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Industries**

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Jan 24, 2020

William Finlayson (P059)
 This Land Archaeology Inc.
 PO BOX 280 Moonstone ON L0K 1E0

**RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports:
 Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Report on the Stage 2 Archaeological
 Assessment On Part of Lot 42, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Brantford,
 County of Brant, Ontario And Stage 3 Assessment of the Innes-Welton D Site
 (AhHb-146) ", Dated Aug 21, 2019, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on Jan 24, 2020,
 MTCS Project Information Form Number P059-0827-2019, P059-0846-2019, MTCS
 File Number 29SB014**

Dear Dr. Finlayson:

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18.¹ This review has been carried out in order to determine whether the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their licence, that the licensee assessed the property and documented archaeological resources using a process that accords with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* set by the ministry, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations are consistent with the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The report documents the assessment/mitigation of the study area as depicted in Figure 5c of the above titled report and recommends the following:

o Innes-Welton A (AhHb-143), Innes-Welton B (AhHb-144), Innes-Welton C (AhHb-145) do not meet the criteria to require further archaeological assessment. The sites have been adequately documented through the 2019 CSP assessment.

o Innes-Welton D (AhHb-146) does meet the criteria to require Stage 3 site specific assessment as more than 13 artifacts were recovered within a 10 metre square area. Given the scatter of artifacts around the core of the site (10 metre square area) Stage 3 assessment will include the placement of units on a 5 metre grid within the core of the site, and additionally with units placed outside of the core in order to provide a comprehensive assessment of this area.

Stage 3 Recommendations for the Innes-Welton D Site (AhHb-146) are as follows:

o The site holds no further CHVI, it has been adequately documented through the Stage 3 investigation;

therefore, no further archaeological work is required on this site.

Other Recommendations:

o As requested by the MTCS to be addressed in recommendations, the 16.65 hectares of land identified as an Environmental Protection Area in the 2006 report, Figure 5a (and outside of the current study area), and now defined as woodlot (as no documentation defining the area as Environmental Protection Area was available) not subject to assessment requires archaeological assessment. Assessment will be conducted through a test pit survey at 5 metre intervals when approved by the proponent (Figure 5b).

Based on the information contained in the report, the ministry is satisfied that the fieldwork and reporting for the archaeological assessment are consistent with the ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences. This report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Heather Kerr
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Natalie Shurigina, Sorbara Group of Companies
Planning and Development, City of Brantford

¹ In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.

22 January 2020

Supplementary Documentation For:

**Report on the Stage 2
Archaeological Assessment
On Part of Lot 42, Concession 2,
Geographic Township of Brantford,
County of Brant, Ontario**

And

Stage 3 Assessment of the Innes-Welton D Site (AhHb-146)

Development Plan/R Plan #: N/A

Submitted to: The Proponent

And to: The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Licensee: William D. Finlayson (P059)

PIF Number: P059-0827-2019 (Stage 2), P059-0846-2019 (Stage 3)

Related PIF Numbers: P038-235-2006 (Stage 1-2)

Report Type: Revised

Project Personnel

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Artifact Analysis:	William D. Finlayson Gwynne (Theresa) Carlos Corey Ramsbottom
Graphics:	Leslie Town
Report Production:	William D. Finlayson William (Jake) Harper

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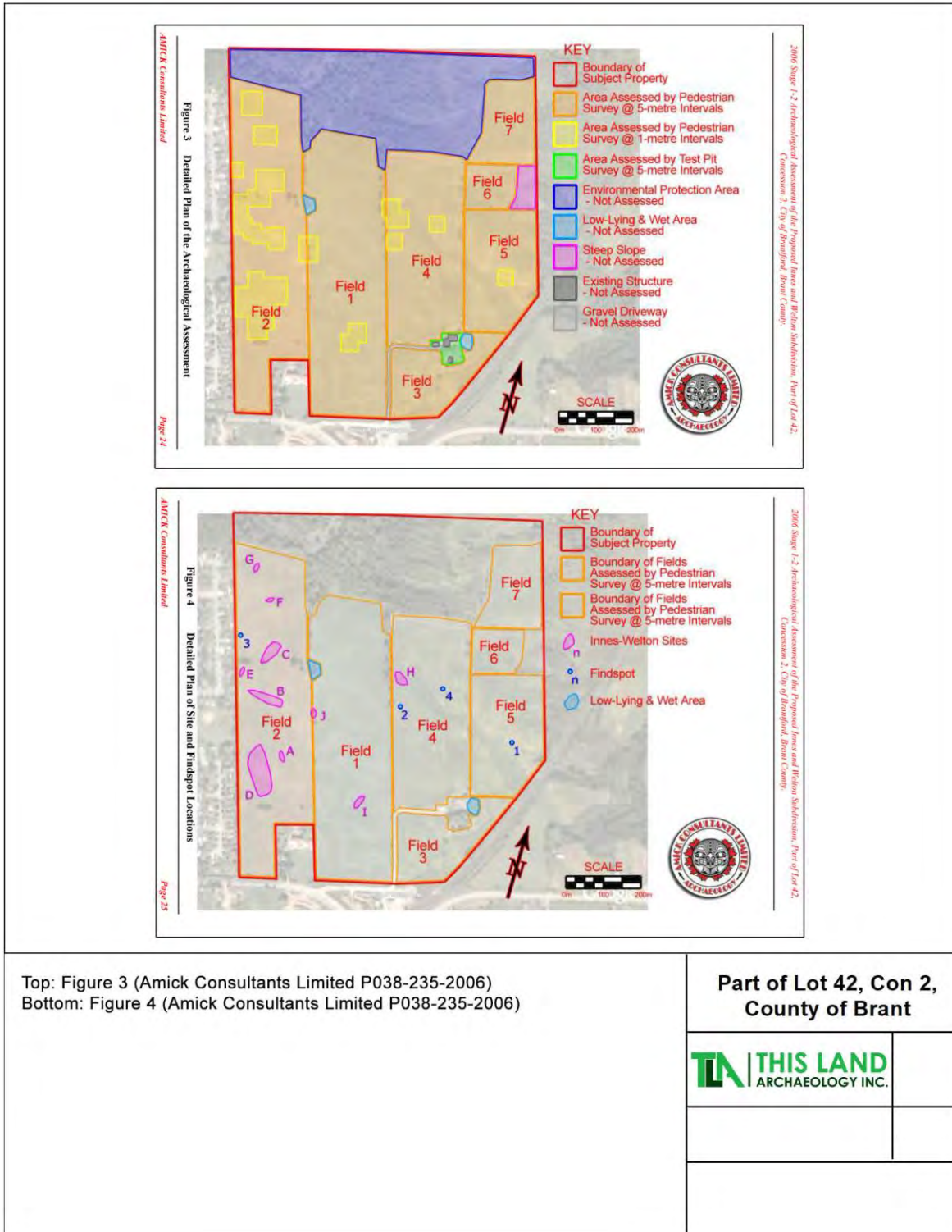
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UTM Coordinates

The UTM coordinates for this site are presented in the table below. All GPS data was collected using a Trimble Geo-7x GPS, UTM grid zone 17, NAD 83 datum with a differential correction method accurate to 10 centimetres.

Table 7: UTM Coordinates for the Innes-Welton D Site (AhHb-146)

Datum Stage 3		
Figure 7		
Point	UTM X	UTM Y
Datum	563195.02	4781025.25
Five Site Reference Points Stage 2		
Figure 7		
Point	UTM X	UTM Y
N	563201.17	4781035.04
S	563201.26	4781024.15
E	563209.91	4781029.48
W	563192.02	4781029.49
C	563201.09	4781029.63



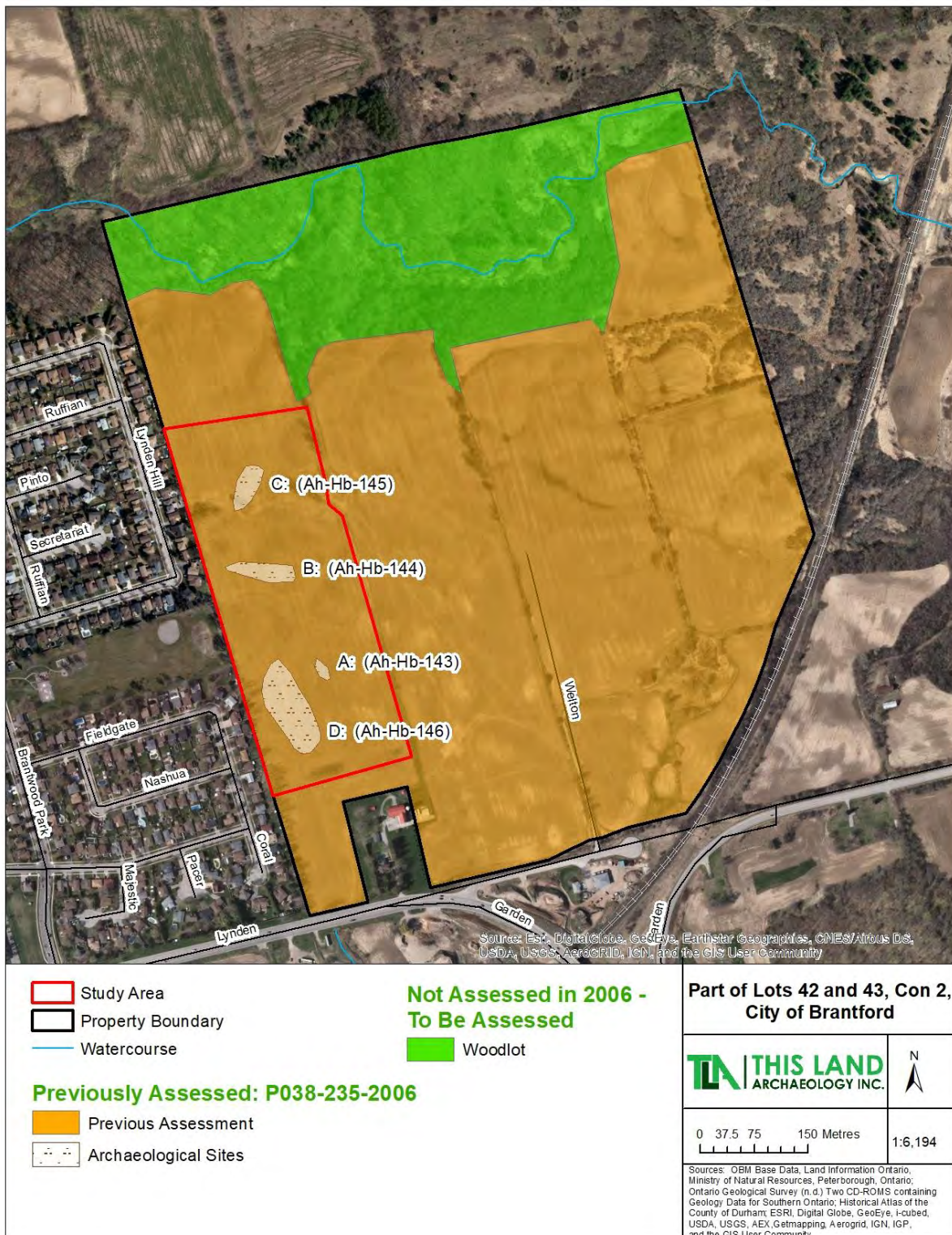


Figure 5b: Results of Previous Assessment (P038-235-2006) illustrating the 2019 TLA Study Area and site boundaries.



Figure 6a: Results of 2019 CSP Assessment with Photo Points and Two Permanent Reference Points.

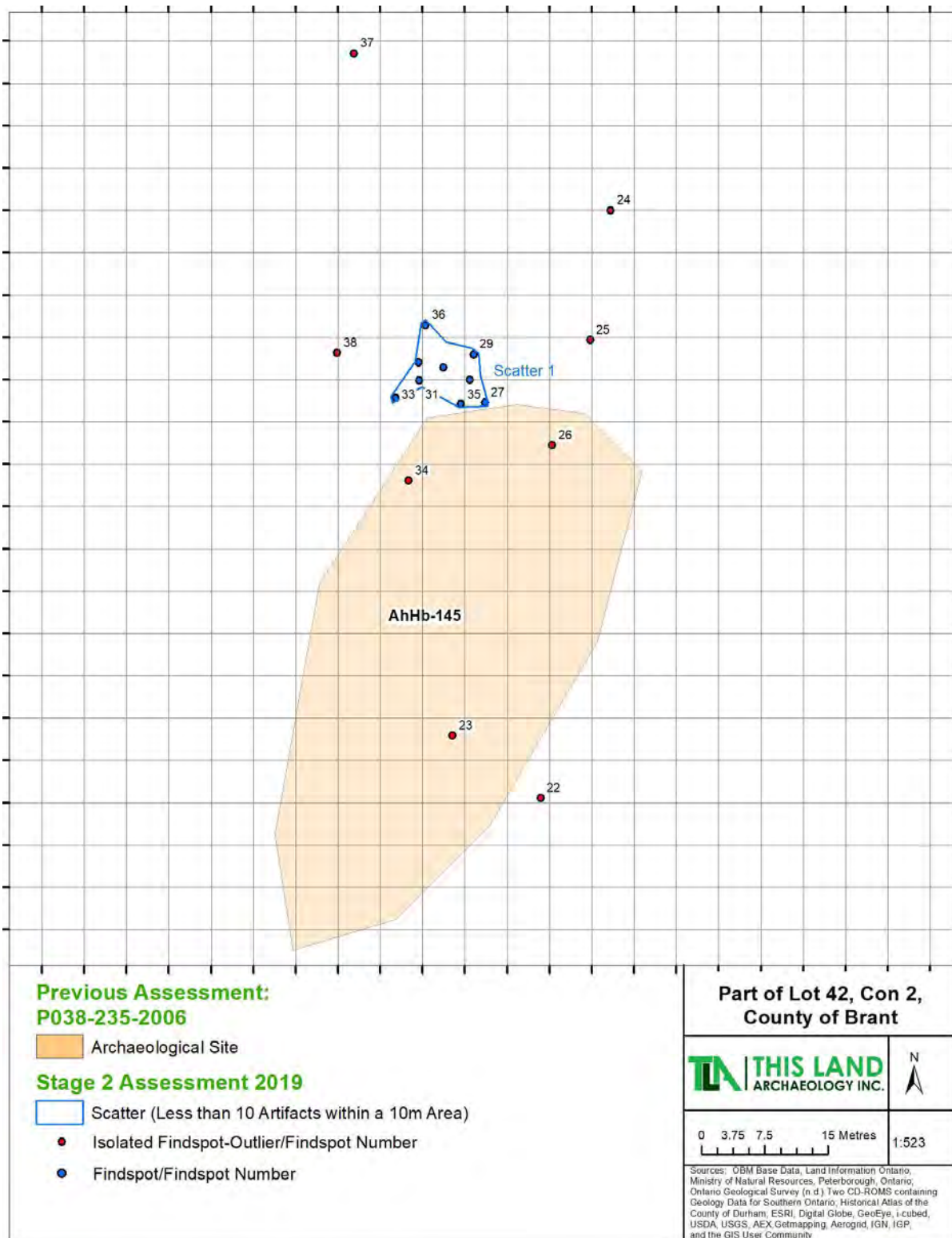


Figure 6b: Results of the 2019 CSP of Innes-Welton C (AhHb-145) with Location of Findspots and Findspot Numbers, Illustrating 2006 Site Location and Extent.

