary Baptist Church, Romanesque Revival, constructed 1896, Landmark along Dalhousie Street, Associated with George W. Hall	Listed	Yes	Historical/ Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	





Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
158	BHR	7	Residential	180 Park Avenue	Participating	Edwardian, constructed 1913	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
159	BHR	7	Residential	182 Park Avenue	Participating	Queen Anne, constructed 1904	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
160	BHR	7	Residential	244 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Brantford Cottage, constructed 1895	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
161	BHR	7	Residential	242 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Queen Anne, constructed 1895	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
162	BHR	7	Residential	240 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Italianate, constructed 1895	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	



Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
163	BHR	7	Residential	239 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Brantford Cottage, constructed prior to 1852	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value	
164	BHR	7	Residential	237 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Italianate, constructed 1890	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
166	BHR	7	Residential	178 Park Avenue	Participating	Edwardian, constructed 1911	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
167	BHR	7	Residential	231 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Italianate, constructed 1895	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
168	BHR	7	Residential	230 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Brantford Cottage, constructed 1903	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	



Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
169	BHR	7	Residential	228 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Vernacular Cottage, constructed prior to 1875	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
170	BHR	7	Residential	99 Alfred Street	Participating	Vernacular cottage, constructed 1880	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
172	BHR	7	Residential	95 Alfred Street	Participating	Vernacular Cottage, constructed prior to 1875	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
173	BHR	6	Residential	92 Alfred Street	Participating	Italianate, constructed 1880	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
174	BHR	6	Residential	96 Alfred Street	Participating	Italianate rowhouse, constructed after 1875	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value	




Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
175	BHR	6	Residential	98 Alfred Street	Participating	Vernacular cottage, Constructed 1890	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
176	BHR	6	Residential	100 Alfred Street	Participating	Italianate, constructed 1885	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
177	BHR	6	Residential	226 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Italianate, constructed 1895	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
178	BHR	6	Residential	222-224 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Queen Anne, constructed 1906	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
179	BHR	6	Residential	220 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	House of Chesterfields, Italianate, constructed 1881	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Historical/Associative value	




Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
180	BHR	6	Residential	217-219 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Vernacular residential, constructed 1855	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
181	BHR	6	Residential	216-218 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Vernacular residential, constructed 1895	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
182	BHR	6	Residential	211 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Italianate, constructed 1880	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
183	BHR	6	Residential	209 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Italianate, constructed 1891	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
185	BHR	6	Residential	205 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Italianate, constructed 1891	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	




Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
187	BHR	6	Residential	201 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Edwardian Cottage, constructed 1919	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
188	BHR	6	Residential	197-199 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Edwardian, constructed 1909	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
189	BHR	6	Commercial	11 Clarence Street	Participating	Baker Auto Electric, Modern, constructed between 1949-1958	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
192	BHR	4	Institutional	41 George Street	Adjacent	Post House Residence/former Post Office and Customs House, Second Empire, constructed 1880, forms part of the streetwall along Dalhousie Street	Listed	Yes	Historical/ Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	






Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
193	BHR	4	Commercial	136-142 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Royal Victoria Place, Renaissance Revival, constructed 1881, associated with architect John Turner, landmark along Dalhousie Street	Listed	Yes	Historical/ Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
194	BHR	4	Commercial	122-134 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Commercial Hotel, Italianate, constructed between 1850-1861, forms part of the streetwall along Dalhousie Street	Listed	Yes	Historical/ Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	






Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
195	BHR	4	Commercial	112-116 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Former Dominion Bank, constructed 1920 (#112), former Trust and Guarantee Co., Edwardian, constructed 1914 (#114), former Quick Bite, Modern, constructed 1920 (#116), Associated with John Lyle and Barber & Tilley	Listed	Yes	Historical/ Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
196	BHR	3	Commercial	16-26 Market Street	Participating	Former Tapscott & Co. Drugs (#24), Vernacular commercial constructed 1869, forms part of the streetwall along Dalhousie Street	None	Yes	Historical/ Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	





Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
197	BHR	3	Commercial	102 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	S. C. Johnson Building/former CIBC, Beaux-Arts, constructed 1907, landmark along Dalhousie Street	Listed	Yes	Historical/ Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
198	BHR	3	Commercial	97 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Laurier Brantford/former Strand Hotel/former Woodbine Hotel, constructed 1877, forms part of the streetwall along Dalhousie Street	None	Yes	Historical/ Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
199	BHR	3	Commercial	95 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Former Pauwels Travel/former Pelee Island Wine & Vineyard Co., constructed 1871, forms part of the streetwall along Dalhousie Street	Listed	Yes	Historical/ Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	




Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
200	BHR	3	Commercial	88 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Sanderson Centre/former Temple Theatre, constructed 1919, built by P. H. Secord and Sons, Thomas Lamb architect	Part IV; Bylaw 124-88	Yes	Historical/ Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
201	BHR	3	Commercial	60-70 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	New Brantford City Hall, former Federal Building, constructed 1913-1915, Beaux Arts style, designed under David Ewart,	Recognized Federal Heritage Building	Yes	Historical/ Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
202	BHR	3	Commercial	76-86 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Temple Building, constructed between 1909-1910, Edwardian Commercial and Masonic styles	Part IV; Bylaw 127-91	Yes	Historical/ Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	

Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
203	BHR	3	Commercial	59 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Former Al's Shoe Store, Georgian Commercial, constructed 1857, forms part of the streetwall along Dalhousie	None	Yes	Historical/Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
204	BHR	3	Commercial	11-17 Queen Street	Participating	Former Brant Art Shoe/ Heinbuck's, Edwardian, constructed 1911, forms part of the streetwall along Dalhousie	Listed	Yes	Historical/Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
205	BHR	2	Commercial	53 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Expositor Place/former Brantford Expositor Building, Romanesque Revival, constructed 1895 (corner), 1952 (addition), forms part of the streetwall along Dalhousie	Listed	Yes	Historical/Associative value Design/Physical value and Contextual value	

Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
206	BHR	2	Commercial	50-54 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	VG Architects/ former Hurry Print, Modernism, constructed 1955	Listed	Yes	Historical/ Associative value Design/Physical value	
207	BHR	2	Commercial	48 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Former John Peel Restaurant, Georgian Commercial, constructed 1845	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
208	BHR	2	Commercial	44-46 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Edwardian, constructed 1913	None	Yes	Design/Physical value	
209	BHR	2	Commercial	40-42 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Wood Lyon's Building, Moffatt Block, Edwardian, constructed 1905	None	Yes	Historical/ Associative value Design/Physical value	
210	BHR	1	Commercial	20 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Former Butler House Hotel/Soldiers Home, Regency, constructed 1870	None	Yes	Historical/ Associative value Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	

Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
211	BHR	1	Commercial	14 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Boomtown Front, constructed 1890	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
212	BHR	1	Residential	28 Brant Avenue	Adjacent	Edwardian, constructed 1907	Part V; Bylaw 239-88	Yes	Design/Physical value	
213	BHR	1	Institutional	22 Brant Avenue	Adjacent	Brantford Armouries, constructed 1893	Part V; Bylaw 239-88; Recognized Federal Heritage Building	Yes	Historical/ Associative value Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
214	BHR	3	Commercial	28-32 Market Street	Participating	Former Royal Bank, constructed in 1950	Listed	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value	
215	BHR	4	Commercial	233 Colborne Street	Participating	Brant Building/ Colborne Court, former Bain Brothers Company, constructed in 1960	Listed	Yes	Contextual value	

Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
216	BHR	7	Institutional	356 Colborne Street	Participating	Colborne Street United Church Memorial Hall, constructed in 1947	Listed	Yes	Design/ Physical value, Historic/ Associative value and Contextual value	
1	CHL	1	Park	10 Brant Avenue	Adjacent	Jubilee Terrace Park, constructed 1897, designed by Hamilton MacArthur	Part IV; Bylaw 187-96	Yes	Historic/Associative value, Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
2	CHL	1	Industrial	Railway Parcel	Adjacent	Former Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railroad, constructed 1889	None	Yes	Historic/ Associative value and Contextual value.	
3	CHL	1	Park	2 Brant Avenue	Participating	Prominence Point, constructed 2013	None	Yes	Historic/ Associative value and Contextual value.	

