

Project File Report

Brighton Booster Pumping Station Replacement

Municipality of Brighton

Brighton, Ontario

July 10, 2026

Jp2g Project # 2435606





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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The Municipality of Brighton has identified the need for the replacement of the Dundas Street Water Booster Pumping Station in Brighton, Ontario, to cover the increasing demand for water services within the area. The replacement is necessary to accommodate the increased water demand anticipated from future development, as the existing pumping station does not have the capacity to meet the future required water supply needs.

These upgrades and recommendations will be carried out as a Schedule 'B' project under the terms of the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) process, which is approved under the Environmental Assessment Act.

A Notice of Study Commencement was released on September 11th, 2025, to mark the beginning of the project and a PIC was held on held on October 21st, 2025, during which limitations and proposed upgrades to the system was described.

1.2 Study Area

Residential properties on Georgina and Dundas Street in the Municipality of Brighton, located within Northumberland County, northeast of Lake Ontario, are currently served by a Pumping Station situated at the northeast end of the town. The existing Pumping Station is an in-ground design located within the municipal Dundas Street Road allowance that is equipped with one Booster Pump. Adjacent to the facility, the Municipality has identified property to the east as a feasible location for potential expansion and relocation of the existing Booster Pumping Station. The new Booster Pumping Station equipment will be housed within a utility building, accommodating all pumps, motors, valves, electrical panels, and control systems. Figure 1 shows the location of both the existing and proposed Pumping Station sites.

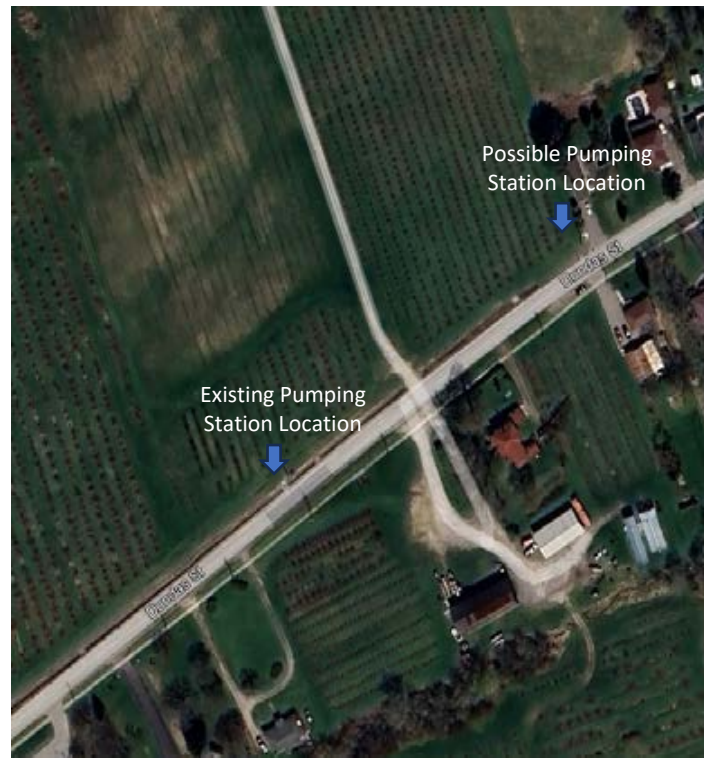


Figure 1: Aerial View of Existing and Proposed Pumping Station Locations

1.3 Opportunity Statement

Potable water to the east end of Dundas Street and Georgina Street residents are currently supplied by the Municipal Water distribution Network through the Dundas Street Booster Pumping Station. In order to support future growth and to meet fire flow requirements of future developments in the northeast zone of the Brighton water network, increased booster pumping capacity is required. A long-term solution is required to address booster pumping capacity issues in the northeast zone of Brighton.

1.4 Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Process

In Ontario, municipal water and wastewater projects are subject to the provisions of the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (2000, amended in 2007, 2011 and 2015). The Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) is an approved planning document which describes the process that proponents must follow in order to meet the requirements of the Environmental Assessment Act (EAA) of Ontario. The Class EA approach allows for the evaluation of the environmental effects of carrying out a project and alternative methods of carrying out a project, includes mandatory requirements for public input, and expedites the environmental assessment of smaller recurring projects.

The Class EA planning process was developed to ensure that the potential social, economic, and natural environmental effects are considered in planning water, storm water and sewage projects. Class EAs are a method of dealing with projects which display the following important common characteristics:

recurring, usually small in nature, usually limited in scale, predictable range of environmental effects, and responsive to mitigation measures.

Projects which do not display these characteristics must undergo an individual environmental assessment. The Class EA planning process represents an alternative for Ontario municipalities to carrying out individual environmental assessments for most municipal sewage, storm water management, and water projects. Since sewage, storm water management and water projects undertaken by municipalities under the Class EA planning process vary in their environmental impact such projects are classified in terms of schedules.

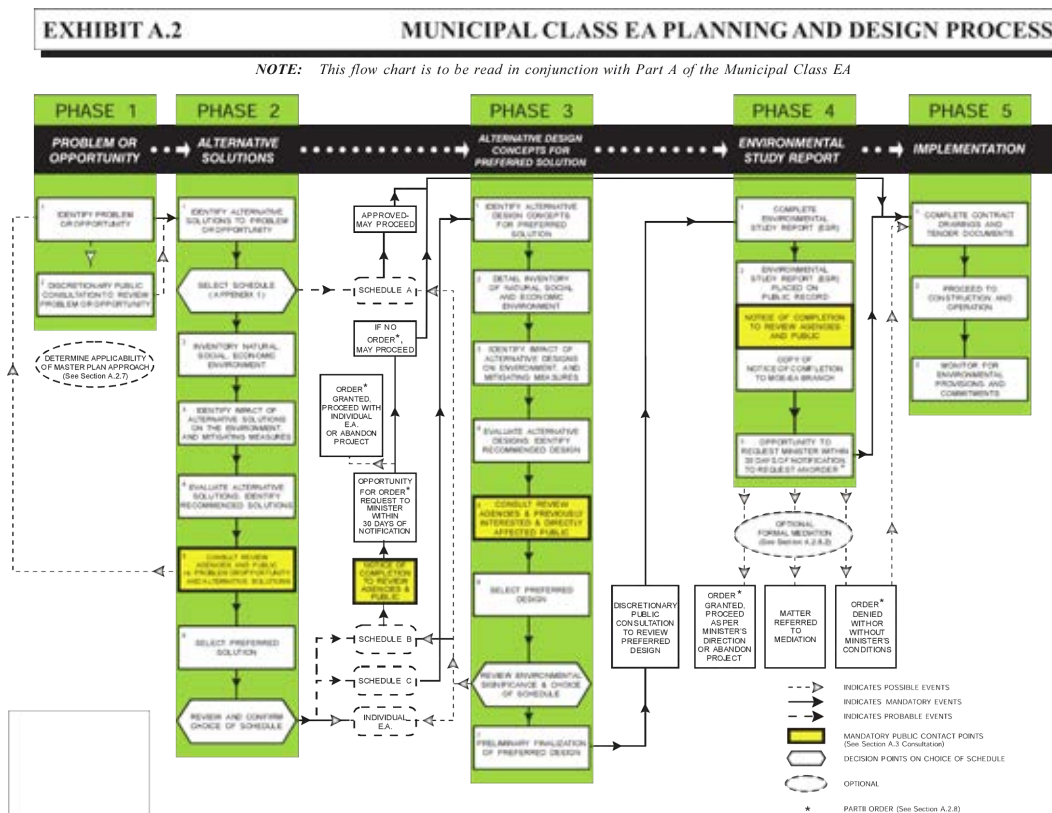


Figure 2: Municipal Class EA Planning and Design Process Flow Diagram

Schedule A projects are limited in scale, have minimal adverse effects and include the majority of municipal sewage, storm water management and water operations as well as maintenance activities. These projects are pre-approved and may proceed to implementation without any further requirements under the provisions of the Class EA planning process. Schedule A+ projects are also pre-approved; however, the public must be informed prior to implementation.

Schedule B projects have the potential for some adverse environmental effects. The proponent is required to undertake a screening process involving mandatory contact with directly affected public and with relevant government agencies to ensure that they are aware of the project and that their concerns are addressed. If there are no outstanding concerns, then the proponent may proceed to implementation. If, however, the screening process raises a concern which cannot be resolved, then the Part II Order ("bump-up") procedure may be invoked; alternatively, the proponent may elect voluntarily to plan the project as



a Schedule C undertaking. Typically, Schedule B projects involve extensions to existing Municipal infrastructure such as sewage collection systems and water distribution systems.

Schedule C projects have the potential for significant environmental effects and must proceed under the full planning and documentation procedures specified in the Class EA process. Schedule C projects require that an ESR be prepared and submitted for review by the public. If concerns are raised that cannot be resolved, the "bump-up" procedure may be invoked, which may result in the requirement to complete a full environmental assessment. Typically, these projects involve the construction of Municipal infrastructure such as wastewater treatment facilities, new sewage collection and water distribution systems, and water treatment facilities.

Proponents then proceed through the planning process beginning with Phase 1 (Problem Definition) and advancing towards the end of Phase 2 (Evaluation of Alternative Solutions), where the preferred alternative solution is determined. Having determined the preferred alternative solution, the appropriate project schedule and process to be followed for the completion of the project. This project will follow the Schedule B process.

For a Schedule B project, Phase 1 defines the nature and extent of the problem and the project opportunity. Often a discretionary public meeting is held to inform interested parties of the EA planning process and to discuss the problem.

Phase 2 involves the identification of the alternative solutions. Also included is an inventory of the natural, social, and economic environment; the identification of the impacts of alternative solutions on the environment; the identification of mitigation measures; an evaluation of alternative solutions; consultation with review agencies and the public regarding the identified problem and alternative solutions; the identification of the preferred alternative solution; and confirmation of the path or schedule to follow for the balance of the Class EA process. Public consultation is mandatory at this phase and includes review agencies and the affected public. The appropriate EA schedule for the project is also identified.

Phase 3 involves the identification of alternative designs for the selected alternative solution. Also included are a detailed inventory of the natural, social, and economic environment relating to the selected alternative solution; the identification of the impacts of alternative designs on the environment; the identification of mitigation measures; consultation with review agencies and the public regarding the alternative designs; and the identification of the recommended alternative design. Public consultation is mandatory at this phase and includes review agencies and the affected public. Schedule B projects do not require this Phase.

Phase 4 represents the culmination of the planning and design process as set out in the Class EA. Phase 4 involves the completion of the documentation including the ESR, if required, and the Notice of Completion. The ESR documents all the activities undertaken through Phases 1, 2 and 3 including the consultation. The ESR is filed with the Clerk of the Municipality and is placed on the public record for at least 30 days to allow for public review. The public and mandatory agencies are notified through the Notice of Completion, which also discloses the Part II Order ("bump-up") provisions. Schedule B projects do not require this Phase.

Phase 5 is the implementation phase of the Class EA process, and includes final design, construction plans and specifications, tender documents, and construction and operation. It also includes monitoring for environmental provisions and commitments (e.g. mitigation measures).

There is an opportunity for any interested parties to request a Part II Order that results in the project being bumped up from a Class Environmental Assessment to an Individual Environmental Assessment.



The “bump-up” opportunity exists at the Notice of Completion stage and must be filed with the Minister of Environment within thirty (30) days of the notice date. The Notice of Completion occurs near the end of Phase 4 for Schedule C projects. It signifies that the Class EA process has been completed for the project and that the resulting document has been placed on public record.

For projects subject to the provisions of the Class Environmental Assessment Process, a person or agency with a significant concern must communicate the concern to the proponent any time between Phases 2 and 4. If the concern cannot be resolved between the party and the proponent, then that person or agency can request a Part II Order from the Minister. This must be done during the thirty-day public review period after the Notice of Completion has been issued.

The Environmental Assessment Branch of the Ministry of the Environment then has forty-five days to prepare a report to the Minister, who then has twenty-one days to decide. The Minister may deny the request, deny the request with conditions, refer to the Environmental Assessment Advisory Committee, or comply with the request. Obviously since the Part II Order procedure is arduous, an individual or agency with a significant and legitimate concern is wise to engage in an early and meaningful dialogue with the proponent. The process is specifically referenced in the Notice and addressed in detail during the PICs.

This project is a Schedule ‘B’ project under the terms of the Municipal Class Environmental assessment (Class EA) process, which is approved under the Environmental Assessment Act.

The **Proponent** for the project is:

The Municipality of Brighton

35 Alice Street

Post Office Box, No. 189

Brighton, Ontario

K0K 1H0

Attention: John Gooding, Manager of Capital Infrastructure

The **Consulting Engineer** is:

The Greer Galloway Group, A Division of Jp2g.

1620 Wallbridge Loyalist Rd.

Belleville, ON

K8N 4Z5

Attention: Tony Guerrero, P.Eng.

2 Evaluation of Alternative Solutions

2.1 Alternative Solutions

The following alternative solutions to address the need to amend shortfalls in the existing Dundas Street Booster Pump Station performance were considered:



- 1) Do nothing
- 2) New Pumping Station at Existing Location
- 3) New Pumping Station at New Location

2.2 Evaluation of Alternatives

Selection of a preferred solution involves evaluating the relative merits of each alternative from a technical perspective as well as assessing the potential impacts on the natural, cultural, social and economic environments. Technical considerations include the ability to satisfy the problem statement while meeting applicable regulations, codes and standards including requirements for Ministry of Environment approvals. Natural environment includes impacts to groundwater and surface water, terrestrial and aquatic environments, and species at risk. Cultural environment refers to cultural heritage and archaeological resources. Social environment includes impacts to people and communities (e.g. property impacts, noise, odour, aesthetics, recreation). Economic environment includes capital and operating costs as well as impacts on commercial or other activities contributing to overall economic health.

A description of each alternative and evaluation of environmental impacts is presented below:

2.2.1 Alternative 1: Do Nothing/Limit Growth

This alternative represents the lowest capital cost option and involves utilizing the existing pumping station to supply all water flow to the area. However, the station is insufficient for future planned developments and will not meet future water demand. While this option poses no adverse impacts to the natural or cultural environment, it would constrain future growth within the community due to the station's limited performance. This limitation could negatively impact the economic environment by restricting further development. This alternative does not solve the opportunity statement and as a result, is not the preferred alternative.

2.2.2 Alternative 2: New Booster Pumping Station at Existing Location

This option is the second highest in capital costs and construction time. It involves building a new pumping station where the existing pumping station is located. This alternative would be unlikely to cause negative affects to the natural and cultural environment, as required construction would most likely be limited to a small building expansion on previously disturbed ground. This option would allow for growth within the community as it provides a solution to the existing performance issues to support future growth or development, positively affecting the economic environment.

This alternative is dependent on existing space at the current pumping station location. The current municipal right of way at the existing location does not provide enough space for the pump station infrastructure that would be required. Due to this alternative not having sufficient space for future expansion of the pumping station for future planned development, it is considered not a feasible option.

2.2.3 Alternative 3: New Booster Pumping Station at New Location

This option involves the construction of a brand-new booster pumping station at a new location, fully replacing the existing station. This alternative has the highest capital investment and the longest construction timeline among the alternatives but offers significant long-term benefits. The new facility would be designed to meet current demands and accommodate future growth, directly addressing the performance limitations of the existing system. This alternative would be unlikely to cause negative affects to the natural and cultural environment, as required construction would most likely be a small booster pumping station building and supporting infrastructure on previously disturbed ground. This option

provides opportunity to support community expansion and economic development and ensures the infrastructure can sustain anticipated growth.

The property being considered for this alternative is currently municipal roadway and arable farmland as an orchard. An archeological study has been completed for this site, and no archeological resources were found.

Alternative 3 is feasible and can support the necessary water capacity demand for future planned developments.

2.3 Results of Evaluation

After eliminating alternative 2 that is not considered feasible due to lack of space to construct, two alternatives remain:

- Do nothing
- New Pumping Station at New Location

The following scoring matrix summarizes the results of the evaluation of the relative merits of each solution based on technical considerations, as well as impacts to the natural, social, cultural and economic environments. Evaluation criteria are weighted to reflect their relative importance. The feasible alternative with the highest total weighted score is determined to be the preferred solution.

The Municipality of Brighton Dundas Street Booster Pump Station Replacement					Do Nothing		New Pumping Station at Existing Location		New Pumping Station at New Location	
Evaluation Criteria			Weight	SCORE	WEIGHTED	SCORE	WEIGHTED	SCORE	WEIGHTED	
1	Solves Oppurtunity Statement - MANDATORY	n/a	NO			YES		YES		
2	Feasible Option - MANDATORY	n/a	YES			NO		YES		
3	Social Impacts (e.g.adjacent property use, recreation, visual, noise, odour)	15%	5	0.75	4	0.6	4	0.6		
4	Natural Environment Impacts	15%	5	0.75	5	0.75	5	0.75		
5	Archaeological Resources	15%	5	0.75	5	0.75	5	0.75		
6	Ease of Integration / Constructability	10%	5	0.5	1	0.1	4	0.4		
7	Expansion Potential	10%	1	0.1	5	0.5	5	0.5		
8	Ease of Operation	10%	3	0.3	3	0.3	4	0.4		
9	Capital/Operating Costs	25%	5	1.25	4	1	3	0.75		
TOTAL WEIGHTED SCORE /5			100%	N/A		N/A		4.2		

Table 1: Evaluation Matrix to Determine Preferred Solution

2.4 Preferred Solution

The preferred solution to amend shortfalls in the Dundas Street Booster Pumping Station performance is to construct a new pumping station at a new location.



This is the preferred alternative as it sufficiently addresses existing issues while providing sufficient capacity for growth. Although this option is the most expensive option, alternative 1 did not address the water supply issues, and alternative 2 does not have sufficient space for expansion at the existing location.

2.4.1 Mitigating Measures

Minimal impact to the natural environment is expected as the construction for the upgrades to the new Booster Pumping Station will be located on agricultural land with previously disturbed soil.

3 Existing Environmental Inventory

3.1 Land Use and Planning

The study area is designated under Agricultural zoning. The existing Booster Pumping Station is located within the Dundas Street Road right-of-way. A new Booster Pumping Station is proposed northeast of the existing facility and will be situated on a 0.150-acre lot. The corresponding Site Plan Drawing is included in Appendix J.

3.2 Archaeological, Heritage, and Cultural Potential

The archeological features are inventoried in the Stage 1 and 2 Archeological Assessment Report available in Appendix B. The report concluded that there is no presence of any archeological resources of cultural value or interest.

The following screening checklists developed by MCM were completed as a part of the Project File (see Appendix C).

- 1) Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes
- 2) Criteria for Evaluating Archaeological Potential
- 3) Criteria for Evaluating Marine Archaeological Potential

The results of checklist (1) were there is low potential for Built Heritage or cultural heritage landscape on the property.

As the site has been subjected to recent intensive disturbances for the construction of the existing pumping station as well as the proposed site location for the new Booster Pumping Station being located on agricultural land, the conclusion of checklists (2) and (3) is that there is low potential for archaeological and marine archaeological resources at the site. Recommendations found in Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment (Appendix B) shall be followed.



4 Consultation

4.1 Notice of Commencement

The Notice of Commencement (available in Appendix D) dated September 11th, 2025, was published on the Municipality of Brighton's website.

The notice provided contact information for the project and invited public participation and comments.

4.2 Public Information Center

The Public Information Center took place on October 21st, 2025, which was advertised in the notice of commencement published on the Municipality of Brighton's website which can be found in Appendix E.

4.3 Agency Consultation

Consultation with review agencies has been undertaken throughout the project to establish requirements for approvals, determine the need for technical studies, evaluate environmental impacts of potential solutions, and develop mitigating measures.

Project notices were circulated to the list of project contacts (available in Appendix F). Records of correspondence, and responses from review agencies are included in Appendix G.

Highlights of Agency Consultation/Correspondence:

Emails:

- Notice of Commencement – Brighton Booster Pumping Station Replacement – MECP response

4.4 First Nations Consultation

Consultation with the First Nations groups has been undertaken throughout the project to assess the impacts of the project on Aboriginal or treaty rights.

Project Notices were circulated to the list of project contacts (available in Appendix F). Records of correspondence, and responses to First Nations groups are included in Appendix H.

Highlights of First Nations Consultation/Correspondence:

Emails:

- Notice of Commencement – Brighton Booster Pumping Station Replacement – Alderville First Nation response

Automatic Responses have not been included.

