

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

214 Ontario Street
Town of Brighton
Municipality of Brighton
Northumberland County
Part of Lot 3, Broken Front Concession
Historic Township of Brighton
Historic County of Northumberland

June 30, 2021

Prepared for: The Proponent

Prepared by: Irvin Heritage Inc.

Archaeological Licensee: Thomas Irvin, P379

PIF#: P379-0387-2021

Version: Original

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment in support of a development application for a Study Area which is approximately 2.29 Ha in size.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment indicated that the Study Area retained archaeological potential. As such, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment consisting of a 5 m Test Pit Survey was conducted. The Stage 2 identified no archaeological resources within the Study Area.

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 & 2 assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the Study Area has been sufficiently assessed and is free of further archaeological concern.
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

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Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

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1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

1.1. Development Context

Irvin Heritage Inc. was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of their property (the Study Area) located at the municipal addresses of 214 Ontario Street, Town of Brighton, Municipality of Brighton, Northumberland County, Part of Lot 3, Broken Front Concession, Historic Township of Brighton in the Historic County of Northumberland (Map 1).

The requirement for a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was triggered by the Approval Authority in response to a Development Application under the Planning Act for the construction of residential units. The assessment reported on herein was undertaken after direction by the Approval Authority and before formal application submission.

The archaeological assessment reported on was undertaken for the entirety of the legal 2.29 Ha property. Permission, without limitation, was provided by the proponent to survey, assess, and document the archaeological potential and resources, if present, of the Study Area.

1.2. Environmental Setting

The Study Area is rectangular, approximately 2.29 Ha in size, is predominantly covered by trees, with an extant and occupied commercial complex (Maps 2 & 3). The Study Area is bordered on the north by existing development, to the east by Ontario Street, and to the west and south by undeveloped lands.

Lake Ontario is located 697 m to the south of the Study Area.

The Study Area is situated within the Sand Plains (11) physiographic region of Southern Ontario.

2. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2.1. General History

The Study Area is located within the boundaries of two treaties, the Johnson-Butler Purchase and the Williams Treaties (MIA 2021). The Johnson-Butler Purchase, also known as the “Gunshot Treaty” was entered into in 1788 by Crown representatives and certain Anishinaabe

peoples (MIA 2021). The treaty includes the north shore of Lake Ontario, beginning at the eastern boundary of the Toronto Purchase and moving eastward to the Bay of Quinte (MIA 2020). The purchase was subject to a confirmatory surrender in the Williams Treaties of 1923 (MIA 2021).

The Study Area is situated closest to the historic community of Brighton. The first known European settler in Brighton was a United Empire Loyalist known as Obediah Simpson who arrived in 1796 (Mika 1982). After the completion of the road between York (Toronto) and Kingston in 1816, the area began to see a rapid increase of European settlers (Mika 1982). The community was originally named *Singleton's Corners* after the John Singleton, the first postmaster for the community in 1831 (Rayburn 1997). It was Singleton who held services for the Presbyterian community members in his own home, later a log church was constructed on Young Street (Mika 1982). Later the community was renamed Brighton, in reference to the sea-side community bearing the same name in East Sussex England (Rayburn 1997).

2.2. Study Area History

A review of historical resources resulted in the following data relevant to the Study Area:

Map 3: 1878 Historic Atlas of the Counties of Durham & Northumberland (Belden 1878)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 3 within the Broken Front Concession. The land containing the Study Area is listed as under the ownership of Jno (Jonathan) Byre. There are no structures noted within or adjacent to the Study Area. One homestead is noted within the southern limit of the lot.

The following should be noted in regard to the review of historic maps:

- Study Area placement within historic maps is only approximate
- Many historic maps were subscriber based, meaning only individuals who paid a fee would have their property details mapped

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The Study Area is situated within an overall historic landscape that would have been appropriate for both resource procurement and habitation by both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian peoples.

