ARCHAEOLOGY | HERITAGE | OUTREACH | EDUCATION

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments
Commercial and Residential Addition
86 John Street
Part 1, Plan 9R-1522
Municipality of Port Hope
Northumberland County
Part of Lot 6, Concession 1
Geographic Township of Hope
Former Durham County, Ontario

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Original Report

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under a contract awarded in January 2022, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. carried out Stage 1 and 2 assessments of lands with the potential to be impacted by the construction of a commercial and residential addition to the Hotel Carlyle & Restaurant at 86 John Street in the Municipality of Port Hope, Northumberland County, Ontario. This 3-storey addition will contain ground floor commercial space and upper storey apartments. The property was designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* on May 25, 1981 (By-law #34/81). The assessments were carried out in support of a Site Plan application and were triggered by the requirements set out in Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 issued under Section 3 of the *Planning Act*. This report documents the background research and fieldwork involved in the investigation and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted in June 2022 under Project Information Form #P007-1366-2022. The investigation encompassed the entire study area. Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities within the assessed lands was granted by the property owner. At the time of assessment, the study area consisted of the extant hotel/restaurant, various gardens, parking areas, a garage and an overgrown/wooded area with a gazebo.

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential and areas of no archaeological potential. The Stage 2 assessment did not result in the identification of any archaeological materials. It is recommended that no further assessment be required within the study area.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

IMAGES

MAPS

TABLES

ABBREVIATIONS

ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
MTCS – Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
PIF – Project Information Form
S&Gs – Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Under a contract awarded in January 2022, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) carried out Stage 1 and 2 assessments of lands with the potential to be impacted by the construction of a commercial and residential addition to the Hotel Carlyle & Restaurant at 86 John Street in the Municipality of Port Hope, Northumberland County, Ontario. This 3-storey addition will contain ground floor commercial space and upper storey apartments. The property was designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* on May 25, 1981 (By-law #34/81). The assessments were carried out in support of a Site Plan application and were triggered by the requirements set out in Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 issued under Section 3 of the *Planning Act*. This report documents the background research and fieldwork involved in the investigation and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns.

The study area consists of a rectilinear parcel of land with an area of 0.29 ha (Map 1). This parcel is generally bounded by the Henry Howard Meredith House and a mixed-use property to the north, John Street to the east, Augusta Street to the south and a woodlot to the west. In legal terms, the study area comprises Part 1, Plan 9R-1522, which falls on part of Lot 6, Concession 1 in the Geographic Township of Hope, former Durham County. The Crown initially believed that they had obtained these lands as part of the Johnson-Butler Purchase in 1787/1788, but the extent was not properly documented. The area was formally ceded as part of the Williams Treaties in 1923.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted in June 2022 under Project Information Form (PIF) #P007-1366-2022. The investigation encompassed the entire study area. Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities within the assessed lands was granted by the property owner. In compliance with the objectives set out in Section 1.0 and Section 2.0 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (*S&Gs*), the investigation was carried out in order to:

- Provide information concerning the geography, history and current land condition of the study area;
- Determine the presence of known archaeological sites in the study area;
- Evaluate in detail the archaeological potential of the study area;
- Empirically document all archaeological resources within the study area;
- Determine whether the study area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- Recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies, if any archaeological resources requiring further assessment are identified.

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

1.2 Historical Context

After a century of archaeological work in southern Ontario, scholarly understanding of the historical usage of the area has become very well-developed. With occupation beginning in the Palaeo period approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Pre-Contact and Euro-Canadian histories. Section 1.2.1 summarizes the region's settlement history, whereas Section 1.2.2 documents the study area's past and present land uses. No previous archaeological reports containing relevant background information were identified during the research component of the study.

1.2.1 Settlement History

1.2.1.1 Pre-Contact

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

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

Sub-Period	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Palaeo	9000–8400 BC	Gainey, Barnes and Crowfield traditions; Small bands; Mobile hunters and gatherers; Utilization of seasonal resources and large territories; Fluted points
Late Palaeo	8400–7500 BC	Holcombe, Hi-Lo and Lanceolate biface traditions; Continuing mobility; Campsite/Way-Station sites; Smaller territories are utilized; Non-fluted points
Early Archaic	7500–6000 BC	Side-notched, Corner-notched (Nettling, Thebes) and Bifurcate traditions; Growing diversity of stone tool types; Heavy woodworking tools appear (e.g., ground stone axes and chisels)
Middle Archaic	6000–2500 BC	Stemmed (Kirk, Stanly/Neville), Brewerton Side- and Corner-Notched traditions; Reliance on local resources; Populations increasing; More ritual activities; Fully ground and polished tools; Net-sinkers common; Earliest copper tools
Late Archaic	2500–900 BC	Narrow Point (Lamoka), Broad Point (Genesee) and Small Point (Crawford Knoll) traditions; Less mobility; Use of fish-weirs; True cemeteries appear; Stone pipes emerge; Long-distance trade (marine shells and galena)
Early Woodland	900–400 BC	Meadowood tradition; Crude cord-roughened ceramics emerge; Meadowood cache blades and side-notched points; Bands of up to 35 people
Middle Woodland	400 BC–AD 600	Point Peninsula tradition; Vinette 2 ceramics appear; Small camp sites and seasonal village sites; Influences from northern Ontario and Hopewell area to the south; Hopewellian influence can be seen in continued use of burial mounds
Middle/Late Woodland Transition	AD 600–900	Gradual transition between Point Peninsula and later traditions; Princess Point tradition emerges elsewhere (i.e., in the vicinity of the Grand and Credit Rivers)
Late Woodland (Early)	AD 900–1300	Glen Meyer tradition; Settled village-life based on agriculture; Small villages (0.4 ha) with 75–200 people and 4–5 longhouses; Semi-permanent settlements
Late Woodland (Middle)	AD 1300–1400	Uren and Middleport traditions; Classic longhouses emerge; Larger villages (1.2 ha) with up to 600 people; More permanent settlements (30 years)
Late Woodland (Late)	AD 1400–1600	Huron-Petun tradition; Globular-shaped ceramic vessels, ceramic pipes, bone/antler awls and beads, ground stone celts and adzes, chipped stone tools, and even rare copper objects; Large villages (often with palisades), temporary hunting and fishing camps, cabin sites and small hamlets; Territorial contraction in early 16th century; Fur trade begins ca. 1580; European trade goods appear