Resource No.	Resource Category	Block No.	Resource Type	Address	Adjacent/ Participating	Description	Recognition	Potential CHVI	Preliminary Criteria Met	Photograph
4	CHL	1	Park	6 Dalhousie Street	Adjacent	Brant War Memorial, constructed 1933, designed by sculptor Walter S. Allward; Memorial Gallery constructed 1952, designed by architect Charles Brooks; Bronze Statues, constructed 1992	Part IV; Bylaw 202-96	Yes	Historical/ Associative value Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
5	CHL	6	Industrial	Clarence Street South Corridor	Participating	CNR - Burford Spur/formerly Great Western Railroad, constructed ca. 1871	None	Yes	Design/Physical value and Contextual value.	
6	CHL	8	Park	265 Dalhousie Street	Participating	Alexandra Park, established 1830	None	Yes	Historic/ Associative value and Contextual value.	

Appendix B: Examples of Public Realm Enhancements

Electrical Boxes

Many municipalities now allow or have projects to encourage decorative wraps for electrical boxes, which can include art or historic photos (see Plate 1).



**Plate 1: Electrical Box within Kleinburg Heritage Conservation District, Islington Avenue
(ARA 2019)**

Moccasin Identifier Project

The Moccasin Identifier Project was developed by Carolyn King in partnership with the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation and the Ontario Greenbelt, to promote public awareness of significant cultural historic sites and the ancestral presence of First Nations, Metis and Indigenous Communities. Significant sites include:

- Treaty and territorial lands – land acknowledgements
- Indian Reserves
- Ancestral villages
- Burial grounds
- Sacred sites
- Medicine sites
- Trails
- Summer/Winter camps
- Hunting/Fishing/Gathering/Harvesting sites
- Almost always along the waterways

An example of a moccasin identifier installation (see Plate 2) can be found at Trillium Park in Toronto.



**Plate 2: Moccasin Installation on Bridge in Trillium Park
(ARA 2020)**

Symbolic sidewalk brick or paving pattern

Parks Canada’s *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places* suggests “Identifying the presence of archaeological features by using ground markings is an excellent way to communicate the heritage value of a site” (2010:102, see Plate 3). This opportunity involves physically mark the original lines of the building walls (i.e., floor plan), city walls, or former public areas such as markets using hard landscaping (i.e., pavers or asphalt or concrete paths).



**Plate 3: The location and size of the northwest tower of the second
Habitation de Champlain, uncovered at Place-Royale in the arrondissement
historique de Québec, has been highlighted with ground markings
(Parks Canada 2010:120)**

Banners

Signage allows for the history of the area to be communicated. For instance, the metal banners in Plate 4 speak to the history of the City of Cambridge, including its connection to the Grand River, historic hotels and includes imagery of the city's iconic arched bridge.



**Plate 4: Metal Banners with Commemorative Imagery
(ARA 2019)**

Appendix C: Team Member Curriculum Vitae
Kayla Jonas Galvin, MA, RPP, MCIP, CAHP
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Biography

Kayla Jonas Galvin, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.'s Heritage Operations Manager, has extensive experience evaluating cultural heritage resources and landscapes for private and public-sector clients to fulfil the requirements of provincial and municipal legislation such as the *Environmental Assessment Act*, the *Standards & Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* and municipal Official Plans. She served as Team Lead on the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport Historic Places Initiative, which drafted over 850 Statements of Significance and for *Heritage Districts Work!*, a study of 64 heritage conservation districts in Ontario. Kayla was an editor of *Arch, Truss and Beam: The Grand River Watershed Heritage Bridge Inventory* and has worked on Municipal Heritage Registers in several municipalities. Kayla has drafted over 150 designation reports and by-laws for the City of Kingston, the City of Burlington, the Town of Newmarket, Municipality of Chatham-Kent, City of Brampton and the Township of Whitchurch-Stouffville. Kayla is the Heritage Team Lead for ARA's roster assignments for Infrastructure Ontario and oversees evaluation of properties according to *Standards & Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties*. Kayla is a Registered Professional Planner (RPP), a Member of the Canadian Institute of Planners (MCIP), is a professional member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP) and sits on the board of the Ontario Association of Heritage Professionals.