The original notice with information regarding the EA process and goals of the project were distributed to First Nations groups in October 2025. The EA report and Notice of Completion will be provided to the contacts for each group.

4.5 Notice of Completion

The Notice of Completion (see Appendix H) was issued for publication on the Municipality of Brighton website on July 10th, 2026.



5 Conclusion

The Municipality of Brighton has identified that the capacity for the Booster Pumping Station in the northeast section of Brighton is insufficient to support future planned development. Various locations were considered for a new Booster Pumping Station to replace the existing station to resolve capacity shortfalls. Three alternatives were considered, and the only feasible option was selected which addresses flow capacity issues and the ability for expansion for future planned developments. A stage 1 and stage 2 Archeological study has been completed at the proposed pumping station location. No significant archaeological resources were found. The preferred alternative to be developed further is to build a new Booster Pumping Station at a new location.



Appendix A: Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of

Proposed Dundas Street Water Booster Station,
(Formerly Part of Lot 33, Concession A,
Geographic Township of Murray, Northumberland County),
Now in the Township of Murray, Municipality of Brighton, Ontario

Prepared by:



MCM Licensee: Dr. Rhan-Ju Song
MCM Professional Archaeological Consulting Licence: P1345
MCM Project Information Number: P1345-0150-2025

ORIGINAL REPORT

Report Dated: October 30, 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the proposed Dundas Street Water Booster Station (Formerly Part of Lot 33, Concession A, Geographic Township of Murray, Northumberland County), Now in the Township of Murray, Municipality of Brighton, Ontario.

A Stage 1 background study of the project area was conducted to provide information about the project area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land condition, in order to evaluate and document in detail the project area's archaeological potential and to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey. A Stage 2 property assessment was conducted to document all archaeological resources on the project area, to determine whether the project area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment, and to recommend next steps. The characteristics of the project area detailed that the Stage 2 assessment be conducted by a test pit survey.

The Stage 1 background study found that portions of the project area exhibit potential for the recovery of archaeological resources of cultural heritage value and interest and concluded that the project area requires a Stage 2 assessment.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment did not identify any archaeological resources or sites requiring further assessment or mitigation of impacts. Therefore, the report recommends that no further archaeological assessment of the project area (Map 6) is required.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager:	Dr. Rhan-Ju Song (P1345)
Project Director:	Mr. Norbert Stanchly (R149)
Field Director:	Mr. Norbert Stanchly
Field Archaeologists:	Mr. Peter Zubryzcki (A1301)
Report Preparation:	Mr. Norbert Stanchly Mr. Alexander Moore (R1365)
Graphics:	Mr. Pete Demarte (R1073) Mr. Norbert Stanchly

INTRODUCTION

The *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. O.18, requires anyone wishing to carry out archaeological fieldwork in Ontario to have a license from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). All licensees are to file a report with the MCM containing details of the fieldwork that has been done for each project. Following standards and guidelines set out by the MCM is a condition of a licence to conduct archaeological fieldwork in Ontario. *AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc. (AS&G)* confirms that this report meets ministry report requirements as set out in the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and is filed in fulfillment of the terms and conditions of an archaeological license.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

This section of the report will provide the context for the archaeological fieldwork, including the development context, the historical context, and the archaeological context.

1.1 Development Context

AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the proposed Dundas Street Water Booster Station (Formerly Part of Lot 33, Concession A, Geographic Township of Murray, Northumberland County), Now in the Township of Murray, Municipality of Brighton, Ontario.

The development project was triggered by a Schedule “B” Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) application as part of a draft site plan for the construction of a new water booster station serving future developments in northeast Brighton.

Permission to access the project area to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts was given by the landowner and their representative.

1.2 Historical Context

In advance of the Stage 2 assessment, a Stage 1 background study of the project area was conducted in order to document the project area’s archaeological and land use history and present condition. Several sources were referenced to determine if features or characteristics indicating

archaeological potential for pre-contact and post-contact resources exist within the project area. These included information about the project area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, current land condition, and contemporary and historic satellite imagery, and historic atlas maps.

Characteristics indicating archaeological potential include the nearby presence of previously identified archaeological sites, primary and secondary water sources, features indicating past water sources, accessible or inaccessible shoreline, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases, resource areas, (including food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials, early Euro-Canadian industry), areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, early historical transportation routes, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site, and property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as 'disturbed' or 'disturbance', and may include: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, and sewage and infrastructure development. Archaeological potential is not removed where there is documented potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources beneath land alterations, or where it cannot be clearly demonstrated through background research and property inspection that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of an area. Where complete disturbance cannot be demonstrated in Stage 1, it will be necessary to undertake Stage 2 assessment.

The background study determined that the following features or characteristics indicate archaeological potential for the project area:

- There are three (3) known archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the project area limits, none of which are located within 300 metres of the project area.
- The project area is located within an area of early Euro-Canadian settlement and transportation routes.

- The property is situated in the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario, which is the lowland bordering Lake Ontario, containing its old shorelines. It is a large region extending around the western part of Lake Ontario, from the Niagara River to the Trent River and varying in width (Chapman and Putnam 1984).

In summary there are areas of archaeological potential within the project area. The Stage 1 background study identified that the project area retains archaeological potential.

1.2.1 Indigenous Historical Context

The project area is situated in an area of Ontario that has a rich and diverse cultural history that extends back at least 11,000 years ago. To provide context for this report, the settlement history is summarized below.

1.2.1.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous Period

Drawn from Ellis and Ferris (1990), Table 1 provides a general outline of the Pre-Contact and early Euro-Canadian Contact Period cultural history of the project area.

Table 1: General Archaeological Chronology for South-Central Ontario			
Period	Archeological/Material Culture	Date Range	Comments
PALEO			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield, Fluted Points	11,000-10,500 BP	Big game hunters, i.e., caribou
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate	10,500-9,500 BP	Paleo Point Technology
ARCHAIC			
Early	Bifurcate-base, Nettling, Side Notched	9,800-8,000 BP	Nomadic hunters/gathers
Middle	Stanley, Kirk, Brewerton, Laurentian	8,000-4,000 BP	Focused seasonal resource areas
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Innes, Crawford Knoll	4,500-2,500 BP	Polished/ground stone tools
	Hind	3,000-2,600 BP	Burial ceremonialism
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood, Middlesex	2,800-2,000 BP	Introduction of pottery, elaborate burials
Middle	Princess Point, Saugeen, Point Peninsula	2,000-950 BP	Long-distance trade, burial mounds, horticulture
Late	Pickering, Uren, Middleport (Anishinabek/Iroquois), Algonkian-Wendat Alliance	950-300 BP	Emergence of agricultural villages Large, palisaded villages

Table 1: General Archaeological Chronology for South-Central Ontario			
Period	Archeological/Material Culture	Date Range	Comments
			Trade, alliances, and warfare
HISTORIC			
	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa, Mississauga	350 BP-Present	Mission villages and Reserves
	Euro-Canadian		European settlement

1.2.1.2 Paleo Period

Archaeological evidence demonstrates that people inhabited south-central Ontario, shortly after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Period, approximately 11,000 years ago. This early settlement period is referred to as the Paleo Period (Ellis and Deller 1990). Based upon current archaeological knowledge, Indigenous groups originally living south of the Great Lakes migrated to the area. The settlement patterns of Early Paleo peoples consisting of small bands, i.e., less than 35 individuals, maintained a seasonal pattern of mobility over vast territories.

These Early Paleo sites are typically located in elevated locations, with well-drained loamy soils, with many known sites found on former beach ridges, associated with glacial lakes (Ellis and Deller 1990). These sites were likely formed when they were occupied for short increments, over the course of many years, possibly as communal hunting camps. Their locations appear conducive to hunting migratory mammals, such as caribou (Ellis and Deller 1990).

During the Late Paleo Period (10,500-9,500 BP), the south-central Ontario environment started to become dominated by closed coniferous forests, with only some minor deciduous elements. The hunting landscape had also changed, as many of the large game species that had been hunted in the early part of the Paleo Period, either migrated further north, or in some cases, had become extinct, i.e., mastodons and mammoths (Ellis and Deller 1990). Comparable to the Early Paleo peoples, Late Paleo peoples covered large territories as a response to seasonal resource fluctuations. In Ontario, Late Paleo Period inhabitation appears more frequently in the archaeological record, comparable to the Early Paleo Period. Thus, it has been suggested that migratory populations had increased in size (Ellis and Deller 1990).

1.2.1.3 Archaic Period

During the Early Archaic Period (9,800-8,000 BP), the jack and red pine forests that characterized the Late Paleo environment, were replaced by forests of white pine, with a few correlated deciduous trees (Ellis et al. 1990). Based on material culture, the Early Archaic Period is recognized by the shift to side and corner-notched projectile points. Other notable innovations, include the introduction of groundstone tools such as celts and axes. These tools suggest that there was a woodworking industry. Additionally, the presence of these, often large and not easily portable tools, suggests that there may have been a reduction in seasonal movement. However, the current understanding of the period suspects that population densities were still low, and seasonal territories remained extensive (Ellis et al. 1990).

During the Middle Archaic Period (8,000-4,000 BP), it is speculated that there was an increase in regional population growth, which precipitated a decrease in overall seasonal migration territories. Additionally, as a consequence of population growth, a shift in subsistence patterns occurred, as more people needed to be supported from the resources available within smaller geographic areas (Ellis et al. 1990). Thus, the Middle Archaic Period is characterized by the diversification of toolkits and diets, such as with the introduction of net-sinkers and bannerstones, as well as other stone tools specifically designed for the preparation of wild plant foods. The appearance of net-sinkers suggests that fishing was becoming an important aspect of the subsistence economy. In contrast, bannerstones were carefully crafted groundstone devices that served as a counterbalance for *atlatls* or “spear-throwers”, used in hunting large game (Ellis et al. 1990).

Another characteristic of the Middle Archaic Period is an increased reliance on local, often poor-quality chert resources, for the manufacturing of projectile points and other chipped stone tools. Unlike earlier periods, when nomadic groups occupied vast territories, at least once in their seasonal migration it was possible for them to visit a primary outcrop of high-quality chert. However, during the Middle Archaic Period, individual groups inhabited smaller territories, which usually did not contain a source of high-quality raw material, and were forced to use the locally sourced, poorer quality chert resources (Ellis et al. 1990). It was also during the latter part of the Middle Archaic Period, that long-distance trade routes began to develop, which spanned the northeastern part of the North American continent. For instance, copper tools, which were manufactured from a

source located northwest of Lake Superior, were being widely traded (Ellis et al. 1990).

The trend toward a decreasing territory size and a broadening subsistence economy, continued during the Late Archaic Period (4,500-2,500 BP). Similarly, archaeologically Late Archaic sites are more numerous than Early or Middle Archaic sites, which is attributed to increasing population levels (Ellis et al. 1990). With the trend toward larger groups, the first cemeteries have also been dated to the Late Archaic Period. Prior to this, individuals were interred close to the location where they died. Furthermore, during the Late Archaic Period, if an individual died while away from their home territory, the remains would be kept until they could be placed in the group cemetery. Therefore, it is not unusual to find disarticulated skeletons, and/or skeletons lacking minor elements, i.e., fingers, toes and/or ribs (Ellis et al. 1990).

The appearance of cemeteries during the Late Archaic Period has been interpreted as a response to increased population densities. The increased populations also demonstrated evidence of regionalized variation in Late Archaic projectile point styles (Ellis et al. 1990). These differences were likely indicative of the different relationships the people had with the land and waters they inhabited. Additionally, trade networks established during the Middle Archaic Period continued to flourish. For instance, copper native to northern Ontario and marine shell artifacts from as far away as the Mid-Atlantic coast, are frequently encountered as ceremonial grave inclusions. Other artifacts such as polished stone pipes and banded slate gorgets, also appear on Late Archaic Period sites. One of the more unusual and interesting of the Late Archaic artifacts is the "*birdstone*". Birdstones are small, bird-like effigies usually manufactured from green banded slate (Ellis et al. 1990).

1.2.1.4 Woodland Period

For archaeologists, the Early Woodland Period (2,000-2,000 BP) is distinguished from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology. The first pots were crudely constructed, had undecorated thick walls, and were friable. Spence et al. (1990) suggest they were used in the processing of nut oils, which required boiling crushed nut fragments in water and skimming off the oil. As these vessels were not easily portable, individual pots were likely not used for extended periods of time. Additionally, as there are many Early Woodland Period sites where no pottery was recovered, it has been suggested that these poorly

constructed vessels were not utilized by all Early Woodland peoples (Spence et al. 1990).

Other than the limited use of ceramics, there were other subtle differences between the Late Archaic and the Early Woodland Periods. For example, “pop-eyes”, a protrusion from the side of the head, was added to birdstones. Similarly, a slight modification was made to the thin, well-made projectile points made during the Archaic Period, i.e. Early Woodland variants were side-notched rather than the corner-notched (Spence et al. 1990). The trade networks which were established in the Middle and Late Archaic Periods, continued to flourish; however, there appeared to be a decrease in the trade of marine shell during the Early Woodland Period. Additionally, projectile points crafted from high quality American Midwest materials, began to be found on southwestern Ontario sites, dating toward the end of the Early Woodland Period (Spence et al. 1990).

The Middle Woodland (2,000-950 BP) is characterized by rich, densely occupied sites, which are usually found bordering major rivers and lakes. While these locations were inhabited periodically by earlier peoples, Middle Woodland sites are significant as they represent long periods of continuous occupations, i.e., hundreds of years (Spence et al. 1990). The shift in settlement patterning, created large deposits of artifacts, as the sites appear to have functioned as home bases that were occupied throughout the year. Numerous smaller Middle Woodland sites have been found inland, and likely functioned as specialized camps, for the exploitation of local resources (Spence et al. 1990).

The transition to a more sedentary lifestyle, also resulted in a shift in subsistence patterns, comparable to those of the Early Woodland Period. Although, groups still relied on hunting and gathering, fish became a predominant dietary staple, to meet their growing subsistence needs (Spence et al. 1990). Additionally, the people of the Middle Woodland Period, relied more on ceramic technology, with many vessels being heavily decorated with impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface and the upper portion of the interior of vessels (Spence et al. 1990).

Material culture changes that occurred in the early portion of the Late Woodland Period (950-300 BP), include the appearance of triangular projectile point styles, first seen with the Levanna form, as well as a change to more intricate designs on ceramics. These new methods included cord-wrapped stick decorated ceramics, which were created using the paddle and anvil forming technique (Bursey 1995; Ferris and Spence 1995; Spence et al. 1990; Williamson 1990).

The Late Woodland Period is also marked by an increasing reliance on corn (*Zea mays*) horticulture (Crawford et al. 1997; Fox 1990; Martin 2004; Smith 1990; Williamson 1990). Although corn was possibly introduced into southwestern Ontario from the American Midwest as early as 2,500 BP, it was not considered a dietary staple until at three to four hundred years later. From there, corn cultivation gradually spread into southcentral and southeastern Ontario. Thus, the Late Woodland Period is widely accepted as the beginning of a reliance on agriculture, for subsistence. Researchers have suggested that a warming trend, which increased the number of frost-free days, was likely a catalyst for the spread of maize into southern Ontario (Stothers and Yarnell 1977). Additionally, sites have been identified in a wider variety of environments, including riverine, lacustrine and wetlands (Dieterman 2001).

In southern Ontario, the first agricultural villages have been dated to approximately 1,200 BP to 700 BP. These sites are typically found on elevated areas, with well-drained sandy soils. These early villages share many characteristics with later Iroquoian settlements that were recorded at the time European contact, including longhouses and/or palisades (Dodd et al. 1990; Williamson 1990). However, the scale was much smaller, with early longhouses only averaging 12.4 metres in length. Furthermore, the excavation and exposure of cultural features archaeologically, indicate that there was the possibility of overlapping structures which has been interpreted as evidence of long-term occupation, as it indicates that the structures were present long enough to require them to be re-built (Dodd et al. 1990; Williamson 1990).

It was documented that due to soil depletion resulting from farming, and the scarcity of easily accessible firewood during this period, the Jesuits reported that the Huron moved their villages every 10-15 years (Pearce 2010). Since the more sedentary sites were occupied for considerably longer amounts of time, it is hypothesized that the Indigenous communities relied less heavily on corn. Furthermore, small seasonally occupied sites have also been documented, which relate specifically to nut collection, deer procurement, and fishing activities. Thus, the reduced demand on resources within close proximity to the settlement, coupled with the smaller reliance on crops, indicates that these groups maintained a considerably smaller population size (Pearce 2010).

Around 700-600 BP, the size of villages increased from approximately 0.6 hectares, to approximately 1-2 hectares. Correspondingly, the size of longhouses also increased significantly, to an average of 30 metres, with

some longhouses being documented as large as 45 metres in length (Dodd et al. 1990; Smith 1990). Although the enlargement of longhouses can be explained by the significant increase in overall population levels within villages, other possible hypotheses include changes to the greater socio-political and socio-economic structure of the communities. For instance, Dodd et al. (1990) have suggested that several smaller communities may have merged during this period, to increase protection and secure defense from neighbouring tribes. This hypothesis is supported by the presence of known settlements with up to seven rows of palisades, indicating the potential need for strong protective measures.

With the growth of population levels and an increase in village sizes during the Late Woodland Period, it is postulated that there was greater social organization and community planning occurring during this time. Whereas longhouses were originally haphazardly placed, the growing population levels and necessity for security and nearby resources, required further organization to accommodate the increasingly localized communities. For instance, archaeologists have documented the organization of two or more discrete groups of parallel, tightly spaced longhouses on several sites. It has been hypothesized that the organization and grouping of different habitations, may indicate the initial development of clans, a characteristic historically attributed to the Iroquoian peoples (Dodd et al. 1990).

Toward the end of the Late Woodland Period (approximately 600 BP), village sizes continued to increase, as did longhouse lengths, i.e., an average length of 62 metres. However, around approximately 500 BP, longhouse lengths were significantly shorter, with an average length of only 30 metres (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990). The significant decrease in the overall length of longhouses in a short amount of time, is not well understood; however, it has been hypothesized that it is correlated with the introduction of European diseases, i.e., smallpox, which caused a steep reduction in Indigenous population sizes (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990).

Even with the decrease in the length of longhouses, archaeologists have noted that some village populations continued to grow, with periodic expansions visually documented. With increase in disease and subsequently a rise in warfare between communities, it is postulated that the expansion was the result of the amalgamation of smaller villages during the early Euro-Canadian Post Contact Period. These sites also appeared to be heavily fortified with many rows of wooden palisades, again supporting the hypothesis that smaller villages united for defensive purposes (Anderson 2009).

1.2.1.5 Post-Contact Indigenous Period

At the end of the 17th century and beginning of the 18th century, the dispersal of several Iroquoian-speaking peoples by the New York State Iroquois, coupled with the return of the Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario, formed the Post-Contact Indigenous occupation landscape of southern Ontario (Schmalz 1991). As European settlers encroached on traditional Indigenous territories, settlement sizes, populations, and material culture shifted. Despite this shift, there remains a continuity from ancient Indigenous groups to the communities written about in historical accounts (Ferris 2009). Thus, it should be noted that the Indigenous peoples of southern Ontario have deposited archaeologically significant resources throughout the province, demonstrating a shared traditional and continuing history, regardless of whether their presence is recorded in historic early Euro-Canadian documents.

1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement History

1.2.2.1 Early Euro-Canadian History

At the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century, the dispersal of several Iroquoian-speaking peoples by the New York State Iroquois, coupled with the return of the Algonkian-speaking groups from Northern Ontario, formed the post-contact Indigenous occupation landscape of southern Ontario (Schmalz 1991). As European settlers encroached on traditional Indigenous territories, settlement sizes, populations, and material culture shifted. Despite this shift, there remains a continuity from ancient Indigenous groups to the communities written about in historical accounts (Ferris and Spence 2009). Thus, it should be noted that the Indigenous peoples of southern Ontario have deposited archaeologically significant resources throughout the province, demonstrating a shared traditional and continuing history, regardless of whether their presence is recorded in historic Euro-Canadian documents.