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

1.2.1.2 Post-Contact

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

Table 2: Post-Contact Settlement History
(Smith 1846; Sutherland 1865; E.E. Dodds & Bro. 1880; Coyne 1895; Lajeunesse 1960; Mika 1972; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Surtees 1994; AO 2015)

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Exploration	Early 17th century	Brûlé explores southern Ontario in 1610/11; Champlain travels through in 1613 and 1615/1616, making contact with a number of Indigenous groups (including the Algonquin, Huron-Wendat and other First Nations); European trade goods become increasingly common and begin to put pressure on traditional industries
Increased Contact and Conflict	Mid- to late 17th century	Conflicts between various First Nations during the Beaver Wars result in numerous population shifts; European explorers continue to document the area, and many Indigenous groups trade directly with the French and English; 'The Great Peace of Montreal' treaty established between roughly 39 different First Nations and New France in 1701
Fur Trade Development	Early to mid-18th century	Growth and spread of the fur trade; Peace between the French and English with the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713; Ethnogenesis of the Métis; Hostilities between French and British lead to the Seven Years' War in 1754; French surrender in 1760
British Control	Mid- to late 18th century	*Royal Proclamation* of 1763 recognizes the title of the First Nations to the land; Numerous treaties subsequently arranged by the Crown; First land cession under the new protocols is the Seneca surrender of the west side of the Niagara River in 1764; The Niagara Purchase (Treaty 381) in 1781 included this area
Loyalist Influx	Late 18th century	United Empire Loyalist influx after the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783); British develop interior communication routes and acquire additional lands; Johnson-Butler Purchase completed in 1787/1788, but the extent was not documented; *Constitutional Act* of 1791 creates Upper and Lower Canada
County Development	Late 18th and early 19th century	Durham County created in 1792; Johnson-Butler document declared invalid in 1794; Northern portion acquired as part of the Rice Lake Purchase (Treaty 20) in 1818; Townships of Mariposa, Ops, Emily, Cartwright, Manvers and Cavan added in 1821; Mariposa, Ops and Emily removed to Peterborough County in 1838; United Counties of Northumberland and Durham established after the abolition of the district system in 1849; Lands acquired as part of the Williams Treaties in 1923; Three large parcels were ceded, but compensation, land and harvesting issues remained; Settlement Agreement reached in 2018

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Township Formation	Late 18th and early 19th century	Surveyed primarily by Jones in 1791, Iredell in 1793 and McDonnell in 1797; First settled in 1793 by N. Ashford and J. Stevens, both former officers from the British contingent of John Burgoyne's army; Population was only 394 by 1810, and settlement was slow until the War of 1812; Population rose to 754 in 1820, 1,451 in 1825 and 1,742 in 1832; Port Hope became independent in 1835
Township Development	Mid-19th and early 20th century	Population reached 4,432 by 1842; 17,020 ha taken up by 1846, with 6,640 ha under cultivation; 5 grist mills and 14 saw mills in operation at that time; Traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway (1856), Port Hope, Lindsay & Beaverton/Midland Railway (1857), Canadian Northern Railway (1911) and the Campbellford, Lake Ontario & Western Railway (1914); Principal community was Port Hope; Smaller settlements at Canton, Dale, Elizabethville, Garden Hill, Newtonville, Osaca, Perrytown, Port Britain, Welcome, Wesleyville and Zion

1.2.2 Past and Present Land Use

1.2.2.1 Overview

During Pre-Contact and Early Contact times, the vicinity of the study area would have comprised a mixture of coniferous trees, deciduous trees and open areas. Indigenous communities would have managed the landscape to some degree. During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, United Empire Loyalists and Euro-Canadian settlers arrived in the area and began to clear the forests for agricultural and settlement purposes. The study area was located within the historical community of Port Hope. The land use at the time of assessment can be classified as commercial.

1.2.2.2 Port Hope

Located on the north shore of Lake Ontario, Port Hope was the largest village in the township and also served as the principal port for Durham County. The first mill was erected here in 1795, and the first distillery (for which Port Hope became noted for) was built in 1802. In 1815, a second mill and a general store were constructed, and the first post office was opened in 1817. Port Hope was incorporated as a police village in 1835. The Port Hope Harbour Company was formed in 1829, which was shipping hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain and large quantities of lumber by 1878 (E.E. Dodds 1880:48–50). In the late 19th century, Port Hope became well-known for its manufacturing businesses. Examples of these included foundries, machine shops, a stove and plough manufacturers, repair shops, a carriage and wagon manufacturer, planing and plaster mills, glue factories, tanneries, breweries and malt houses. Numerous blacksmiths, shoe shops, stores, schools and churches were also present at this time (E.E. Dodds 1880:50–54).

1.2.2.3 Mapping and Imagery Analysis

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

- The *Hope Township* Patent Plan (No Date) (AO 2015);
- *Tremaine's Map of the County of Durham, Upper Canada* (1861) (OHCMP 2019);

- The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ont.* (1878) (MU 2001);
- A fire insurance plan from 1904 (PHH 2022);
- A topographic map from 1930 (OCUL 2022); and
- An aerial image from 1954 (U of T 2022).

The limits of the study area are shown on georeferenced versions of the consulted historical resources in Map 2–Map 7.

The *Hope Township* Patent Plan (No Date) was initiated on a copy of an original survey plan and updated with patent information until the records were transferred to the Archives of Ontario. This plan identifies Jonathan Walton and Elias Smith as the patentees for the subject lot (Map 2). Lake Ontario and the Port Hope Harbour are depicted to the south, and the Ganaraska River is shown to the east. Road allowances are shown to the west and south of the study area.