Education

2016 MA in Planning, University of Waterloo. Thesis Topic: *Goderich – A Case Study of Conserving Cultural Heritage Resources in a Disaster*
2003-2008 Honours BES University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario
Joint Major: Environment and Resource Studies and Anthropology

Professional Memberships and Accreditations

Current Registered Professional Planner (RPP)
Member of the Canadian Institute of Planners (MCIP)
Professional Member, Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP)
Board Member, Ontario Association of Heritage Professionals

Work Experience

Current **Heritage Operations Manager, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.**
Oversees business development for the Heritage Department, coordinates completion of designation by-laws, Heritage Impact Assessments, Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessments, and Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluations.

- 2009-2013 **Heritage Planner, Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo**
Coordinated the completion of various contracts associated with built heritage including responding to grants, RFPs and initiating service proposals.
- 2008-2009, 2012 **Project Coordinator–Heritage Conservation District Study, ACO**
Coordinated the field research and authored reports for the study of 32 Heritage Conservation Districts in Ontario. Managed the efforts of over 84 volunteers, four staff and municipal planners from 23 communities.
- 2007-2008 **Team Lead, Historic Place Initiative, Ministry of Culture**
Liaised with Ministry of Culture Staff, Centre’s Director and municipal heritage staff to draft over 850 Statements of Significance for properties to be nominated to the Canadian Register of Historic Places. Managed a team of four people.

Selected Professional Development

- 2019 OPPI and WeirFoulds Client Seminar: Bill 108 – More Homes, More Choice, 2019
- 2019 Annual attendance at Ontario Heritage Conference, Goderich, ON (Two-days)
- 2019 Information Session: Proposed Amendments to the OHA, by Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
- 2018 Indigenous Canada Course, University of Alberta
- 2018 Volunteer Dig, Mohawk Institute
- 2018 Indigenizing Planning, three webinar series, Canadian Institute of Planners
- 2018 Cultural Heritage, Archaeology and Planning Symposium
- 2018 Transforming Public Apathy to Revitalize Engagement, Webinar, MetorQuest
- 2018 How to Plan for Communities: Listen to the Them, Webinar, CIP
- 2017 Empowering Indigenous Voices in Impact Assessments, Webinar, International Association for Impact Assessments
- 2017 Cultural Heritage, Archaeology and Planning Symposium
- 2017 Capitalizing on Heritage, National Trust Conference, Ottawa, ON.
- 2016 Cultural Heritage, Archaeology and Planning Symposium
- 2016 Heritage Rising, National Trust Conference, Hamilton
- 2016 Ontario Heritage Conference St. Marys and Stratford, ON.
- 2016 Heritage Inventories Workshop, City of Hamilton & ERA Architects
- 2015 Cultural Heritage, Archaeology and Planning Symposium
- 2015 City of Hamilton: Review of Existing Heritage Permit and Heritage Designation Process Workshop.
- 2015 Leadership Training for Managers Course, Dale Carnegie Training

Selected Publications

- 2018 “Conserving Cultural Heritage Landscapes in Waterloo: An Innovative Approach.” *Ontario Association of Heritage Professionals Newsletter*, Winter 2018.
- 2018 “Restoring Pioneer Cemeteries” *Ontario Association of Heritage Professionals Newsletter*. Spring 2018. *In print*.
- 2015 “Written in Stone: Cemeteries as Heritage Resources.” *Municipal World*, Sept. 2015.
- 2015 “Bringing History to Life.” *Municipal World*, February 2015, pages 11-12.
- 2014 “Inventorying our History.” *Ontario Planning Journal*, January/February 2015.
- 2014 “Assessing the success of Heritage Conservation Districts: Insights from Ontario Canada.” with R. Shipley and J. Kovacs. *Cities*.