York County was included in the 1788 Johnson-Butler Purchase, considered one of the oldest land agreements between the Crown and certain Anishinaabe peoples. The Johnson-Butler Purchase is also known as the ‘Gunshot Treaty’, as the distances are discussed in relation to how far an individual could hear a gunshot from the lake’s edge (Boileau 2020). The Crown purchased this large tract of land along the northern shore of Lake Ontario for Euro-Canadian settlement. During the negotiations, the Indigenous people received £2,000 in ammunition, muskets, and tobacco from Johnson. Although the items were supposed to be a reward for

continued loyalty to the Crown during the American Revolutionary War, it has often been interpreted as payment for this tract of land (Boileau 2020). These lands would eventually be included in the 1923 Williams Treaties, as the exact boundaries had not been properly defined (Boileau 2020).

The Williams Treaties also had broad implications for the First Nation Communities in Ontario. The Treaties were signed on October 31 and November 15, 1923, by: Commissioner Angus Seymour Williams, representing the Dominion of Canada; Robert Victor Sinclair and Uriah McFadden, representing the Province of Ontario; the Anishinaabe Chippewa of Simcoe (First Nation Communities of Beausoleil, Georgina Island, and Rama); and the Anishinaabe Michi Saagig of the north shore of Lake Ontario (First Nation Communities of Alderville, Curve Lake, Hiawatha, and Scugog Island) (Government of Canada 1923). The two treaties encompass 12,944,400 acres of land, separated into three distinct tracts. Tract 1 is between the Etobicoke and Trent Rivers, bounded by Lake Ontario's Northern Shore, which then extends north to Lake Simcoe to create Tract 2. Tract 3 includes the area between the Ottawa River and Lake Huron, which is delineated in the North by the Mattawa River-Lake Nipissing and French Line (Government of Canada 1923; Manners 2022). The Williams Treaties were the culmination of almost sixty years of the Chippewa and Mississauga (Michi Saagig) lobbying the Ontario and Canadian governments for protection and respect of their rights to harvest, hunt, fish, and trap on their traditional lands (Manners 2022).

The Williams Treaties were originally designed by the Crown to quell the complaints put forth by the various First Nation communities regarding settlers interfering and encroaching on their traditional lands. Instead, the Williams Treaties effectively obtained large tracts of unceded lands held by the First Nation communities, and removed their rights to harvest, hunt, fish, and trap outside of Reserve lands. Thus, the Treaties led to long-standing disputes between the First Nation Communities and the government, regarding compensation, land, harvesting, and access to traditional lands used for hunting, fishing, and trapping (Government of Canada 2018ab). In 1992, the Chippewa and the Mississaugas filed a lawsuit against the Crown, under the claim that the Crown had not met their financial and legal obligations set forth in the Williams Treaties (Manners 2022). The matter would remain before the courts until 2018, when the Canadian and Ontario Governments formally settled the matter with the First Nation Communities, by including a billion dollars in compensation, the ability to add up to 11,000 acres to their respective reserve land base(s), and the recognition of the First Nation Communities to hunt, fish, harvest, and trap on their traditional

lands. Additionally, the Honourable Carolyn Bennett, Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations, issued a formal apology on behalf of the Government of Canada, in recognition of the negative impacts the Williams Treaties had on the Chippewas and the Mississaugas (Government of Canada 2018ab; Manners 2022).

In 1791, the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada were created from the former Province of Quebec by an act of British Parliament. At this time, Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and was tasked with governing the new province, directing its settlement, and establishing a constitutional government modelled after that of Britain's (Coyne 1895). In 1792, Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties consisting of previously settled lands, new lands opened for settlement, and lands not yet acquired by Crown. These new counties stretched from Essex in the west, to Glengarry in the east. By 1798, population levels in Upper Canada had increased to a point where it was desirable to create smaller administrative regions and thus, the Home District was created that comprised the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, York, and Simcoe.

1.2.2.2 Post-Contact History of the County of Northumberland and the Municipality of Brighton

The subject area lies within the Municipality of Brighton, in the County of Northumberland.

Northumberland County, along with Durham County formed the Newcastle District from the 1802 until 1849, and the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham until 1973 when Durham County was combined with Ontario County to create the Regional Municipality of Durham, while Northumberland became a standalone county. The county was first heavily settled by United Empire loyalists fleeing the former 13 British American Colonies from the 18th century.

According to the Canadian Encyclopedia (2013), the community of Brighton was originally called Singleton's Corners after an early settler in the area and was not named Brighton until 1831. It is described as a slowly growing area until York and Kingston became connected by road, the community became a small industrial centre by the 1880s (Welch and Payne 2013). The current municipality was incorporated in 2001.

1.2.3 Past Land Use of the Project Area

Historically, the project area is located located in Lot 33, Concession A, Geographic Township of Murray, Northumberland County, Ontario.

The 1878 Miles & Co. *Illustrated historical atlas of the counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ont.* indicates that the portion of Lot 33, Concession A, Geographic Township of Murray, Northumberland County, Ontario, including the project area limits, was owned by a “J. E. P.”. The map does not depict any structures or other features within the project area limits.

In discussing 19th century mapping, it must be remembered that historical county atlases were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences, and landholdings of subscribers and were funded by subscription fees. Landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps. As such, all structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately. Regardless of these limitations, the property as depicted on these maps was in close proximity to both historic settlement and transportation features.

In summary, the Stage 1 background study indicates that there is potential for the recovery of pre-contact and post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the project area. As it cannot be clearly demonstrated through the background study that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of the area, archaeological potential is not removed.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Known Archaeological Sites

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (O.A.S.D.), an inventory of the documented archaeological record in Ontario.

Summary information on the known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project area was obtained from the MCM site database. There are three (3) known sites within a 1 km radius of the project area limits, none of which are located within 300 metres of its limits (Table 2). There are no known sites located within the project area limits or within a 100-metre radius of the project area.

Table 2: Known Archaeological Sites within a 1-Km Radius of Project Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
BaGk-17					
BaGk-16					
BaGk-13	Phillips	Woodland, Late	Iroquian	Camp/camp site, village	Fruther CHVI

1.3.2 Previous Archaeological Assessments

A review of archaeological reports within the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* indicated that no archaeological reports detailing previous archaeological fieldwork within the project area have been entered into MCM's register at the time this report was written (MCM 2025). AS&G is not aware of any archaeological assessments conducted within the limits of the project area, however, we are aware of one assessment detailing previous fieldwork adjacent to and within 50 metres of the project area. Reports were searched based on registered site information, historic lots and concessions, and nearby streets.

1.3.3 Environmental Conditions

The property is situated in the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario, which is the lowland bordering Lake Ontario, containing its old shorelines. It is a large region extending around the western part of Lake Ontario, from the Niagara River to the Trent River and varying in width (Chapman and Putnam 1984). Conditions vary widely in such a large region, but where the property is situated the Iroquois Plain is narrowly constricted.

The dominant soil where the property is located is of the Simcoe Series Silty Clay Loam (Hoffman and Acton 1974). These are poorly drained soils that occupy the level and slightly depressed areas (Hoffman and Acton 1974). The surface texture ranges from silt loam to silty clay loam, they are generally stone free (Hoffman and Acton 1974). It is described as "having a profile of very dark brown Ah horizon about 9 inches thick. The subsoil is

mottled grayish brown and becomes lighter in color with depth. The calcareous, varved parent material occurs at depths of 20 to 30 inches. The profile is commonly calcareous within 12 inches of the surface, but free carbonates may be present in the cultivated layer.” (Hoffman and Acton 1974). These soils are described as poorly drained, but potentially good for agriculture with a system of artificial drainage (Hoffman and Acton 1974).

1.3.4 Current Conditions

The project area consists of two separate areas (Location 1 and Location 2) located within and on the periphery of an apple orchard. The two have a combined area of approximately 0.09 hectares. The greater property is bound to the east by existing residential properties and agricultural land, to west and north by agricultural land, and to the south by Dundas Street.

The archaeological fieldwork of the project area was undertaken on September 1, 2025, under partly cloudy skies and warm temperatures. No rain occurred during the fieldwork. The weather did not impede the identification of any cultural features or affect the test pit strategy.

There are no unusual physical features that may have affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features.

There is no additional archaeological information that may be relevant to understanding the choice of fieldwork techniques or the recommendations of this report.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

This section of the report addresses Section 7.8.1 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. It does not address Section 7.7.2 because no property inspection was done as a separate Stage 1.

The characteristics of the project area dictated that the Stage 2 assessment be performed by a test-pitting survey performed at standardized five metre intervals throughout the project area limits.

The project area was subject to a test pit survey appropriate to the characteristics of the project area. The test pit survey of the project area followed the standards within Section 2.1.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Test pit survey was only conducted where ploughing was not possible or viable, as per Standard 1.

The open space within the apple orchard rows measured less than 5 metres with the exception of the outer most space between the orchard rows and the edge of the property. However this area had been previously disturbed (see below).

Test pits were 30cm in diameter and spaced at maximum intervals of five (5) metres within undisturbed areas. Each test pit was excavated by hand, into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill where possible. No stratigraphy or cultural features were noted. Soils were screened through 6 mm mesh. The test pit survey did not result in the recovery of artifacts or cultural features. The test pit survey did not document the presence of any buried natural topsoils below disturbed levels. All test pits were backfilled.

Portions of the project area were found to be disturbed and were subject to judgmental test pit survey at maximum 10 metre intervals to confirm disturbance. Judgmental test pits were 30cm in diameter. Each test pit was excavated by hand, into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill where possible. No stratigraphy or cultural features were noted. Soils/fills were screened through 6 mm mesh. The test pit survey did not result in the recovery of artifacts or cultural features. The test pit survey did not document the presence of any buried natural topsoils below disturbed levels. All test pits were backfilled.

As relevant, we provide detailed and explicit descriptions addressing Standards 2a and b. The general standards for property survey under Section 2.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* were addressed as follows:

- Section 2.1, S1 – All of the project area was surveyed including areas immediately adjacent to existing structures (as applicable).
- Section 2.1, S2a (land of no or low potential due to physical features such as permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes) – n/a
- Section 2.1, S2b (no or low potential due to extensive and deep land alterations) – Portions of the project area had been previously disturbed likely associated with infrastructure works along the north side of Dundas Street (Location 2) and with the construction of the residential homes to the east of Location 1.

- Section 2.1, S2c (lands recommended not to require Stage 2 assessment by a previous Stage 1 report where the Ministry has accepted that Stage 1 into the register) – n/a
- Section 2.1, S2d (lands designated for forest management activity w/o potential for impacts to archaeological sites, as determined through Stage 1 forest management plans process) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2e (lands formally prohibited from alterations) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2f (lands confirmed to be transferred to a public land holding body, etc.) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S3 - The Stage 2 survey was conducted when weather and lighting conditions permitted excellent visibility of features.
- Section 2.1, S4 - No GPS recordings were taken as no artifacts were found during the Stage 2 assessment.
- Section 2.1, S5 - All field activities were mapped in reference to either fixed landmarks, survey stakes and development markers as appropriate. See report section 9.0 *Maps*.
- Section 2.1, S6 - See report section 8.0 *Images* for photo documentation of examples of field conditions encountered.

Approximately 50% of the project area was assessed by standardized test pit survey at five metre intervals. Approximately 50% of the project area was assessed by judgmental test pit survey at maximum intervals of 10 metres.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

This section documents all finds discovered as a result of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the project area. No cultural resources, features or sites were identified during the Stage 2 test pitting survey.

An inventory of the documentary record generated in the field is provided in Table 3.

Table 3: Inventory of Documentary Record	
Document Type	Description
Field Notes	• This report constitutes the field notes for this project.
Photographs	• 10 digital images.
Maps	• The report figures represent all of the maps generated in the field.

Information detailing exact site locations on the project area is not submitted because no sites or archaeological resources were identified in the Stage 2 assessment.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The entirety of the project area was assessed, and no cultural resources, features or sites were identified during the Stage 2 test pitting survey.

Standard 2 is not addressed because no archaeological sites were identified during the current assessment.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The report makes recommendations only regarding archaeological matters.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment did not identify any archaeological resources or sites requiring further assessment or mitigation of impacts. Therefore, the report recommends that no further archaeological assessment of the project area (Map 6) is required.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1a

This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism 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 Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 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.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1b

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 Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1c

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*.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1d

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 that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 2

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.

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8.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Shows conditions for test pit survey.
Note: rows within orchard are ca. 4 metres apart.



Image 2: Shows conditions for test pit survey.



Image 3: Representative image of gravel fills found in test pits.



Image 4: Shows conditions for test pit survey.



Image 5: Shows disturbance within area subject to judgmental test pit survey.



Image 6: Representative image of gravel/construction debris fills found in test pits.

9.0 MAPS



Map 1: General Location of Project Area Limits (MNRF 2025).



Map 2: Project Area Limits Overlaid on Recent Aerial Imagery (MNRF 2025).



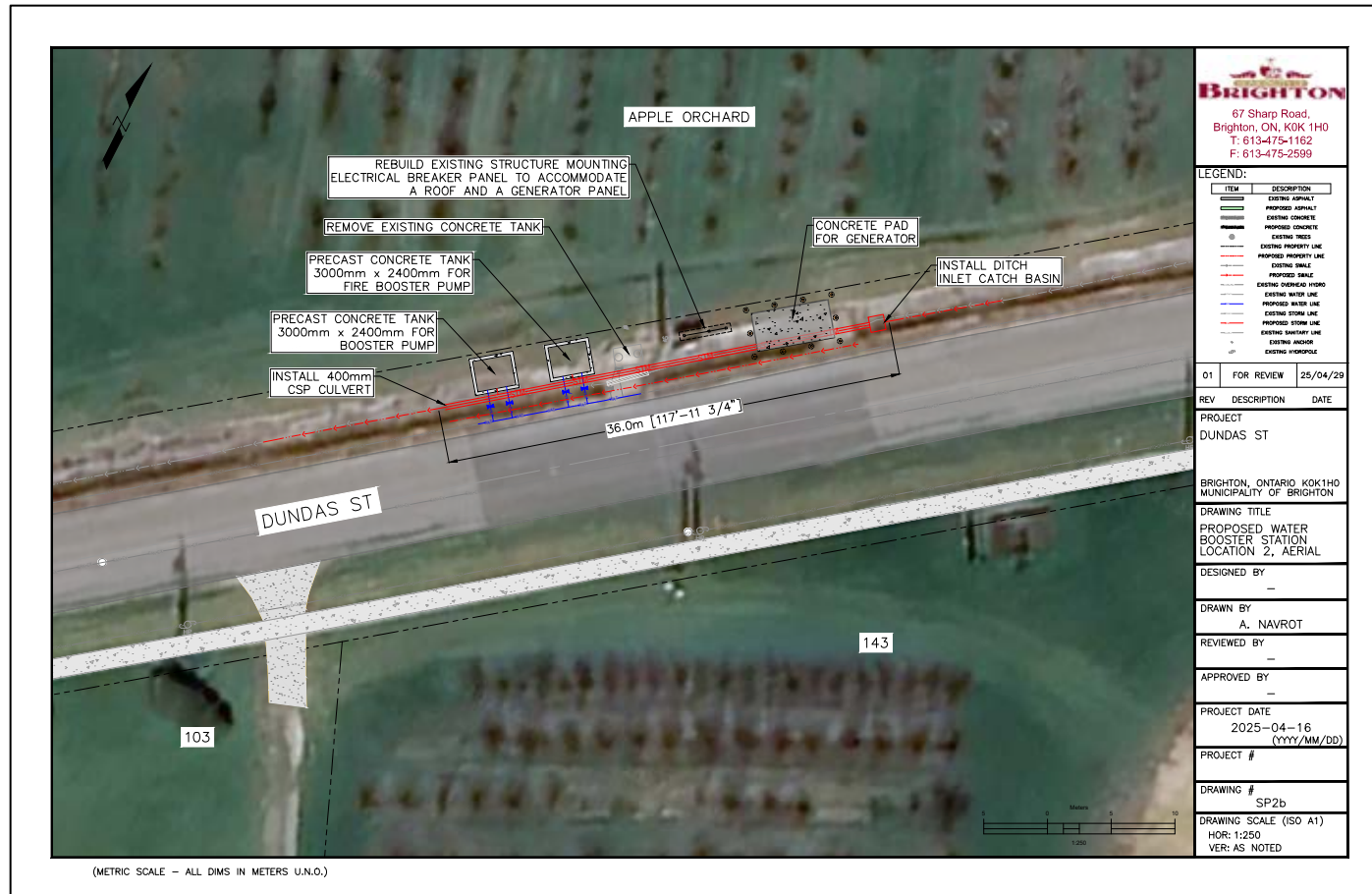
Map 3: Project Area Limits Overlaid on 1878 Historical Atlas Mapping (Miles & Co. 1878).

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Dundas Street Water Booster Station



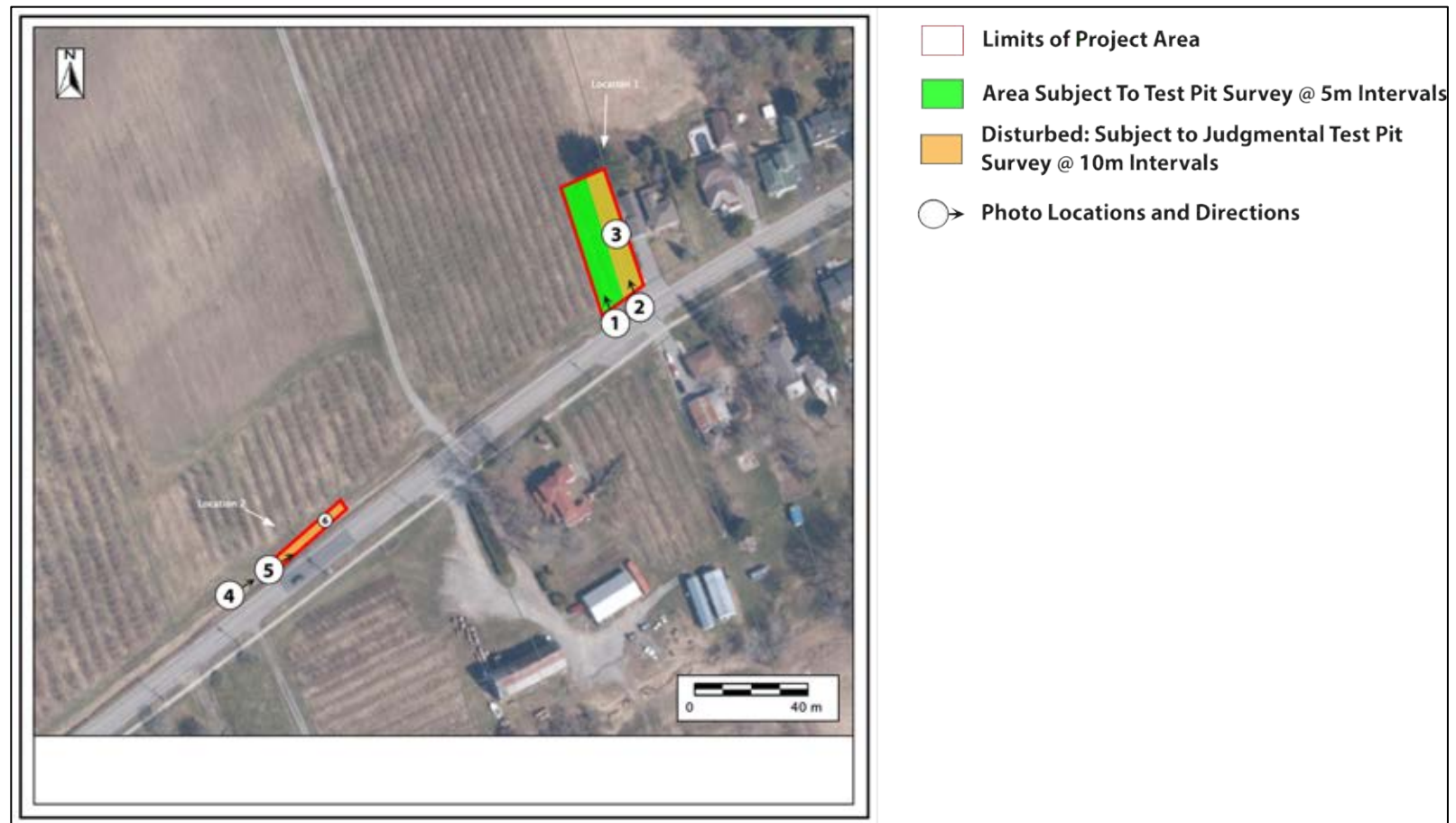
Map 4: Location 1 Proposed Development Plan Map (Provided by Proponent).

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Dundas Street Water Booster Station



Map 5: Location 2 Proposed Development Plan Map (Provided by Proponent).