Tremaine's Map of the County of Durham, Upper Canada (1861) indicates that the study area comprised part of the community of Port Hope (Map 3). Although individual occupants and structures are not identified, the local road network can be seen (e.g., John Street, Augusta Street and Pine Street South). The Midland Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway are depicted to the east and south, respectively. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ont.* (1878) doesn't identify any occupants or structures within the study area, though various subdivided parcels can be seen (Map 4). A railway turntable is shown to the southeast.

The fire insurance plan from 1904 indicates that the study area contained a L-shaped brick building with a wooden extension at the rear and a front exit onto John Street (Map 5). The main part of the structure was three storeys, whereas the middle portion was two storeys. The 1930 topographic map indicates that a structure was located in the southeastern part of the study area, which represents the brick structure from the 1904 map that would later become the Hotel Carlyle & Restaurant (Map 6). The 1954 aerial image reveals a similar situation, though an outbuilding potentially appears to the west of the main structure (Map 7).

1.2.2.4 86 John Street

The structure at 86 John Street was originally built in 1857 as a Bank of Upper Canada branch. The bank's charter was revoked in 1866, and the building was sold to the Ontario Bank in 1868 and operated until 1881. At that time, it became the practice and residence of Dr. Robert Corbett. The property was sold to Norman Gould in 1912, and Herbert and Fred Lingard established the Port Hope City Dairy on the property in 1921. Erve Downey bought the business in 1937 and used the second floor as his family's home. The third floor was rented; however, the main floor continued to operate as a dairy. Since the 1940s, additions have been made to the north and west to accommodate modern dairy facilities. In 1957, part of the main level and all of the upper floors were converted into apartments. Dairy operations ceased in 1972, but the building remained in the hands of the Downey family. The building became a kitchen boutique in 1975, and it was subsequently converted to the Carlyle after 1986 (HPHAC 2008; ARA 2022).

1.3 Archaeological Context

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted concurrently on May 25, 2022 under PIF #P007-1366-2022. ARA utilized a Samsung Galaxy Tab A with a built-in GPS/GNSS receiver during the investigation (UTM17/NAD83). The limits of the study area were confirmed using project-specific GIS data translated into GPS points for reference in the field, in combination with aerial imagery showing physical features in relation to the subject lands.

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

1.3.1 Condition of the Property

The study area lies within the deciduous forest region, which is the southernmost forest region in Ontario and is dominated by agricultural and urban areas. This region generally has the greatest diversity of tree and vegetation species, while at the same time having the lowest proportion of forest. It has most of the tree and shrub species found in the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence forest (e.g., white pine, red pine, hemlock, white cedar, yellow birch, sugar and red maples, basswood and red oak), and also contains black walnut, butternut, tulip, magnolia, black gum, many types of oaks, hickories, sassafras and red bud (MNRF 2022).

In terms of local physiography, the subject lands fall within the Iroquois Plain. This plain extends around the western and northern parts of Lake Ontario and consists of the shoreline and lakebed of Lake Iroquois. The old shorelines, including cliffs, bars, beaches and boulder pavements are clearly visible in this area, and the undulating till plains above stand in marked contrast to the smoothed lake bottom (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190–192).

According to the Ontario Soil Survey, the study area consists entirely of Dundonald sandy loam. This type of soil consists of grey brown sandy loam over yellowish sandy loam over brown loam underlain by compact stony calcareous loam and is characterized by a rolling to hilly topography and good drainage (Webber et al. 1946). The subject lands fall within the Ganaraska River drainage basin, which is under the jurisdiction of the Ganaraska Region Conservation Authority (GRCA 2019). Specifically, the study area is located 234 m west of the Ganaraska River, 733 m northwest of Lake Ontario and 550 m southwest of an unnamed wetland.

At the time of assessment, the study area consisted of the hotel/restaurant, various gardens, parking areas, a garage and an overgrown/wooded area with a gazebo. Soil conditions were ideal for the activities conducted. No unusual physical features were encountered that affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features (e.g., dense root mats, boulders, rubble, etc.).

1.3.2 Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

The Ontario Archaeological Sites Database and the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports were consulted to determine whether any registered or known archaeological resources occur within a 1 km radius of the study area. The available search facility returned three registered sites located within at least a 1 km radius (the facility returns sites in a rectangular area, rather than a radius, potentially resulting in returns beyond the specified distance). No unregistered sites were identified within a 1 km radius of the study area. The sites are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3: Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

Borden No. / ID No.	Site Name / Identifier	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Distance from Study Area
AlGn-5	Monk	Archaic	Indigenous	Scatter	> 1 km
AlGn-6	Clarke	Archaic	Indigenous	Findspot	> 1 km
AlGn-32	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Burial	300 m–1 km

None of these previously identified sites are located within or immediately adjacent to the subject lands; accordingly, they have no potential to traverse the study area. All of the sites are located over 300 m away and represent distant archaeological resources.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Work

Reports documenting assessments conducted within the subject lands and assessments that resulted in the discovery of sites within adjacent lands were sought during the research component of the study. In order to ensure that all relevant past work was identified, an investigation was launched to identify reports involving assessments within 50 m of the study area. The investigation determined that there are no available reports documenting previous archaeological fieldwork within the specified distance.

2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY

2.1 Background

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

With occupation beginning approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Pre-Contact and Post-Contact histories (Section 1.2.1). Artifacts associated with Palaeo, Archaic, Woodland and Early Contact traditions are well-attested in Northumberland County, and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites dating to pre-1900 and post-1900 contexts are likewise common. The presence of three previously identified sites in the surrounding area demonstrates the desirability of this locality for early settlement (Section 1.3.2). The investigation confirmed that none of these sites extend into the subject lands. Background research did not identify any areas of previous assessment within the study area (Section 1.3.3).

The natural environment of the study area would have been attractive to both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian populations as a result of proximity to the Ganaraska River. The well-drained soils would have been ideal for agriculture, and the diverse local vegetation would also have encouraged settlement throughout Ontario's lengthy history. Euro-Canadian populations would have been particularly drawn to the historical thoroughfares and amenities within the community of Port Hope as well as the Grand Trunk Railway and Midland Railway.