3.1. Registered Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Sites Database conducted on May 18, 2021, using a Study Area centroid of 18T E 280490 N 4877797 indicated that there are no registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area.

3.2. Related and/or Adjacent Archaeological Assessments

No readily identifiable archaeological assessments have been conducted within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

3.3. Cemeteries & Burials

As per a cursory search conducted on May 18, 2021, there are no known or registered cemeteries or burials within or adjacent to the Study Area.

3.4. Archaeological Management Plan

The Study Area is not situated within an area subject to an Archaeological Management Plan.

3.5. Heritage Conservation District

The Study Area is not situated within an existing or proposed Heritage Conservation District.

3.6. Heritage Properties

The Study Area contains no registered or listed heritage properties.

3.7. Historic Plaques

There are no historic plaques within a 100 m radius of the Study Area (Ontario Heritage Trust 2021).

4. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

It is clear that the Study Area retains archaeological potential owing to the environmental setting of the Study Area in relation historic settlement, historic transportation routes and the proximity to a waterbody.

As such, the Study Area retains archaeological potential and should be subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Map 5).

5. STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the analysis and conclusion of the completed Stage 1 assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- Lands which can be subject to agricultural ploughing must be prepared via ploughing to ensure a minimum 80% of soil visibility. Prepared lands must be allowed to weather under a significant rainfall event, or several lighter rains. A visual survey must be undertaken along 5 m survey intervals.

6. STAGE 2 FIELD METHODOLOGY

Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, the Field Director reviewed the existing Stage 1 archaeological analysis and recommendations; all field staff were then briefed on the archaeological potential of the Study Area. Fieldwork was conducted in June 2021 (see Table 1). The weather consisted of light cloud cover and at all times the assessment was conducted under appropriate weather conditions.

TABLE 1: DATES & DIRECTORS OF ASSESSMENT

Date	Weather	Field Director(s)	Assistant Field Director(s)
Jun 15 2021	25°C, light cloud cover	T. Irvin (P379)	-

The assessment began with a visual review of the Study Area conditions.

The Study Area was found to contain a large active and serviced commercial structure (Images 1 & 2) with various greenhouses. A 5 m Test Pit Survey was conducted within the property around the extant structures (Images 1 - 5). One section of a greenhouse permitted the excavation of a few test pits which confirm disturbance beneath the structures (Image 6, this was not shown on the assessment mapping owing to the area being too small to demonstrate at any practical scale). A large treed area on the western extent of the property was also subject to a 5 m Test Pit Survey (Images 8 - 11). Overall the Study Area was found to be disturbed, but not to such a degree that altered the methodology of the survey conducted. The topsoil consisted of a mixture of organic loam atop a very distinct and sand light subsoils.

The archaeological methodology employed during the Stage 2 Test Pit survey consisted of:

- All test pits were excavated by shovel at 5 m intervals on 5 m transects (unless noted above)

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- Test pits were excavated to within 1 m of all structures, both extant and in ruin, when present
- All test pits were 30 cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
- All excavated soils which were of an undisturbed context were screened through 6 mm wire mesh
- All test pits were backfilled

The archaeological survey of the property resulted in the discovery of no archaeological resources.

7. STAGE 2 RECORD OF FINDS

The completed archaeological assessment resulted in the creation of various documentary records (Table 2).

TABLE 2: INVENTORY OF STAGE 2 HOLDINGS

Record Type or Item	Details	# of Boxes
Field Notes: P379-0387-2021	Digital Files	-
Photos: P379-0387-2021	Digital Files	-

8. STAGE 2 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The Study Area, measuring approximately 2.29 Ha in size was subject to a complete archaeological assessment. The Study Area was found to consist of a mixture of disturbed and undisturbed soils. No archaeological resources were noted during the survey.