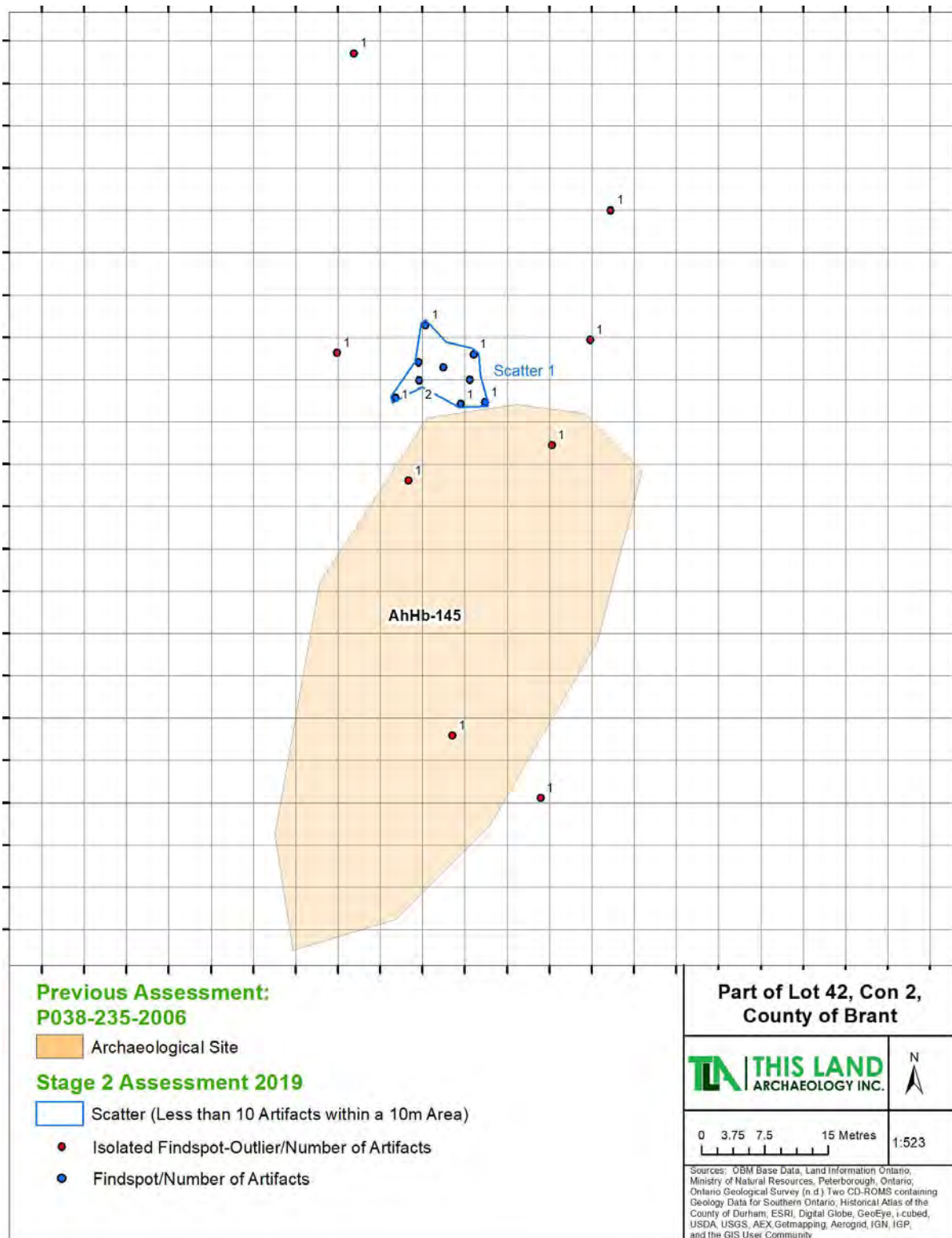


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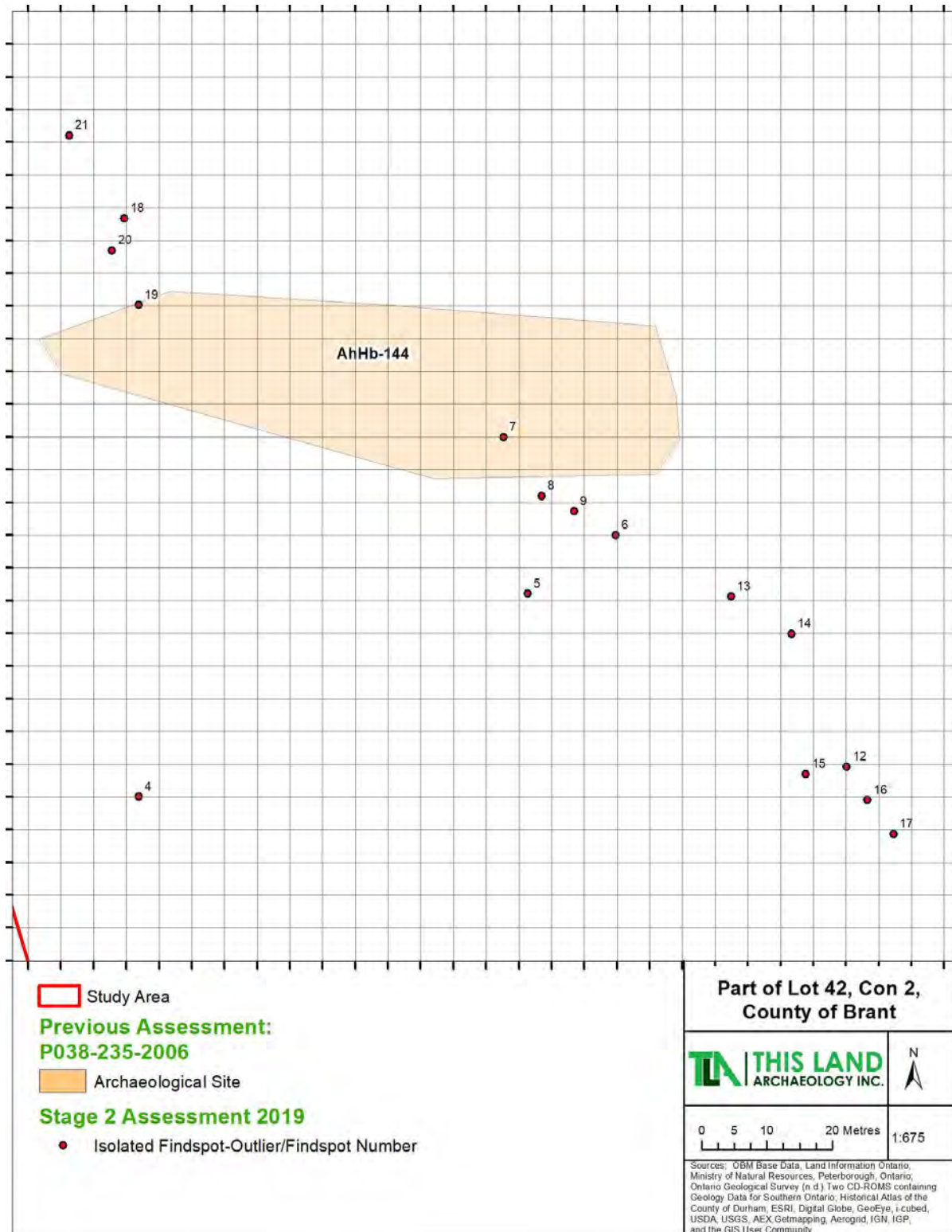


Figure 6d: Results of the 2019 CSP of Innes-Welton B (AhHb-144) with Location of Findspots and Findspot Numbers, Illustrating 2006 Site Location and Extent.

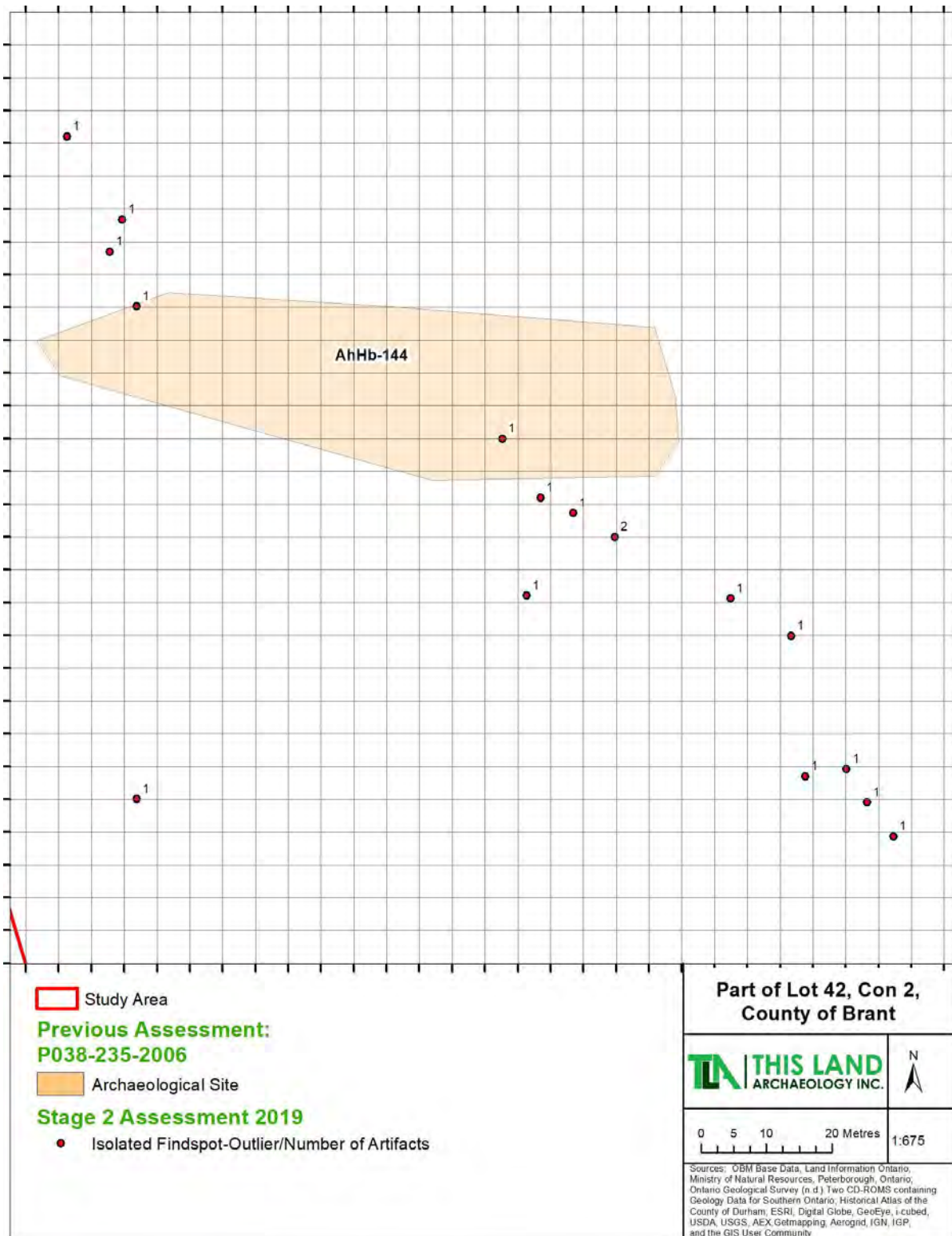


Figure 6e: Results of the 2019 CSP of Innes-Welton B (AhHb-144) with Location of Findspots and Number of Artifacts, Illustrating 2006 Site Location and Extent.

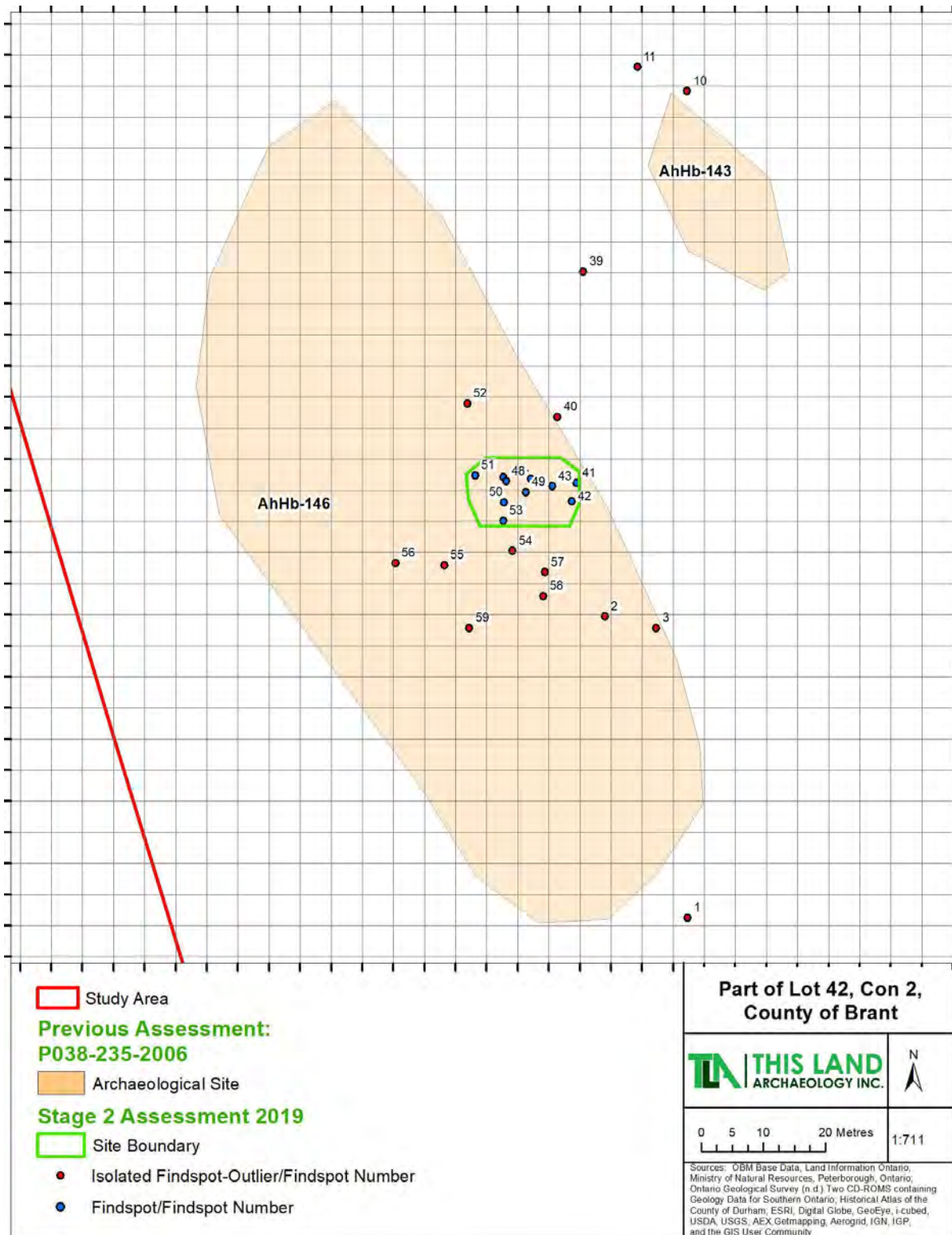


Figure 6f: Results of the 2019 CSP of Innes-Welton A (AhHb-143) and Innes-Welton D (AhHb-146) with Location of Findspots and Findspot Numbers, Illustrating 2006 Site Location and Extent.

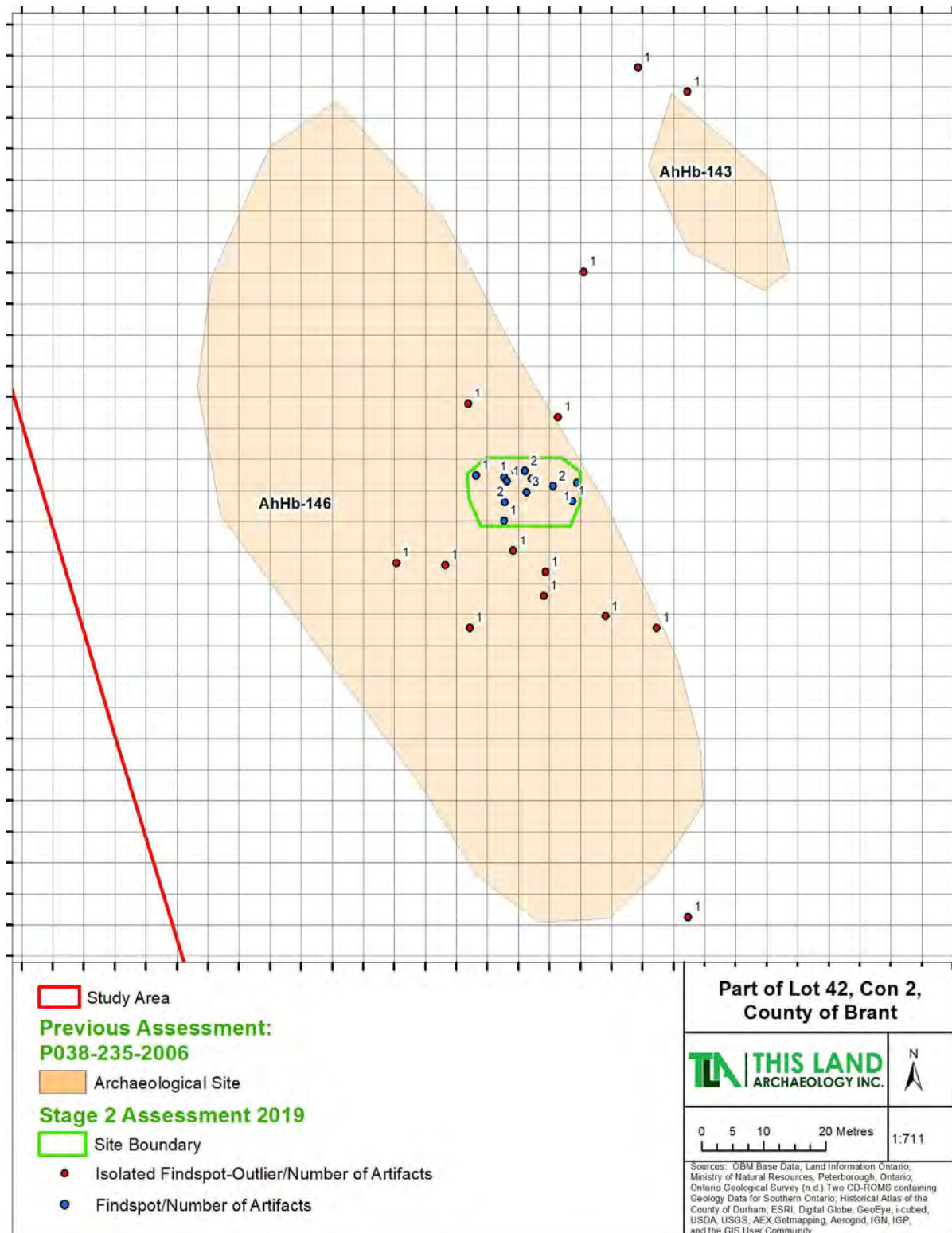


Figure 6g: Results of the 2019 CSP of Innes-Welton A (AhHb-143) and Innes-Welton D (AhHb-146) with Location of Findspots and Findspot Numbers, Illustrating 2006 Site Location and Extent.