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

2.2 Field Methods (Property Inspection)

Since the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments were carried out concurrently, a separate property inspection was not completed as part of the Stage 1 background study. Instead, the visual inspection was conducted over the course of the Stage 2 property survey, in keeping with the concepts set out in Section 2.1 Standards 2a–b of the 2011 *S&Gs*. The specific field methods utilized during the visual inspection and the weather and lighting conditions at the time of assessment are summarized in Section 3.1 (Stage 2).

2.3 Analysis and Conclusions

In addition to relevant historical sources and the results of past archaeological assessments, the archaeological potential of a property can be assessed using its soils, hydrology and landforms as considerations. Section 1.3.1 of the 2011 *S&Gs* recognizes the following features or characteristics as indicators of archaeological potential: previously identified sites, water sources (past and

present), elevated topography, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations, resource areas, areas of Euro-Canadian settlement, early transportation routes, listed or designated properties, historic landmarks or sites, and areas that local histories or informants have identified with possible sites, events, activities or occupations.

The Stage 1 assessment resulted in the identification of several features of archaeological potential in the vicinity of the study area (Map 8). The closest and most relevant indicators of archaeological potential (i.e., those that would directly affect survey interval requirements) include one primary water source (the Ganaraska River), numerous historical roadways (e.g., John Street, Augusta Street and Pine Street South), two historical railways (the Grand Trunk Railway and Midland Railway) and one historical community (Port Hope). Background research did not identify any features indicating that the study area had potential for deeply buried archaeological resources.

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

Background research did not identify any previously assessed areas of no further concern within the study area. ARA's visual inspection, coupled with the analysis of historical sources and digital environmental data, resulted in the identification of multiple areas of no archaeological potential. Since these areas of no archaeological potential were identified over the course of the Stage 2 property survey, they are fully discussed in Section 3.1. The remainder of the study area had archaeological potential and required further assessment.

3.0 STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

3.1 Field Methods

The Stage 2 assessment involved visual inspection to evaluate archaeological potential and test pit survey in all areas of archaeological potential. Environmental conditions were ideal during the investigation, permitting good visibility of land features and providing an increased chance of finding evidence of archaeological resources. Specifically, the assessment was conducted under partly cloudy skies with bright lighting and a temperature of 20 °C on May 25, 2022. ARA therefore confirms that fieldwork was carried out under weather and lighting conditions that met or exceeded the requirements set out in Section 1.2 Standard 2 and Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the 2011 *S&Gs*.

The study area was subjected to a systematic visual inspection in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 1.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. This component of the investigation was conducted concurrently with the property survey. The inspection confirmed that all surficial features of archaeological potential were present where they were previously identified and did not result in the identification of any additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping (e.g., relic water channels, patches of well-drained soils, etc.).

The visual inspection resulted in the identification of several areas of disturbance, including the extant building footprints, parking areas, gardens, retaining walls, an excavated area for a gazebo and seating in the west and a stripped/graded area at the rear of the property (Image 1–Image 5). These areas had clearly been impacted by past earth-moving/construction activities, resulting in the disturbance of the original soils to a significant depth and severe damage to the integrity of any archaeological resources. No natural features (e.g., permanently wet lands, sloped lands, overgrown vegetation, heavier soils than expected, etc.) that would affect assessment strategies were identified. Other than the heritage building itself and associated plaques, no significant built features (e.g., landscapes, monuments, cemeteries, etc.) were encountered. A heritage impact assessment is currently in preparation for the project (ARA 2022).

The test pit survey method was utilized to complete the assessment within the overgrown/wooded area at the western end of the property because ploughing was not possible or viable. Using this method, ARA crewmembers hand excavated small regular test pits with a minimum diameter of 30 cm at prescribed intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. Since the areas to be tested were located less than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential, a maximum interval of 5 m was warranted (Image 6–Image 8).

As required by Section 2.1.2 Standard 4 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, test pits were excavated to within 1 m of all built structures. Each test pit was excavated into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil, and the resultant pits were examined for stratigraphy, potential features and/or evidence of fill. Test pits were generally 35–45 cm deep and contained brown sandy loam topsoil over orange silty sand underlain by grey sand. All soils were screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 mm and examined for archaeological resources. No locations of archaeological materials were encountered during the test pit survey. The test pits were backfilled upon completion.

The utilized field methods are presented in Map 9–Map 10. The study area limits are depicted as a layer in these maps. A breakdown of field methods appears in Table 4.

Table 4: Field Methods

Category	Study Area
Property assessed by pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 m	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property assessed by test pit survey at an interval of 5 m	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property assessed by test pit survey at an interval of 10 m	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property assessed by test pit survey where possible	10.37% (0.03 ha)
Property assessed by combination of visual inspection and test pit survey to confirm disturbance	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property assessed with a modified survey interval due to a physical or cultural constraint	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed due to physical constraint	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed because of permanently wet areas	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed because of exposed bedrock	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed because of sloped areas	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed because of disturbed areas	89.63% (0.26 ha)
Total	**100.00% (0.29 ha)**

3.2 Record of Finds

The investigation did not result in the discovery of any archaeological materials. The inventory of the documentary record, which includes a quantitative summary of the field notes, photographs and mapping materials associated with the project, appears in Table 5.

Table 5: Documentary Record

Field Documents	Total	Nature	Location
Photographs	38	Digital	On server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener
Notes	3	Digital	On server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener
Maps	2	Digital	On server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener

3.3 Analysis and Conclusions

No archaeological sites were identified within the assessed lands.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential and areas of no archaeological potential. The Stage 2 assessment did not result in the identification of any archaeological materials. It is recommended that no further assessment be required within the study area.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the MTCS, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar at the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery.