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Dundas Street Water Booster Station



Map 6: Results of the Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment.



Appendix B: MCM Checklists

The purpose of the checklist is to determine:

- if a property(ies) or project area may contain archaeological resources i.e., have archaeological potential
- it includes all areas that may be impacted by project activities, including – but not limited to:
 - the main project area
 - temporary storage
 - staging and working areas
 - temporary roads and detours

Processes covered under this checklist, such as:

- *Planning Act*
- *Environmental Assessment Act*
- *Aggregates Resources Act*
- *Ontario Heritage Act* – Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties

Archaeological assessment

If you are not sure how to answer one or more of the questions on the checklist, you may want to hire a licensed consultant archaeologist (see page 4 for definitions) to undertake an archaeological assessment.

The assessment will help you:

- identify, evaluate and protect archaeological resources on your property or project area
- reduce potential delays and risks to your project

Note: By law, archaeological assessments **must** be done by a licensed consultant archaeologist. Only a licensed archaeologist can assess – or alter – an archaeological site.

What to do if you:

- **find an archaeological resource**

If you find something you think may be of archaeological value during project work, you must – by law – stop all activities immediately and contact a licensed consultant archaeologist

The archaeologist will carry out the fieldwork in compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* [s.48(1)].

- **unearth a burial site**

If you find a burial site containing human remains, you must immediately notify the appropriate authorities (i.e., police, coroner's office, and/or Registrar of Cemeteries) and comply with the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*.

Other checklists

Please use a separate checklist for your project, if:

- you are seeking a Renewable Energy Approval under Ontario Regulation 359/09 – [separate checklist](#)
- your Parent Class EA document has an approved screening criteria (as referenced in Question 1)

Please refer to the Instructions pages when completing this form.

Project or Property Name

Dundas Street Pump Station Class Environmental Assessment

Project or Property Location (upper and lower or single tier municipality)

Dundas Street Pumping Station

Proponent Name

Municipality of Brighton

Proponent Contact Information

jgooding@brighton.ca

Screening Questions

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Yes | No |
| 1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place? | ☐ | ☒ |

If Yes, please follow the pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process.

If No, continue to Question 2.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Yes | No |
| 2. Has an archaeological assessment been prepared for the property (or project area) and been accepted by MTCS? | ☒ | ☐ |

If Yes, do not complete the rest of the checklist. You are expected to follow the recommendations in the archaeological assessment report(s).

The proponent, property owner and/or approval authority will:

- summarize the previous assessment
- add this checklist to the project file, with the appropriate documents that demonstrate an archaeological assessment was undertaken e.g., MTCS letter stating acceptance of archaeological assessment report

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

- submitted as part of a report requirement e.g., environmental assessment document
- maintained by the property owner, proponent or approval authority

If No, continue to Question 3.

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Yes | No |
| 3. Are there known archaeological sites on or within 300 metres of the property (or the project area)? | ☐ | ☐ |

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Yes | No |
| 4. Is there Aboriginal or local knowledge of archaeological sites on or within 300 metres of the property (or project area)? | ☐ | ☐ |

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Yes | No |
| 5. Is there Aboriginal knowledge or historically documented evidence of past Aboriginal use on or within 300 metres of the property (or project area)? | ☐ | ☐ |

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Yes | No |
| 6. Is there a known burial site or cemetery on the property or adjacent to the property (or project area)? | ☐ | ☐ |

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Yes | No |
| 7. Has the property (or project area) been recognized for its cultural heritage value? | ☐ | ☐ |

If Yes to any of the above questions (3 to 7), do not complete the checklist. Instead, you need to hire a licensed consultant archaeologist to undertake an archaeological assessment of your property or project area.

If No, continue to question 8.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Yes | No |
| 8. Has the entire property (or project area) been subjected to recent, extensive and intensive disturbance? | ☐ | ☐ |

If Yes to the preceding question, do not complete the checklist. Instead, please keep and maintain a summary of documentation that provides evidence of the recent disturbance.

An archaeological assessment is not required.

If No, continue to question 9.

9. Are there present or past water sources within 300 metres of the property (or project area)?

Yes

☐

No

☐

If Yes, an archaeological assessment is required.

If No, continue to question 10.

10. Is there evidence of two or more of the following on the property (or project area)?

Yes

☐

No

☐

- elevated topography
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil
- distinctive land formations
- resource extraction areas
- early historic settlement
- early historic transportation routes

If Yes, an archaeological assessment is required.

If No, there is low potential for archaeological resources at the property (or project area).

The proponent, property owner and/or approval authority will:

- summarize the conclusion
- add this checklist with the appropriate documentation to the project file

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

- submitted as part of a report requirement e.g., under the *Environmental Assessment Act, Planning Act* processes
- maintained by the property owner, proponent or approval authority

Instructions

Please have the following available, when requesting information related to the screening questions below:

- a clear map showing the location and boundary of the property or project area
 - large scale and small scale showing nearby township names for context purposes
- the municipal addresses of all properties within the project area
- the lot(s), concession(s), and parcel number(s) of all properties within a project area

In this context, the following definitions apply:

- **consultant archaeologist** means, as defined in Ontario regulation as an archaeologist who enters into an agreement with a client to carry out or supervise archaeological fieldwork on behalf of the client, produce reports for or on behalf of the client and provide technical advice to the client. In Ontario, these people also are required to hold a valid professional archaeological licence issued by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.
- **proponent** means a person, agency, group or organization that carries out or proposes to carry out an undertaking or is the owner or person having charge, management or control of an undertaking.

1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?

An existing checklist, methodology or process may be already in place for identifying archaeological potential, including:

- one prepared and adopted by the municipality e.g., archaeological management plan
- an environmental assessment process e.g., screening checklist for municipal bridges
- one that is approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport under the Ontario government's [Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties](#) [s. B.2.]

2. Has an archaeological assessment been prepared for the property (or project area) and been accepted by MTCS?

Respond 'yes' to this question, if all of the following are true:

- an archaeological assessment report has been prepared and is in compliance with MTCS requirements
 - a letter has been sent by MTCS to the licensed archaeologist confirming that MTCS has added the report to the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports (Register)
- the report states that there are no concerns regarding impacts to archaeological sites

Otherwise, if an assessment has been completed and deemed compliant by the MTCS, and the ministry recommends further archaeological assessment work, this work will need to be completed.

For more information about archaeological assessments, contact:

- approval authority
- proponent
- consultant archaeologist
- Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport at archaeology@ontario.ca

3. Are there known archaeological sites on or within 300 metres of the property (or project area)?

MTCS maintains a database of archaeological sites reported to the ministry.

For more information, contact MTCS Archaeological Data Coordinator at archaeology@ontario.ca.

4. Is there Aboriginal or local knowledge of archaeological sites on or within 300 metres of the property?

Check with:

- Aboriginal communities in your area
- local municipal staff

They may have information about archaeological sites that are not included in MTCS' database.

Other sources of local knowledge may include:

- property owner
- [local heritage organizations and historical societies](#)
- local museums
- [municipal heritage committee](#)
- published local histories

5. Is there Aboriginal knowledge or historically documented evidence of past Aboriginal use on or within 300 metres of the property (or property area)?

Check with:

- Aboriginal communities in your area
- local municipal staff

Other sources of local knowledge may include:

- property owner
- [local heritage organizations and historical societies](#)
- local museums
- [municipal heritage committee](#)
- published local histories

6. Is there a known burial site or cemetery on the property or adjacent to the property (or project area)?

For more information on known cemeteries and/or burial sites, see:

- Cemeteries Regulation Unit, Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services – for [database of registered cemeteries](#)
- Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) – to [locate records of Ontario cemeteries](#), both currently and no longer in existence; cairns, family plots and burial registers
- Canadian County Atlas Digital Project – to [locate early cemeteries](#)

In this context, 'adjacent' means 'contiguous', or as otherwise defined in a municipal official plan.

7. Has the property (or project area) been recognized for its cultural heritage value?

There is a strong chance there may be archaeological resources on your property (or immediate area) if it has been listed, designated or otherwise identified as being of cultural heritage value by:

- your municipality
- Ontario government
- Canadian government

This includes a property that is:

- designated under *Ontario Heritage Act* (the OHA), including:
 - individual designation (Part IV)
 - part of a heritage conservation district (Part V)
 - an archaeological site (Part VI)
- subject to:
 - an agreement, covenant or easement entered into under the OHA (Parts II or IV)
 - a notice of intention to designate (Part IV)
 - a heritage conservation district study area by-law (Part V) of the OHA
- listed on:
 - a municipal register or inventory of heritage properties
 - Ontario government's list of provincial heritage properties
 - Federal government's list of federal heritage buildings
- part of a:
 - National Historic Site
 - UNESCO World Heritage Site
- designated under:
 - *Heritage Railway Station Protection Act*
 - *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act*
- subject of a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque.

To determine if your property or project area is covered by any of the above, see:

- Part A of the MTCS Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Part VI – Archaeological Sites

Includes five sites designated by the Minister under Regulation 875 of the Revised Regulation of Ontario, 1990 (Archaeological Sites) and 3 marine archaeological sites prescribed under Ontario Regulation 11/06.

For more information, check [Regulation 875](#) and [Ontario Regulation 11/06](#).

8. Has the entire property (or project area) been subjected to recent extensive and intensive ground disturbance?

Recent: after-1960

Extensive: over all or most of the area

Intensive: thorough or complete disturbance

Examples of ground disturbance include:

- quarrying
- major landscaping – involving grading below topsoil
- building footprints and associated construction area
 - where the building has deep foundations or a basement
- infrastructure development such as:
 - sewer lines
 - gas lines
 - underground hydro lines
 - roads
 - any associated trenches, ditches, interchanges. **Note:** this applies only to the excavated part of the right-of-way; the remainder of the right-of-way or corridor may not have been impacted.

A ground disturbance does **not** include:

- agricultural cultivation
- gardening
- landscaping

Site visits

You can typically get this information from a site visit. In that case, please document your visit in the process (e.g., report) with:

- photographs
- maps
- detailed descriptions

If a disturbance isn't clear from a site visit or other research, you need to hire a licensed consultant archaeologist to undertake an archaeological assessment.

9. Are there present or past water bodies within 300 metres of the property (or project area)?

Water bodies are associated with past human occupations and use of the land. About 80-90% of archaeological sites are found within 300 metres of water bodies.

Present

- Water bodies:
 - primary - lakes, rivers, streams, creeks
 - secondary - springs, marshes, swamps and intermittent streams and creeks
- accessible or inaccessible shoreline, for example:
 - high bluffs
 - swamps
 - marsh fields by the edge of a lake
 - sandbars stretching into marsh

Water bodies not included:

- man-made water bodies, for example:
 - temporary channels for surface drainage
 - rock chutes and spillways
 - temporarily ponded areas that are normally farmed
 - dugout ponds
- artificial bodies of water intended for storage, treatment or recirculation of:
 - runoff from farm animal yards
 - manure storage facilities
 - sites and outdoor confinement areas

Past

Features indicating past water bodies:

- raised sand or gravel beach ridges – can indicate glacial lake shorelines
- clear dip in the land – can indicate an old river or stream
- shorelines of drained lakes or marshes
- cobble beaches

You can get information about water bodies through:

- a site visit
- aerial photographs
- 1:10,000 scale [Ontario Base Maps](#) - or [equally detailed and scaled maps](#).

10. Is there evidence of two or more of the following on the property (or project area)?

- elevated topography
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil
- distinctive land formations
- resource extraction areas
- early historic settlement
- early historic transportation routes

• **Elevated topography**

Higher ground and elevated positions - surrounded by low or level topography - often indicate past settlement and land use.

Features such as eskers, drumlins, sizeable knolls, plateaus next to lowlands, or other such features are a strong indication of archaeological potential.

Find out if your property or project area has elevated topography, through:

- site inspection
- aerial photographs
- [topographical maps](#)

• **Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially within areas of heavy soil or rocky ground**

Sandy, well-drained soil - in areas characterized by heavy soil or rocky ground - may indicate archaeological potential

Find out if your property or project area has sandy soil through:

- site inspection
- [soil survey reports](#)

- **Distinctive land formations**

Distinctive land formations include – but are not limited to:

- waterfalls
- rock outcrops
- rock faces
- caverns
- mounds, etc.

They were often important to past inhabitants as special or sacred places. The following sites may be present – or close to – these formations:

- burials
- structures
- offerings
- rock paintings or carvings

Find out if your property or project areas has a distinctive land formation through:

- a site visit
- aerial photographs
- 1:10,000 scale [Ontario Base Maps](#) - or [equally detailed and scaled maps](#).

- **Resource extraction areas**

The following resources were collected in these extraction areas:

- food or medicinal plants e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie
- scarce raw materials e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert
- resources associated with early historic industry e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining

Aboriginal communities may hold traditional knowledge about their past use or resources in the area.

- **Early historic settlement**

Early Euro-Canadian settlement include – but are not limited to:

- early military or pioneer settlement e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes
- early wharf or dock complexes
- pioneers churches and early cemeteries

For more information, see below – under the early historic transportation routes.

- **Early historic transportation routes** - such as trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes, canals.

For more information, see:

- historical maps and/or historical atlases
 - for information on early settlement patterns such as trails (including Aboriginal trails), monuments, structures, fences, mills, historic roads, rail corridors, canals, etc.
 - [Archives of Ontario](#) holds a large collection of historical maps and historical atlases
 - digital versions of historic atlases are available on the [Canadian County Atlas Digital Project](#)
- commemorative markers or plaques such as local, [provincial](#) or [federal](#) agencies
- [municipal heritage committee](#) or other [local heritage organizations](#)
 - for information on early historic settlements or landscape features (e.g., fences, mill races, etc.)
 - for information on commemorative markers or plaques

**Criteria for Evaluating Potential
for Built Heritage Resources and
Cultural Heritage Landscapes
A Checklist for the Non-Specialist**

The **purpose of the checklist** is to determine:

- If a property(ies) or project area:
 - is a recognized heritage property
 - may be of cultural heritage value
- it includes all areas that may be impacted by project activities, including – but not limited to:
 - the main project area
 - temporary storage
 - staging and working areas
 - temporary roads and detours

Processes covered under this checklist, such as:

- *Planning Act*
- *Environmental Assessment Act*
- *Aggregates Resources Act*
- *Ontario Heritage Act* – Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

If you are not sure how to answer one or more of the questions on the checklist, you may want to hire a qualified person(s) (see page 5 for definitions) to undertake a cultural heritage evaluation report (CHER).

The CHER will help you:

- identify, evaluate and protect cultural heritage resources on your property or project area
- reduce potential delays and risks to a project

Other checklists

Please use a separate checklist for your project, if:

- you are seeking a Renewable Energy Approval under Ontario Regulation 359/09 – [separate checklist](#)
- your Parent Class EA document has an approved screening criteria (as referenced in Question 1)

Please refer to the Instructions pages for more detailed information and when completing this form.

Project or Property Name

Dundas Street Pump Station Class Environmental Assessment

Project or Property Location (upper and lower or single tier municipality)

Dundas Street Pumping Station

Proponent Name

Municipality of Brighton

Proponent Contact Information

jgooding@brighton.ca

Screening Questions

1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place? Yes ☐ No ☒

If Yes, please follow the pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process.

If No, continue to Question 2.

Part A: Screening for known (or recognized) Cultural Heritage Value

2. Has the property (or project area) been evaluated before and found **not** to be of cultural heritage value? Yes ☐ No ☒

If Yes, do **not** complete the rest of the checklist.

The proponent, property owner and/or approval authority will:

- summarize the previous evaluation and
- add this checklist to the project file, with the appropriate documents that demonstrate a cultural heritage evaluation was undertaken

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

- submitted as part of a report requirement
- maintained by the property owner, proponent or approval authority

If No, continue to Question 3.

3. Is the property (or project area): Yes ☐ No ☐

a. identified, designated or otherwise protected under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> as being of cultural heritage value?	☐	☒
b. a National Historic Site (or part of)?	☐	☒
c. designated under the <i>Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act</i> ?	☐	☒
d. designated under the <i>Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act</i> ?	☐	☒
e. identified as a Federal Heritage Building by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO)?	☐	☒
f. located within a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site?	☐	☒

If Yes to any of the above questions, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, if a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value has not previously been prepared or the statement needs to be updated

If a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value has been prepared previously and if alterations or development are proposed, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) – the report will assess and avoid, eliminate or mitigate impacts

If No, continue to Question 4.

Part B: Screening for Potential Cultural Heritage Value

	Yes	No
4. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that:		
a. is the subject of a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque?	☐	☒
b. has or is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery?	☐	☒
c. is in a Canadian Heritage River watershed?	☐	☒
d. contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old?	☐	☒

Part C: Other Considerations

	Yes	No
5. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area):		
a. is considered a landmark in the local community or contains any structures or sites that are important in defining the character of the area?	☐	☒
b. has a special association with a community, person or historical event?	☐	☒
c. contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape?	☐	☒

If **Yes** to one or more of the above questions (Part B and C), there is potential for cultural heritage resources on the property or within the project area.

You need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

If the property is determined to be of cultural heritage value and alterations or development is proposed, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) – the report will assess and avoid, eliminate or mitigate impacts

If **No** to all of the above questions, there is low potential for built heritage or cultural heritage landscape on the property.

The proponent, property owner and/or approval authority will:

- summarize the conclusion
- add this checklist with the appropriate documentation to the project file

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

- submitted as part of a report requirement e.g. under the *Environmental Assessment Act*, *Planning Act* processes
- maintained by the property owner, proponent or approval authority

Instructions

Please have the following available, when requesting information related to the screening questions below:

- a clear map showing the location and boundary of the property or project area
 - large scale and small scale showing nearby township names for context purposes
- the municipal addresses of all properties within the project area
- the lot(s), concession(s), and parcel number(s) of all properties within a project area

For more information, see the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's [Ontario Heritage Toolkit](#) or [Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties](#).

In this context, the following definitions apply:

- **qualified person(s)** means individuals – professional engineers, architects, archaeologists, etc. – having relevant, recent experience in the conservation of cultural heritage resources.
- **proponent** means a person, agency, group or organization that carries out or proposes to carry out an undertaking or is the owner or person having charge, management or control of an undertaking.

1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?

An existing checklist, methodology or process may already be in place for identifying potential cultural heritage resources, including:

- one endorsed by a municipality
- an environmental assessment process e.g. screening checklist for municipal bridges
- one that is approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) under the Ontario government's [Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties](#) [s.B.2.]

Part A: Screening for known (or recognized) Cultural Heritage Value

2. Has the property (or project area) been evaluated before and found not to be of cultural heritage value?

Respond 'yes' to this question, if all of the following are true:

A property can be considered not to be of cultural heritage value if:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) - or equivalent - has been prepared for the property with the advice of a qualified person and it has been determined not to be of cultural heritage value and/or
- the municipal heritage committee has evaluated the property for its cultural heritage value or interest and determined that the property is not of cultural heritage value or interest

A property may need to be re-evaluated, if:

- there is evidence that its heritage attributes may have changed
- new information is available
- the existing Statement of Cultural Heritage Value does not provide the information necessary to manage the property
- the evaluation took place after 2005 and did not use the criteria in Regulations 9/06 and 10/06

Note: Ontario government ministries and public bodies [prescribed under Regulation 157/10] may continue to use their existing evaluation processes, until the evaluation process required under section B.2 of the Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties has been developed and approved by MTCS.

To determine if your property or project area has been evaluated, contact:

- the approval authority
- the proponent
- the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

3a. Is the property (or project area) identified, designated or otherwise protected under the *Ontario Heritage Act* as being of cultural heritage value e.g.:

i. designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*

- individual designation (Part IV)
- part of a heritage conservation district (Part V)

Individual Designation – Part IV

A property that is designated:

- by a municipal by-law as being of cultural heritage value or interest [s.29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
- by order of the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as being of cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance [s.34.5]. **Note:** To date, no properties have been designated by the Minister.

Heritage Conservation District – Part V

A property or project area that is located within an area designated by a municipal by-law as a heritage conservation district [s. 41 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*].

For more information on Parts IV and V, contact:

- municipal clerk
- [Ontario Heritage Trust](#)
- local land registry office (for a title search)

ii. subject of an agreement, covenant or easement entered into under Parts II or IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*

An agreement, covenant or easement is usually between the owner of a property and a conservation body or level of government. It is usually registered on title.