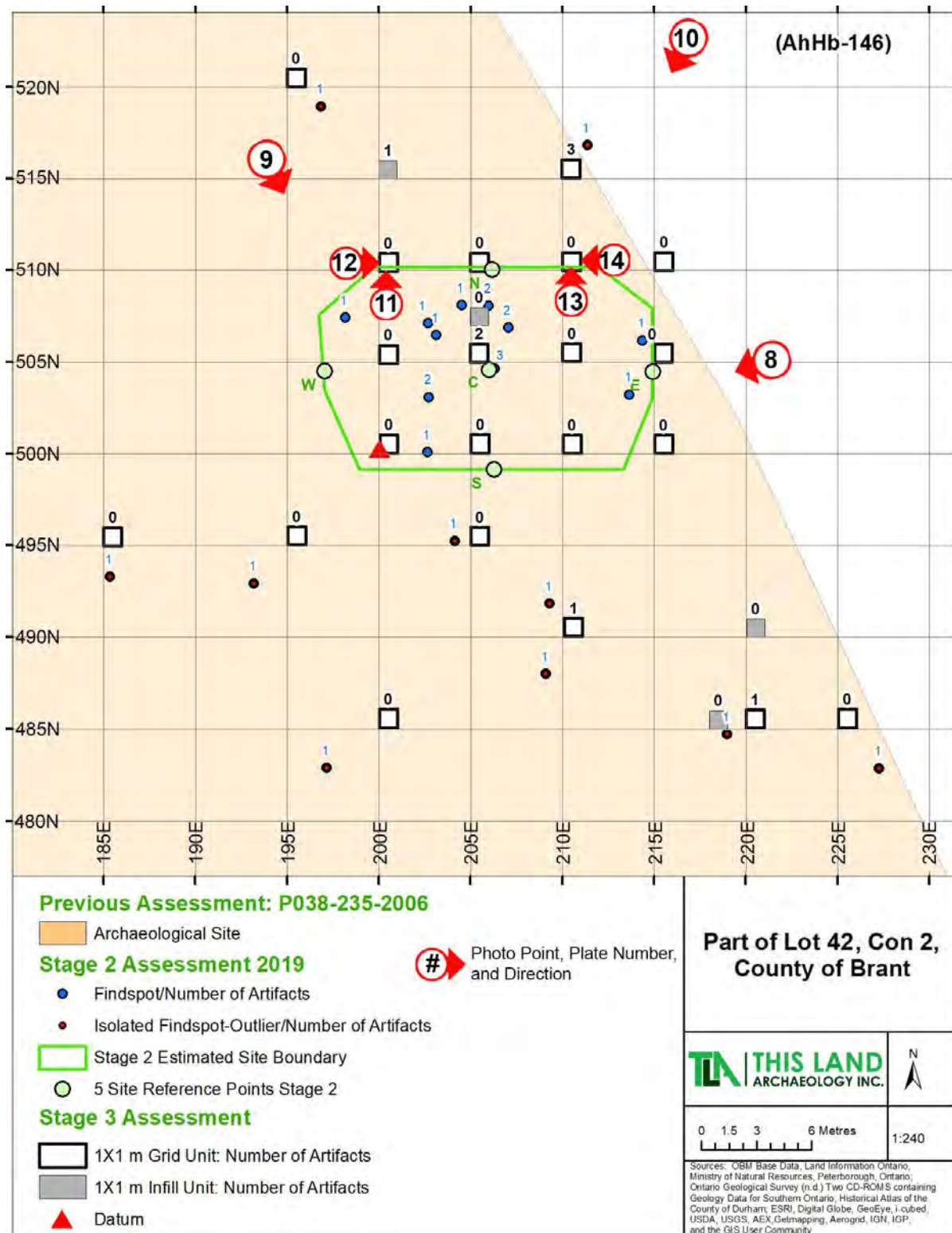


Figure 7: Results of the 2019 Assessment illustrating unit location with number of artifacts, and location of CSP findspots with Photo Points and Five Site Reference Points.

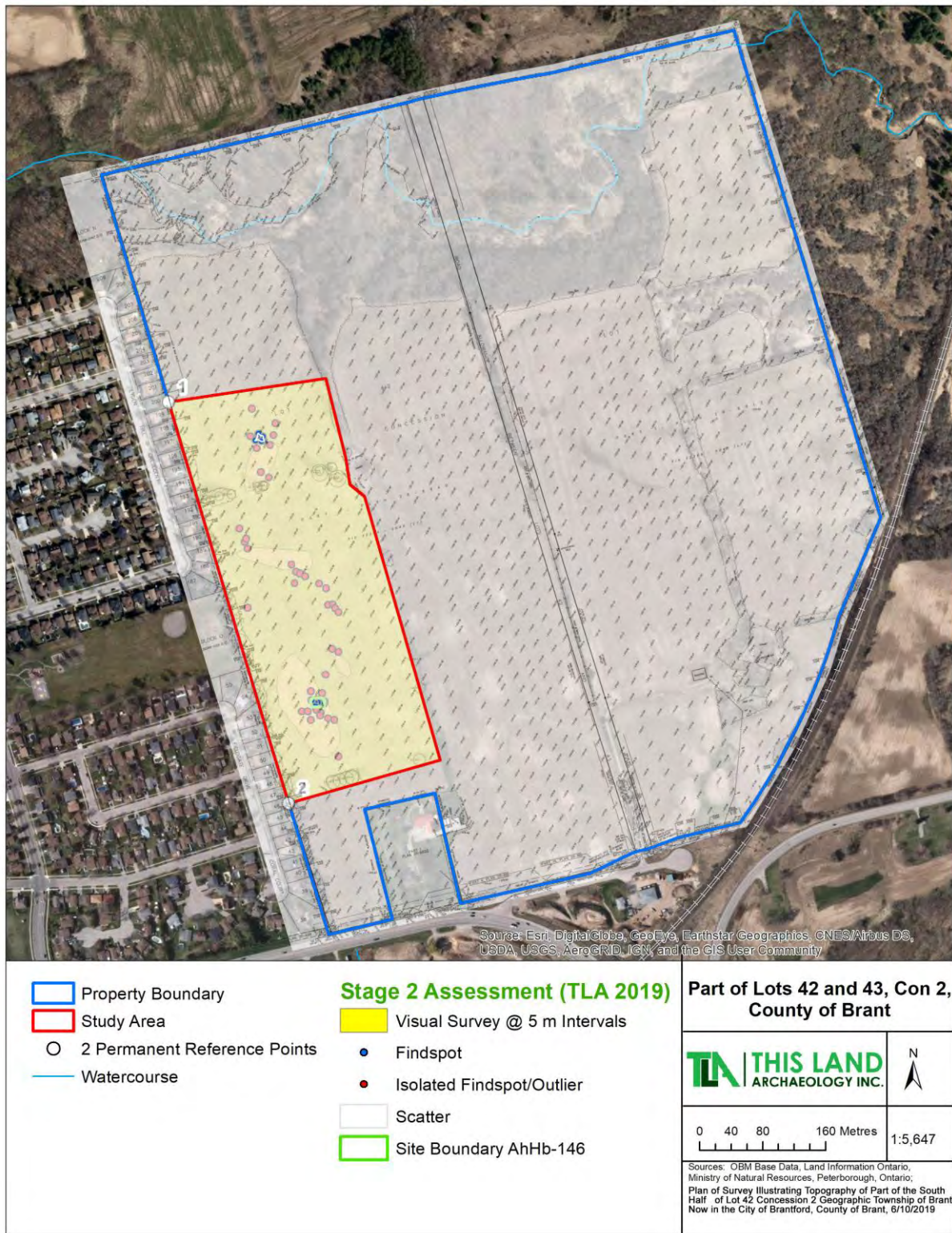


Figure 8: Results of the 2019 Assessment with Survey Overlay, note survey provided was of the entire property boundary.

22 January 2020

**Report on the Stage 2
Archaeological Assessment
On Part of Lot 42, Concession 2,
Geographic Township of Brantford,
County of Brant, Ontario**

And

Stage 3 Assessment of the Innes-Welton D Site (AhHb-146)

Development Plan/R Plan #: N/A

Submitted to: The Proponent

And to: The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries

Licensee: William D. Finlayson (P059)

PIF Number: P059-0827-2019 (Stage 2), P059-0846-2019 (Stage 3)

Related PIF Numbers: P038-235-2006 (Stage 1-2)

Report Type: Revised

Executive Summary

This Land Archaeology Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a peer review of archaeological work, Stage 1-2 originally conducted in 2006 (Amick Consultants Ltd., 2007, P038-235-2006) on Part of Lot 42, Concession 2 in the County of Brant, Ontario.

The peer review noted that Stage 3 recommendations made in the original report were outside of the current 2011 Standards and Guidelines criteria, and that based on the original report, the sites noted, with the possible exception of Innes-Welton D Site (AhHb-146) would not require further archaeological assessment.

Advice was requested from the MHSTCI for a go-forward strategy. As only one field (Field 2) from the original assessment was impacted with Stage 3 recommendations, the MHSTCI agreed it would be prudent to replough the field in its entirety and subject it to a CSP assessment (MHSTCI documentation included as "Other-1" in PastPort).

In summary, a Stage 1-2 AA was conducted by Amick Consultants Ltd. in 2006 under PIF: P038-235-2006 (report accepted into Public Register). Within this report, four Indigenous findspots as well as ten Indigenous sites were identified, and it was recommended that four of the sites – Innes-Welton A (AhHb-143), Innes-Welton B (AhHb-144), Innes-Welton C (AhHb-145) and Innes-Welton D (AhHb-146) be subject to a Stage 3 AA. This recommendation was the subject of the request for advice through the MHSTCI as noted previously.

Of note, the previous 2006 assessment included lands outside of the current study area (which is Field 2) comprised of 49.42 hectares that will not be re-assessed as these lands were recommended for no further archaeological work. This assessment also noted that land described as an 'Environmental Protection Area,' totaling 16.65 hectares, had not been subject to assessment.

Upon approval from the MHSTCI to conduct a reassessment of Field 2 through a Stage 3 equivalent CSP, the CSP was conducted across the extent of Field 2 resulting in the recovery of 67 lithic artifacts with one diagnostic, an isolated Brewerton Point.

The dispersal of the artifact scatter resulted in only one site meeting the criteria to necessitate a Stage 3 site specific assessment, Innes-Welton D Site (AhHb-146). The other previously identified sites did not contain 10 artifacts within a 10 metre square area; therefore, they require no further archaeological work. Additionally, the location of artifacts (for all except the Innes-Welton D Site (AhHb-146) was not within the original 2006 site extent, the result of thirteen years of plough and farming activities.

The Stage 3 unit assessment of the Innes-Welton D Site (AhHb-146) was conducted on a 5 metre grid with 20% infill as it was not yet evident the site would require Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts.

A total of 25 units were excavated, with 8 artifacts recovered from 5 positive units. The artifacts included 2 Euro-Canadian and 6 Indigenous artifacts. Of the Indigenous artifacts, one was temporally diagnostic, an isolated Nanticoke Triangular Point.

The site is interpreted to represent a temporary/seasonally occupied campsite of indeterminate age prior to 1000 BC. The two projectile points found during the assessments (Brewerton Point and Nanticoke Triangular Point) are interpreted to represent hunting losses at very different times in the past (circa 3500 to 2500 BC and circa 1400 to 1600 A.D.).

In conclusion, the paucity of artifacts recovered indicates the Innes-Welton D Site (AhHb-146) holds no further CHVI. The site has been adequately documented through the completed Stage 3 assessment.

Recommendations for the Innes-Welton D Site (AhHb-146) are as follows:

- The site holds no further CHVI, it has been adequately documented through the Stage 3 investigation; therefore, no further archaeological work is required on this site.

Other Recommendations:

- As recommended at the conclusion of the Stage 2 assessment and requested by the MHSTCI to be addressed in the 2019 recommendations, the 16.65 hectares of land identified as an 'Environmental Protection Area' in the 2007 report (outside of the current 2019 study area, now referred to as woodlot) not subject to assessment requires archaeological assessment. Assessment will be conducted through a test pit survey at 5 metre intervals when approved by the proponent (Results of Previous Assessment, Figure 5a and 5b).

It is recommended that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports and a letter of confirmation be issued by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries supporting these recommendations.

Project Personnel

Project Director:	William D. Finlayson (P059)
Field Director:	Theresa (Gwynne) Carlos (R1206)
Field Crew:	Andrew Manners Benjamin Robert Bob White Brad Bidmead Brienne McDonald Colleen Tamblyn David Finlayson Gwynne Carlos Jessie Woodrow Jordan Downey Kaleb Leclerc Larry Duncan Lon Oldfield Mara Laima Skobe Taylor Baxter Terry Sallows
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1.0 Location and Environment

The study area is approximately 10.42 hectares in size, located on Part of Lot 42, Concession 2 in the County of Brant, Ontario (Figure 1).

The study area is bordered by its legal property limits. To the east are agricultural fields, whereas situated to the west are residential properties and Lynden Hills Park. To the north lies another agricultural field as well as scrublands. Lastly, to the south are residential properties and Lynden Road.

The Subject Property is located within the Horseshoe Moraines physiographic region.

2.0 Project Context: Development Context

This Land Archaeology Inc. (TLA) was initially contracted by the proponent to conduct a peer review on the original 2006 Stage 1-2 AA and associated recommendations.

The proponent requested TLA conduct this review due to the release of the City of Brantford Official Plan Draft December 2018 and Table 4.1 – an Evaluation Matrix regarding Archaeology in the Community Area Expansion Block C10, where their property is located. The City's initial matrix ranked the proponent's property as being less suitable for development due to early (2006) archaeological findings and go forward recommendations.

As such, the purpose of the 2019 archaeological work is to address the concerns raised with future development in Expansion Block C10.

Originally, a Stage 1-2 AA was conducted by Amick Consultants Ltd. in 2006 under PIF: P038-235-2006 (report accepted into Public Register). Within this report, four Indigenous findspots as well as ten Indigenous sites were identified. Recommendations were that four sites – AhHb-143 to AhHb-146 – be subject to a Stage 3 AA; the other finds had been adequately documented and needed no further work.

The TLA peer review noted that based on current requirements outlined in the 2011 Standards & Guidelines, the recommendations in the 2006 report were not applicable.

TLA contacted the MHSTCI for advice on required additional assessments in order to clear the property from archaeological concern. The MHSTCI and TLA agreed that a 2019 CSP would be sufficient to determine if resources existed which required further mitigation. Documentation included in PastPort as "Other" documentation.

Details on the 2006 assessment are provided in Archaeological Context; with 2019 details provided within this report.

Archaeological Assessments were necessitated as the proponent is planning on developing the subject property into a residential subdivision, should the area be approved for future development by the Town of Brantford. The development of residential lands is listed under the Planning Act (R.S.O. 1990) and the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O.1990).

The assessment was conducted before draft plan submission.

The assessment study area was identified through the completed 2006 Stage 1-2 assessment; and was verified by the proponent through the maps provided within this report.

2.1 Project Context: Study Area Determination

Permission to conduct Archaeological Assessments, including collecting and curating artifacts was given by the proponent. This assessment has been limited by the proponent to the land areas, specifically subject to Archaeological Assessment.

2.2 Project Context: Historical Context

2.2.1 Pre-Contact History

Table 1: Chronology of the Occupation of Southwestern Ontario

Time Period	Date Range
Paleo-Indian	9,000 – 8,000 B.C.E.
Archaic	8,000 – 1,000 B.C.E.
Initial Woodland	1,000 B.C.E. – A.D. 800
Terminal Woodland	A.D. 800 – 1700 (Time of Colonial Contact)

The Paleo-Indian period (circa 9,000 to 8,000 B.C.E.) marks the first occupation of Southern Ontario. As the glaciers retreated, a Lichen Woodland environment evolved, and these new areas were occupied by the earliest Indigenous peoples.

The first occupants, known as Paleo-Indian peoples, made spear points, some of which were fluted and some not. They occupied the lands north of Early Lake Erie. These people hunted caribou and other now-extinct Pleistocene animals such as mammoth and mastodon. Following these early Paleo-Indians there is an occupation by Plano Peoples (8,500-6,000 B.C.E.), the occupation at times being contemporaneous with Early Archaic Peoples. Our knowledge of these early occupations of southern Ontario is limited due to an artifact assemblage comprised of chipped stone tools of chert and the absence of ground stone and bone artifacts as well as other organic material.