6.0 IMAGES

Image 1: Disturbed Lands
(May 25, 2022; Facing Southeast)

Image 2: Disturbed Lands
(May 25, 2022; Facing North)

Image 3: Disturbed Lands
(May 25, 2022; Facing Northwest)

Image 4: Disturbed Lands
(May 25, 2022; Facing Southwest)

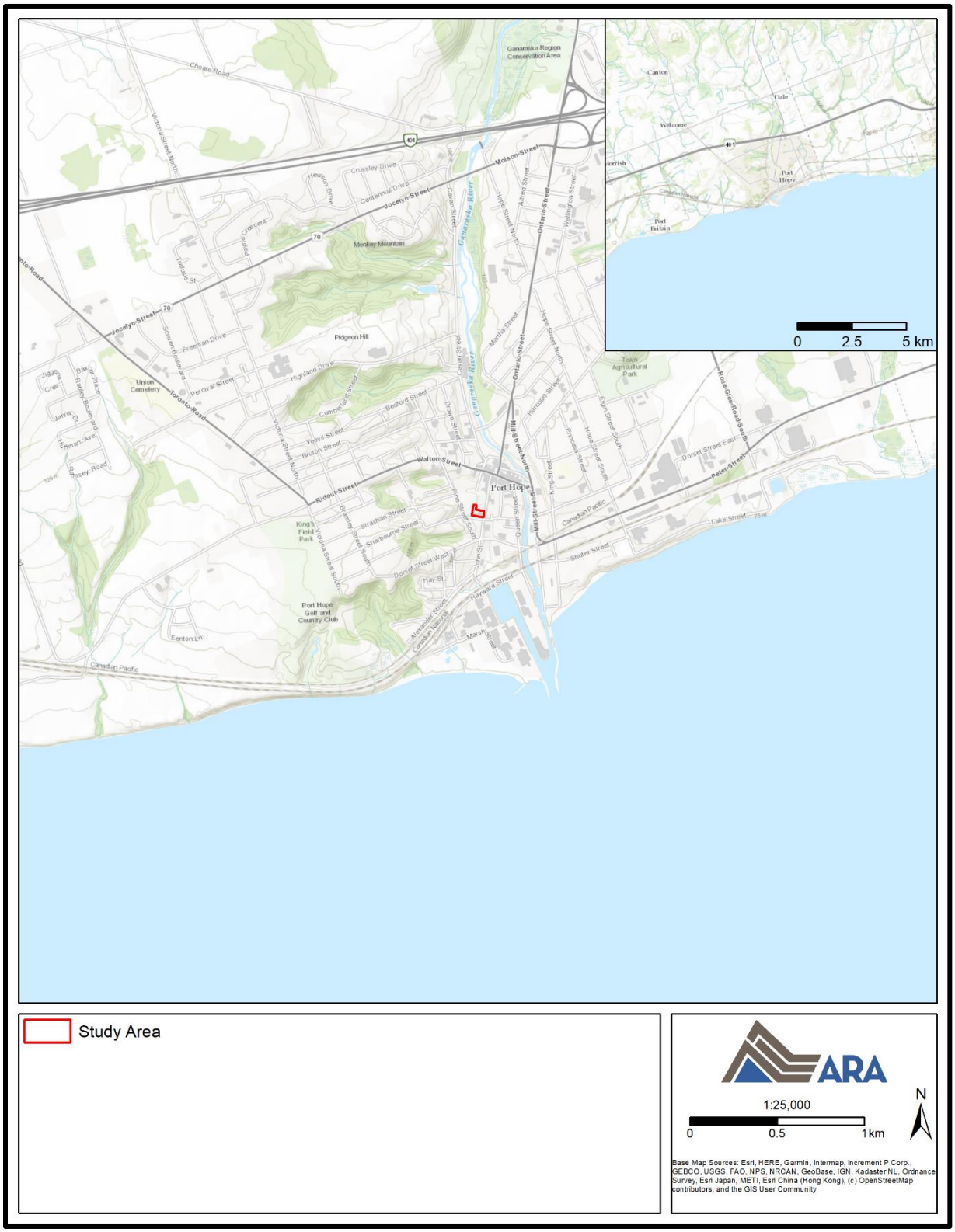
Image 5: Disturbed Lands
(May 25, 2022; Facing Northwest)

Image 6: Test Pit Survey
(May 25, 2022; Facing Northwest)