Penny M. Young, MA, CAHP (#P092)
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Biography

Penny Young has 27 years of cultural heritage management experience, 21 years working in government, as a Heritage Planner, Heritage Coordinator, Regional Archaeologist and Archaeological Database Coordinator where she managed and coordinated the impacts to cultural heritage resources including built heritage, archaeological sites and cultural heritage landscapes for compliance with municipal, provincial and federal legislation and policy. She has conducted results-driven and collaborative management of complex cultural heritage resource projects within the public sector involving developing project terms of reference, defining scope of work, preparation of budgets and conducting sites visits to monitor and provide heritage/archaeological and environmental advice and direction. At the Ministry of Transportation Penny revised, updated and developed policy, as part of a team, for the *Ontario Heritage Bridge Guidelines for Provincially Owned Bridge Guidelines for Provincially Owned Bridges*. She received the MTO Central Region Employee Recognition Award in 2001 and 2002. While at MTO she provided technical advice and input into the development of the *MTO Environmental Reference for Highway Design - Section 3.7 Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* and the *MTO Environmental Guide for Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes*. She is a professional member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Planners (CAHP) and holds Professional License #P092 from MTCS. She also holds memberships in the Ontario Professional Planners Institute (OPPI) and the Ontario Archaeological Society (OAS).

Education

1990-1993 Master of Arts, Department of Anthropology McMaster University, Hamilton Ontario. Specializing in Mesoamerican and Ontario archaeology.
1983-1987 Honours Bachelor of Arts (English and Anthropology), McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario.

Professional Memberships and Accreditations

Current Professional Member, Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP)
Member of Ontario Archaeological Society
Pre-Candidate Member, Ontario Professional Planners Institute (OPPI)
Ministry of Tourism Culture & Sport Professional Licence (#P092)

Work Experience

Current **Project Manager - Heritage, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.**
Coordinates ARA project teams and conducts heritage assessment projects including Heritage Impact Assessments, Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessments, and Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluations. Additional responsibilities include the completion of designation by-laws and heritage

- inventories. Liaises with municipal staff, provincial ministries and Indigenous communities to solicit relevant project information and to build relationships.
- 2008-2016 **Heritage Planner, Culture Services Unit, Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport (MTCS)**
Responsible for advising and providing technical review for management of cultural heritage resources in environmental assessment undertakings and planning projects affecting provincial ministries, municipalities, private sector proponents and Indigenous communities. Advised on municipalities' Official Plan (OP) policies cultural heritage conservation policies. Provided guidance on compliance with the Public Work Class EA, other Class EA legislation and 2010 *Standards and Guidelines for Provincial Heritage Properties*.
- 2014 **Senior Heritage Planner, Planning and Building Department, City of Burlington** (temporary assignment)
Project manager of the study for a potential Heritage Conservation District. Provided guidance to a multiple company consultant team and reported to municipal staff and the public. Liaised with Municipal Heritage Committee and municipal heritage property owners approved heritage permits and provided direction on Indigenous engagement, archaeological site assessments and proposed development projects.
- 2011 **Heritage Coordinator, Building, Planning and Design Department, City of Brampton** (temporary assignment)
Project lead for new Heritage Conservation District Study. The assignment included directing consultants, managing budgets, organizing a Public Information Session, and reporting to Senior Management and Council. Reviewed development/planning documents for impacts to heritage including OP policies, OP Amendments, Plans of subdivision and Committee of Adjustment applications and Municipal Class EA undertakings.
- 2010-2011 **Senior Heritage Coordinator, Culture Division, City of Mississauga** (temporary assignment)
Provided advice to Senior Management and Municipal Council on heritage conservation of built heritage, archaeological sites and cultural heritage landscapes. Liaised with multiple municipal staff including the Clerks' office, Parks and development planners and the public. Supervised and directed project work for junior heritage planner.
- 1999-2008 **Regional Archaeologist, Planning and Environmental Section, Ministry of Transportation (MTO)**
Responsibilities included: project management and coordination of MTO archaeology and heritage program, managed multiple consultants, conducted and coordinated field assessments, surveys and excavations, liaised with First Nations' communities and Band Councils, estimated budgets including \$200,000 retainer contracts.