Following the Paleo-Indian period is the Archaic period (circa 8,000 to 1,000 B.C.E.), a time of transition to the modern environment of southern Ontario of today's Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest region. The Indigenous occupants continued to hunt but there was a greater emphasis on smaller animals, fishing, and gathering for subsistence. These subsistence strategies involved a seasonal pattern of occupying different areas throughout the year as different foodstuff became locally available. Among the new technologies and ideas which appeared during the Archaic was the manufacturing of lance and spear points from ground slate, the adoption of spear throwers with stone weights (atlatls), and the use of native copper for ornaments and tools. Ground stone woodworking tools such as gouges, axes, and adzes were used as well as bone tools such as harpoons and fish hooks. Stone smoking pipes appeared for the first time in the Late Archaic period. Towards the end of the period there is evidence of an increase in the variety of mortuary ceremonialism.

One of the distinctive characteristics of the Initial Woodland period (circa 1,000 B.C.E. to A.D. 800) was the adoption of pottery vessels. Hunting, fishing, and gathering continued to provide the mainstays of the diet and these peoples continued to follow a seasonal pattern. The bow and arrow were introduced in the early part of this period, facilitating more effective hunting techniques. After about A.D. 600, there is evidence of the cultivation of some plant species like wild rice and corn (maize). Existing trade networks were expanded to allow for access to a wider variety of exotic raw materials, and finished goods from both the Northern and Southern regions. The development of a more complex society in which selected individuals became 'high status' as reflected by the burial practices.

The Terminal Woodland (circa A.D. 800 to 1700) marked the gradual introduction of agriculture with the cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflower, and tobacco, paired with an increase in the sedentary lifestyle needed to produce crops. Most of southwestern Ontario was occupied by Algonquian-speaking peoples who continued to occupy their territories into the 18th century, with an economy based largely on hunting, fishing, and gathering. Recently published Algonkian oral traditions document the occupation of this and adjacent parts of southern Ontario since 'time immemorial'. These oral traditions tell of alliances with other Indigenous groups, which allowed the early Iroquoian people to settle in their territory to grow their crops for periods of the year. These alliances were maintained by trade with the Iroquoians, which involved the Algonquians obtaining food in exchange for goods such as furs. These alliances also involved the exchange of marriage partners among the allied groups.

The Miller site, located on the Duffin Creek drainage, is the earliest Terminal Woodland Iroquoian village found to date within southcentral Ontario. Occupied by the Pickering People and dating to approximately A.D. 800, it was comprised of a minimum of six short longhouses, with the potential for as many as ten longhouses. The settlement was surrounded by a single row of palisades, with an estimated population of 120 people or more and the site was likely occupied for longer than a century.

About the same time as the early Pickering occupation of southcentral Ontario, archaeologists recognize a Princess Point occupation of southwestern and adjacent parts of southcentral Ontario east of the Credit River. Princess Point peoples lived in small villages and had an economy based in part on corn (maize).

Over the next 750 years, the Late Woodland Iroquoian peoples expanded their occupation North of the shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie, as far west as the London area, and as far East as Prince Edward County. In the 15th century, some groups moved northward, and occupied historic Huronia while the Late Woodland Iroquoian occupation of southwestern Ontario focussed on those lands east of the Grand River. They lived in longhouses in villages that were occasionally palisaded, and on a seasonal basis occupied fishing stations, cabins in corn fields, and/or hunting camps. During this time, the original Algonquian-speaking peoples continued to occupy large parts of south-central Ontario while continuing to live in seasonally occupied camps, which allowed for the exploitation of various local food resources. In some parts of southcentral and southwestern Ontario the Algonquian-speaking Princess Point people – who were early agriculturalists – evolved into the Glen Meyer people, who were dispersed by a conquest by the Pickering Iroquoian-speaking people around A.D. 1300.

After the Pickering conquest, archaeologists recognize a sequence of occupations over time, from Uren, to Middleport, to precontact Neutral, to historic Neutral.

The artifacts recovered from the Late Woodland sites reveal improvements to the pottery vessel manufacturing, resulting in large vessels with more sophisticated decoration. The evolution of pipe smoking became more complex, featuring clay and occasionally stone pipes that were very elaborately decorated. There was an increase in the number and new kinds of stone tools, decorative items made by grinding stone, and the appearance of tools and decorative made of bone, antler, and shell. In the early 16th century, trade goods of copper, brass, and glass beads, along with perishables such as woolen blankets were obtained through trade with Europeans who were exploring and ultimately settling the St. Lawrence Valley.

After the arrival of the Europeans in 1615, both the Huron and the Neutral populations were ultimately devastated; first by disease and then by the successful attacks by the New York State Iroquois, similar to the earlier dispersal of the other Iroquoian-speaking groups such as the Neutral.

As Europeans settled into the southwestern Ontario region, the 18th century bore witness to a series of treaties that were negotiated with the resident Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation and Six Nations of the Grand River. In the wake of the American Revolutionary War, around 2000 Six Nations Loyalists were displaced from their homes after fighting on the side of the Crown, including the Mohawk under the leadership of Chief Joseph Brant. As recompense for their loyalty, Brant requested of Governor Haldimand that his people be allowed to resettle in the Grand River Valley. However, for this to happen, the Crown first had to negotiate with the Mississaugas of the Credit; who already owned the land in question.

Ultimately, these negotiations concluded on 22 May 1784, when the Mississaugas sold approximately 3,000,000 acres of land between Lakes Huron, Ontario and Erie to the Crown in exchange for £1180 in trade goods. Subsequently, around 550,000 acres of this land known as the 'Haldimand Tract' was given to the Six Nations on 25 October 1784, which included the Grand River Valley lands granted to Brant and the Mohawk. Over the years, several more treaties were signed and much of the land in the Haldimand Tract was sold by the Six Nations to allow for the European settlement of southwestern Ontario. This resulted in the development of significant Euro-Canadian cities in the region; such as Brantford.

2.2.2 General Post-Contact History

The current study area is located just outside the boundaries of the City of Brantford within the County of Brant. Future development plans for the city indicate that its borders are planned to expand into the land in question within the next thirty years. Given this fact, as well as the study area's proximity to the city, this historical summary will cover both the City of Brantford and the County of Brant.

The City of Brantford was named after the Mohawk war chief Joseph Brant (1742-1807) who helped organize the Six Nations confederacy after the American Revolution ended (Boyle 1998). The Mohawk people of the Iroquois Confederacy made their way from Canada from

New York State as The British Crown gave them a large grant along the Grand River in exchange for their allegiance. At the time it was settled, the site was known as Brant's Ford after the shallow area that was discovered nearby that was used to ford the river (Mika and Mika 1981). The Mohawk village started to be developed nearby and in 1785; a church was built for the Indigenous people under the order of King George III. To this day, 'His Majesty's Chapel of the Mohawk' remains the oldest standing Protestant Church in Ontario (Boyle 1998; Mika and Mika 1981).

Following the settling of the town by the Mohawk, the first Euro-Canadian settlers started to arrive in the area by 1805 (Mika and Mika 1981). By the 1820s, three trading stores were erected, as well as grist mills and saw mills (Mika and Mika 1981; Boyle 1998). At this point, the community had grown large enough to apply for a post office, and thus the name 'Brantford' was chosen during the application process (Rayburn, 1995). Brantford's growth remained relatively slow until 1830 however, when the land was surrendered to the Crown by the Mohawk people. After the Crown obtained the land, Lewis Burwell surveyed the land through 1830-1831 and the town grew rapidly as European settlers from predominantly English, Scottish, and Irish origin immigrated to the area (Mika and Mika 1981). In 1854 the railway arrived in Brantford, which allowed the town to ultimately become a distribution hub for the surrounding area (Boyle 1998).

Famously, Brantford became known as the 'Telephone City' following Alexander Graham Bell's invention of the telephone in the nearby region of Tutela Heights (Boyle 1998; Rayburn 1995). The second successful voice transmission – which spanned a distance of over 6 km – took place in the Brantford area on August 4, 1876 (MacLeod, 1999). From there, Brantford became the site of the first telephone factory in Canada, which was started by James Cowherd in 1879 and remained in operation until his death in 1881 (Murray, 2017). Ultimately, this legacy evolved into the telecommunications company 'Bell,' which still provides phone and internet services for Canadians to the present day. Brantford was also home to many other notable Canadians, such as the famed ice hockey player Wayne Gretzky; who is still heralded as the greatest athlete the sport has ever witnessed.

In conclusion, the tremendous contributions made by Brantford's historical residents are disproportionate to its size. As such, its legacy has shaped not only the landscape of Canadian history, but through Alexander Graham Bell's contributions – the trajectory of modern technology.

2.2.3 Study Area Post-Contact History

A review of historic resources for this assessment resulted in the discovery of two relevant historic maps:

- o 1859, George Tremaine, Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Brant (Figure 2): This illustrates that the western half of Lot 42, Concession 2 was owned at the time by H.A. Naroway. There are no structures depicted within the current study area, nor illustrated anywhere on Naroway's property.
- o 1875, Page & Smith, Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Brant (Figure 3): This illustrates that the western half of Lot 42, Concession 2 was now owned by C. Ramey. A

structure and associated orchard are depicted on Ramey's property; however, they are outside the boundaries of the current study area.

It should be noted that only the structures of those individuals who paid a prime subscription rate were illustrated on some historical mapping. As such, a structure may have been present on the property but was excluded from depiction.

A search conducted on 18 June 2019 indicated there are no historical plaques or markers placed by the Ontario Heritage Trust Provincial Plaque Program on or within a close proximity to the study area (OHT Plaque Database, 2019). Please note this search does not account for municipal or heritage group plaques which maybe present but cannot be found without a physical inspection of the property and surrounding area.

Additionally, a search conducted utilizing the Bereavement Authority of Ontario's Public Register on 18 June 2019 confirmed that the study area contains no registered cemeteries, nor are there any registered cemeteries within proximity to the study area. Moreover, it does not contain any structures designated under Section IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

2.3 Project Context: Archaeological Context

TLA conducted a review of the Ontario Sites Database to determine the nature of any known archaeological sites within a 1 kilometre radius of the study area. A centroid of the study area was selected at UTM 17T 563187.85E; 4781171.76N, in conjunction with the property dimensions along cardinal axis from this centroid was used to conduct the search in the Sites Module.

This search established that there are 27 registered archaeological resources within 1 kilometre of the study area. Of these sites, four sites were registered within the current study area. Innes Welton A (AhHb-143); Innes Welton B (AhHb-144); Innes Welton C (AhHb-145); Innes Welton D (AhHb-146). Within 50 metres of the current study area were two additional sites Innes-Welton F (AhHb-148) and Innes Welton J (AhHb-152). No reports documenting other archaeological work conducted within 50 kilometres of the study area were found.

Table 2: Sites within 1 kilometre of the current study area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AhHb-88	Garden Avenue	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AhHb-73	-	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AhHb-72	-	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	-
AhHb-71	-	Archaic, Late, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AhHb-70	-	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro- Canadian	scatter
AhHb-69	-	Archaic, Late, Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	-
AhHb-68	-	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro- Canadian	findspot, homestead
AhHb-67	John Cole Homestead	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro- Canadian	findspot, homestead
AhHb-66	-	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro- Canadian	scatter
AhHb-27	Featherstone 2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	cabin, homestead
AhHb-22	Featherstone 1	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	-
AhHb-152	Innes-Welton J	-	-	-
AhHb-149	Innes-Welton G	-	-	-
AhHb-148	Innes-Welton F	-	-	-
AhHb-147	Innes-Welton E	-	-	-
AhHb-146	Innes-Welton D	-	-	-
AhHb-145	Innes-Welton C	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	scatter
AhHb-144	Innes-Welton B	-	-	-
AhHb-143	Innes-Welton A	-	-	-
AhHb-142	-	-	-	-
AhHb-141	-	-	-	-
AhHb-140	-	-	-	-
AhHb-137	Hopewell S	-	-	-
AhHb-136	Hopewell R	-	-	-
AhHb-135	Hopewell Q	-	-	-
AhHb-134	Hopewell P	-	-	-
AhHb-119	Hopewell A	-	-	-

Archaeological work describing the sites found within the current study area and within 50 kilometres is described below.

Amick Consultants Ltd., 2007. Original Stage 1-2 Report under PIF Number: P038-235-2006: Report accepted into the Public Register

Within the proponent's legal property holdings (Figure 5a and 5b), a Stage 1-2 assessment was conducted in 2006. The Stage 1 overview provided background information on the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land conditions. This information indicated that the land situated on Lot 42, Concession 2 had

archaeological potential. As such, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the property was deemed necessary.

During the Stage 2 AA – which consisted of a test pit and visual survey – four Indigenous findspots as well as ten Indigenous sites were identified within the 59.84 hectares surveyed.

All four findspots were found to be isolated and six of the Indigenous sites: Innes-Welton E (AhHb-147), Innes Welton F (AhHb-148), Innes-Welton G (AhHb-149), Innes-Welton H (AhHb-150), Innes-Welton I (AhHb-151) and Innes-Welton J (AhHb-152) – were determined to hold no further CHVI; therefore, no additional archaeological work was recommended. It should be noted that two of these sites – Innes-Welton H (AhHb-150) and Innes-Welton I (AhHb-151) – do not appear in Table 2 since they are over 1 kilometre from the centre point of the current study area.

Conversely, the other four sites – designated Innes-Welton A (AhHb-143), Innes-Welton B (AhHb-144), Innes-Welton C (AhHb-145) and Innes-Welton D (AhHb-146) – were recommended for a Stage 3 AA in the 2007 Amick Report. While not a recommendation, it was noted that an area of approximately 16.65 hectares (at that time referenced as “Environmental Protection Area” was not subject to assessment (Figure 5a).

Of note, as the proponent could not during the 2019 assessment provide supporting documentation on the status of this 16.65 hectares it is now referenced as Woodlot requiring assessment (Figure 5b).

Current Assessment

In 2019, TLA conducted a peer review of this report on behalf of the proponent. It was determined that three of these registered sites did not meet the criteria under the 2011 Standards and Guidelines to require a Stage 3 assessment as none of the three sites, within a 10 metre square area contained 10 or more artifacts, nor did they contain diagnostics or ceramics.

One site, Innes-Welton D (AhHb-146) yielded 25 artifacts by way of CSP, though these finds were collected over a site area of 80 x 100 metres. As detailed findspot location mapping was not available, due to the extended scatter size, it was uncertain if this site would meet the current criteria to require Stage 3 assessment.

As such, TLA contacted the MHSTCI to review the 2006-7 reported recommendations; with a strategy to reassess the field in which sites noted as requiring Stage 3 assessment could be investigated. The MHSTCI agreed to a subsequent CSP in an email dated 25 February 2019 (added to PastPort as “Other” documentation), on the grounds that the area upon which these four sites were previously located was re-ploughed, disked and weathered. From there, a Stage 3 equivalent CSP would be conducted by TLA across the extent of the study area (Field 2) following the 2011 Standards & Guidelines. The 2019 assessment would then be reviewed, and the findings of this assessment would supersede the recommendations from the 2006 Stage 2 assessment.

The study area is comprised of an agricultural field, with few outcroppings of trees (Figure 4). The surficial geology indicates the land is comprised of clay. The topography rests at about 220 metres above sea level.

Historically, the study area would have been an appropriate area for resource procurement by both pre and post-contact cultural groups.

3.0 Stage 2: Archaeological Assessment

This report documents the Stage 3 equivalent CSP of 10.42 hectares (Field 2), the current study area of land that comprises part of the proponent's property. The previous 2006 assessment included lands outside of the current study area (49.42 hectares) that will not be re-assessed, as the current assessment is focused on the area upon which the four sites recommended for Stage 3 AA in the 2007 report – Innes-Welton A (AhHb-143), Innes-Welton B (AhHb-144), Innes-Welton C (AhHb-145), Innes-Welton D (AhHb-146) – are situated.

3.1 Stage 2: Field Methods

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on 6 June 2019. The weather was temperate; at around 12°C, and the ground conditions/soil was unfrozen. Lighting conditions were acceptable for the identification of cultural and land features, as well as artifacts.

A Trimble Geo-7X Differential GPS accurate to 10 centimetres was used with a georeferenced study area to delineate the boundaries of the study area which was to be subject to assessment.

A total of 10.42 hectares was subject to assessment. Table 4 summarizes the assessment methods and percentages of land assessed by each method.

CSP Survey

Based on the approved survey strategy advice from the MHSTCI on 25 February 2019, a Stage 3 equivalent CSP was conducted across the entire 2019 study area (Field 2) with crew members walking the field at 1 metre intervals looking for artifacts associated with the sites identified in 2006 assessment (Plates 4, 6), on agricultural lands that had been ploughed, disked and subject to appropriate weathering – with surface visibility in excess of 80 percent (Plates 1-3). Upon the discovery of archaeological resources, they were flagged, and survey transects continued at 1 metre intervals for a minimum radius of 20 metres to determine whether the findspot was isolated or part of a larger scatter (Plate 5, 7).

Low Potential

No land within the current study area was determined to be of low archaeological potential.

UTM Coordinates

GPS data was collected using a Trimble Geo-7x GPS, UTM grid zone 17, NAD 83 datum with a differential correction method accurate to 10 centimetres. Stage 2 permanent reference points are recorded below.

Table 3: UTM Coordinates

Two Permanent Reference Points		
Figure 6a		
Point	UTM X	UTM Y
1	563011.37	563011.37
2	563163.80	563163.80

3.2 Stage 2: Results of Assessment and Record of Finds

The 2019 Stage 2 assessment resulted in the recovery of 67 Indigenous artifacts from 59 findspots by way of Stage 3 equivalent CSP (Plates 5, 7). Within the assemblage, one diagnostic projectile point was found; with no other diagnostic artifacts recovered. A description of finds follows.