TABLE 3: SUMMARY OF STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES & FINDINGS

Assessment Method	Findings	Ha	% of Study Area
Archaeological Potential: 5m Test Pit Survey	No Resources	1.57	19.9%
Low Potential: Extant structures, driveways etc.	-	0.72	0.3%
Total		9.02	100

9. STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 & 2 assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the Study Area has been sufficiently assessed and is free of further archaeological concern.

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- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

10. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists requires that the following standard statements be provided within all archaeological reports for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process (MTC 2011:126):

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

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

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

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

The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Service.

11. IMAGES



Image 1: Extant structures and area subject to 5 m Test Pit Survey.



Image 2: Extant structures and area of foundation of former structure.



Image 3: Field Archaeologists conducting 5 m Test Pit Survey.



Image 4: Field Archaeologists conducting 5 m Test Pit Survey.

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Image 5: Field Archaeologists conducting 5 m Test Pit Survey.



Image 6: Field Archaeologists conducting 5 m Test Pit Survey.



Image 7: Field Archaeologist excavating a test pit within a greenhouse structure where no concrete slab was present.



Image 8: Field Archaeologists conducting 5 m Test Pit Survey.

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Image 9: 5 m Test Pit Survey conditions.



Image 10: 5 m Test Pit Survey conditions.

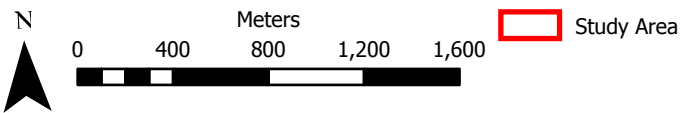


Image 11: Field Archaeologist conducting a 5 m Transect Test Pit Survey.



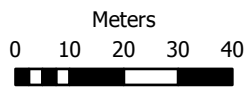
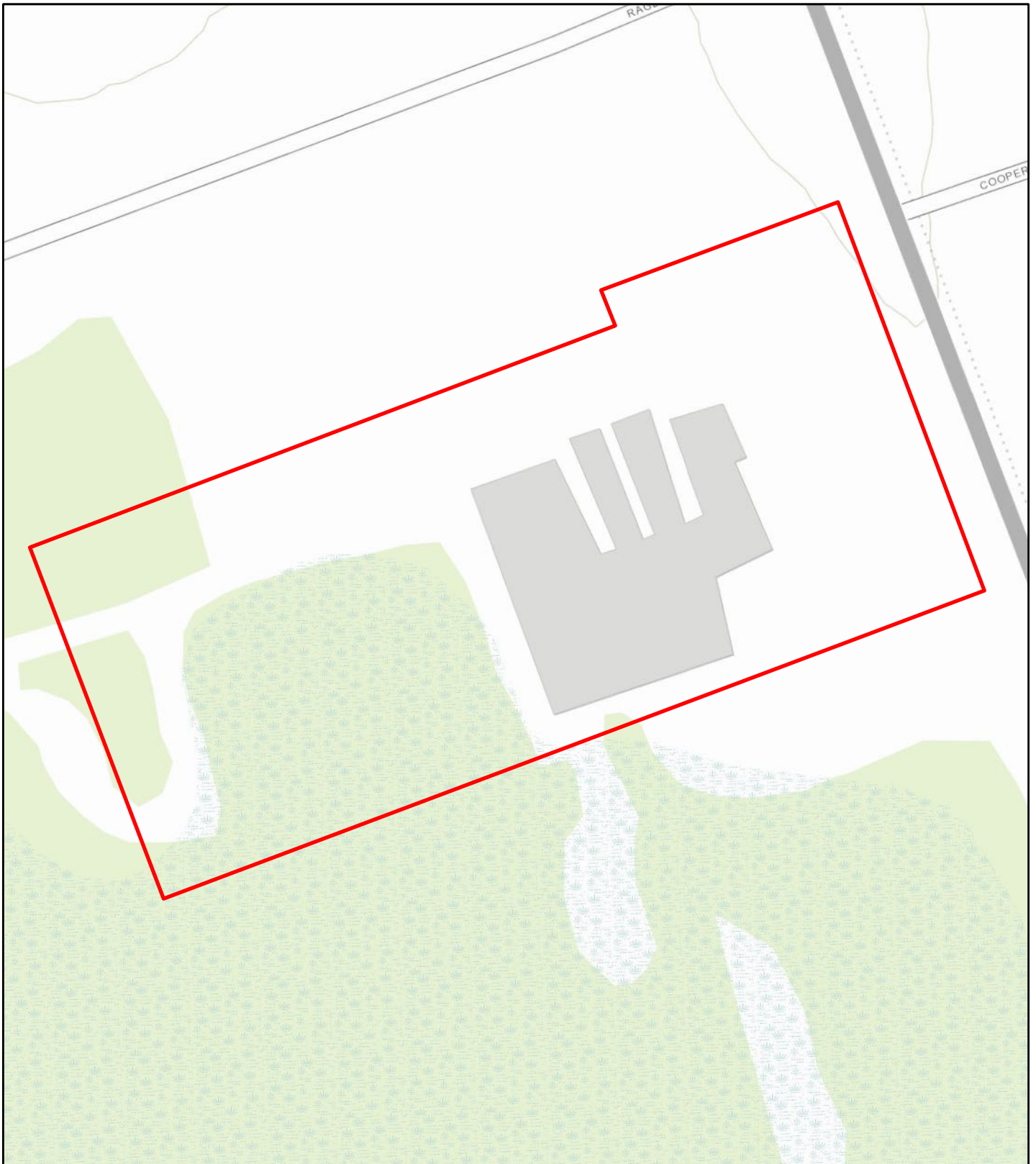
Image 12: Example Test Pit showing sandy subsoil conditions.