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Biography

Sarah Clarke is Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.'s Heritage Research Manager. Sarah has over 12 years of experience in Ontario archaeology and 10 years of experience with background research. Her experience includes conducting archival research (both local and remote), artifact cataloguing and processing, and fieldwork at various stages in both the consulting and research-based realms. As Team Lead of Research, Sarah is responsible for conducting archival research in advance of ARA's archaeological and heritage assessments. In this capacity, she performs Stage 1 archaeological assessment field surveys, conducts preliminary built heritage and cultural heritage landscape investigations and liaises with heritage resource offices and local community resources in order to obtain and process data. Sarah has in-depth experience in conducting historic research following the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit* series, and the *Standards and Guidelines for Provincial Heritage Properties*. Sarah holds an Honours B.A. in North American Archaeology, with a Historical/Industrial Option from Wilfrid Laurier University and is currently enrolled in Western University's Intensive Applied Archaeology MA program. She is a member of the Ontario Archaeological Society (OAS), the Society for Industrial Archaeology, the Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS), the Canadian Archaeological Association, the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology and the Ontario Historical Society. Sarah holds an R-level archaeological license with the MTCS (#R446).

Education

Current MA Intensive Applied Archaeology, Western University, London, ON. Proposed thesis topic: Archaeological Management at the Mohawk Village.
1999–2010 Honours BA, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario
Major: North American Archaeology, Historical/Industrial Option

Professional Memberships and Accreditations

Current Member of the Ontario Archaeological Society
Current Member of the Society for Industrial Archaeology
Current Member of the Brant Historical Society
Current Member of the Ontario Genealogical Society
Current Member of the Canadian Archaeological Association
Current Member of the Archives Association of Ontario

Work Experience

Current **Team Lead – Research; Team Lead – Archaeology, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.**
Manage and plan the research needs for archaeological and heritage projects. Research at offsite locations including land registry offices, local libraries and local

- and provincial archives. Historic analysis for archaeological and heritage projects. Field Director conducting Stage 1 assessments.
- 2013-2015 **Heritage Research Manager; Archaeological Monitoring Coordinator, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.**
Stage 1 archaeological field assessments, research at local and distant archives at both the municipal and provincial levels, coordination of construction monitors for archaeological project locations.
- 2010-2013 **Historic Researcher, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.**
Report preparation, local and offsite research (libraries, archives); correspondence with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport; report submission to the MTCS and clients; and administrative duties (PIF and Borden form completion and submission, data requests).
- 2008-2009 **Field Technician, Archaeological Assessments Ltd.**
Participated in field excavation and artifact processing.
- 2008-2009 **Teaching Assistant, Wilfrid Laurier University.**
Responsible for teaching and evaluating first year student lab work.
- 2007-2008 **Field and Lab Technician, Historic Horizons.**
Participated in excavations at Dundurn Castle and Auchmar in Hamilton, Ontario. Catalogued artifacts from excavations at Auchmar.
- 2006-2010 **Archaeological Field Technician/Supervisor, Wilfrid Laurier University.**
Field school student in 2006, returned as a field school teaching assistant in 2008 and 2010.

Professional Development

- 2019 Annual attendance at Ontario Heritage Conference, Goderich, ON
- 2018 Cultural Heritage, Archaeology and Planning Symposium
- 2018 Grand River Watershed 21st Annual Heritage Day Workshop & Celebration
- 2018 Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation Historical Gathering and Conference
- 2017 Ontario Genealogical Society Conference
- 2016 Ontario Archaeological Society Symposium
- 2015 Introduction to Blacksmithing Workshop, Milton Historical Society
- 2015 Applied Research License Workshop, MTCS
- 2014 Applied Research License Workshop, MTCS
- 2014 Heritage Preservation and Structural Recording in Historical and Industrial Archaeology. Four-month course taken at Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, ON. Professor: Meagan Brooks.

Presentations

- 2018 *The Early Black History of Brantford.* Brant Historical Society, City of Brantford.
- 2017 *Mush Hole Archaeology.* Ontario Archaeological Society Symposium, Brantford.
- 2017 *Urban Historical Archaeology: Exploring the Black Community in St. Catharines, Ontario.* Canadian Archaeological Association Conference, Gatineau, QC.

Volunteer Experience

- 2011-2020 Council-appointed citizen volunteer for the Brantford Municipal Heritage Committee.