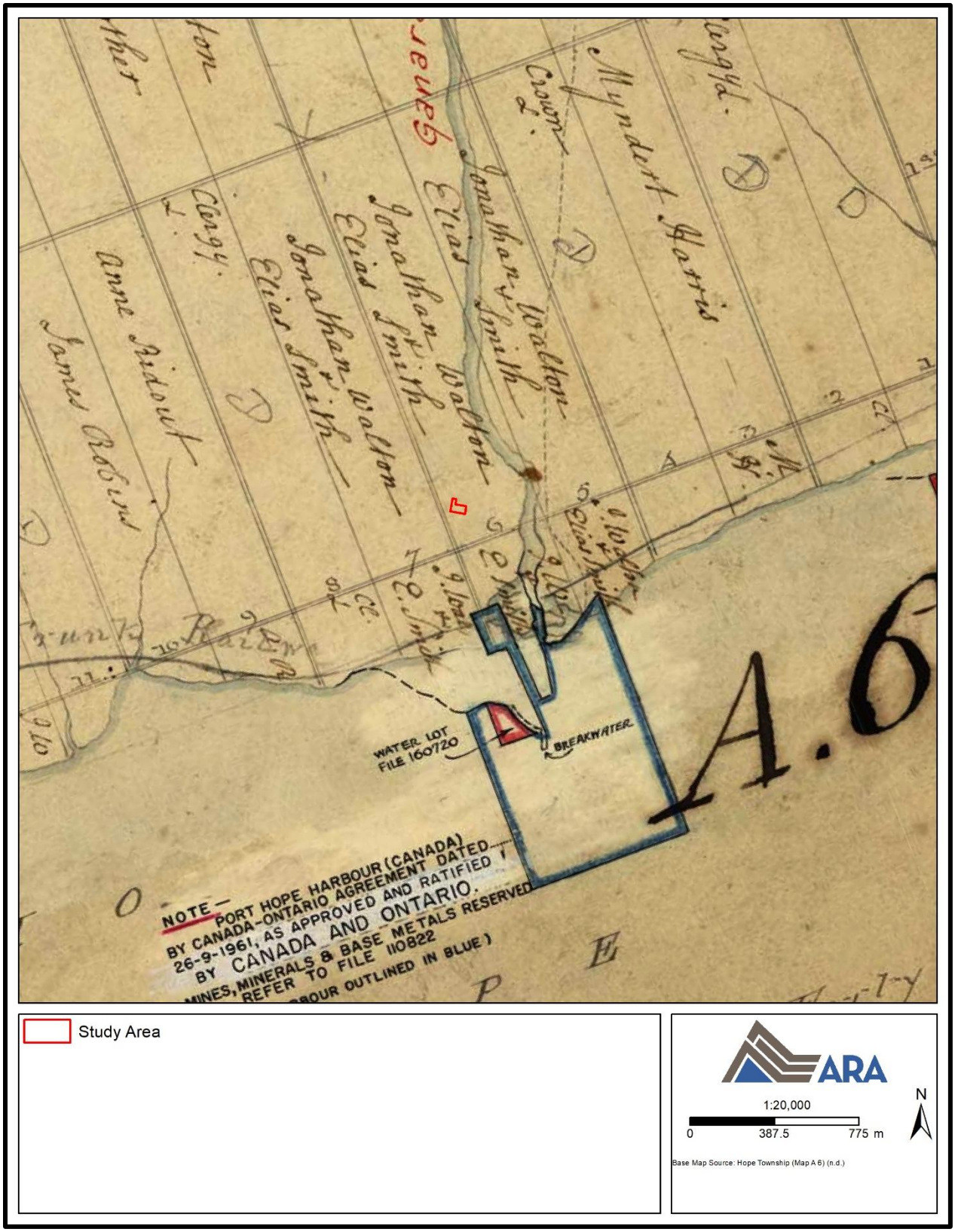
Image 7: Test Pit Survey
(May 25, 2022; Facing Northeast)

Image 8: Test Pit Survey
(May 25, 2022; Facing North)

7.0 MAPS

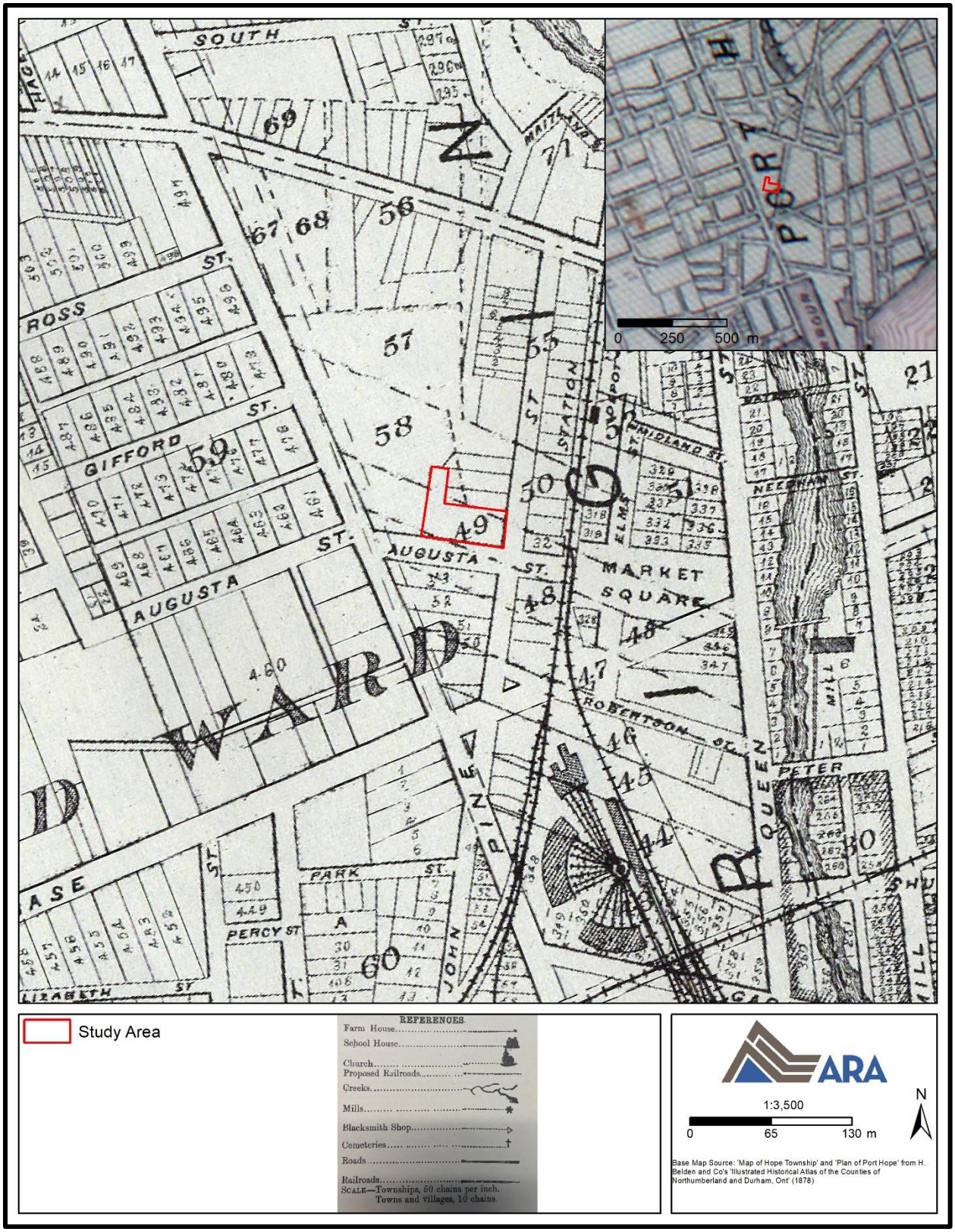


Map 1: Location of the Study Area
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