A summary of the complete CSP artifact assemblage by class is as follows:

Table 4: Assemblage Summary

Indigenous Artifacts	Number of Artifacts	% of Total Assemblage
Formal Chipped Lithics	5	7.5%
Informal Chipped Lithics	1	1.5%
Chert Debitage	61	91.0%
Total	67	100.0%

Formal Chipped Lithics (n=5)

- Findspot #5 yielded a Brewerton corner notched point made of Onondaga chert. This was the only temporally diagnostic projectile point – dated from between 3500 and 2500 B.C. Projectile point dimensions: L-35.1mm x W- 21.9mm x T-7.3mm.
- Findspot #8 yielded a scraper made of with Bois Blanc chert. Although classified as pre-contact, scrapers lack definitive temporal diagnostic attributes. Scraper dimensions: L - 58.4mm x W - 29.5mm x T - 12.2mm.
- Find spot #37 yielded a non-diagnostic projectile point as a result of its missing distal tip and damaged proximal base. It was made of Bois Blanc chert. Projectile point dimensions: L- 22.9 mm x W - 24.5 mm x T - 5.2 mm.
- Findspot #43 yielded a non-diagnostic projectile point, damaged as a result of a missing proximal base. It was made of Bois Blanc chert. Projectile point dimensions: L - 29.3 mm x W - 17.5mm x T - 6.1mm.
- Findspot #49 yielded a non-diagnostic projectile point that was damaged – only the mid-section remained. It was made of Bois Blanc chert. Projectile point dimensions: L - 22.2 x W - 26.3 mm x T - 8.6 mm.

Informal Chipped Lithics

- o Findspot #13 yielded a single utilized flake manufactured from Onondaga chert.

Chert Flakes and Debitage

- o The thinning flakes (n=19) are described as somewhat damaged with a small platform and are related to the reduction and finishing of tools. The thinning flakes recovered consisted of Bois Blanc chert (n=14), Onondaga chert (n=4) and quartzite (?) (n=1).
- o The flake fragments (n=18) are described as damaged and fragmented with nonexistent striking platforms. The flake fragments recovered consisted of Onondaga chert (n=13) and Bois Blanc chert (n=5).
- o The secondary flakes (n=15) are described as somewhat damaged with a clear striking platform and with flake scars present on the dorsal side devoid of cortex. The secondary flakes recovered consisted of Onondaga chert (n=11) and Bois Blanc chert (n=4).
- o The chipping detritus (n=6) are described as byproducts of the lithic reduction which are small fragmentary and lack flake attributes. The chipping detritus recovered consisted of Bois Blanc chert (n=4) and Onondaga chert (n=2).
- o The block shatter (n=3) are described as cast-off material from percussion lacking platforms and evidence of flake removal. The block shatter recovered consisted of Onondaga chert (n=2) and Bois Blanc chert (n=1).

As 13 years have elapsed since the original assessment (P038-235-2006), artifact scatters found in 2019 did not encompass the same site areas as noted in the 2007 report and described below.

Comparison 2019 to 2006 Assessment Results			
Borden Number	2019 Assessment	2006	Conclusion
Innes-Welton A (AhHb-143)	0 artifacts found within 2006 site extent; 3 outliers outside of original site extent.	6 artifacts found; 0 diagnostics within a site area of 30m x 8m.	No further work required.
Innes-Welton B (AhHb-144)	6 artifacts found; 1 artifact within 2006 site extent; 1 diagnostic 20 metres south of original site extent (Brewerton Point).	8 artifacts found; 0 diagnostics within a site area of 95 m x 25 m.	No further work required.
Innes-Welton C (AhHb-145)	14 artifacts found (Scatter 1); 3 within 2006 site extent; 0 diagnostics. Maximum artifacts within a 10m square area = 6.	8 artifacts found; 1 damaged projectile point (Brewerton Corner Notched); within a site area of 65 m x 40 m.	No further work required.
Innes-Welton D (AhHb-146)	27 artifacts found; 27 within 2006 site extent; 0 diagnostics. Artifacts within a 10m square area = 13.	25 artifacts found; 0 diagnostic within a site area of 100m x 80m.	Stage 3 warranted.

Below is an inventory of the documentary records that were generated in the field for Stage 2 CSP. All records are stored at the TLA Head Office, 372 Moonstone Road East, Moonstone, Ontario.

Table 5: Inventory of Stage 2 Records

Inventory of Stage 2 Records
Field notes, drawings and paper records are filed under "PIF: P059-0827-2019, Part of Lot 42, Concession, County of Brant, Ontario."
Field photography, digital images, research, analysis and reporting materials are stored on TLA computers and back-up media.
Artifacts from the CSP are contained in one box measuring 15.5cm x 30.5 cm x 45.75 cm labeled "PIF: P059-0827-2019, Part of Lot 42, Concession, County of Brant, Ontario."

The artifact catalogue identifies the box number where each artifact is housed. Artifacts can be obtained from storage by catalogue and box number.

Artifacts will be held in trust for the People of Ontario by This Land Archaeology Inc. at its headquarters in Moonstone, Ontario until such time as it can be permanently transferred to a public institution.

Assessment details are presented as follows:

- o Figures illustrating the results of the CSP:

Figure 5a:	Results of Previous Assessment (P038-235-2006) with Figure 3 and Figure 4 from the Amick's Report.
Figure 5b:	Results of Previous Assessment (P038-235-2006) illustrating the 2019 TLA Study Area and site boundaries.
Figure 5c:	Results of Previous Assessment (P038-235-2006) illustrating the 2019 TLA Study Area.
Figure 6a:	Results of 2019 CSP Assessment with Photo Points and Two Permanent Reference Points.
Figure 6b:	Results of the 2019 CSP of Innes-Welton C (AhHb-145) with Location of Findspots and Findspot Numbers, Illustrating 2006 Site Location and Extent.
Figure 6c:	Results of the 2019 CSP of Innes-Welton D (AhHb-145) with Location of Findspots and Number of Artifacts, Illustrating 2006 Site Location and Extent.
Figure 6d:	Results of the 2019 CSP of Innes-Welton B (AhHb-144) with Location of Findspots and Findspot Numbers, Illustrating 2006 Site Location and Extent.
Figure 6e:	Results of the 2019 CSP of Innes-Welton B (AhHb-144) with Location of Findspots and Number of Artifacts, Illustrating 2006 Site Location and Extent.
Figure 6f:	Results of the 2019 CSP of Innes-Welton A (AhHb-143) and Innes-Welton D (AhHb-146) with Location of Findspots and Findspot Numbers, Illustrating 2006 Site Location and Extent.
Figure 6g:	Results of the 2019 CSP of Innes-Welton A (AhHb-143) and Innes-Welton D (AhHb-146) with Location of Findspots and Findspot Numbers, Illustrating 2006 Site Location and Extent.

- o Artifact Catalogue, CSP – Table 9;
- o Sample of artifacts recovered – Plate 15 and 16.

3.3 Stage 2: Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 2 AA consisted of a Stage 3 equivalent CSP of 10.42 hectares (noted in 2006 assessment of Field 2) in order to relocate and delineate Indigenous sites Innes-Welton A (AhHb-143), Innes-Welton B (AhHb-144), Innes-Welton C (AhHb-145) and Innes-Welton D (AhHb-146), which were previously identified in 2006 by Amick (P038-235-2006).

The Stage 3 equivalent CSP reassessment resulted in the determination that 3 of the sites previously registered and recommended for Stage 3 site specific assessment did not, under the 2011 Standards and Guidelines meet the criteria to require further archaeological work as summarized below.

However, the Innes-Welton D (AhHb-146), resulted in the determination that the site does meet the criteria to require Stage 3 site specific assessment. The 2019 CSP resulted in the recovery of 27 artifacts (no diagnostics) within the 2006 site area; with only 13 artifacts within a 10 metre square area.

Comparison 2019 to 2006 Assessment Results		
Borden Number	2019 Assessment	Conclusion
Innes-Welton A (AhHb-143)	0 artifacts found within 2006 site extent; 3 outliers outside of original site extent.	No further work required.
Innes-Welton B (AhHb-144)	6 artifacts found; 1 artifact within 2006 site extent; 1 diagnostic 20 metres south of original site extent (Brewerton Point).	No further work required.
Innes-Welton C (AhHb-145)	14 artifacts found (Scatter 1); 3 within 2006 site extent; 0 diagnostics. Maximum artifacts within a 10m square area = 6.	No further work required.
Innes-Welton D (AhHb-146)	27 artifacts found; 27 within 2006 site extent; 0 diagnostics. Artifacts within a 10m square area = 13.	Stage 3 warranted.

The artifacts found within the 2019 assessment were comprised of 67 lithics, one of which was diagnostic (Brewerton Point). Given the paucity of diagnostic artifacts, the site is interpreted to potentially represent a temporary/seasonally occupied campsite of indeterminate age. The projectile point is likely the result of a hunting loss.

As noted above, the Innes-Welton D (AhHb-146) meets the criteria to require further archaeological assessment.

Table 6: Summary of Land Assessed

2019 Study Area/Assessment	Hectares
CSP Reassessment - 2019 (Field 2)	
Visual Survey @ 1 m Intervals (MTCS approved)	10.42
Total Current Study Area (Field 2)	10.42
2006 Assessment of Proponent's Legal Land Holdings (Study Area)	
Assessed 2006 (Figure 5A)	
PIF: P038-235-2006 (which includes the current assessment of 10.43)	59.84
Not Subject to Assessment/Requires Assessment (Figure 5a and 5b)	
Environmental Protection Area	16.65
Total Property Boundary	76.49

Recommendations are as follows:

- Innes-Welton A (AhHb-143), Innes-Welton B (AhHb-144), Innes-Welton C (AhHb-145) do not meet the criteria to require further archaeological assessment. The sites have been adequately documented through the 2019 CSP assessment.
- Innes-Welton D (AhHb-146) does meet the criteria to require Stage 3 site specific assessment as more than 13 artifacts were recovered within a 10 metre square area. Given the scatter of artifacts around the core of the site (10 metre square area) Stage 3 assessment will include the placement of units on a 5 metre grid within the core of the site, and additionally with units placed outside of the core in order to provide a comprehensive assessment of this area.
- As requested by the MHSTCI to be addressed in recommendations, the 16.65 hectares of land identified as an 'Environmental Protection Area' in the 2006 report, Figure 5a (and outside of the current study area), and now defined as woodlot (as no documentation defining the area as Environmental Protection Area was available) not subject to assessment requires archaeological assessment. Assessment will be conducted through a test pit survey at 5 metre intervals when approved by the proponent (Figure 5b).

Note: A summary of these recommendations and the rationale supporting them were provided to the MHSTCI in advance, and in an email dated 2 July 2019, the MHSTCI responded favorably based on the facts presented and a review of the complete report; a record of this advice is provided as "Other" documentation in PastPort.

4.0 Stage 3: Archaeological Assessment

4.1 Stage 3: Historical Documentation

(See Section 2.2.1 for Pre-Contact History)

4.2 Stage 3: General Field Methods

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment was conducted following the standardized field methods stated below, unless specifically stated in the proceeding Site Specific Field Methods sections:

- Prior to Stage 3 unit excavation, the Field Directors reviewed relevant reports pertaining to the site(s).
- Stage 3 excavations were conducted on unfrozen and well drained soils under weather and lighting conditions which permitted appropriate visibility.
- Stage 3 excavation grids were installed to the accuracy of tape and transit.
- Stage 3 excavation grids were established by GPS waypoints of the Stage 2/Stage 3 Equivalent CSP site limits, with a site datum installed at 500N-200E and georeferenced to 10 centimetre accuracy (a Trimble Geo-7x GPS unit).
- Stage 3 excavation units were 1 metre x 1 metre in size, excavated by hand to a minimum of 5 centimetres into subsoil; all soils were screened through 6 millimetre

wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Artifacts were recovered and retained by provenience.

- If cultural features were found, they were recorded and capped with geotextile fabric and soil.
- Test units were backfilled.

4.3 Stage 3: Site Specific Methodology

The Innes-Welton D Site (AhHb-146) was determined through the 2019 TLA CSP. The site core measured 10 metres by 10 metres with a diffuse scatter of outliers found 10 metres to the north, west and east and 17 metres to the south of the core.

To provide a comprehensive assessment of the site including artifacts found outside of the site core, units were placed within the core on a 5 metre grid; with units placed outside of the core to adequately investigate other findspots.

The Innes-Welton D Site (AhHb-146) is located in the southwest portion of the study area and measures approximately 184 metres squared. The site was relocated using GPS waypoints from the CSP and a 5 metre grid was established by tape and transit across the concentration of the site, with additional units placed to encompass outliers located within a 10 to 17 metre radius around the site core.

The Stage 3 unit excavations were conducted on 10-11 July 2019. The weather was hot and sunny, reaching a high of 35 degrees Celsius on 10 July, whereas it was humid and cloudy the following day at around 30 degrees Celsius. At all times, lighting conditions permitted excellent visibility for the identification of artifacts and cultural features. The field director on both days was Theresa (Gwynne) Carlos (R1206), though Jordan Downey (R308) was also present for both days.

As it was not yet evident that AhHb-146 would require Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts, the strategy for Stage 3 unit excavation was to place units on a 5 metre grid across the extent of the site (Plate 8). Additional units – amounting to 20% of the total grid units – were placed as infill in areas of interest. This resulted in 21 basic grid units and an additional 4 infill units. In sum, a total of 25 one-metre-by-one-metre units were excavated (Plates 9-10).

Units were one metre squared and dug by hand 5 centimetres into subsoil. With all soil screened through 6 millimetre mesh to facilitate artifact recovery, units were then backfilled. All units were excavated in standardized levels. As the site is within an agricultural field, units showed no evidence of neat stratigraphic deposits, no discernible patterning in the artifact assemblage in relation to standardized levels, and no inferred patterning in any other potential stratum size; all artifacts were collected together with a provenience of Layer 1. Archaeologically, it would have been detrimental to assign arbitrary 10 centimetre provenience to the artifacts from the units, as the units themselves were homogenous and any such documentation would create a biased dataset.

It should be noted that the excavation 5 centimeters into subsoil was conducted as a standalone stratum excavation. As no artifacts were recovered from the subsoil stratum it has not been provided with a 'level' designation.

The topsoil was a light brown sand, though the subsoil ranged from yellow to red sand to light brown clay depending on location (Plates 11-14). The average unit depth was around 29 centimetres, with all units excavated 5 centimetres into the subsoil. Stage 3 excavation followed the methods as noted in section Stage 3 General Field Methods of this report.

During unit excavation, one temporally diagnostic artifact was found, an Indigenous projectile point recovered from unit 485N-220E identified as a Nanticoke triangular point. In order to further investigate the area surrounding the point, infill units were placed at 485N - 218E and 490N-220E though these units yielded no artifacts. This was also the case for the next basic grid unit at 485N-225E which was sterile; therefore, the artifact was ultimately determined to be isolated in nature.

Given the paucity of artifacts recovered (a total of 8) from the excavation of 25 units, infill units were placed in areas of interest as noted above.

The Stage 3 site limits of Innes-Welton D (AhHb-146) were determined by the overall paucity of artifacts in general. For instance, the unit with the highest count yielded only 3 non-diagnostic Aboriginal flakes and 20 units were sterile – meaning they yielded no artifacts. Moreover, no potential cultural features were identified during the excavations. As such, the field director determined there was no need for further Stage 3 unit excavations.

UTM Coordinates

The UTM coordinates for this site are presented in supplementary documentation due to confidentiality.

Table 7: UTM Coordinates for the Innes-Welton D Site (AhHb-146)
Please see supplementary documentation

4.4 Stage 3: Records of Finds

Innes-Welton D Site (AhHb-146)

The Stage 3 unit excavations of the Innes-Welton D Site (AhHb-146) yielded a total of 8 artifacts from 5 positive units. The remaining 20 units were sterile – meaning they contained no artifacts.

A summary of artifacts recovered by class are as follows:

Artifact Class	Number of Artifacts	% of Total Assemblage
Euro-Canadian	2	25.0%
Formal Chipped Lithics	1	12.5%
Chert Flakes	5	62.5%
Total	8	100.0%

Euro-Canadian Artifacts

- The Euro Canadian artifacts recovered consisted of refined white earthenware undecorated sherds (n=2).

Formal Chipped Lithics

- A single projectile point was recovered, which was identified and catalogued as a Nanticoke Triangular Point, a Neutral pre-contact/contact point circa 1400 – 1600 A.D. The point was manufactured from Onondaga chert with the following dimensions; H - 27.5mm x W - 18.9mm x L - 3.7mm.

Chert Flakes

- The flake fragments (n=3) recovered were all identified and catalogued as Bois Blanc chert.
- The secondary flakes (n=2) recovered were all identified and catalogued as Bois Blanc chert.

Assessment details are presented as follows:

- Figures illustrating the results of the Stage 3 assessment:

Figure 7:	Results of the 2019 Assessment illustrating unit location with number of artifacts, and location of CSP findspots with Photo Points and Five Site Reference Points.
Figure 8:	Results of the 2019 Assessment with Survey Overlay, note survey provided was of the entire property boundary.