The primary purpose of the agreement is to:

- preserve, conserve, and maintain a cultural heritage resource
- prevent its destruction, demolition or loss

For more information, contact:

- [Ontario Heritage Trust](#) - for an agreement, covenant or easement [clause 10 (1) (c) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
- municipal clerk – for a property that is the subject of an easement or a covenant [s.37 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
- local land registry office (for a title search)

iii. listed on a register of heritage properties maintained by the municipality

Municipal registers are the official lists - or record - of cultural heritage properties identified as being important to the community.

Registers include:

- all properties that are designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Part IV or V)
- properties that have not been formally designated, but have been identified as having cultural heritage value or interest to the community

For more information, contact:

- municipal clerk
- municipal heritage planning staff
- municipal heritage committee

iv. subject to a notice of:

- intention to designate (under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*)
- a Heritage Conservation District study area bylaw (under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*)

A property that is subject to a **notice of intention to designate** as a property of cultural heritage value or interest and the notice is in accordance with:

- section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*
- section 34.6 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. **Note:** To date, the only applicable property is Meldrum Bay Inn, Manitoulin Island. [s.34.6]

An area designated by a municipal by-law made under section 40.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* as a **heritage conservation district study area**.

For more information, contact:

- municipal clerk – for a property that is the subject of notice of intention [s. 29 and s. 40.1]
- [Ontario Heritage Trust](#)

- v. included in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's list of provincial heritage properties

Provincial heritage properties are properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have cultural heritage value or interest.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) maintains a list of all provincial heritage properties based on information provided by ministries and prescribed public bodies. As they are identified, MTCS adds properties to the list of provincial heritage properties.

For more information, contact the MTCS Registrar at registrar@ontario.ca.

3b. Is the property (or project area) a National Historic Site (or part of)?

National Historic Sites are properties or districts of national historic significance that are designated by the Federal Minister of the Environment, under the *Canada National Parks Act*, based on the advice of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

For more information, see the [National Historic Sites website](#).

3c. Is the property (or project area) designated under the *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act*?

The *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act* protects heritage railway stations that are owned by a railway company under federal jurisdiction. Designated railway stations that pass from federal ownership may continue to have cultural heritage value.

For more information, see the [Directory of Designated Heritage Railway Stations](#).

3d. Is the property (or project area) designated under the *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act*?

The *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act* helps preserve historically significant Canadian lighthouses. The Act sets up a public nomination process and includes heritage building conservation standards for lighthouses which are officially designated.

For more information, see the [Heritage Lighthouses of Canada website](#).

3e. Is the property (or project area) identified as a Federal Heritage Building by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office?

The role of the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO) is to help the federal government protect the heritage buildings it owns. The policy applies to all federal government departments that administer real property, but not to federal Crown Corporations.

For more information, contact the [Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office](#).

See a [directory of all federal heritage designations](#).

3f. Is the property (or project area) located within a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site?

A UNESCO World Heritage Site is a place listed by UNESCO as having outstanding universal value to humanity under the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. In order to retain the status of a World Heritage Site, each site must maintain its character defining features.

Currently, the Rideau Canal is the only World Heritage Site in Ontario.

For more information, see Parks Canada – [World Heritage Site website](#).

Part B: Screening for potential Cultural Heritage Value

4a. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that has a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque?

Heritage resources are often recognized with formal plaques or markers.

Plaques are prepared by:

- municipalities
- provincial ministries or agencies
- federal ministries or agencies
- local non-government or non-profit organizations

For more information, contact:

- [municipal heritage committees](#) or local heritage organizations – for information on the location of plaques in their community
- Ontario Historical Society's [Heritage directory](#) – for a list of historical societies and heritage organizations
- Ontario Heritage Trust – for a [list of plaques](#) commemorating Ontario's history
- Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada – for a [list of plaques](#) commemorating Canada's history

4b. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that has or is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery?

For more information on known cemeteries and/or burial sites, see:

- Cemeteries Regulations, Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services – for a [database of registered cemeteries](#)
- Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) – to [locate records of Ontario cemeteries](#), both currently and no longer in existence; cairns, family plots and burial registers
- Canadian County Atlas Digital Project – to [locate early cemeteries](#)

In this context, adjacent means contiguous or as otherwise defined in a municipal official plan.

4c. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that is in a Canadian Heritage River watershed?

The Canadian Heritage River System is a national river conservation program that promotes, protects and enhances the best examples of Canada's river heritage.

Canadian Heritage Rivers must have, and maintain, outstanding natural, cultural and/or recreational values, and a high level of public support.

For more information, contact the [Canadian Heritage River System](#).

If you have questions regarding the boundaries of a watershed, please contact:

- your conservation authority
- municipal staff

4d. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old?

A 40 year 'rule of thumb' is typically used to indicate the potential of a site to be of cultural heritage value. The approximate age of buildings and/or structures may be estimated based on:

- history of the development of the area
- fire insurance maps
- architectural style
- building methods

Property owners may have information on the age of any buildings or structures on their property. The municipality, local land registry office or library may also have background information on the property.

Note: 40+ year old buildings or structure do not necessarily hold cultural heritage value or interest; their age simply indicates a higher potential.

A building or structure can include:

- residential structure
- farm building or outbuilding
- industrial, commercial, or institutional building
- remnant or ruin
- engineering work such as a bridge, canal, dams, etc.

For more information on researching the age of buildings or properties, see the Ontario Heritage Tool Kit Guide [Heritage Property Evaluation](#).

Part C: Other Considerations

5a. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) is considered a landmark in the local community or contains any structures or sites that are important to defining the character of the area?

Local or Aboriginal knowledge may reveal that the project location is situated on a parcel of land that has potential landmarks or defining structures and sites, for instance:

- buildings or landscape features accessible to the public or readily noticeable and widely known
- complexes of buildings
- monuments
- ruins

5b. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) has a special association with a community, person or historical event?

Local or Aboriginal knowledge may reveal that the project location is situated on a parcel of land that has a special association with a community, person or event of historic interest, for instance:

- Aboriginal sacred site
- traditional-use area
- battlefield
- birthplace of an individual of importance to the community

5c. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape?

Landscapes (which may include a combination of archaeological resources, built heritage resources and landscape elements) may be of cultural heritage value or interest to a community.

For example, an Aboriginal trail, historic road or rail corridor may have been established as a key transportation or trade route and may have been important to the early settlement of an area. Parks, designed gardens or unique landforms such as waterfalls, rock faces, caverns, or mounds are areas that may have connections to a particular event, group or belief.

For more information on Questions 5.a., 5.b. and 5.c., contact:

- Elders in Aboriginal Communities or community researchers who may have information on potential cultural heritage resources. Please note that Aboriginal traditional knowledge may be considered sensitive.
- [municipal heritage committees](#) or local heritage organizations
- Ontario Historical Society's "[Heritage Directory](#)" - for a list of historical societies and heritage organizations in the province

An internet search may find helpful resources, including:

- historical maps
- historical walking tours
- municipal heritage management plans
- cultural heritage landscape studies
- municipal cultural plans

Information specific to trails may be obtained through [Ontario Trails](#).

Purpose

The **purpose of this checklist** is to help proponents determine:

- if a property or project area may contain marine archaeological resources or have marine archaeological potential

A marine archaeological site is fully or partially submerged, or lies below or partially below the high-water mark of any body of water.

The property or project area includes all submerged areas that may be impacted by project activities, including, but not limited to:

- the main project area
- temporary storage and stockpiling locations
- staging and work areas, such as docking platforms and dredging locations
- temporary features such as access routes, anchors, moorings and cofferdams.

Please refer to the **instructions** on pages 4 through 9 when completing this checklist

Processes covered

- *Planning Act*
- *Environmental Assessment Act*
- *Aggregate Resources Act*
- *Ontario Heritage Act*
 - Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties
- *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*
- *Canada Shipping Act*

Marine archaeological assessment

The assessment will help you:

- identify, evaluate and protect marine archaeological resources on your property or project area
- reduce potential delays and risks to your project

If you are not sure how to answer one or more of the questions on the checklist, you may want to hire a licensed marine archaeologist (defined on page 5) to undertake a marine archaeological assessment.

Note: Under Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, all marine archaeological assessments **must** be done by a licensed marine archaeologist. Only a licensed marine archaeologist can assess – or alter – a marine archaeological site.

Have you found a site?

If you find something you think may be of marine archaeological value during project work, you **must** – by law – stop all activities immediately and contact a licensed marine archaeologist. The marine archaeologist will carry out the fieldwork in compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Have you found human remains?

If you find remains (e.g., bones) that could be of human origin, you **must** – by law – immediately notify the appropriate authorities (police, coroner's office, or Registrar of Cemeteries) and comply with the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*.

Other Checklists

Please use a separate checklist for your project if:

- your Parent Class EA document has approved screening criteria
- your ministry's or prescribed public body's approved Identification and Evaluation Process includes approved screening criteria

Project or Property Name
Dundas Street Pump Station Class Environmental Assessment

Project or Property Location (upper and lower or single tier municipality)
Dundas Street Pumping Station

Proponent Name
Municipality of Brighton

Proponent Contact Information

Telephone Number	Fax Number	Email Address jgooding@brighton.ca
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Screening Questions

1. Is there a government-authorized, pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?
☐ Yes ☒ No
If **Yes**, please follow the pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process. Do not complete the rest of this checklist.
If **No**, continue to Question 2.
2. Has a marine archaeological assessment been prepared for the property or project area and been entered by MTCS into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports?
☐ Yes ☒ No
If **Yes**, do **not** complete the rest of the checklist. You are expected to follow the recommendations in the marine archaeological assessment report(s).
The proponent and/or approval authority will:
 - summarize the previous marine archaeological assessment
 - follow any recommendations for further marine archaeological assessment work, as applicable
 - add this checklist to the project file, with the appropriate documents that demonstrate a marine archaeological assessment was undertaken (e.g. MTCS letter that states that the report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports)The summary and appropriate documentation may be:
 - submitted as part of a report requirement, e.g. environmental assessment document
 - maintained by the proponent or approval authorityIf **No**, continue to Question 3.
3. Are there known marine or land-based archaeological sites on or within 500 metres of the property or project area?
☐ Yes ☒ No
4. Is there Aboriginal or local knowledge of marine or land-based archaeological sites on or within 500 metres of the property or project area?
☐ Yes ☒ No
5. Is there Aboriginal knowledge or historically documented evidence of past Aboriginal use on or within 500 metres of the property or project area?
☐ Yes ☒ No
6. Is there a known burial site or cemetery on the property or adjacent to the property or project area?
☐ Yes ☒ No
7. Has the property or project area been recognized for its cultural heritage value?
☐ Yes ☒ No
If **Yes** to any of questions 3 to 7, do **not** complete the checklist. Your property or project area could contain marine archaeological resources; please hire a licensed marine archaeologist to conduct a marine archaeological assessment.
If **No**, continue to Question 8.
8. Has the entire property or project area been subjected to recent, extensive and intensive disturbance?
☒ Yes ☐ No
If **Yes**, do **not** complete the checklist. Instead, please keep and maintain a summary of documentation that provides evidence of the recent disturbance. A marine archaeological assessment is not required.
If **No**, continue to Question 9.

9. Are there two or more reported or registered ship wreck sites or reports of lost ships within a five kilometre radius of the property or project area?
☐ Yes ☐ No
If Yes, a marine archaeological assessment is required.
If No, continue to Question 10.
-
10. Is the property or project area within one kilometre of an active or historic harbour, seaplane or floatplane base, tunnel, ferry route, marine terminal, or winter road?
☐ Yes ☐ No
If Yes, a marine archaeological assessment is required.
If No, continue to Question 11.
-
11. Where the project impacts fourth order or higher watercourses, are there existing narrows, rapids, waterfalls or does the watercourse enter or leave a body of water within 300 metres of the property or project area?
☐ Yes ☐ No
If Yes, a marine archaeological assessment is required.
If No, continue to Question 12.
-
12. Are there potential built heritage or cultural heritage landscape resources that may be of cultural heritage value or interest adjacent to the watercourse or water body?
☐ Yes ☐ No
If Yes, a marine archaeological assessment is required.
If No, continue to Question 13.
-
13. Are there inundated beaches, bluffs, lakeshores, streams or river banks within 300 metres of the property or project area?
☐ Yes ☐ No
If Yes, a marine archaeological assessment is required.
If No, continue to Question 14.
-
14. Are there inundated beaches, lakeshores or river/creek banks beyond 300 metres and at greater depth than the project area with evidence of two or more of the following in the project area?
- elevated bathymetric features such as drumlins, eskers, kames, ridges, etc.
 - pockets of sandy lakebed
 - distinctive bathymetric formations such as escarpments, shoals, promontories, reefs, etc.
 - inundated resource extraction areas (quarry, fishery)
 - inundated historical settlement including built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes
 - inundated historical transportation routes
- ☐ Yes ☐ No
If Yes, a marine archaeological assessment is required.
If No, there is low potential for marine archaeological resources at the property (or project area).
The proponent, property owner and/or approval authority will:
- summarize the conclusion
 - add this checklist with the appropriate documentation to the project report or file
- The summary and appropriate documentation may be:
- submitted as part of a report requirement, e.g. under the *Environmental Assessment Act, Planning Act* processes
 - maintained and retained by the property owner, proponent or approval authority
-

Instructions

Please have the following available, when requesting information related to the screening questions:

- a clear map or chart showing the location and boundary of the property or project area
 - large scale and small scale maps/charts showing nearby islands or township names for context
- the municipal addresses of all properties or water lots within or adjacent to the project area, if any
- the lot, concession, parcel number or mining claims of any properties within the project area

In this context, the following definitions apply:

- **licensed marine archaeologist** means an archaeologist who has a valid marine archaeology licence issued by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport to practice in Ontario. As a consultant, a licensed marine archaeologist enters into an agreement with a client to carry out or supervise marine archaeological work on behalf of the client, produce reports for or on behalf of the client and provide technical advice to the client.
- **proponent** means a person, agency, group or organization that carries out or proposes to carry out an undertaking or is the owner or person having charge, management or control of an undertaking.

1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?

An existing checklist, methodology or process may be already in place to identify marine archaeological potential, including:

- one prepared and adopted by the municipality, such as an archaeological management plan
- an environmental assessment process, such as a screening checklist for municipal bridges
- projects being reviewed under the Canadian *Environmental Assessment Act*.
- one that is approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport under the Ontario government's [Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties](#) [s. B.2.]

2. Has a marine archaeological assessment been prepared for the property or project area and been entered into the Ontario Public register of Archaeological Reports?

Respond 'yes' to this question, if all of the following are true:

- a marine archaeological assessment report has been prepared and complies with MTCS requirements
 - a letter has been sent by MTCS to the licensed marine archaeologist confirming that MTCS has entered the report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports (Register)
- the report contains a recommendation stating that there are no further concerns regarding impacts to marine archaeological sites

If a marine archaeological assessment report has been completed and deemed compliant by MTCS, and the report contains a recommendation that further marine archaeological assessment work be undertaken, this work will need to be completed.

For more information about previously conducted marine archaeological assessments, contact:

- approval authority (such as a municipality or conservation authority)
- proponent for whom the marine archaeological assessment was carried out
- consultant archaeologist qualified to hold a marine archaeology licence in Ontario
- Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport at archaeology@ontario.ca

3. Are there known marine or land-based archaeological sites on or within 500 metres of the property or project area?

MTCS maintains a database of marine and land-based archaeological sites reported to the ministry. Land-based archaeological sites may extend into adjacent waterbodies.

For more information, contact MTCS Archaeological Data Coordinator at archaeology@ontario.ca.

4. Is there Aboriginal or local knowledge of marine or land-based archaeological sites on or within 500 metres of the property or project area?

Check with:

- Aboriginal communities in your area
- local municipal staff

Aboriginal communities may have knowledge that can contribute to the identification of cultural heritage resources, and we suggest that any engagement with Aboriginal communities includes a discussion about known or potential cultural heritage resources that are of value to these communities. Aboriginal communities and local municipal staff may have information about marine archaeological sites that are not included in the MTCS database or reported to the ministry.

Other sources of local knowledge include the following:

- property owner
- [local heritage organizations and historical societies](#), [Association for Great Lakes Maritime History](#)
- local and provincial dive organizations ([Save Ontario Shipwrecks](#), [Ontario Underwater Council](#)), [Preserve Our Wrecks](#), Ontario Marine Heritage Committee)
- local dive shops
- local amateur divers and diving associations
- local museums
- [municipal heritage committees](#)
- published local histories

5. Is there Aboriginal knowledge or historically documented evidence of past Aboriginal use on or within 500 metres of the property or project area?

Check with:

- Aboriginal communities in your area
- local municipal staff

Other sources of local knowledge include the following:

- property owner
- [local heritage organizations and historical societies](#)
- local museums
- [municipal heritage committees](#)
- published local histories

6. Is there a known burial site or cemetery on the property or adjacent to the property or project area?

For more information on known cemeteries or burial sites contact the following:

- Cemeteries Regulation Unit, Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services – for [database of registered cemeteries](#)
- Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) – [to locate records of Ontario cemeteries](#), both currently and no longer in existence; cairns, family plots and burial registers
- Canadian County Atlas Digital Project – to [locate early cemeteries](#)

In this context, 'adjacent' means 'contiguous', or as otherwise defined in a municipal official plan.

When wrecks are associated with a loss of life, the area in the vicinity of the wreck may be established as a cemetery.

7. Has the property or project area been recognized for its cultural heritage value?

There is a strong chance there may be marine archaeological resources on the property or project area if it has been listed, designated or otherwise identified as being of cultural heritage value by:

- Municipal government
- Ontario government
- Canadian government

This includes a property that is:

- designated under *Ontario Heritage Act* (the OHA), including:
 - individual designation (Part IV)
 - part of a heritage conservation district (Part V)
 - a land or marine archaeological site (Part VI)
- subject to:
 - an agreement, covenant or easement entered into under the OHA (Parts II or IV)
 - a notice of intention to designate (Part IV)
 - a heritage conservation district study area by-law (Part V) of the OHA
- included on:
 - a municipal register or inventory of heritage properties
 - Ontario government's list of provincial heritage properties
 - Federal government's list of federal heritage buildings
- part of a:
 - National Historic Site
 - UNESCO World Heritage Site
- designated under:
 - *Heritage Railway Station Protection Act*
 - *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act*
- subject of a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque.

To determine if your property or project area is covered by any of the above, see:

- Part A of the MTCS [Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes](#)

Part VI – Archaeological Sites

Includes three marine archaeological sites prescribed under Ontario Regulation 11/06 and five terrestrial archaeological sites designated by the Minister under Regulation 875 of the Revised Regulation of Ontario, 1990.

For more information, refer to [Regulation 875](#) and Ontario [Regulation 11/06](#).

8. Has the entire property or project area been subjected to recent, extensive and intensive disturbance?

Recent: after-1960

Extensive: over all or most of the area

Intensive: thorough or complete disturbance

Examples of ground disturbance include:

- quarrying
- dredging
- structural footprints and associated construction areas
 - where the structure has deep foundations or footings
- infrastructure development such as:
 - dams
 - pipelines, hydro lines or other utility trenches
 - causeways
 - bridges

Note: this applies only to the excavated part of the right-of-way or corridor as the remainder may not be impacted

A ground disturbance does not include:

- aqua-cultural activities, such as a fish farm
- areas of traditional or commercial harvesting of fish, shellfish or water-based vegetation
- traditional agricultural areas that have been inundated

Property (Project Area) Inspection

Some documentation may provide evidence of prior disturbance, such as:

- photographs
- maps
- detailed descriptions and blueprints of prior projects

If complete disturbance isn't clear from documents available, an archaeologist licensed for marine archaeology can be hired to undertake an underwater and/or remote-sensing inspection of the study area to determine whether there is any remaining marine archaeological potential.

9. Are there two or more reported or registered ship wreck sites or reports of lost ships within a five kilometre radius of the property or project area?

The presence of two or more ship wreck sites or reports of lost ships in the vicinity may indicate increased marine archaeological potential for additional marine wrecks.

10. Is the property or project area within one kilometre of an active or historic harbour, seaplane or floatplane base, tunnel, ferry route, marine terminal, or winter road?

Focussed areas of marine activity on- and off-shore are indicators for potential marine archaeology due to:

- deliberate structures built in or on the water, such as:
 - mooring and anchoring structures
 - weirs, piers, docks, cribwork
 - groynes, breakwaters, artificial reefs
 - vessels scuttled for utilitarian or other purposes
 - infrastructure related to the construction or operation of a facility like marine railways
- incidental features, such as:
 - beached or sunken vessels or aircraft
 - dropped objects

As a result, there is potential for marine archaeological features or artifacts.