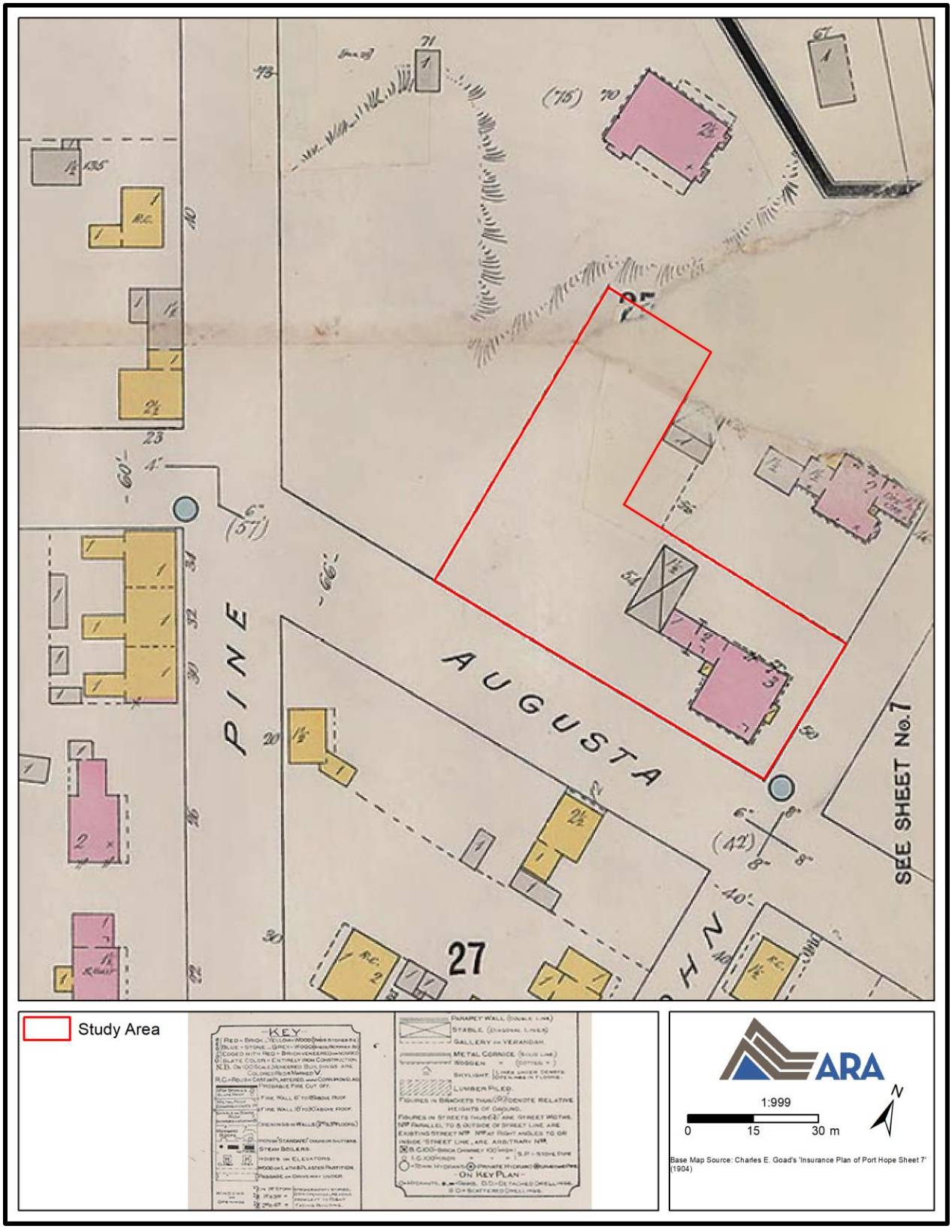


Map 2: *Hope Township* Patent Plan (No Date)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; AO 2015)

Map 3: *Tremaine's Map of the County of Durham, Upper Canada* (1861)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OHCMP 2019)