- Artifact Catalogue, Stage 3 units – Table 10;
- Sample of artifacts recovered – Plate 17.

Below is an inventory of the documentary records that were generated in the field for Stage 3; and the background research conducted. All records are stored at the TLA Head Office, 372 Moonstone Road East, Moonstone, Ontario.

Table 8: Inventory of Stage 3 Records

Inventory of Stage 3 Records
Field notes, drawings and paper records are filed under "PIF: P059-0846-2019, Stage 3 AA of Innes-Welton Site AhHb-146, Part of Lot 42, Concession, County of Brant, Ontario."
Field photography, digital images, research, analysis and reporting materials are stored on TLA computers and back-up media.
Artifacts from the excavation are contained in one box measuring 15.5cm x 30.5 cm x 45.75 cm labeled "PIF: P059-0846-2019, Stage 3 AA of Innes-Welton Site AhHb-146, Part of Lot 42, Concession, County of Brant, Ontario."

The artifact catalogue identifies the box number where each artifact is housed. Artifacts can be obtained from storage by catalogue and box number.

Artifacts will be held in trust for the People of Ontario by This Land Archaeology Inc. at its headquarters in Moonstone, Ontario until such time as it can be permanently transferred to a public institution.

4.5 Stage 3: Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 3 unit excavations of the Innes-Welton D Site (AhHb-146) yielded a total of 8 artifacts from 5 positive units and 20 sterile units. Five of the artifacts were of Indigenous origin, two were of Euro-Canadian origin. None of the artifacts found hold further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI).

One temporally diagnostic artifact was an Indigenous projectile point recovered from unit 485N-220E identified as a Naticoke Triangular Point, a Neutral pre-contact/contact point circa 1400-1600 A.D. In order to further investigate the area surrounding the point, infill units were placed at 485N-218E and 490N-220E though these units yielded no artifacts. This was also the case for the next basic grid unit at 485N-225E which was sterile; therefore, the artifact was ultimately determined to be isolated in nature.

Given the overall scarcity of artifacts, the site maintains an interpretation of a temporary/seasonally occupied campsite of indeterminate age. The projectile points likely represent hunting losses.

Prior to finalizing fieldwork for this project, the MHSTCI was contacted and provided with the Stage 3 findings in order that they could in advance review and concur with the TLA recommendations. Based on the information provided to the MHSTCI, these recommendations were supported, with final concurrence to be provided when the report is accepted into the Public Register. Email confirmation has been provided in PastPort as "Other-2".

In conclusion, the Innes-Welton D Site (AhHb-146) holds no further CHVI. The site has been adequately investigated and documented through the completed Stage 3 assessment.

4.6 Stage 3: Recommendations

Recommendations for the Innes-Welton D Site (AhHb-146) are as follows:

- The site holds no further CHVI, it has been adequately documented through the Stage 3 investigation; therefore, no further archaeological work is required on this site.

Other Recommendations

- As requested by the MHSTCI to be addressed in recommendations, the 16.65 hectares of land identified as an 'Environmental Protection Area' in the 2006 report, Figure 5a (and outside of the current study area), and now defined as woodlot (as no documentation defining the area as Environmental Protection Area was available) not subject to assessment requires archaeological assessment. Assessment will be conducted through a test pit survey at 5 metre intervals when approved by the proponent (Figure 5b).

5.0 Advice on Compliance of Legislation

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological field work, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. C. 4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

6.0 Bibliography

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Figure 1: Location of the Study Area.

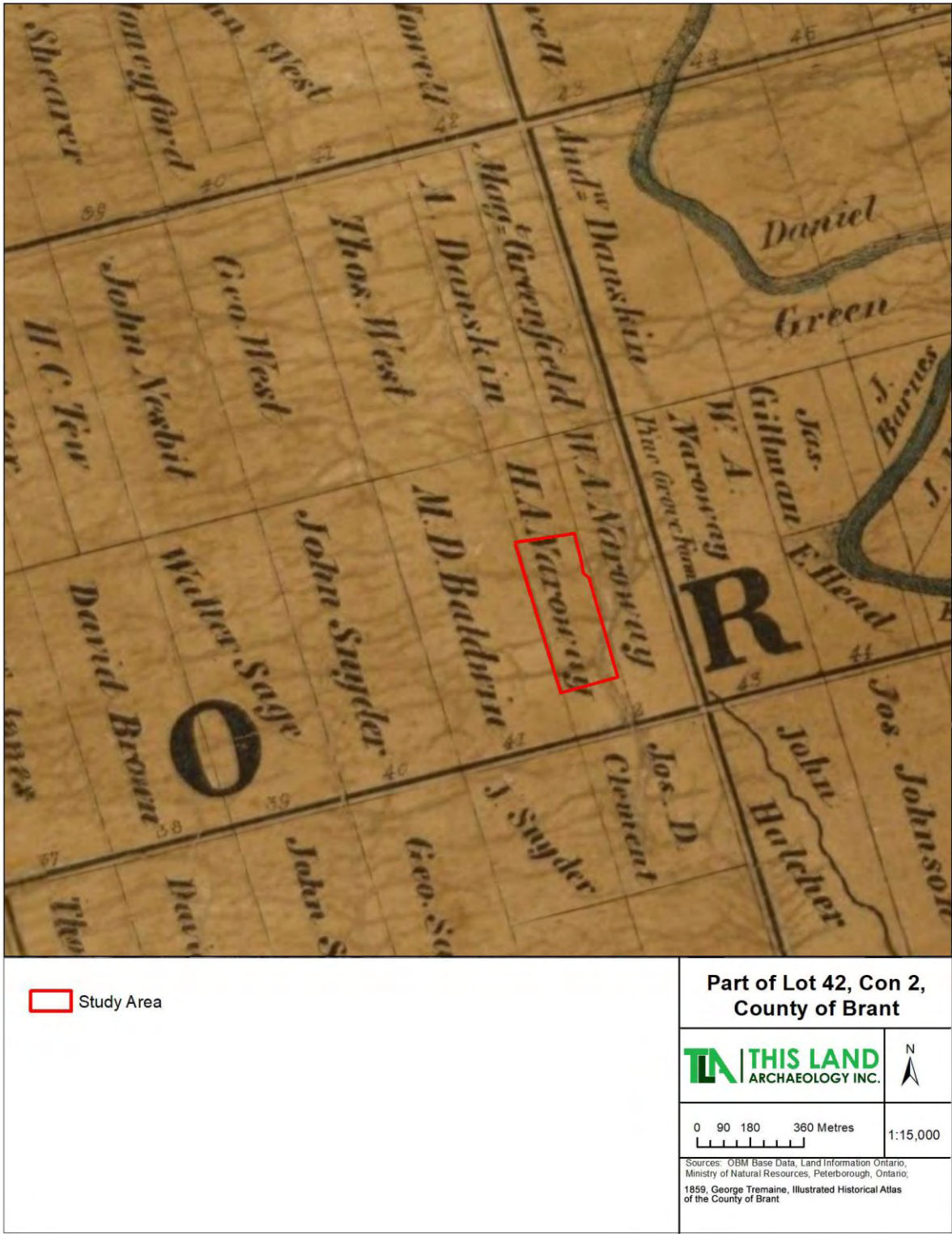


Figure 2: 1859, George Tremaine, Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Brant.



Figure 3: 1875, Page & Smith, Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Brant.

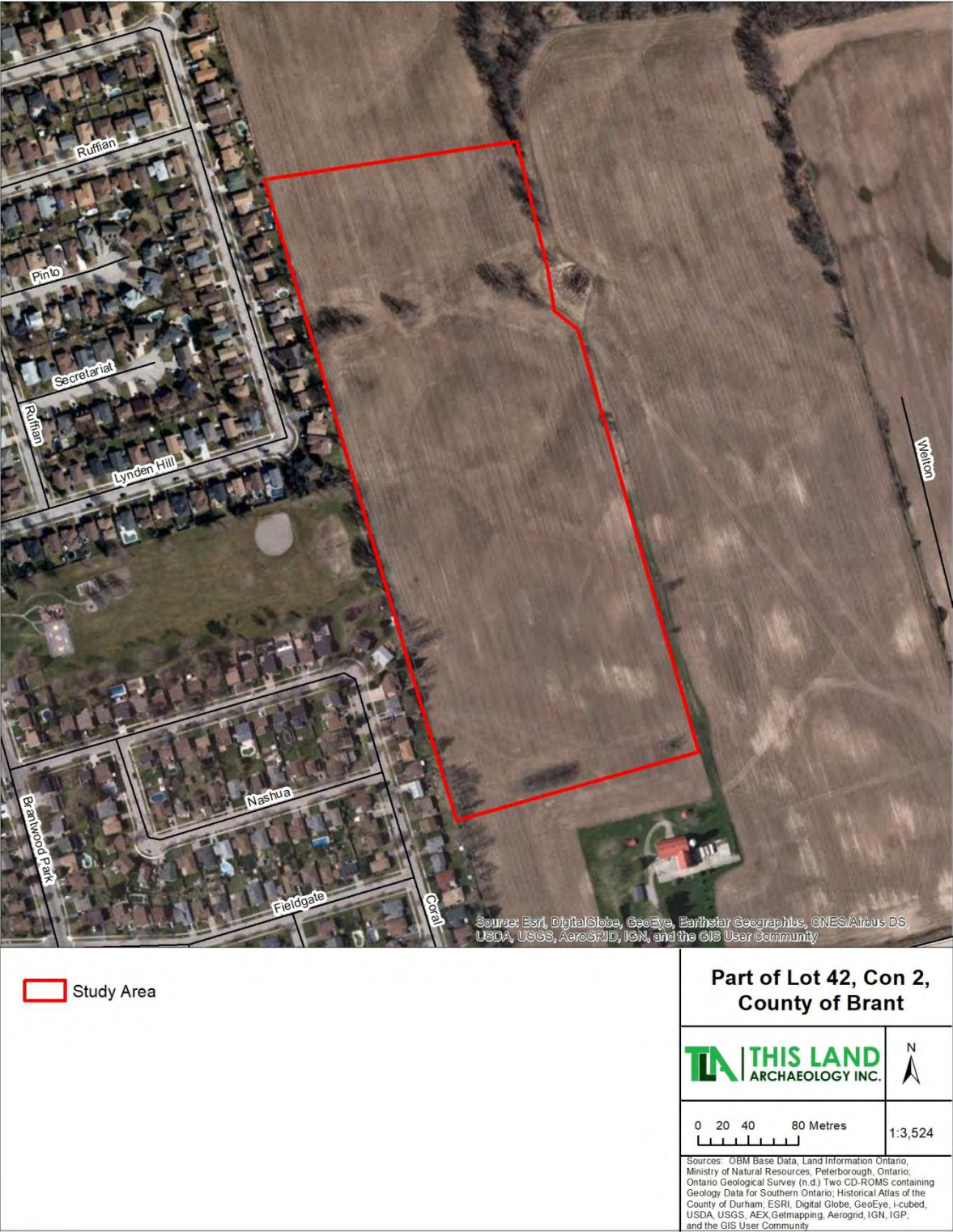


Figure 4: Current Land Use.

Please see supplementary documentation

Figure 5a: Results of Previous Assessment (P038-235-2006) with Figure 3 and
Figure 4 from the Amick's Report.

Please see supplementary documentation

Figure 5b: Results of Previous Assessment (P038-235-2006) illustrating the 2019
TLA Study Area and site boundaries.

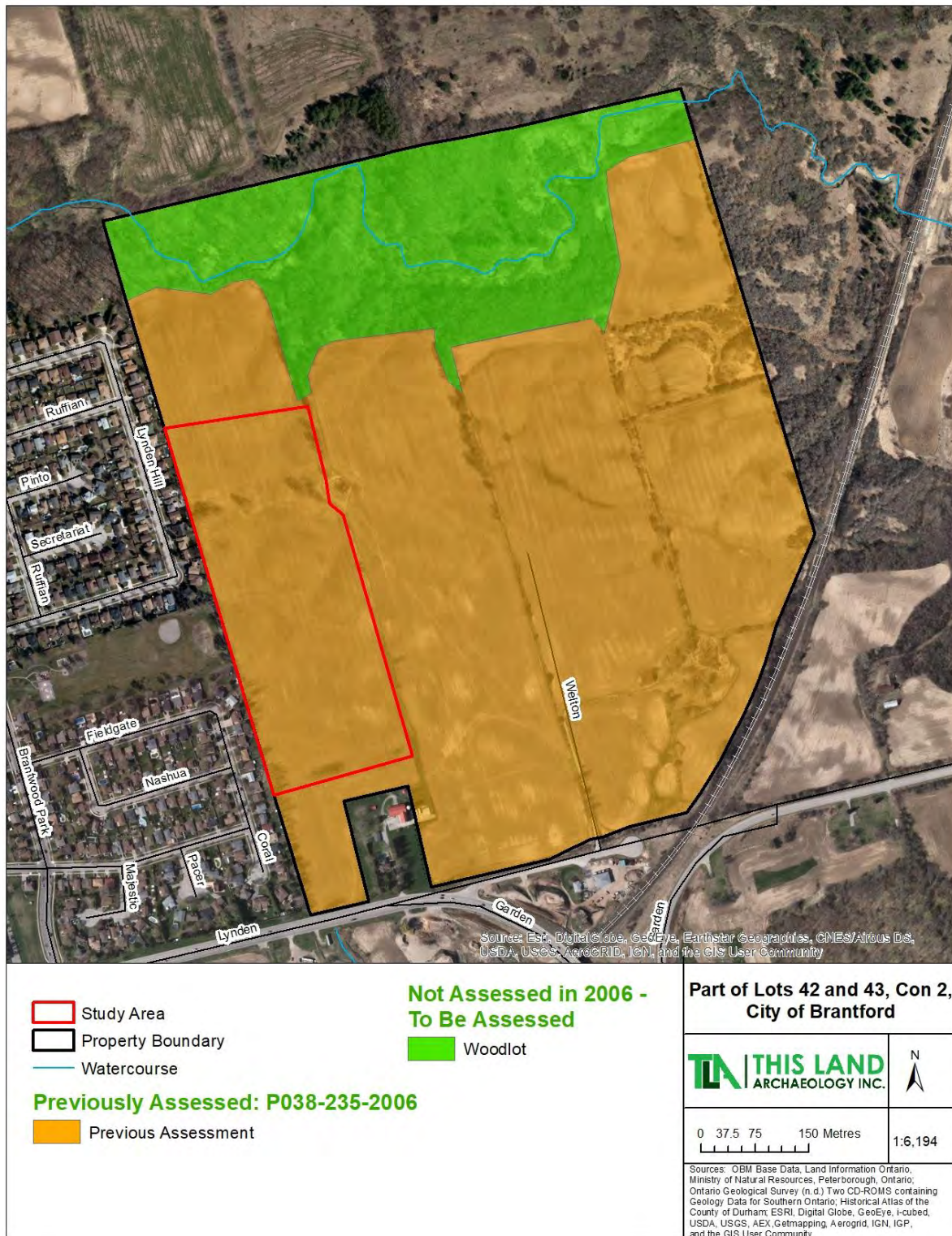


Figure 5c: Results of Previous Assessment (P038-235-2006) illustrating the 2019 TLA Study Area.

Please see supplementary documentation

Figure 6a: Results of 2019 CSP Assessment with Photo Points and Two Permanent Reference Points.

Please see supplementary documentation

Figure 6b: Results of the 2019 CSP of Innes-Welton C (AhHb-145) with Location of Findspots and Findspot Numbers, Illustrating 2006 Site Location and Extent.

Please see supplementary documentation

Figure 6c: Results of the 2019 CSP of Innes-Welton D (AhHb-145) with Location of Findspots and Number of Artifacts, Illustrating 2006 Site Location and Extent.

Please see supplementary documentation

Figure 6d: Results of the 2019 CSP of Innes-Welton B (AhHb-144) with Location of Findspots and Findspot Numbers, Illustrating 2006 Site Location and Extent.

Please see supplementary documentation

Figure 6e: Results of the 2019 CSP of Innes-Welton B (AhHb-144) with Location of Findspots and Number of Artifacts, Illustrating 2006 Site Location and Extent.

Please see supplementary documentation

Figure 6f: Results of the 2019 CSP of Innes-Welton A (AhHb-143) and Innes-Welton D (AhHb-146) with Location of Findspots and Findspot Numbers, Illustrating 2006 Site Location and Extent.

Please see supplementary documentation

Figure 6g: Results of the 2019 CSP of Innes-Welton A (AhHb-143) and Innes-Welton D (AhHb-146) with Location of Findspots and Findspot Numbers, Illustrating 2006 Site Location and Extent.

Please see supplementary documentation

Figure 7: Results of the 2019 Assessment illustrating unit location with number of artifacts, and location of CSP findspots with Photo Points and Five Site Reference Points.

Please see supplementary documentation

Figure 8: Results of the 2019 Assessment with Survey Overlay, note survey provided was of the entire property boundary.



Plate 1: Study area looking north.



Plate 2: Study area looking north.



Plate 3: Study area looking south.



Plate 4: CSP @ 1 metre intervals.



Plate 5: CSP findspots flagged looking south.



Plate 6: CSP @ 1 metre Intervals.