11. Where the project impacts fourth order or higher watercourses, are there existing narrows, rapids, waterfalls or does the watercourse enter or leave a body of water within 300 metres of the property or project area?

Fourth order and higher watercourses (on the Strahler scale) have potential association with human activity around narrows, rapids, waterfalls and proximity to waterbodies such as lakes due to:

- fish harvesting and related dams or weirs
- portage locations for navigable waterways
- early historical fording locations
- early historical water power sources for mills

These activities may result in marine archaeological features or artifacts.

12. Are there potential built heritage or cultural heritage landscape resources that may be of cultural heritage value or interest adjacent to the watercourse or water body?

Euro-Canadian settlement immediately adjacent to water bodies or watercourses may be focussed on the water for specific industrial, commercial or residential uses resulting in marine archaeological features or artifacts. For guidance, see the MTCS [Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes](#)

13. Are there inundated beaches, bluffs, lakeshores, streams or river banks within 300 metres of the property or project area?

The margins of water bodies are associated with past human occupations and use of the land. About 80-90% of archaeological sites are found within 300 metres of water bodies.

- water body types:
 - primary - lakes, rivers, streams, creeks
 - secondary - springs, marshes, swamps and intermittent streams and creeks
- water bodies can include constructed water bodies or watercourses, such as:
 - temporary channels for surface drainage
 - rock chutes and spillways
- Accessible or inaccessible shorelines can also have archaeological potential, for example:
 - high bluffs or cliffs
 - sandbars

You can get information about inundated shoreline features through:

- a site visit
- aerial photographs
- bathymetric data
- geological and physiographic studies

14. Are there inundated beaches, lakeshores or river/creek banks beyond 300 metres and at greater depth than the project area with evidence of two or more of the following in the project area?

- elevated bathymetric features such as drumlins, eskers, kames, ridges, etc.
- pockets of sandy lakebed
- distinctive bathymetric formations such as escarpments, shoals, promontories, reefs, etc.
- inundated resource extraction areas (quarry, fishery)
- inundated historical settlement including built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes
- inundated historical transportation routes

Landforms associated with past human occupations that have later been inundated, as historically documented or demonstrated through water-level chronologies, retain their archaeological potential.

- **Elevated bathymetric features**

Higher ground and elevated positions, surrounded by low or level topography, often indicate past settlement and land use. Features such as eskers, drumlins, sizeable knolls, plateaus next to lowlands or other such features are a strong indication of archaeological potential.

Find out if your property or project area had elevated topography prior to inundation through:

- nautical charts
- bathymetric data

- **Pockets of sandy lakebed**

Areas of sandy soil, prior to being inundated, that would be well-drained and in areas characterized by heavy soil or rocky ground may indicate archaeological potential

Find out if your property or project area had sandy soil through:

- site visits
- lakebed studies and sediment borehole data

- **Distinctive bathymetric formations**

Distinctive land formations include – but are not limited to:

- waterfalls
- rock outcrops or faces
- caverns
- mounds

Prior to inundation such features were often important to past inhabitants as special or sacred places. The following sites may be present at – or close to – these formations:

- burials
- structures
- offerings
- rock paintings or carvings

Find out if your property or project area has a distinctive land formation through:

- site visits
- aerial photographs
- bathymetric data

- **Inundated resource extraction areas**

Prior to inundation, the following resources were collected in these extraction areas:

- food or medicinal plants e.g. migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie
- scarce raw materials e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert
- resources associated with early historic industry e.g. fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining

Aboriginal communities may hold traditional knowledge about their past use or resources in the area.

- **Inundated early historic settlement**

Early Euro-Canadian settlements include – but are not limited to:

- early military or pioneer settlement, e.g. pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes
- early wharf or dock complexes
- pioneers churches and early cemeteries

- **Inundated early historic transportation routes** - such as trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes, canals.

For more information, see:

- historical maps or atlases
 - for information on early settlement patterns such as trails (including Aboriginal trails), monuments, structures, fences, mills, historic roads, rail corridors, canals, etc.
 - [Archives of Ontario](#) holds a large collection of historical maps and atlases
 - digital versions of historical atlases are available on the [Canadian County Atlas Digital Project](#)
- commemorative markers or plaques such as those posted by local, [provincial](#) or [federal](#) agencies
- [municipal heritage committees](#) or [other local heritage organizations](#)
 - for information on early historic settlements or landscape features (e.g. fences, mill races)
 - for information on commemorative markers or plaques



Appendix C: Notice of Commencement



Notice of Study Commencement:

Dundas Street Pump Station Class Environmental Assessment (EA)

The Municipality of Brighton has identified a need for a new Booster Pumping Station to support future water demands in the northeast of Brighton. The new station would replace the existing Booster Pumping Station currently located in the boulevard at 100 Dundas Street as shown on the attached map. A Class Environmental Assessment (EA) has been initiated to determine a preferred location.

The class EA includes evaluation of viable alternative solutions, identification of measures to mitigate any adverse impacts, and the selection of a preferred alternative. The preferred location will be based on environmental and natural resources, feasibility, costs, and integration with existing infrastructure.

This project is being planned in accordance with the requirements for a Schedule "B" Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA). The class EA process includes consultation with the public and review agencies, an evaluation of viable alternatives solutions, an assessment of the impacts of the alternative solutions, identification of measures to mitigate any adverse impacts, and the selection of a preferred solution.



Public and external agency consultation is a key component of this Study. Details regarding the project will be presented at a Public Information Centre (PIC) to provide interested stakeholders with an opportunity to meet the Project Team and to discuss alternative solutions, environmental considerations/impacts, evaluation criteria, and design options. The PIC will be held on Tuesday, October 21st, 2025, between 4:30 pm and 6:00 pm at the King Edward Park Arena at 75 Elizabeth Street, Brighton, Ontario.

Public input into the planning and design of this project is encouraged and we are interested in receiving any comments that you may have about the Study. If you have any comments or questions regarding this project, or would like to receive further information, please send an email to one of the following project contacts:

John Gooding

Manager of Capital Infrastructure, Municipality of Brighton
67 Sharp Road
Brighton, ON K0K 1H0

Email: jgooding@brighton.ca

Tony Guerrero, P.Eng.

Project Manager, Greer Galloway Group, A Division of Jp2g
1620 Wallbridge Loyalist Road
Belleville, ON, K8N 4Z5

Email: tony.guerrera@jp2g.com

Please note that information related to this Study will be collected in accordance with the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act. With the exception of personal information, all comments received will become part of the public record and may be included in Study documentation prepared for public review.



Appendix D: Public Information Centre

Public Information Centre

Dundas Street Booster Pumping Station Replacement

October 21st, 2025

Location:

King Edward Park Community Center

Time:

4:30 pm until 6:00 pm



Project Background

The Municipality of Brighton has identified the need for the replacement of the Dundas Street Water Booster Pumping Station in Brighton, Ontario on Dundas Street to cover the increasing demand for water services within the area. The replacement is necessary to accommodate the increased water demand anticipated from future development, as the existing pumping station does not have the capacity to meet the future required water supply needs.

The replacement and recommendations will be carried out as a Schedule 'B' project under the terms of the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) process, which is approved under the Environmental Assessment Act.

A Notice of Study Commencement was released on September 11th, 2025, to mark the beginning of the project.



Opportunity Statement

Potable water to residents in the east end of Dundas Street and on Georgina Street is currently supplied by the Municipal Water Distribution Network through the Dundas Street Booster Pumping Station. Increased booster pumping capacity is required in order to support future growth and to meet the fire flow requirements of future developments in the northeast of Brighton. A long-term solution is required to address booster pumping capacity issues in the northeast distribution zone of Brighton.

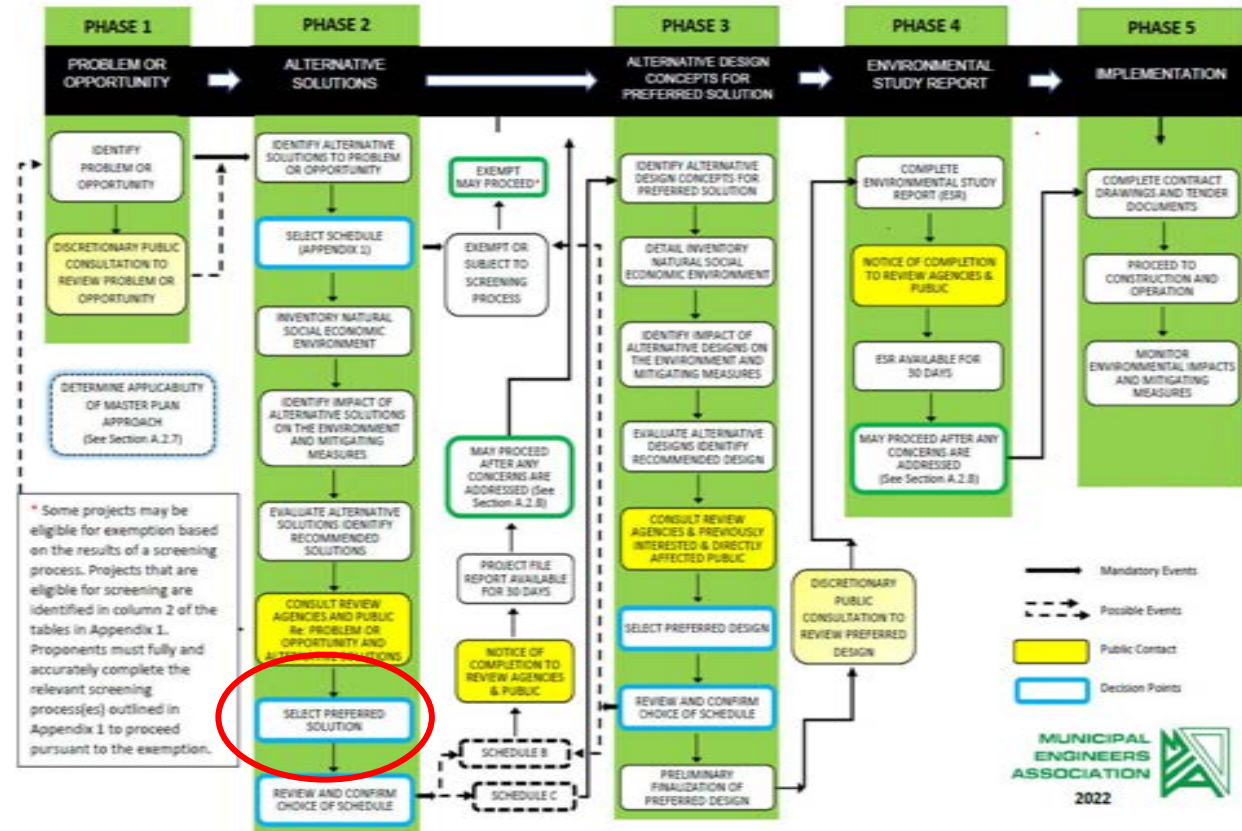


Municipal Class EA Process

- Meets the requirements of Ontario's Environmental Assessment Act by ensuring that potential environmental impacts of projects are considered.
- Consultation with the public and interested stakeholders including government review agencies and First Nations is required to identify environmental impacts of alternative solutions, develop mitigating measures and identify a preferred solution.

EXHIBIT A.2. MUNICIPAL CLASS EA PLANNING AND DESIGN PROCESS

NOTE: This flow chart is to be read in conjunction with Part A of the MCEA.



Alternative 1

Alternative 1 - Do Nothing/Limit Growth

This alternative would have the lowest capital cost and would involve continuing to use the existing booster pumping station without any changes.

This alternative does not solve the opportunity statement and, as a result, is not the preferred alternative.

Alternative 2

Alternative 2 – New Booster Pumping Station at Existing Location

This option involves building a new pumping station where the existing pumping station is located. This option calls for the removal of the existing concrete tank and installation of a new pumping system.

This alternative would be unlikely to cause negative affects to the natural and cultural environment, as required construction would be limited to previously disturbed soil from the existing booster pumping station construction. This option would allow for growth within the community as it provides a solution to the existing performance issues to support future growth or development, positively affecting the economic environment.

This alternative is dependent on existing space at the current pumping station location. The current municipal right of way at the existing location does not provide enough space for the pump station infrastructure that would be required.

Due to this alternative not having sufficient space for construction, it is not considered a feasible option.

Alternative 3

Alternative 3 – New Booster Pumping Station at Existing Location

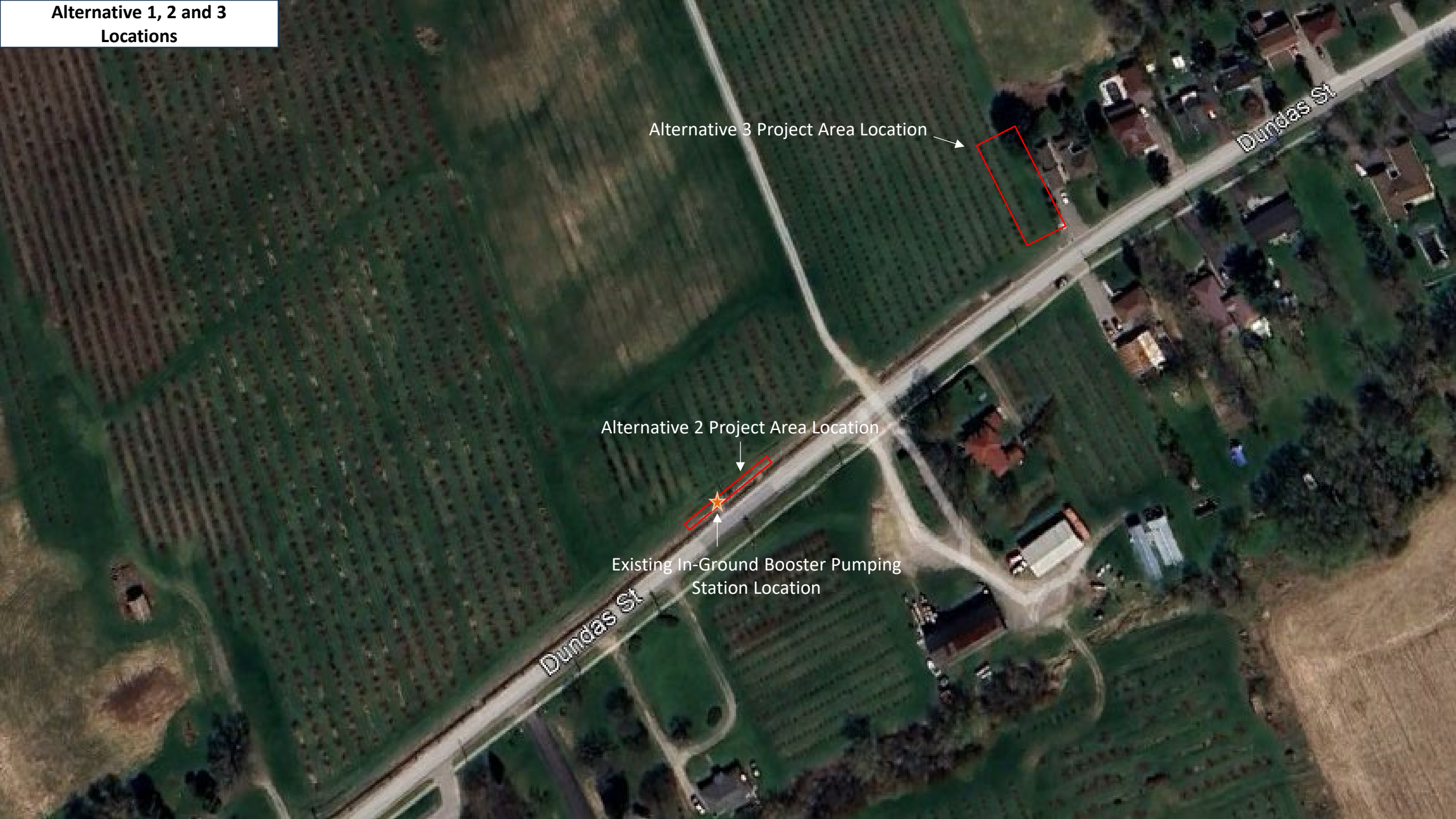
This option involves building a new pumping station at a new location. The new pumping station would replace the in-ground pumping station at the existing location with an above ground pumping building to house the new booster pumping station equipment. A concrete pad is proposed north of the building to accommodate a standby generator, to ensure reliable operation during power interruptions, and a privacy fence along the eastern boundary to provide visual screening from the adjacent residential properties.

The property being considered for this alternative is currently municipal roadway and arable farmland as an orchard. An archeological study has been completed for this site, and no archeological resources were found.

This alternative would be unlikely to cause negative affects to the natural and cultural environment, as required construction would most likely be limited to a small booster pump station building and supporting infrastructure on previously disturbed ground. This option would allow for growth within the community as it provides a solution to the existing performance issues to support future growth or development, positively affecting the economic environment.

Alternative 3 is feasible to support the necessary water capacity demand for future planned developments.

Alternative 1, 2 and 3
Locations



Alternative 3 Project Area Location

Alternative 2 Project Area Location

Existing In-Ground Booster Pumping
Station Location

Dundas St

Dundas St

Alternatives Evaluation Matrix

The Municipality of Brighton Dundas Street Booster Pump Station Replacement 			Do Nothing		New Pumping Station at Existing Location		New Pumping Station at New Location	
Evaluation Criteria		Weight	SCORE	WEIGHTED	SCORE	WEIGHTED	SCORE	WEIGHTED
1	Solves Opportunity Statement - MANDATORY	n/a	NO		YES		YES	
2	Feasible Option - MANDATORY	n/a	YES		NO		YES	
3	Social Impacts (e.g. adjacent property use, recreation, visual, noise, odour)	15%	5	0.75	4	0.6	4	0.6
4	Natural Environment Impacts	15%	5	0.75	5	0.75	5	0.75
5	Archaeological Resources	15%	5	0.75	5	0.75	5	0.75
6	Ease of Integration / Constructability	10%	5	0.5	1	0.1	4	0.4
7	Expansion Potential	10%	1	0.1	5	0.5	5	0.5
8	Ease of Operation	10%	3	0.3	3	0.3	4	0.4
9	Capital/Operating Costs	25%	5	1.25	4	1	3	0.75
TOTAL WEIGHTED SCORE /5		100%		N/A		N/A		4.2

Consultation & Existing Cultural Inventory

Agency Consultation

Consultation with review agencies has been undertaken throughout the project to evaluate environmental impacts of the alternative solutions and develop mitigating measures. Agencies consulted include the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP), Environment Canada, Public Works Canada and Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) .

First Nations Consultation

Consultation with relevant First Nations groups has been undertaken throughout the project to assess the impacts of the project on Aboriginal or treaty rights. The list of relevant First Nations groups to be contacted was provided by the MECP.

Public Consultation

Interested members of the public will be added to the project contact list. Project notices were circulated and received questions will be addressed from interested public stakeholders.

Studies Completed – Stage 1 and 2 Archeological Assessment

The project site has been subjected to a Stage 1 and 2 Archeological Assessment which concluded that there is no presence of any archeological resources of cultural value or interest.



Preferred Alternative

The preferred solution to amend shortfalls in the Dundas Street Booster Pumping Station performance is to construct a new pumping station at a new location, as Alternative 1 does not address the water supply issues, and Alternative 2 does not have sufficient space for expansion at the existing location.

Next Steps

- Review and finalize choice of preferred solution
- Identify alternative design concepts for preferred solution
- Finalize preferred design and proceed towards Project File Report
- Complete Contract Drawings and Tender Documents

Project Contact Information

Please provide all question and comments to:

John Gooding
Manager of Capital Infrastructure
Municipality of Brighton
67 Sharp Road
Brighton, ON, K0K 1H0
T: (613) 475 1162 x 102
Email: jgooding@brighton.ca

Tony Guerrero, P. Eng
Greer Galloway, a division of Jp2g Consultants Inc.
1620 Wallbridge Loyalist Road
Belleville, ON K8N 4Z5
T: (613) 966-3068
F: (613) 966-3087
Email: tony.guerrera@jp2g.com

Slides will be made available on the Municipality of Brighton's website following the presentation.