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Biography

Jacqueline McDermid has ten years of technical writing and management experience; Seven years direct heritage experience. She has gained seven years of experience conducting primary and secondary research for archaeological and heritage assessments and drafting reports and evaluating property according to Ontario Regulation 9/06 and 10/06 as part of Municipal Heritage Registers. Jacqueline is expert at copy editing heritage reports including checking grammar, consistency and fact checking, to ensure a high-quality product is delivered to clients. She has experience assisting with the drafting of Heritage Conservation District Studies through the drafting of reports for potential Heritage Conservation Districts in the City of Toronto (Weston HCD) and Township of Bradford West Gwillimbury (Bond Head HCD). Jacqueline has proven project management experience gained by completing projects on time and on budget as well as formal Project Management training. In 2018, under a six-month contract as the Heritage Planner at the Ministry of Transportation, acquired considerable experience conducting technical reviews of consultant heritage reports for Ministry compliance including Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports, Heritage Impact Assessment, Strategic Conservation Plans, and Cultural Heritage Resource Assessments as well as gained valuable insight on provincial heritage legislation (*Ontario Heritage Bridge Guidelines*, *Ontario MTO Environmental Standards and Practices for Cultural Heritage*, *MTO Environmental Reference for Highway Design – Heritage*, *MTCS' Heritage Identification & Evaluation Process* as well as the new *MHTCI Information Bulletins on Heritage Impact Assessments and Strategic Conservation Plans*, and inter-governmental processes. She has extensive Knowledge of heritage and environmental policies including the *Planning Act*, *Provincial Policy Statement*, the *Ontario Heritage Act*, *Official Plans*, *Environmental Assessment Act* and *Green Energy Act*. Working knowledge of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011), Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

Education

2000-2007 Honours B.A., Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario
Major: Near Eastern Archaeology.

Work Experience

2015-Present **Project Manager – Heritage, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., Kitchener, ON**
Research and draft designation by-laws, heritage inventories, Heritage Impact Assessments, Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessments, and Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluations using Ontario Regulation 9/06, 10/06 and the Ontario Heritage Bridge Guidelines.

2018 **Environmental Planner – Heritage Ministry of Transportation, Central Region – Six-month contract.**

- Responsibilities included: project management and coordination of MTO heritage program, managed multiple consultants, conducted and coordinated field assessments and surveys, estimated budgets including \$750,000 retainer contracts. Provided advice on heritage-related MTO policy to Environmental Policy Office (EPO) and the bridge office.
- 2017-2018 **Acting Heritage Team Lead – Heritage Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., Kitchener, ON**
Managed a team of Heritage Specialists, oversaw the procurement of projects, retainers; managed all Heritage projects, ensured quality of all outgoing products.
- 2014-2015 **Technical Writer – Archaeology, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., Kitchener, ON**
Report preparation; correspondence with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport; report submission to the Ministry and clients; and administrative duties (PIF and Borden form completion).
- 2012-2013 **Lab Assistant, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., Kitchener, ON**
Receive, process and register artifacts.
- 2011-2012 **Field Technician, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., Kitchener, ON**
Participated in field excavation and artifact processing.
- 2005-2009 **Teaching Assistant, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, ON**
Responsible for teaching and evaluating first, second, third- and fourth-year student lab work, papers and exams.
- 2005-2007 **Lab Assistant, Wilfrid Laurier University – Near Eastern Lab, Waterloo, ON**
Clean, Process, Draw and Research artifacts from various sites in Jordan.

Professional Development

- 2019 OPPI and WeirFoulds Client Seminar: Bill 108 – More Homes, More Choice, 2019
- 2019 Ontario Heritage Conference, Goderich, ON (Two-days)
- 2019 Rural Heritage, Webinar, National Trust for Canada
- 2019 Information Session: Proposed Amendments to the OHA, by Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
- 2019 Indigenous Heritage Places and Perspectives, Webinar, National Trust for Canada
- 2018 Indigenous Canada, University of Alberta
- 2018 Grand River Watershed 21st Annual Heritage Day Workshop and Celebration (One day)
- 2017 Leadership Training for Managers Course, Dale Carnegie Training
- 2015 Introduction to Blacksmithing, One-Day
- 2015 Ontario Heritage Trust symposium, topics included: Cultural landscapes, City building, Tangible heritage, How the public engages with heritage, and Conserving intangible heritage.
- 2014 Community Heritage Ontario, webinar, Part IV and V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Presentations

- 2019 **Cemeteries and Burials Research.** Cultural Heritage Planning and Archaeology Symposium, Burlington.