Plate 7: CSP findspots flagged.



Plate 8: Grid stakes laid in at AhHb-146 for stage 3 excavation.



Plate 9: Stage 3 unit excavations of Innes-Welton D (AhHb-146).



Plate 10: Stage 3 excavation of AhHb-146.



Plate 11: Plan view of unit N510 E200.



Plate 12: Profile view of unit N510 E200.



Plate 13: Plan view of unit N510 E210.



Plate 14: Profile view of unit N510 E210.

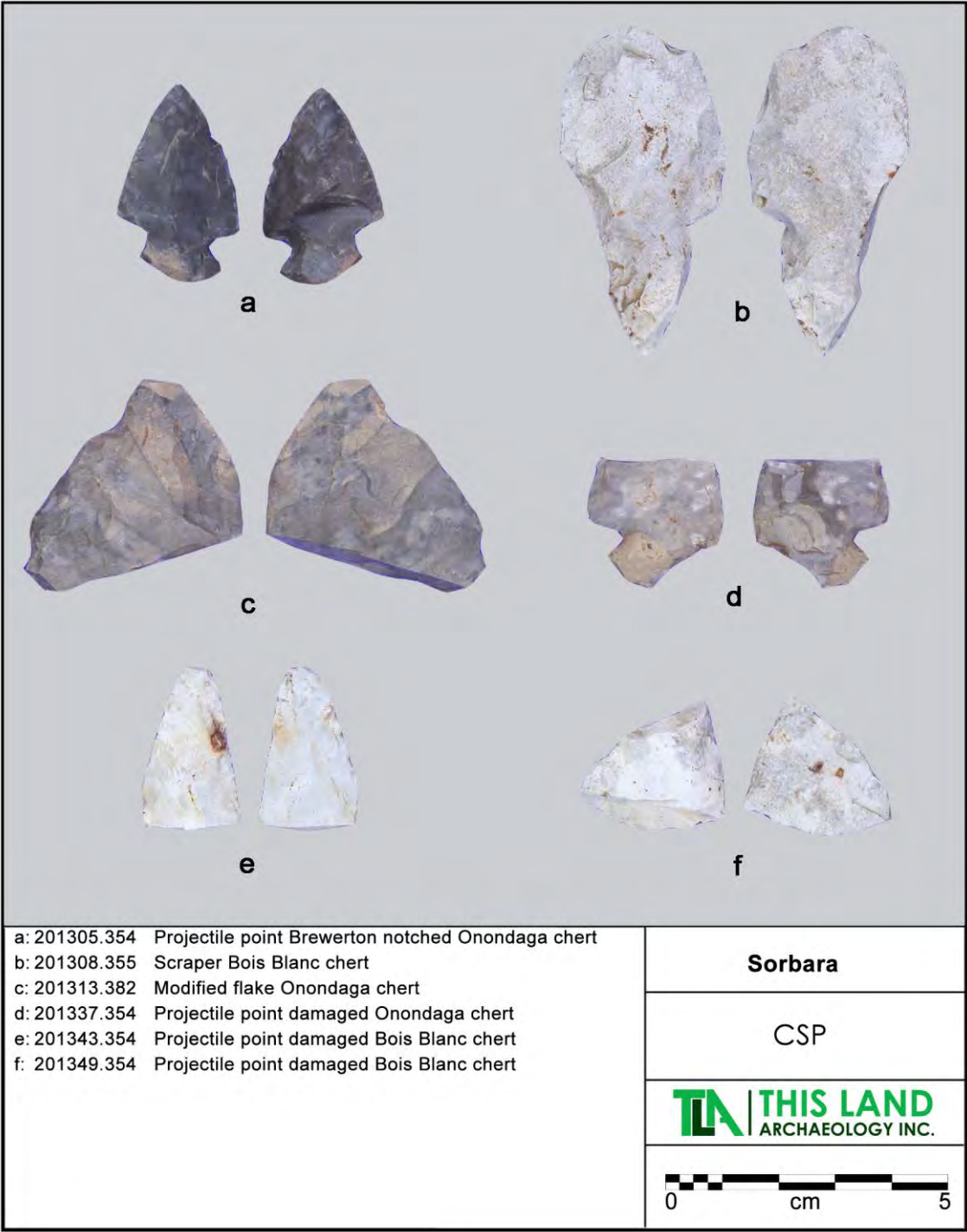


Plate 15: Artifact samples, CSP.

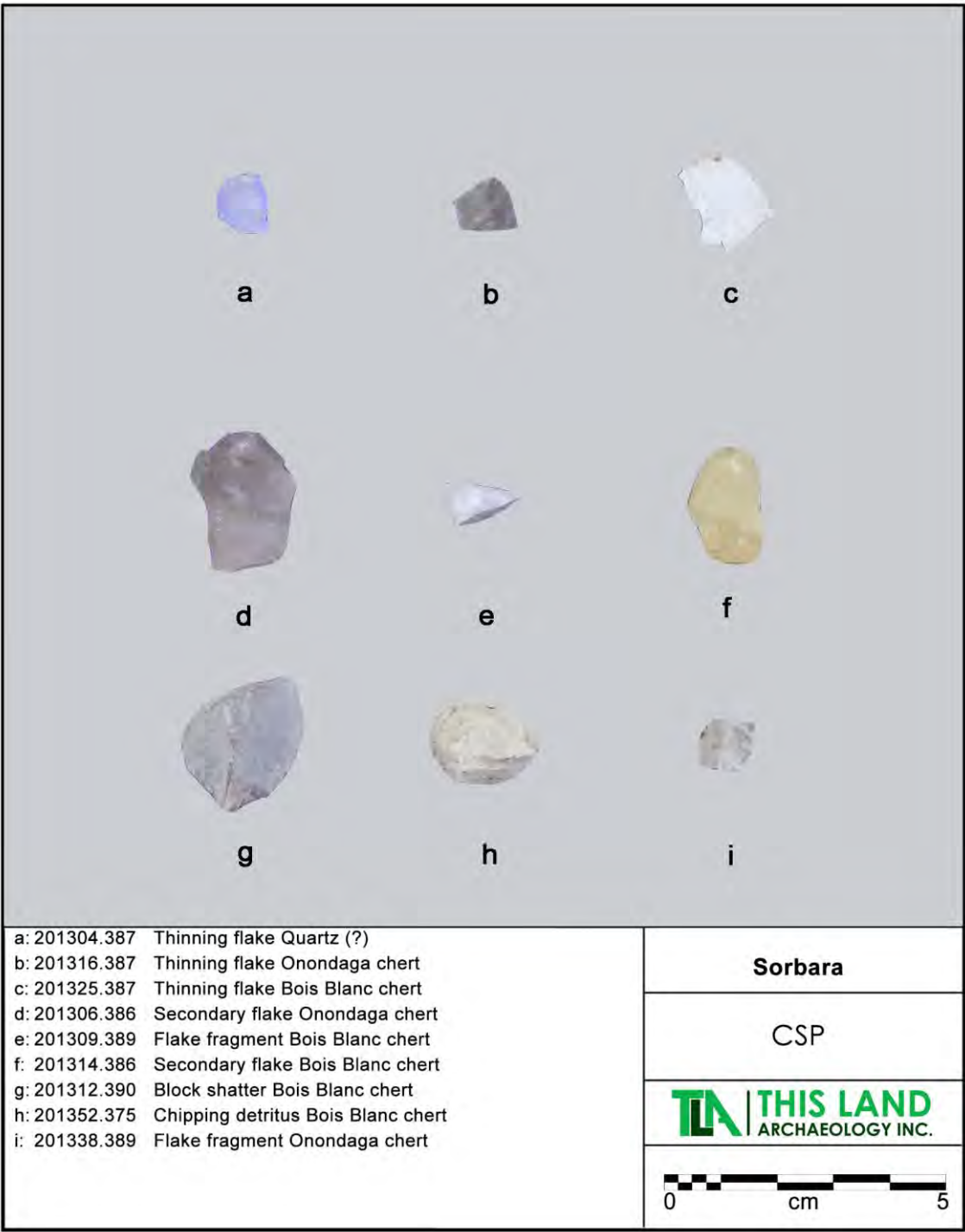


Plate 16: Artifact samples, CSP.

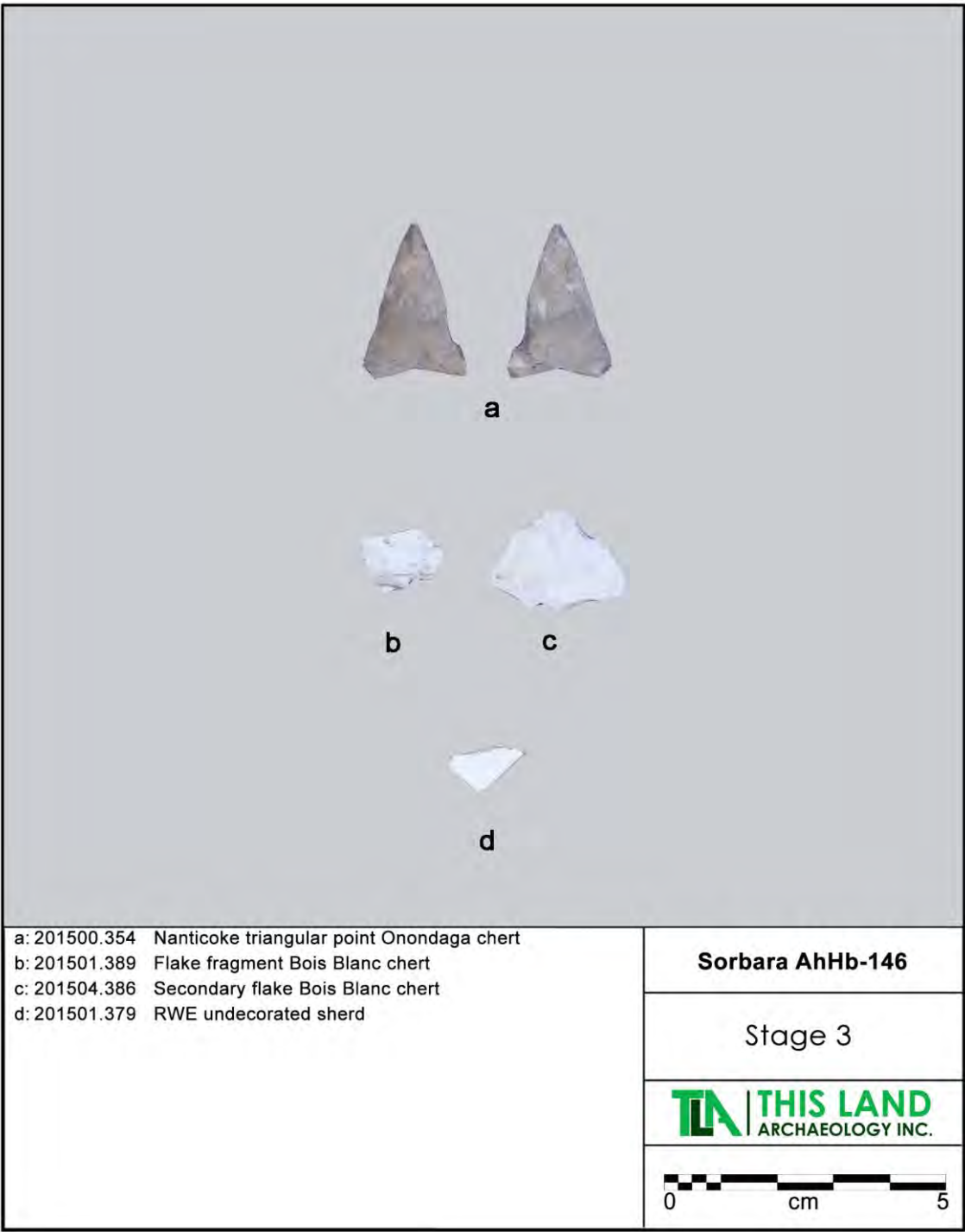


Plate 17: Artifact samples, Unit Excavations.

7.0 Appendix:

Table 9: Artifact Catalogue, CSP

Table 10: Artifact Catalogue, Stage 3 Units

Table 9: Artifact Catalogue 2019 CSP

Findspot	ID	Ext_ _Cla_ _Description	Comments	No.	Box
1	201301	.389_ _SLD_ _Flake fragment	Flake fragment Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
2	201302	.389_ _SLD_ _Flake fragment	Flake fragment Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
3	201303	.389_ _SLD_ _Flake fragment	Flake fragment Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
4	201304	.387_ _SLD_ _Thinning flake	Thinning flake Quartz (?) -1;	1	1
5	201305	.354_ _SLF_ _Projectile Point	Projectile point "Brewerton corner notched point" Onondaga chert L-35.1mm x W- 21.9mm x T-7.3mm-1;	1	1
6	201306	.386_ _SLD_ _Secondary flake	Secondary flake Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
6	201306	.389_ _SLD_ _Flake fragment	Flake fragment Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
7	201307	.386_ _SLD_ _Secondary flake	Secondary flake Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
8	201308	.355_ _SFL_ _Scraper	Scraper Bois blanc chert L 58.4mm x W 29.5mm x T 12.2mm -1;	1	1
9	201309	.389_ _SLD_ _Flake fragment	Flake fragment Bois Blanc chert-1;	1	1
10	201310	.386_ _SLD_ _Secondary flake	Secondary flake Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
11	201311	.386_ _SLD_ _Secondary flake	Secondary flake Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
12	201312	.390_ _SLD_ _Block shatter	Block shatter Bois blanc chert-1;	1	1
13	201313	.382_ _SIL_ _Modified flake	Modified flake Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
14	201314	.386_ _SLD_ _Secondary flake	Secondary flake Bois Blanc chert-1;	1	1
15	201315	.386_ _SLD_ _Secondary flake	Secondary flake Bois Blanc chert-1;	1	1
16	201316	.387_ _SLD_ _Thinning flake	Thinning flake Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
17	201317	.386_ _SLD_ _Secondary flake	Secondary flake Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
18	201318	.386_ _SLD_ _Secondary flake	Secondary flake Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
19	201319	.375_ _SLD_ _Chipping Detritus	Chipping detritus Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
20	201320	.375_ _SLD_ _Chipping Detritus	Chipping detritus Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
21	201321	.386_ _SLD_ _Secondary flake	Secondary flake Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
22	201322	.389_ _SLD_ _Flake fragment	Flake fragment Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
23	201323	.386_ _SLD_ _Secondary flake	Secondary Flake Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
24	201324	.387_ _SLD_ _Thinning flake	Thinning flake Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
25	201325	.387_ _SLD_ _Thinning flake	Thinning flake Bois Blanc chert-1;	1	1
26	201326	.389_ _SLD_ _Flake fragment	Flake fragment Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
27	201327	.389_ _SLD_ _Flake fragment	Flake fragment Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
28	201328	.389_ _SLD_ _Flake fragment	Flake fragment Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
29	201329	.389_ _SLD_ _Flake fragment	Flake fragment Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
30	201330	.389_ _SLD_ _Flake fragment	Flake fragment Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
31	201331	.386_ _SLD_ _Secondary flake	Secondary Flake Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
31	201331	.389_ _SLD_ _Flake fragment	Flake fragment Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
32	201332	.390_ _SLD_ _Block shatter	Block shatter Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
33	201333	.386_ _SLD_ _Secondary flake	Secondary flake Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
34	201334	.387_ _SLD_ _Thinning flake	Thinning flake Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
35	201335	.387_ _SLD_ _Thinning flake	Thinning flake Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
36	201336	.389_ _SLD_ _Flake fragment	Flake fragment Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
37	201337	.354_ _SLF_ _Projectile Point	Projectile point damaged missing distal tip and damaged proximal base L- 22..9 mm x W - 24.5 mm x T - 5.2 mm -1;	1	1
38	201338	.389_ _SLD_ _Flake fragment	Flake fragment Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
39	201339	.390_ _SLD_ _Block shatter	Block shatter Onondaga chert-1;	1	1