Thank you

BRIGHTON - BOOSTER PUMPING STATION

Sign In Sheet

PIC OCT. 21, 2025

[illegible]



Appendix E: Project Contacts

Stakeholder	Address	Number	Email	Attention	Comment
Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation	22521 Island Road, Port Perry, ON L9L 1B6	905-985-3337	klarocca@scugogfirstnation.com info@scugogfirstnation.com CC: inquiries@williamstreatiesfirstnations.ca	Chief Kelly LaRocca	inquiries@williamstreatiesfirstnations.ca did not work. Alternative email k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com will be emailed seperately.
Curve Lake First Nation	22 Winookeeda Road, Curve Lake, ON K0L 1R0	705-657-8045	keithk@curvelake.ca paigew@curvelake.ca consultationlead@curvelake.ca consultation@curvelake.ca CC: inquiries@williamstreatiesfirstnations.ca	Chief Keith Knott	inquiries@williamstreatiesfirstnations.ca did not work. Alternative email k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com will be emailed.
Alderville First Nation	11696 Second Line, P.O. Box 46 Roseneath, ON K0K 2X0	905-352-3000 905-352-2662	tsimpson@alderville.ca jkapyrka@alderville.ca CC: inquiries@williamstreatiesfirstnations.ca	Chief Taynar Simpson	inquiries@williamstreatiesfirstnations.ca did not work. Alternative email k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com will be emailed.
Kawartha Nishnawbe		705-654-4661	kawarthanishnawbecouncil@outlook.com info@spiritofthestone.ca	Chief Kris Nahrgang	
Hiawatha First Nation	123 Paudash Street R. R. #2	705-295-4421	chiefcarr@hiawathafn.ca info@hiawathafn.ca CC: inquiries@williamstreatiesfirstnations.ca	Chief Laurie Carr	inquiries@williamstreatiesfirstnations.ca did not work. Alternative email k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com was emailed.
Chippewas of Georgina Island	R. R. #2 Box N-13, Sutton West, ON L0E 1R0	705-437-1337	donna.bigcanoe@georginaisland.com Natasha.charles@georginaisland.com CC: inquiries@williamstreatiesfirstnations.ca	Chief Donna Big Canoe	inquiries@williamstreatiesfirstnations.ca did not work. Alternative email k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com will be emailed.
Chippewas of Rama First Nation	5884 Rama Road, Suite 200, Rama, ON L3	705-325-3611	evelynb@ramafirstnation.ca shardayj@ramafirstnation.ca consultation@ramafirstnation.ca CC: inquiries@williamstreatiesfirstnations.ca	Evelynb is CAO, Sharaday is a contact from Brightons contact list	inquiries@williamstreatiesfirstnations.ca did not work. Alternative email k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com will be emailed.
Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation			info@chimnissing.ca bfchief@chimnissing.ca CC: inquiries@williamstreatiesfirstnations.ca	Chief Joanne Sandy	inquiries@williamstreatiesfirstnations.ca did not work. Alternative email k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com will be emailed.
Environment Canada, Public Works Canada	4900 Yonge St., Suite 1205 North York, ON M2N 6A6	416-952-0813	ONT.Web@pwgsc-tpsgc.gc.ca		Took Email and telephone from PSPC site
Lower Trent Conservaiton	714 Murray Street, R.R. 1, Trenton, Ontario, K8V 5P4	613-394-4829	gage.comeau@ltc.on.ca information@ltc.on.ca		Got this from public information
MECP - Eastern Region	1259 Gardiners Road, Unit 3 Kingston ON K7P 3J6	613-549-4000	Jon.Orpana@ontario.ca, eanotification.eregion@ontario.ca	Notices go the the specific notice email	
Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries			wendy.dix@ontario.ca		
Williams Treaty First Nations	9 Creswick Court, Barrie ON L4M 2J7		k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com		



Appendix F: Agency Correspondence

Municipality of Brighton, MEA Class EA, Dundas St Pump Station Replacement

From Katie Britt <katie.britt@jp2g.com>

Date Fri 9/12/2025 10:59 AM

To eanotification.eregion@ontario.ca <eanotification.eregion@ontario.ca>

Cc Sam Hutton <sam.hutton@jp2g.com>; Tony Guerrero <tony.guerrera@jp2g.com>

 2 attachments (357 KB)

Notice of Commencement - Brighton Booster Station.pdf; Streamlined_ea_project_information_form.xlsx;

Hello,

See attached the Project Information Form and Notice of Commencement for the following Municipal Class EA project.

The project involves the replacement of an existing booster pump station located on Dundas Street. The replacement is required to address future water demands in the northeast of Brighton.

This project is being carried out in accordance with the requirements of the MEA Class EA Assessment, as approved under the Ontario Environmental Assessment Act.

Thanks,



Katie Britt B. Eng.

Civil Intern

Greer Galloway, a division of Jp2g Consultants Inc.

1620 Wallbridge Loyalist Road, R.R. #5, Belleville | K8N 4Z5, Ontario, Canada

e: katie.britt@jp2g.com | **w:** www.greergalloway.com

p: 613-966-3068x379

[CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE](#)

What to do:
Step 1: Look for the type of EA project in column B that applies to you.
Step 2: Complete columns C to J for that project.
Step 3: Send this form in Excel format to the MECP regional office email address where the project is located.
MECP regional office email addresses are listed at
www.ontario.ca/page/preparing-environmental-assessments

	Class EA/Streamlined EA	Proponent Name	Proponent Contact	Project Name	Project Schedule	Project Type	Project Location	MOECC Region	Project Initiation Date
1	CO - Remedial flood and erosion control projects								
2	GO Transit - Class EA								
3	Hydro One - Minor transmission facilities								
4	MEA - Class EA for municipal infrastructure projects	The Municipality of Brighton	John Gooding jgooding@brighton.ca	Dundas Street Pump Station Class Environmental Assessment	Schedule B	Municipal water and wastewater projects	Brighton, Municipality of	Eastern	9/12/2025
5	Ministry of Infrastructure - Public work								
6	MNDM - Activities of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines under the Mining Act								
7	MNRF - Provincial parks and conservation reserves								
8	MNRF - Resource stewardship and facility development projects								
9	MTO - Provincial transportation facilities								
10	O. Reg. 101/07 - Waste management projects								
11	O. Reg. 116/01 - Electricity projects								
12	IOWA - Waterpower projects								

Enter the proponent's name.

Enter the name and email address of the person who the MECP should contact about your project. This should be the same contact person who is listed on the notice.

Enter the project name as it appears on the notice.

Select the project schedule from the drop-down menu.

Select the project type from the drop-down menu.

Select the name of the municipality or unorganized/unsurveyed area where your project is located from the drop-down menu.

Select the MECP region from the drop-down menu. Read the "MECP regions" worksheet to find the MECP region where your project is located.

Enter the date that the streamlined EA process was initiated (e.g. notice of commencement). This date may be when the project notice was first published.

**Ministry of the Environment,
Conservation and Parks**

**Ministère de l'Environnement,
de la Protection de la nature
et des Parcs**

Environmental Assessment
Branch

Direction des évaluations
environnementales

1st Floor
135 St. Clair Avenue W
Toronto ON M4V 1P5
Tel.: 416 314-8001
Fax.: 416 314-8452

Rez-de-chaussée
135, avenue St. Clair Ouest
Toronto ON M4V 1P5
Tél. : 416 314-8001
Télec. : 416 314-8452

September 18, 2025

John Gooding
Manager of Capital Infrastructure,
Municipality of Brighton
Email: jgooding@brighton.ca

Tony Guerrero, P.Eng.
Project Manager,
Greer Galloway Group,
A Division of Jp2g
Belleville
Email: tony.guerrera@jp2g.com

BY EMAIL ONLY

**Re: Dundas Street Pump Station Class Environmental Assessment (EA)
Acknowledgement of Notice of Commencement**

Dear John Gooding & Tony Guerrero,

The Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) has received your Notice of Commencement for the above-mentioned project on September the 12th, 2025. MECP acknowledges this project is being planned in accordance with the requirements for a Schedule "B" Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA). The class EA process includes consultation with the public and review agencies, an evaluation of viable alternative solutions, an assessment of the impacts of the alternative solutions, identification of measures to mitigate any adverse impacts, and the selection of a preferred solution.

The Municipality of Brighton has identified a need for a new Booster Pumping Station to support future water demands in the northeast of Brighton. The new station would replace the existing Booster Pumping Station currently located in the boulevard at 100 Dundas Street

The **updated** attached “Areas of Interest” document provides guidance regarding the ministry’s interests with respect to the Class EA process. Please address all areas of interest in the EA documentation at an appropriate level for the EA study.

Based on the ministry’s review of the Notice of Commencement, the Municipality of Brighton is required to consult with the following Indigenous communities, who have been identified as being potentially interested or affected the aforementioned project:

- **Williams Treaties First Nations**
 - **Chippewas of Rama First Nation**
 - **Chippewas of Georgina Island**
 - **Beausoleil First Nation**
 - **Alderville First Nation**
 - **Curve Lake First Nation**
 - **Hiawatha First Nation**
 - **Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation**

For the above Williams Treaties communities, please cc Karry Sandy McKenzie, William Treaties First Nations Process Co-ordinator, inquiries@williamstreatiesfirstnations.ca
- **Kawartha Nishnawbe**

If the proponent has undertaken archeological studies and are required to undertake any work related to archeological resources, they should also include:

- **Huron-Wendat**

The identified Indigenous communities should be contacted directly throughout the planning process. These communities may be interested in the proposed undertakings generally or may have Constitutionally protected Aboriginal or Treaty rights that may be impacted by stormwater management undertakings.

Steps that the proponent may need to take in relation to Indigenous consultation for the proposed undertakings are outlined in the Class EA in section A.3 (Consultation) generally and more specifically in A.3.7.

Proponents are required to contact the Director of Environmental Assessment Branch (EABDirector@ontario.ca) if information is shared by an Indigenous community about potential adverse impacts to Aboriginal or Treaty rights or sites of cultural significance, if consultation with any Indigenous communities or other stakeholder has reached an impasse or if a Section

16 Order request is expected. The MECP will then assess whether and what additional steps should be taken, including what role you will be asked to play. While there is currently no across-the-board obligation to provide capacity funding to Indigenous communities being consulted; it is important that communities can effectively engage in the process, and this may require capacity funding. The MECP strongly encourages proponents to consider reasonable requests for such funding.

Please ensure a copy of the Notice of Completion is sent to the ministry's Eastern Region EA notification email account (eanotification.eregion@ontario.ca) after the draft report is reviewed and finalized.

Should you or any members of your project team have any questions regarding the material above, please contact me at jon.orpana@ontario.ca.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jon Orpana". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and "O".

Jon K. Orpana
Regional Environmental Planner – Eastern Region
Project Review Unit, Environmental Assessment Branch

Enclosed: Areas of Interest

Attached: Client's Guide to Preliminary Screening for Species at Risk

AREAS OF INTEREST

It is suggested that you check off each section after you have considered / addressed it.

Planning and Policy

- Applicable plans and policies should be identified in the report, and the proponent should describe how the proposed project adheres to the relevant policies in these plans.
 - The [Provincial Planning Statement \(PPS\) \(2024\)](#) contains policies that protect Ontario's natural heritage and water resources. Applicable policies in the PPS 2024 should be referenced in the report, and the proponent should describe how the proposed project is consistent with these policies. **The PPS 2024 replaces the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) (2020) and A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (APTG) (2019).**
 - Projects located in MECP Central or Eastern Region may be subject to the [Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan \(2017\)](#) or the [Lake Simcoe Protection Plan \(2014\)](#).
 - Projects located in MECP Central, Southwest or West Central Region may be subject to the [Niagara Escarpment Plan \(2017\)](#).
 - Projects located in MECP Central, Eastern, Southwest or West Central Region may be subject to the [Greenbelt Plan \(2017\)](#). Due to Amendment 4 to the Greenbelt Plan, areas within the Greenbelt are still subject to applicable policies in the PPS (2020) and APTG (2019).
 - Projects located in MECP Northern Region may be subject to the [Growth Plan for Northern Ontario \(2011\)](#).
- In addition to the provincial planning and policy level, the report should also discuss the planning context at the municipal and federal levels, as appropriate.

Source Water Protection

The *Clean Water Act*, 2006 (CWA) aims to protect existing and future sources of drinking water. To achieve this, several types of vulnerable areas have been delineated around surface water intakes and wellheads for every municipal residential drinking water system that is located in a source protection area. These vulnerable areas are known as a Wellhead Protection Areas (WHPAs) and surface water Intake Protection Zones (IPZs). Other vulnerable areas that have been delineated under the CWA include Highly Vulnerable Aquifers (HVAs), Significant Groundwater Recharge Areas (SGRAs), Event-based modelling areas (EBAs), and Issues Contributing Areas (ICAs). Source protection plans have been developed that include policies to address existing and future risks to sources of municipal drinking water within these vulnerable areas.

Projects that are subject to the Environmental Assessment Act that fall under a Class EA, or one of the Regulations, have the potential to impact sources of drinking water if they occur in

designated vulnerable areas or in the vicinity of other at-risk drinking water systems (i.e. systems that are not municipal residential systems). MEA Class EA projects may include activities that, if located in a vulnerable area, could be a threat to sources of drinking water (i.e. have the potential to adversely affect the quality or quantity of drinking water sources) and the activity could therefore be subject to policies in a source protection plan. Where an activity poses a risk to drinking water, policies in the local source protection plan may impact how or where that activity is undertaken. Policies may prohibit certain activities, or they may require risk management measures for these activities. Municipal Official Plans, planning decisions, Class EA projects (where the project includes an activity that is a threat to drinking water) and prescribed instruments must conform with policies that address significant risks to drinking water and must have regard for policies that address moderate or low risks.

- In October 2015, the MEA Parent Class EA document was amended to include reference to the Clean Water Act (Section A.2.10.6) and indicates that proponents undertaking a Municipal Class EA project must identify early in their process whether a project is or could potentially be occurring with a vulnerable area. **Given this requirement, please include a section in the report on source water protection.**
 - The proponent should identify the source protection area and should clearly document how the proximity of the project to sources of drinking water (municipal or other) and any delineated vulnerable areas was considered and assessed. Specifically, the report should discuss whether or not the project is located in a vulnerable area and provide applicable details about the area.
 - If located in a vulnerable area, proponents should document whether any project activities are prescribed drinking water threats and thus pose a risk to drinking water (this should be consulted on with the appropriate Source Protection Authority). Where an activity poses a risk to drinking water, the proponent must document and discuss in the report how the project adheres to or has regard to applicable policies in the local source protection plan. This section should then be used to inform and be reflected in other sections of the report, such as the identification of net positive/negative effects of alternatives, mitigation measures, evaluation of alternatives etc.
- While most source protection plans focused on including policies for significant drinking water threats in the WHPAs and IPZs it should be noted that even though source protection plan policies may not apply in HVAs, these are areas where aquifers are sensitive and at risk to impacts and within these areas, activities may impact the quality of sources of drinking water for systems other than municipal residential systems.
- In order to determine if this project is occurring within a vulnerable area, proponents can use [Source Protection Information Atlas](#), which is an online mapping tool available to the public. Note that various layers (including WHPAs, WHPA-Q1 and WHPA-Q2, IPZs, HVAs, SGRAs, EBAs, ICAs) can be turned on through the “Map Legend” bar on the left. The

mapping tool will also provide a link to the appropriate source protection plan in order to identify what policies may be applicable in the vulnerable area.

- For further information on the maps or source protection plan policies which may relate to their project, proponents must contact the appropriate source protection authority. **Please consult with the local source protection authority to discuss potential impacts on drinking water. Please document the results of that consultation within the report and include all communication documents/correspondence.**

More Information

For more information on the *Clean Water Act*, source protection areas and plans, including specific information on the vulnerable areas and drinking water threats, please refer to [Conservation Ontario's website](#) where you will also find links to the local source protection plan/assessment report.

A list of the prescribed drinking water threats can be found in [section 1.1 of Ontario Regulation 287/07](#) made under the *Clean Water Act*. In addition to prescribed drinking water threats, some source protection plans may include policies to address additional "local" threat activities, as approved by the MECP.

Climate Change

The document "[Considering Climate Change in the Environmental Assessment Process](#)" (Guide) is part of the Environmental Assessment program's Guides and Codes of Practice. The Guide sets out the MECP's expectation for considering climate change in the preparation, execution and documentation of environmental assessment studies and processes. The guide provides examples, approaches, resources, and references to assist proponents with consideration of climate change in EA. Proponents should review this Guide in detail.

- **The MECP expects proponents of Class EA projects to:**
 1. Consider during the assessment of alternative solutions and alternative designs, the following:
 - a. the project's expected production of greenhouse gas emissions and impacts on carbon sinks (climate change mitigation); and
 - b. resilience or vulnerability of the undertaking to changing climatic conditions (climate change adaptation).
 2. Include a discrete section in the report detailing how climate change was considered in the EA.

How climate change is considered can be qualitative or quantitative in nature and should be scaled to the project's level of environmental effect. In all instances, both a project's impacts on climate change (mitigation) and impacts of climate change on a project (adaptation) should be considered.

- The MECP has also prepared another guide to support provincial land use planning direction related to the completion of energy and emission plans. The "[Community Emissions Reduction Planning: A Guide for Municipalities](#)" document is designed to educate stakeholders on the municipal opportunities to reduce energy and greenhouse gas emissions, and to provide guidance on methods and techniques to incorporate consideration of energy and greenhouse gas emissions into municipal activities of all types. We encourage you to review the Guide for information.

Air Quality, Dust and Noise

- If there are sensitive receptors in the surrounding area of this project, a quantitative air quality/odour impact assessment will be useful to evaluate alternatives, determine impacts and identify appropriate mitigation measures. The scope of the assessment can be determined based on the potential effects of the proposed alternatives, and typically includes source and receptor characterization and a quantification of local air quality impacts on the sensitive receptors and the environment in the study area. The assessment will compare to all applicable standards or guidelines for all contaminants of concern.
Please contact this office for further consultation on the level of Air Quality Impact Assessment required for this project if not already advised.
- If a quantitative Air Quality Impact Assessment is not required for the project, the MECP expects that the report contain a qualitative assessment which includes:
 - A discussion of local air quality including existing activities/sources that significantly impact local air quality and how the project may impact existing conditions;
 - A discussion of the nearby sensitive receptors and the project's potential air quality impacts on present and future sensitive receptors;
 - A discussion of local air quality impacts that could arise from this project during both construction and operation; and
 - A discussion of potential mitigation measures.
- As a common practice, "air quality" should be used as an evaluation criterion for all road projects.
- Dust and noise control measures should be addressed and included in the construction plans to ensure that nearby residential and other sensitive land uses within the study area are not adversely affected during construction activities.
- The MECP recommends that non-chloride dust-suppressants be applied. For a comprehensive list of fugitive dust prevention and control measures that could be applied, refer to [Cheminfo Services Inc. Best Practices for the Reduction of Air Emissions from](#)

[Construction and Demolition Activities](#) report prepared for Environment Canada. March 2005.

- The report should consider the potential impacts of increased noise levels during the operation of the completed project. The proponent should explore all potential measures to mitigate significant noise impacts during the assessment of alternatives.

Ecosystem Protection and Restoration

- Any impacts to ecosystem form and function must be avoided where possible. The report should describe any proposed mitigation measures and how project planning will protect and enhance the local ecosystem.
- Natural heritage and hydrologic features should be identified and described in detail to assess potential impacts and to develop appropriate mitigation measures. The following sensitive environmental features may be located within or adjacent to the study area:
 - Key Natural Heritage Features: Habitat of endangered species and threatened species, fish habitat, wetlands, areas of natural and scientific interest (ANSIs), significant valleylands, significant woodlands; significant wildlife habitat (including habitat of special concern species); sand barrens, savannahs, and tallgrass prairies; and alvars.
 - Key Hydrologic Features: Permanent streams, intermittent streams, inland lakes and their littoral zones, seepage areas and springs, and wetlands.
 - Other natural heritage features and areas such as: vegetation communities, rare species of flora or fauna, Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Environmentally Sensitive Policy Areas, federal and provincial parks and conservation reserves, Greenland systems etc.

We recommend consulting with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF), Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) and your local conservation authority to determine if special measures or additional studies will be necessary to preserve and protect these sensitive features. In addition, for projects located in Central Region you may consider the provisions of the Rouge Park Management Plan if applicable.

Species at Risk

- The Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks has now assumed responsibility of Ontario's Species at Risk program. Information, standards, guidelines, reference materials and technical resources to assist you are found at <https://www.ontario.ca/page/species-risk>.
- The Client's Guide to Preliminary Screening for Species at Risk (Draft May 2019) has been attached to the covering email for your reference and use. Please review this document for next steps.