12. MAPS



Source: City of Quinte West, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

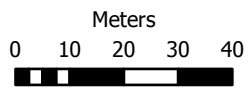
Map 1: Study Area Location



 Study Area

Source: City of Quinte West, Province of Ontario, Ontario
MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P,
USGS, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

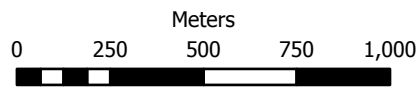
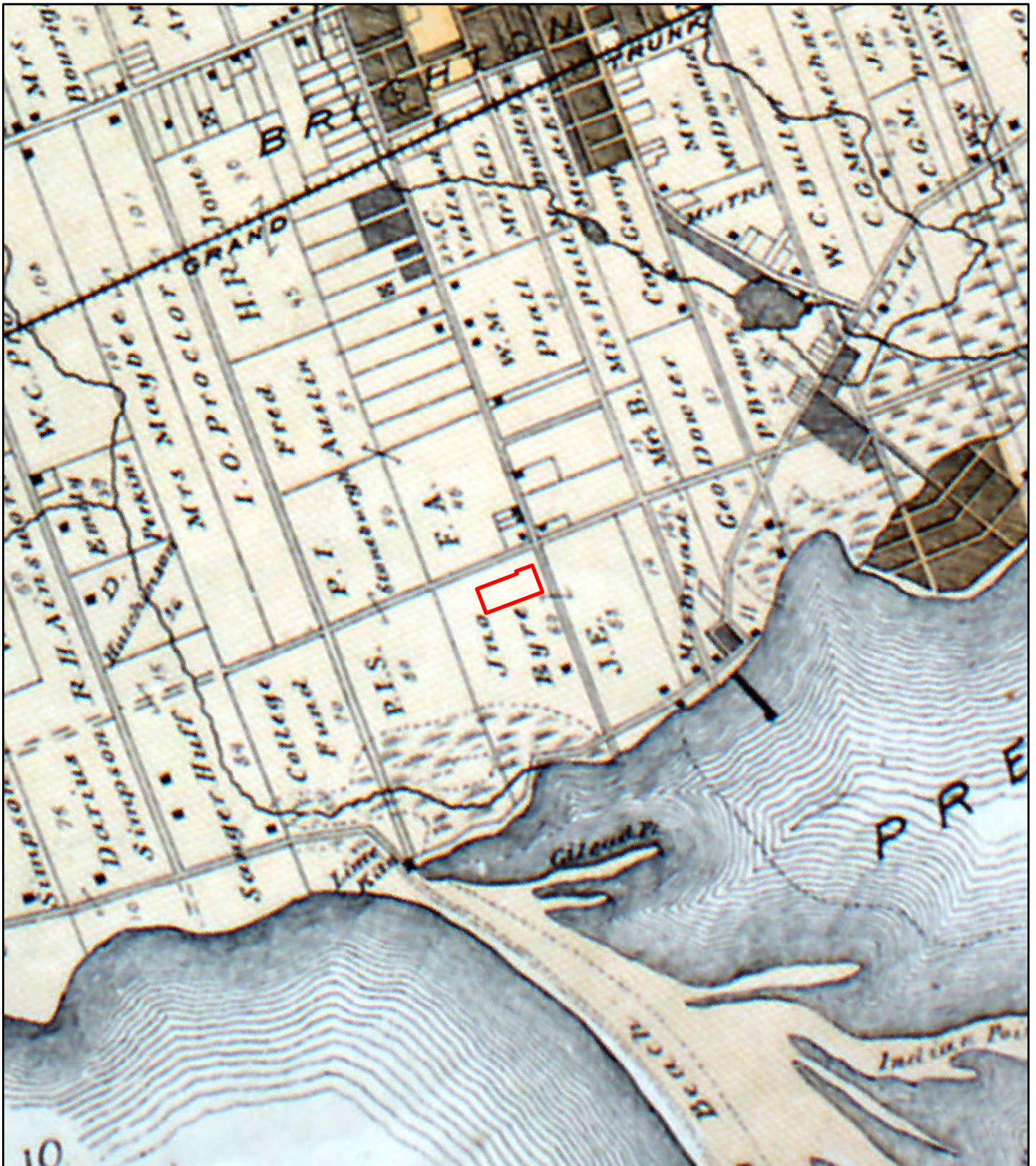
Map 2: Study Area Topographic Detail




 Study Area

Source: New York State, Maxar, Microsoft

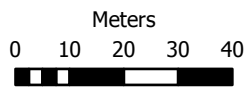
Map 3: Study Area Environmental Detail






 Study Area

Source: Belden 1878

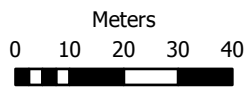
Map 4: Study Area atop 1878 Map



-  Study Area
-  Archaeological Potential: 5m Test Pit Survey Recommended
-  Low Potential: Existing Structures, Parking Areas, etc.

Source: New York State, Maxar, Microsoft

Map 5: Stage 1 Results & Recommendations



- Study Area
- 5m Test Pit Survey Conducted: No Archaeological Resources
- Low Potential: Existing Structures, Parking Areas, etc.
- Photo # & Direction

Source: New York State, Maxar, Microsoft

Map 6: Stage 2 Results of Assessment

13. REFERENCES

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Rayburn, A.

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Aug 16, 2021

Thomas Irvin (P379)
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RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment 214 Ontario Street Town of Brighton Municipality of Brighton Northumberland County Part of Lot 3, Broken Front Concession Historic Township of Brighton Historic County of Northumberland", Dated Jun 30, 2021, Filed with MHSTCI Toronto Office on N/A, MHSTCI Project Information Form Number P379-0387-2021, MHSTCI File Number 0014696

Dear Mr. Irvin:

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, has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports without technical review.¹

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 further information, please do not hesitate to send your inquiry to Archaeology@Ontario.ca

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Dino Kolar, Dino K.
None Provided, Municipality of Brighton

¹In 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.