Table 9: Artifact Catalogue 2019 CSP

Findspot	ID	Ext_ _Cla_ _Description	Comments	No.	Box
40	201340	.387_ _SLD_ _Thinning flake	Thinning flake Bois Blanc chert-1;	1	1
41	201341	.387_ _SLD_ _Thinning flake	Thinning flake Bois blanc chert-1;	1	1
42	201342	.386_ _SLD_ _Secondary flake	Secondary flake Bois Blanc chert-1;	1	1
43	201343	.354_ _SLF_ _Projectile Point	Projectile point Bois Blanc chert damaged missing proximal base L - 29.3 mm x W - 17.5mm x T - 6.1mm - 1;	1	1
43	201343	.387_ _SLD_ _Thinning flake	Thinning flake Bois Blanc chert-1;	1	1
44	201344	.387_ _SLD_ _Thinning flake	Thinning flakes Bois Blanc chert-2;	2	1
45	201345	.375_ _SLD_ _Chipping Detritus	Chipping detritus Bois Blanc chert-2;	2	1
46	201346	.387_ _SLD_ _Thinning flake	Thinning flake Bois Blanc chert-1;	1	1
47	201347	.387_ _SLD_ _Thinning flake	Thinning flake Bois Blanc chert-1;	1	1
48	201348	.387_ _SLD_ _Thinning flake	Thinning flake Bois Blanc chert-1;	1	1
49	201349	.354_ _SLF_ _Projectile Point	Projectile point damaged Bois blanc chert mid section only L - 22.2 x W - 26.3 mm x T - 8.6 mm -1;	1	1
49	201349	.387_ _SLD_ _Thinning flake	Thinning flakes Bois Blanc chert-2;	2	1
50	201350	.387_ _SLD_ _Thinning flake	Thinning flake Bois Blanc chert-1;	1	1
50	201350	.389_ _SLD_ _Flake fragment	Flake fragment Bois Blanc chert-1;	1	1
51	201351	.386_ _SLD_ _Secondary flake	Secondary flake Bois Blanc chert-1;	1	1
52	201352	.375_ _SLD_ _Chipping Detritus	Chipping detritus Bois Blanc chert-1;	1	1
53	201353	.387_ _SLD_ _Thinning flake	Thinning flake Bois blanc chert-1;	1	1
54	201354	.389_ _SLD_ _Flake fragment	Flake fragment Bois Blanc chert-1;	1	1
55	201355	.387_ _SLD_ _Thinning flake	Thinning flake Bois Blanc chert-1;	1	1
56	201356	.389_ _SLD_ _Flake fragment	Flake fragment Bois Blanc chert-1;	1	1
57	201357	.389_ _SLD_ _Flake fragment	Flake fragment Bois Blanc chert-1;	1	1
58	201358	.375_ _SLD_ _Chipping Detritus	Chipping detritus Bois blanc chert-1;	1	1
59	201359	.386_ _SLD_ _Secondary flake	Secondary flake Onondaga chert-1;	1	1
			Totals	67	

Abbreviation Description	
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Class (Cla)	Acronym
Bone Antler Shell	BAS
Ceramic Body Sherd	CBS
Ceramic Neck Shoulder	CNS
Ceramic Other	COT
Ceramic Pipes	CPI
Ceramic Rim Sherd	CRS
Euro-Canadain	OTH
Faunal	FAU
Floatation	SSA
Floral	FLO
Indigenous Metal	IME
Stone Formal Lithic	SFL
Stone Ground Pecked Polished	SGP

Table 9: Artifact Catalogue 2019 CSP

Findspot	ID	Ext_ _Cla_ _Description	Comments	No.	Box
		Stone Informal Lithic	SIL		
		Stone Lithic Detitage	SLD		
		Stone Other	SOT		
		Zero Artifacts Found	ZER		

Table 10: Artifact Catalogue Stage 3 Units of Innes-Welton (AhHb-146)

Unit	ID	Ext_ _Cla_ _Description	Comments	No.	Box
485220	201500	.354_ _SLF_ _Projectile Point	PPO Nanticoke triangular point Onondaga chert H - 27.5mm x W - 18.9mm x L - 3.7mm -1;	1	1
505205	201501	.379_ _OTH_ _Euro_Canadian	RWE undecorated -1;	1	1
505205	201501	.389_ _SLD_ _Flake fragment	Flake fragments Bois Blanc chert-1;	1	1
490210	201502	.379_ _OTH_ _Euro_Canadian	RWE undecorated -1;	1	1
515200	201503	.386_ _SLD_ _Secondary flake	Secondary flake Bois Blanc chert-1;	1	1
515210	201504	.386_ _SLD_ _Secondary flake	Secondary flake Bois Blanc chert-1;	1	1
515210	201504	.389_ _SLD_ _Flake fragment	Flake fragments Bois Blanc chert-2;	2	1
500200	201505	.380_ _ZER_ _ZER_ _Zero Artifacts found		0	1
505210	201506	.380_ _ZER_ _ZER_ _Zero Artifacts found		0	1
505200	201508	.380_ _ZER_ _ZER_ _Zero Artifacts found		0	1
510200	201509	.380_ _ZER_ _ZER_ _Zero Artifacts found		0	1
510210	201510	.380_ _ZER_ _ZER_ _Zero Artifacts found		0	1
500210	201511	.380_ _ZER_ _ZER_ _Zero Artifacts found		0	1
500205	201512	.380_ _ZER_ _ZER_ _Zero Artifacts found		0	1
500215	201513	.380_ _ZER_ _ZER_ _Zero Artifacts found		0	1
485225	201514	.380_ _ZER_ _ZER_ _Zero Artifacts found		0	1
495185	201515	.380_ _ZER_ _ZER_ _Zero Artifacts found		0	1
495195	201516	.380_ _ZER_ _ZER_ _Zero Artifacts found		0	1
485218	201517	.380_ _ZER_ _ZER_ _Zero Artifacts found		0	1
485200	201518	.380_ _ZER_ _ZER_ _Zero Artifacts found		0	1
490220	201519	.380_ _ZER_ _ZER_ _Zero Artifacts found		0	1
507205	201520	.380_ _ZER_ _ZER_ _Zero Artifacts found		0	1
520195	201521	.380_ _ZER_ _ZER_ _Zero Artifacts found		0	1
495205	201522	.380_ _ZER_ _ZER_ _Zero Artifacts found		0	1
510215	201523	.380_ _ZER_ _ZER_ _Zero Artifacts found		0	1
510205	201524	.380_ _ZER_ _ZER_ _Zero Artifacts found		0	1
505215	201525	.380_ _ZER_ _ZER_ _Zero Artifacts found		0	1
Totals				8	

Abbreviation Description

Class (Cla)	Acronym
Bone Antler Shell	BAS
Ceramic Body Sherd	CBS
Ceramic Neck Shoulder	CNS
Ceramic Other	COT
Ceramic Pipes	CPI
Ceramic Rim Sherd	CRS
Euro-Canadain	OTH
Faunal	FAU
Floatation	SSA
Floral	FLO
Indigenous Metal	IME
Stone Formal Lithic	SFL
Stone Ground Pecked Polished	SGP
Stone Informal Lithic	SIL
Stone Lithic Detritage	SLD
Stone Other	SOT
Zero Artifacts Found	ZER

LOT

4 2

LOT

4 3

PART 2, PLAN 2R-7992

2

PIN 32269 - 0009 (LT)

PLAN OF SURVEY ILLUSTRATING TOPOGRAPHY OF
PART OF THE SOUTH HALF
OF LOT 43
CONCESSION 2
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF BRANT
NOW IN THE
CITY OF BRANTFORD
COUNTY OF BRANT

SCALE 1 : 1000
0 10 20 30 40 50 metres

METRIC DISTANCES AND/OR COORDINATES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE IN METRES AND CAN BE CONVERTED TO FEET BY DIVIDING BY 0.3048.

NOTES

BEARINGS ARE UTM GRID, DERIVED FROM OBSERVED REFERENCE POINTS A AND B, BY REAL TIME NETWORK (RTN) OBSERVATIONS, UTM ZONE 17, NAD83 (CSRS) (2010.0).
DISTANCES ARE GROUND AND CAN BE CONVERTED TO GRID BY MULTIPLYING BY THE COMBINED SCALE FACTOR OF 0.99992.
FOR BEARING COMPARISONS, A ROTATION OF XXX'XXX" COUNTER-CLOCKWISE WAS APPLIED TO BEARINGS ON PLAN X0R-XXXXX.

INTEGRATION DATA			
OBSERVED REFERENCE POINTS (ORPs): XTM ZONE XX, NAD83 (CSRS) (2010.0) COORDINATES TO URBAN ACCURACY PER SECTION 14 (2) OF OREG 216/10.			
POINT ID	EASTING	NORTHING	
ORP (A)	XXXX XXX.XX	4 XXX XXXX.XX	
ORP (B)	XXX XXX.XX	4 XXX XXXX.XX	
ORP (C)	XXX XXX.XX	4 XXX XXXX.XX	
COORDINATES CANNOT, IN THEMSELVES, BE USED TO RE-ESTABLISH CORNERS OR BOUNDARIES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN.			

ELEVATION NOTE

ELEVATIONS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE RELATED TO GEODETIC DATUM
AND ARE DERIVED FROM THE MNR BENCH MARK
NO. 17B00861
ELEVATION=208.33

PRIMARY CONTOURS ARE AT 1.00m INTERVALS.
SECONDARY CONTOURS ARE AT 0.25m INTERVALS.

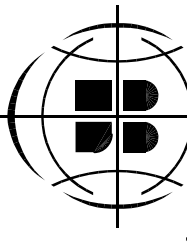
LEGEND

■ DENOTES SURVEY MONUMENT FOUND
□ DENOTES SURVEY MONUMENT SET
□ DENOTES STANDARD IRON BAR
SMB DENOTES SHORT STANDARD IRON BAR
RIB DENOTES RIB BAR
PB DENOTES PLASTIC BAR
WIT DENOTES WITNESS
P1 DENOTES PLAN 26-6913
P2 DENOTES PLAN 26-7702
P3 DENOTES INSTRUMENT A54382
P4 DENOTES PLAN 26-6940
□ CB DENOTES DOUBLE CATCHBASIN
□ CB DENOTES SINGLE CATCHBASIN
○ GM DENOTES GAS MARKER
○ MH DENOTES MANHOLE
○ HP DENOTES HYDRO POLE
○ LS DENOTES LIGHT STANDARD
— E— DENOTES OVERHEAD HYDRO CABLE
* DENOTES CONIFEROUS TREE
DIA=DIAMETER OF TRUNK IN METRES
○ DENOTES DECIDUOUS TREE
DIA=DIAMETER OF TRUNK IN METRES

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

1. THIS SURVEY AND PLAN ARE CORRECT AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SURVEYS ACT, THE SURVEYORS ACT AND THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THEM.
2. THE SURVEY WAS COMPLETED ON 201 .

DATE _____ ONTARIO LAND SURVEYOR



MacDONALD TAMBLYN LORD SURVEYING
A Division of J.D. Barnes Limited
50 FLEMING DRIVE, UNIT 2, CAMBRIDGE, ONT N1T 2S1
T: (519) 621-9600 F: (519) 621-4480 www.jdbarnes.com

DRAWN BY: VT
CHECKED BY: JE
REFERENCE NO: 19-40-619-00-L07A3
FILE: G:\19-40-619\001\2-cambridge\19-40-619-00 - L07A3.dwg
PLOTTED: 6/10/2019

PLAN OF SURVEY ILLUSTRATING TOPOGRAPHY OF
PART OF THE SOUTH HALF
OF LOT 42
CONCESSION 2
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF BRANT
NOW IN THE
CITY OF BRANTFORD
COUNTY OF BRANT

SCALE 1 : 1000

METRIC DISTANCES AND/OR COORDINATES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE IN METRES AND CAN BE CONVERTED TO FEET BY DIVIDING BY 0.3048.

NOTES

BEARINGS ARE UTM GRID, DERIVED FROM OBSERVED REFERENCE POINTS A AND B, BY REAL TIME NETWORK (RTN) OBSERVATIONS, UTM ZONE 17, NAD83 (CSRS) (2010.0).
DISTANCES ARE GROUND AND CAN BE CONVERTED TO GRID BY MULTIPLYING BY THE COMBINED SCALE FACTOR OF 0.99962.
FOR BEARING COMPARISONS, A ROTATION OF 3°12'20" COUNTER-CLOCKWISE WAS APPLIED TO BEARINGS ON PLAN 2R-6940.

INTEGRATION DATA

OBSERVED REFERENCE POINTS (ORPs): XTM ZONE XX, NAD83 (CSRS) (2010.0).
COORDINATES TO URBAN ACCURACY PER SECTION 14 (2) OF SRES 216/10.
POINT ID EASTING NORTHING
ORP (A) XXX XXX.XX 4 XXX XXX.XX
ORP (B) XXX XXX.XX 4 XXX XXX.XX
ORP (C) XXX XXX.XX 4 XXX XXX.XX
COORDINATES CANNOT, IN THEMSELVES, BE USED TO RE-ESTABLISH CORNERS OR BOUNDARIES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN.

ELEVATION NOTE

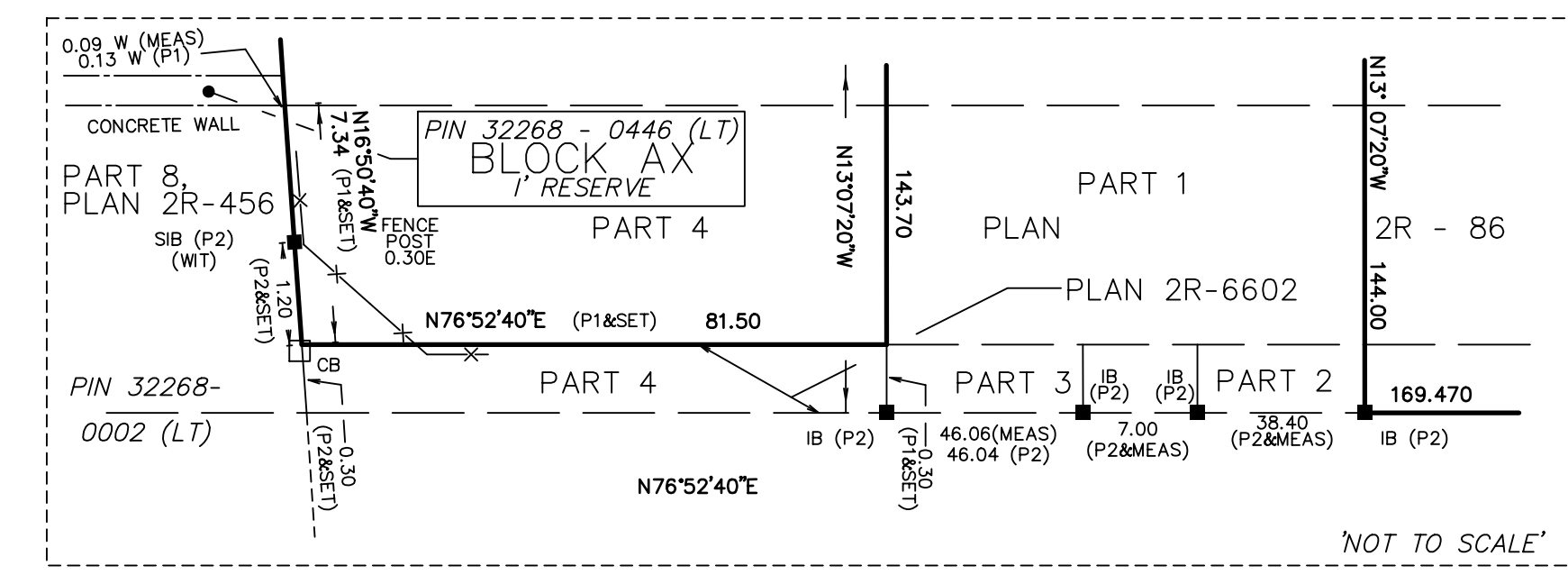
ELEVATIONS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE RELATED TO GEODETIC DATUM AND ARE DERIVED FROM THE MNR BENCH MARK No. 115670501.
ELEVATION=208.33

PRIMARY CONTOURS ARE AT 1.00m INTERVALS.
SECONDARY CONTOURS ARE AT 0.25m INTERVALS.

LEGEND

■ DENOTES SURVEY MONUMENT FOUND
□ DENOTES SURVEY MONUMENT SET
SB DENOTES STANDARD IRON BAR
SSB DENOTES SHORT STANDARD IRON BAR
B DENOTES IRON BAR
PB DENOTES PLASTIC BAR
WT DENOTES WITNESS
P1 DENOTES PLAN 2R-6940
P2 DENOTES PLAN 2R-6602
P3 DENOTES REGISTERED PLAN 1470
P4 DENOTES C/A PLAN 1159
PB DENOTES PLAN 2R-657
PB DENOTES PLAN 2R-66
CB DENOTES DOUBLE CATCHBASIN
CB DENOTES SINGLE CATCHBASIN
DM DENOTES GAS MARKER
MH DENOTES MANHOLE
HP DENOTES HYDRO POLE
LS DENOTES LIGHT STANDARD
E DENOTES OVERHEAD HYDRO CABLE
T DENOTES CONIFEROUS TREE
DIA=DIAMETER OF TRUNK IN METRES
D DENOTES DECIDUOUS TREE
DIA=DIAMETER OF TRUNK IN METRES

ALL SET SSB AND PB MONUMENTS WERE USED DUE TO LACK OF OVERBURDEN AND/OR PROXIMITY OF UNDERGROUND UTILITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 11 (4) OF OREG 320/91.



BEFORE DIGGING, UNDERGROUND SERVICES SHOULD BE LOCATED ON SITE BY THE RESPECTIVE AGENCIES.

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

I CERTIFY THAT:
1. THIS SURVEY AND PLAN ARE CORRECT AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SURVEYS ACT, THE SURVEYORS ACT AND THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THEM.
2. THE SURVEY WAS COMPLETED ON 201 .

DATE 16 AUGUST 2017 ONTARIO LAND SURVEYOR

MacDONALD TAMBLYN LORD SURVEYING
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DRAWN BY: VT CHECKED BY: JE REFERENCE NO.: 19-40-619-00-42
FILE: C:\19-40-619-00\Drawings\19-40-619-00-Lot 42.dwg DATE: 09/02/17 PLOTTED: 6/10/2019



ROAD ALLOWANCE BETWEEN CONCESSIONS 2 AND 3
PIN 32269 - 0001 (LT)