- For any questions related to subsequent permit requirements and SAR considerations, proponents should contact SAROntario@ontario.ca.

Surface Water

- The report must include enough information to demonstrate that there will be no negative impacts on the natural features or ecological functions of any watercourses within the study area. Measures should be included in the planning and design process to ensure that any impacts to watercourses from construction or operational activities (e.g. spills, erosion, pollution) are mitigated as part of the proposed undertaking.
- Additional stormwater runoff from new pavement can impact receiving watercourses and flood conditions. Quality and quantity control measures to treat stormwater runoff should be considered for all new impervious areas and, where possible, existing surfaces. The ministry's [Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual \(2003\)](#) should be referenced in the report and utilized when designing stormwater control methods. **A Stormwater Management Plan should be prepared as part of the Class EA process** that includes:
 - Strategies to address potential water quantity and erosion impacts related to stormwater draining into streams or other sensitive environmental features, and to ensure that adequate (enhanced) water quality is maintained
 - Watershed information, drainage conditions, and other relevant background information
 - Future drainage conditions, stormwater management options, information on erosion and sediment control during construction, and other details of the proposed works
 - Information on maintenance and monitoring commitments.
- Ontario Regulation 60/08 under the *Ontario Water Resources Act* (OWRA) applies to the Lake Simcoe Basin, which encompasses Lake Simcoe and the lands from which surface water drains into Lake Simcoe. If a proposed sewage treatment plant is listed in Table 1 of the regulation, the report should describe how the proposed project and its mitigation measures are consistent with the requirements of this regulation and the OWRA.
- Any potential approval requirements for surface water taking or discharge should be identified in the report. A Permit to Take Water (PTTW) under the OWRA will be required for any water takings that exceed 50,000 L/day, except for certain water taking activities that have been prescribed by the Water Taking EASR Regulation – *O. Reg. 63/16*. These prescribed water-taking activities require registration in the EASR instead of a PTTW. Please review the [Water Taking User Guide for EASR](#) for more information. Additionally, an

Environmental Compliance Approval under the OWRA is required for municipal stormwater management works.

Groundwater

- The status of, and potential impacts to any well water supplies should be addressed. If the project involves groundwater takings or changes to drainage patterns, the quantity and quality of groundwater may be affected due to drawdown effects or the redirection of existing contamination flows. In addition, project activities may infringe on existing wells such that they must be reconstructed or sealed and abandoned. Appropriate information to define existing groundwater conditions should be included in the report.
- If the potential construction or decommissioning of water wells is identified as an issue, the report should refer to Ontario Regulation 903, Wells, under the OWRA.
- Potential impacts to groundwater-dependent natural features should be addressed. Any changes to groundwater flow or quality from groundwater taking may interfere with the ecological processes of streams, wetlands or other surficial features. In addition, discharging contaminated or high volumes of groundwater to these features may have direct impacts on their function. Any potential effects should be identified, and appropriate mitigation measures should be recommended. The level of detail required will be dependent on the significance of the potential impacts.
- Any potential approval requirements for groundwater taking or discharge should be identified in the report. A Permit to Take Water (PTTW) under the OWRA will be required for any water takings that exceed 50,000 L/day, with the exception of certain water taking activities that have been prescribed by the Water Taking EASR Regulation – *O. Reg. 63/16*. These prescribed water-taking activities require registration in the EASR instead of a PTTW. Please review the [Water Taking User Guide for EASR](#) for more information.
- Consultation with the railroad authorities is necessary wherever there is a plan to use construction dewatering in the vicinity of railroad lines or where the zone of influence of the construction dewatering potentially intercepts railroad lines.

Excess Materials Management

- In December 2019, MECP released a new regulation under the Environmental Protection Act, titled “On-Site and Excess Soil Management” (O. Reg. 406/19) to support improved management of excess construction soil. This regulation is a key step to support proper management of excess soils, ensuring valuable resources don’t go to waste and to provide clear rules on managing and reusing excess soil. New risk-based standards referenced by

this regulation help to facilitate local beneficial reuse which in turn will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from soil transportation, while ensuring strong protection of human health and the environment. The new regulation is being phased in over time, with the first phase in effect on January 1, 2021. For more information, please visit <https://www.ontario.ca/page/handling-excess-soil>.

- The report should reference that activities involving the management of excess soil should be completed in accordance with O. Reg. 406/19 and the MECP's current guidance document titled "[Management of Excess Soil – A Guide for Best Management Practices](#)" (2014).
- All waste generated during construction must be disposed of in accordance with ministry requirements.

Contaminated Sites

- Any current or historical waste disposal sites should be identified in the report. The status of these sites should be determined to confirm whether approval pursuant to Section 46 of the EPA may be required for land uses on former disposal sites. We recommend referring to the [MECP's D-4 guideline](#) for land use considerations near landfills and dumps.
 - o Resources available may include regional/local municipal official plans and data; provincial data on [large landfill sites](#) and [small landfill sites](#); Environmental Compliance Approval information for waste disposal sites on [Access Environment](#).
- Other known contaminated sites (local, provincial, federal) in the study area should also be identified in the report (Note – information on federal contaminated sites is found on the Government of Canada's [website](#)).
- The location of any underground storage tanks should be investigated in the report. Measures should be identified to ensure the integrity of these tanks and to ensure an appropriate response in the event of a spill. The ministry's Spills Action Centre must be contacted in such an event.
- Since the removal or movement of soils may be required, appropriate tests to determine contaminant levels from previous land uses or dumping should be undertaken. If the soils are contaminated, you must determine how and where they are to be disposed of, consistent with *Part XV.1 of the Environmental Protection Act* (EPA) and Ontario Regulation 153/04, Records of Site Condition, which details the new requirements related to site assessment and clean up. Please contact the appropriate MECP District Office for further consultation if contaminated sites are present.

Servicing, Utilities and Facilities

- The report should identify any above or underground utilities in the study area such as transmission lines, telephone/internet, oil/gas etc. The owners should be consulted to discuss impacts to this infrastructure, including potential spills.
- The report should identify any servicing infrastructure in the study area such as wastewater, water, stormwater that may potentially be impacted by the project.
- Any facility that releases emissions to the atmosphere, discharges contaminants to ground or surface water, provides potable water supplies, or stores, transports or disposes of waste must have an Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA) before it can operate lawfully. Please consult with MECP's Environmental Permissions Branch to determine whether a new or amended ECA will be required for any proposed infrastructure.
- We recommend referring to the ministry's [environmental land use planning guides](#) to ensure that any potential land use conflicts are considered when planning for any infrastructure or facilities related to wastewater, pipelines, landfills or industrial uses.

Mitigation and Monitoring

- Contractors must be made aware of all environmental considerations so that all environmental standards and commitments for both construction and operation are met. Mitigation measures should be clearly referenced in the report and regularly monitored during the construction stage of the project. In addition, we encourage proponents to conduct post-construction monitoring to ensure all mitigation measures have been effective and are functioning properly.
- Design and construction reports and plans should be based on a best management approach that centres on the prevention of impacts, protection of the existing environment, and opportunities for rehabilitation and enhancement of any impacted areas.
- The proponent's construction and post-construction monitoring plans must be documented in the report, as outlined in Section A.2.5 and A.4.1 of the MEA Class EA parent document.

Consultation

- The report must demonstrate how the consultation provisions of the Class EA have been fulfilled, including documentation of all stakeholder consultation efforts undertaken during the planning process. This includes a discussion in the report that identifies concerns that were raised and **describes how they have been addressed by the proponent** throughout

the planning process. The report should also include copies of comments submitted on the project by interested stakeholders, and the proponent's responses to these comments (as directed by the Class EA to include full documentation).

- Please include the full stakeholder distribution/consultation list in the documentation.

Class EA Process

- If this project is a Master Plan: there are several different approaches that can be used to conduct a Master Plan, examples of which are outlined in Appendix 4 of the Class EA. **The Master Plan should clearly indicate the selected approach for conducting the plan**, by identifying whether the levels of assessment, consultation and documentation are sufficient to fulfill the requirements for Schedule B or C projects. Please note that any Schedule B or C projects identified in the plan would be subject to Section 16 Order Requests under the Environmental Assessment Act, although the plan itself would not be. **Please include a description of the approach being undertaken (use Appendix 4 as a reference).**
- If this project is a Master Plan: Any identified projects should also include information on the MCEA schedule associated with the project.
- The report should provide clear and complete documentation of the planning process in order to allow for transparency in decision-making.
- The Class EA requires the consideration of the effects of each alternative on all aspects of the environment (including planning, natural, social, cultural, economic, technical). The report should include a level of detail (e.g. hydrogeological investigations, terrestrial and aquatic assessments, cultural heritage assessments) such that all potential impacts can be identified, and appropriate mitigation measures can be developed. Any supporting studies conducted during the Class EA process should be referenced and included as part of the report.
- Please include in the report a list of all subsequent permits or approvals that may be required for the implementation of the preferred alternative, including but not limited to, MECP's PTTW, EASR Registrations and ECAs, conservation authority permits, species at risk permits, MTO permits and approvals under the *Impact Assessment Act*, 2019.
- Ministry guidelines and other information related to the issues above are available at <http://www.ontario.ca/environment-and-energy/environment-and-energy>. We encourage you to review all the available guides and to reference any relevant information in the report.

Notice of Completion

Once the EA Report is finalized, the proponent must issue a Notice of Completion providing a minimum 30-day period during which documentation may be reviewed and comment and input can be submitted to the proponent. The Notice of Completion must be sent to the appropriate MECP Regional Office email address.

The public can request a higher level of assessment on a project if they are concerned about potential adverse impacts to constitutionally protected Aboriginal and treaty rights. In addition, the Minister may issue an order on his or her own initiative within a specified time period. The Director (of the Environmental Assessment Branch) will issue a Notice of Proposed Order to the proponent if the Minister is considering an order for the project within 30 days after the conclusion of the comment period on the Notice of Completion. At this time, the Director may request additional information from the proponent. Once the requested information has been received, the Minister will have 30 days within which to make a decision or impose conditions on your project.

Therefore, the proponent cannot proceed with the project until at least 30 days after the end of the comment period provided for in the Notice of Completion. Further, the proponent may not proceed after this time if:

- a Section 16 Order request has been submitted to the ministry regarding potential adverse impacts to constitutionally protected Aboriginal and treaty rights, or
- the Director has issued a Notice of Proposed order regarding the project.

Please ensure that the Notice of Completion advises that outstanding concerns are to be directed to the proponent for a response, and that in the event there are outstanding concerns regarding potential adverse impacts to constitutionally protected Aboriginal and treaty rights, Section 16 Order requests on those matters should be addressed in writing to:

Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks

777 Bay Street, 5th Floor
Toronto ON M7A 2J3
minister.mecp@ontario.ca

and

Director, Environmental Assessment Branch
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
135 St. Clair Ave. W, 1st Floor
Toronto ON, M4V 1P5
EABDirector@ontario.ca



Appendix G: First Nations Correspondence

Schedule B Class Environmental Assessment for Dundas St Water Booster Pumping Station

From Katie Britt <katie.britt@jp2g.com>

Date Tue 10/7/2025 9:33 AM

To tsimpson@alderville.ca <tsimpson@alderville.ca>; jkapyrka@alderville.ca <jkapyrka@alderville.ca>

Cc inquiries@williamstreatiesfirstnations.ca <inquiries@williamstreatiesfirstnations.ca>

 1 attachment (243 KB)

Notice of Commencement - Brighton Booster Station.pdf;

Hello,

Please find attached for your information the Notice of Study Commencement for the Dundas Street, Brighton Water Booster Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment.

Your feedback and participation in the Class EA study is important to us. The project team wants to make sure that appropriate consultation and engagement is provided to indigenous communities and First Nations Groups that may have interest in the project. You are invited to attend the upcoming PIC on Tuesday October 21st, 2025. Further details regarding location and time can be found in the attached notice.

The purpose of the PIC is to introduce the project, outline the study process, and gather input from interested parties. We welcome any comments, questions, or concerns you may have regarding the study, its potential impacts, or matters of importance to your community.

Please don't hesitate to reach out if you wish to discuss the project further or to arrange a meeting with the project team.

Sincerely,



Katie Britt B. Eng.
Civil Intern
Greer Galloway, a division of Jp2g Consultants Inc.

1620 Wallbridge Loyalist Road, R.R. #5, Belleville | K8N 4Z5, Ontario, Canada
e: katie.britt@jp2g.com | **w:** www.greergalloway.com
p: 613-966-3068x379

[CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE](#)

From: Julie Kapyrka <jkapyrka@alderville.ca>
Sent: Friday, November 14, 2025 3:39 PM
To: Katie Britt <katie.britt@jp2g.com>
Cc: Taynar Simpson <tsimpson@alderville.ca>
Subject: Brighton Water Booster Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment

Aaniin Katie,

Please see attached.

Miigwech,

Dr. Julie Kapyrka
Consultation Manager



11696 Second Line Rd.
Roseneath, ON K0K 2X0
905-352-2662
jkapyrka@alderville.ca

ALDERVILLE FIRST NATION



11696 Second Line Road
Roseneath, Ontario K0K 2X0
Phone: (905) 352-2011
Fax: (905) 352-3242
www.alderville.ca

Chief: Taynar Simpson
Councillor: Lisa McDonald
Councillor: Jason Marsden
Councillor: Amber Crowe
Councillor: Kassie McKeown
Councillor: Joanne Smoke

VIA E-MAIL

November 13, 2025

Katie Britt
Civil Intern
Greer Galloway, a division of Jp2g Consultants Inc.
1620 Wallbridge Loyalist Road, R.R. #5,
Belleville, ON K8N 4Z5
katie.britt@jp2g.com
613-966-3068 x379

Dear Katie Britt,

RE: Notice of Study Commencement for the Dundas Street, Brighton Water Booster Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment

I would like to acknowledge receipt of your correspondence, which was received October 7, 2025, regarding the above noted project.

As you may be aware, the area in which this project is proposed is situated within the Traditional and Treaty Territory of Alderville First Nation. Our First Nation's Territory is incorporated within the Williams Treaties Territory and was the subject of a claim under Canada's Specific Claims Policy, which has now been settled. All 7 First Nations within the Williams Treaties have had their harvesting rights legally re-affirmed and recognized through this settlement (2018).

In addition to Aboriginal title, Alderville First Nation rights in its Reserve and Traditional Territory and/or Treaty Territory include rights to hunt, fish and trap, to harvest plants for food and medicine, to protect and honour burial sites and other significant sites, to sustain and strengthen its spiritual and cultural connection to the land, to protect the Environment that supports its survival, to govern itself, sustain itself and prosper including deriving revenues from its lands and resources, and to participate in all governance and operational decisions about how the land and resources will be managed, used and protected.

Alderville First Nation is requiring a File Fee for this project in the amount of \$300.00. This Fee includes administration, an initial meeting, project updates as well as review of standard material and project overviews. Depending on the number of documents to be reviewed by the Consultation Department, additional fees may apply. **Please make this payment to Alderville First Nation and please indicate the project name on the cheque.**

Proudly working together to build a prosperous and healthy environment that promotes independence, honours and respects our values, and enhances our way of life.

If you do not have a copy of Alderville First Nation's Consultation Protocol, it is available at: alderville.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/AFNProtocol2.pdf. Please note that the mapping in this document needs updating to reflect the Williams Treaties First Nations Settlement Agreement 2018.

In order to assist us in providing you with timely input, please provide us with a Notice of Request to Consult containing relevant information and material facts in sufficient form and detail to assist Alderville First Nation to understand the matter in order to prepare a meaningful response. Guidance for giving notice can be found on pages 11-12 of our Consultation Protocol. Based on the information that you have provided us with respect to the notice of **Notice of Study Commencement for the Dundas Street, Brighton Water Booster Pumping Station Class Environmental Assessment**, Alderville First Nation may require a mutual agreement to establish a special consultation process for this project. After the information is reviewed it is expected that you or a representative will be in contact to discuss this matter in more detail and possibly set up a date and time to meet with Alderville First Nation in person or virtually.

Although we have not conducted exhaustive research nor do we have the resources to do so, there may be the presence of burial or archaeological sites in your proposed project area. Please note, that we have particular concern for the remains of our ancestors. Should excavation unearth bones, remains, or other such evidence of a native burial site or any other archaeological findings, we must be notified without delay. In the case of a burial site, Council reminds you of your obligations under the *Cemeteries Act* to notify the nearest First Nation Government or other community of Aboriginal people which is willing to act as a representative and whose members have a close cultural affinity to the interred person. As I am sure you are aware, the regulations further state that the representative is needed before the remains and associated artifacts can be removed. Should such a find occur, we request that you contact our First Nation immediately.

Furthermore, Alderville First Nation also has available, trained Archaeological Liaisons who can actively participate in the archaeological assessment process as a member of a field crew, the cost of which shall be borne by the proponent. Alderville First Nation expects engagement at Stage 1 of an archaeological assessment, so that we may include Indigenous Knowledge of the land in the process. We insist that at least one of our Archaeological Liaisons be involved in any Stage 2-4 assessments, including test pitting, and/or pedestrian surveys, to full excavation.

Although we may not always have representation at all stakeholders' and rights holders' meetings, it is our wish to be kept apprised throughout all phases of this project.

Should you have further questions or if you wish to hire a Liaison for a project, please feel free to contact Julie Kapyrka, Consultation Manager, at 905-352-2662 or via email at jkapyrka@alderville.ca.

Yours sincerely,



Chief Taynar Simpson
Alderville First Nation

Proudly working together to build a prosperous and healthy environment that promotes independence, honours and respects our values, and enhances our way of life.



Appendix H: Notice of Completion



Notice of Study Completion:

Dundas Street Pump Station Class Environmental Assessment (EA)

The Municipality of Brighton has completed a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) study to determine the preferred solution to improve water supply and distribution capacity in the northeast area of Brighton. The Municipality has identified the construction of a new Booster Pumping Station on Dundas Street as the preferred solution to support future water demands and replace the existing Booster Pumping Station currently located within the Dundas Street boulevard.

This study was carried out in accordance with the requirements for a Schedule “B” Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. The planning and decision-making process which includes consultation with public, first nations, and review agencies, assessment of environmental impacts of alternative solutions, and identification of the preferred solution has been completed. The project report is available for viewing on-line on the Municipality website.

The 30-day public review period will commence on **July 10th, 2026**. For more information or to provide comments please email one of the following project contacts by August 10th, 2026:

John Gooding

Manager of Capital Infrastructure
Municipality of Brighton
67 Sharp Road
Brighton, ON K0K 1H0
Email: jgooding@brighton.ca

Tony Guerrero, P.Eng.

Project Manager
Jp2g Consultants Inc.
1620 Wallbridge Loyalist Road
Belleville, ON, K8N 4Z5
Email: tony.guerrera@jp2g.com

The public has the ability to request a higher level of assessment on a project if they are concerned about potential adverse impacts to constitutionally protected Aboriginal and treaty rights. Additionally, the minister may issue an order on his or her own initiative within a specified time period. The director (of the Environmental Assessment Branch) will issue a Notice of Proposed Order to the proponent if the minister is considering an order for the project within 30 days after the conclusion of the comment period provided in the Notice of Completion. Further, the proponent may not proceed after this time if:

- a Section 16 Order request has been submitted to the ministry regarding potential adverse impacts to constitutionally protected Aboriginal and treaty rights, or
- the Director has issued a Notice of Proposed Order regarding the project.

Members of the public must ensure that concerns are directed to the proponent for a response, and that in the event there are outstanding concerns regarding potential adverse impacts to constitutionally protected Aboriginal and treaty rights, Section 16 Order requests on those matters should be addressed in writing to:

**Minister, Ministry of the Environment, AND
Conservation and Parks**

777 Bay Street, 5th Floor,

Toronto ON, M7A 2J3

Minister.mecp@ontario.ca

Director, Environmental Assessment Branch

Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks

135 St. Clair Ave. W, 1st Floor,

Toronto ON, M4V 1P5

EABDirector@ontario.ca

For more information on requests for orders under Section 16 of the Environmental Assessment Act visit:

<https://www.ontario.ca/page/class-environmental-assessments-section-16-order>.

This notice issued July 10th, 2026.

Under the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* and the *Environmental Assessment Act*, unless otherwise stated in the submission, any personal information such as name, address, telephone number and property location included in a submission will become part of the public records files for this project and will be released, if requested, to any person.