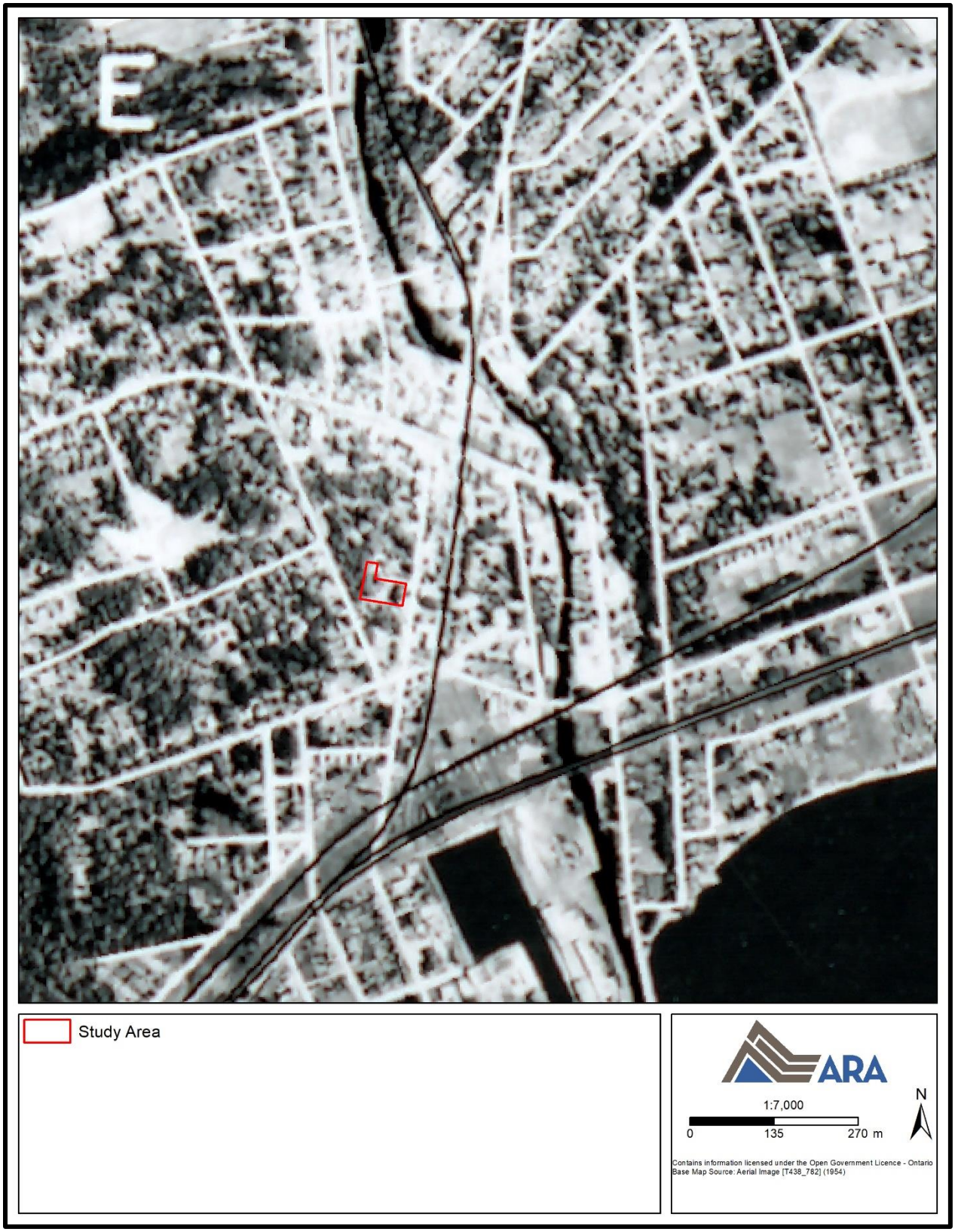


Map 4: *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ont.* (1878)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; MU 2001)

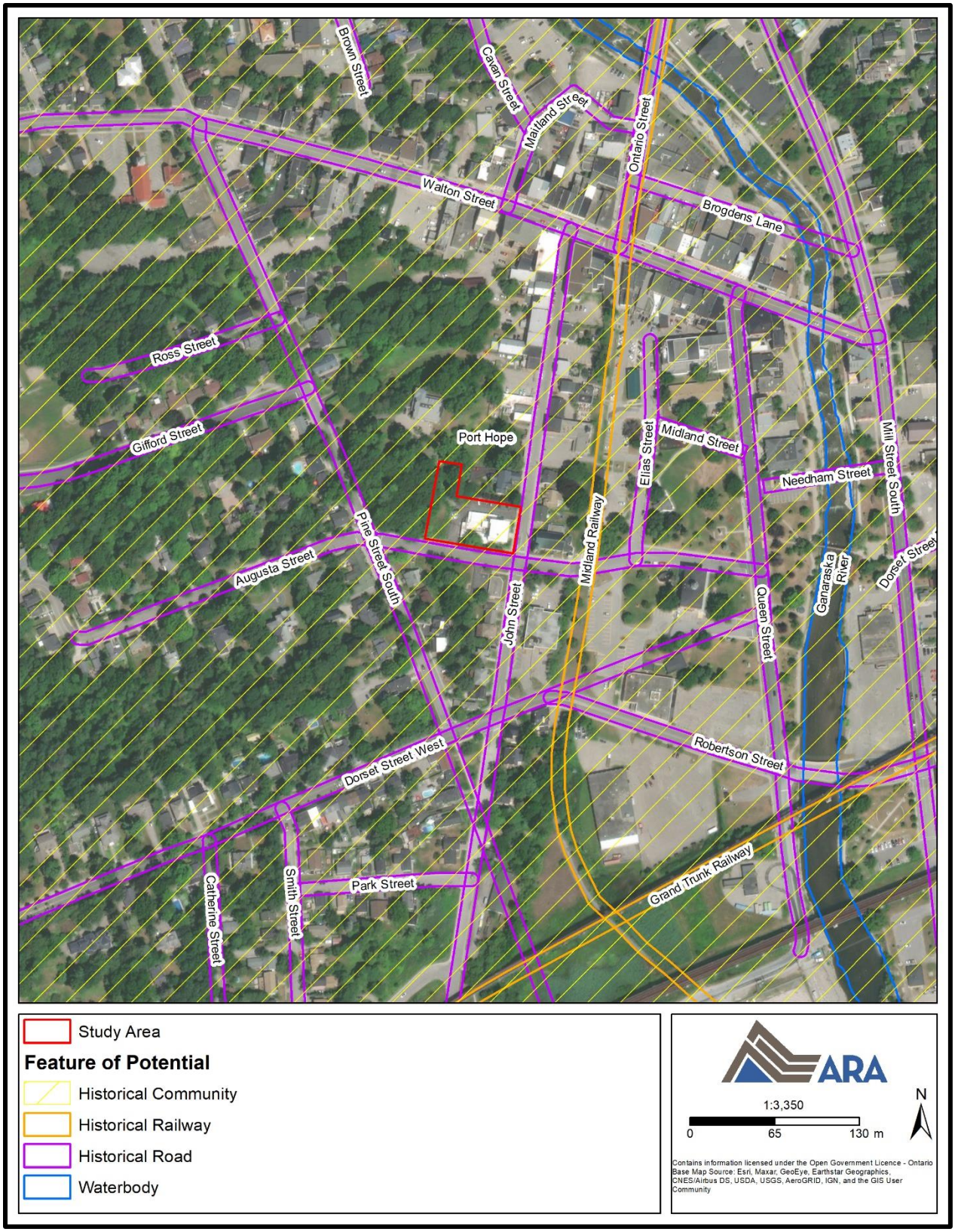


Map 5: Fire Insurance Plan (1904)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; PHH 2022)

Map 6: Topographic Map (1930)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OCUL 2022)

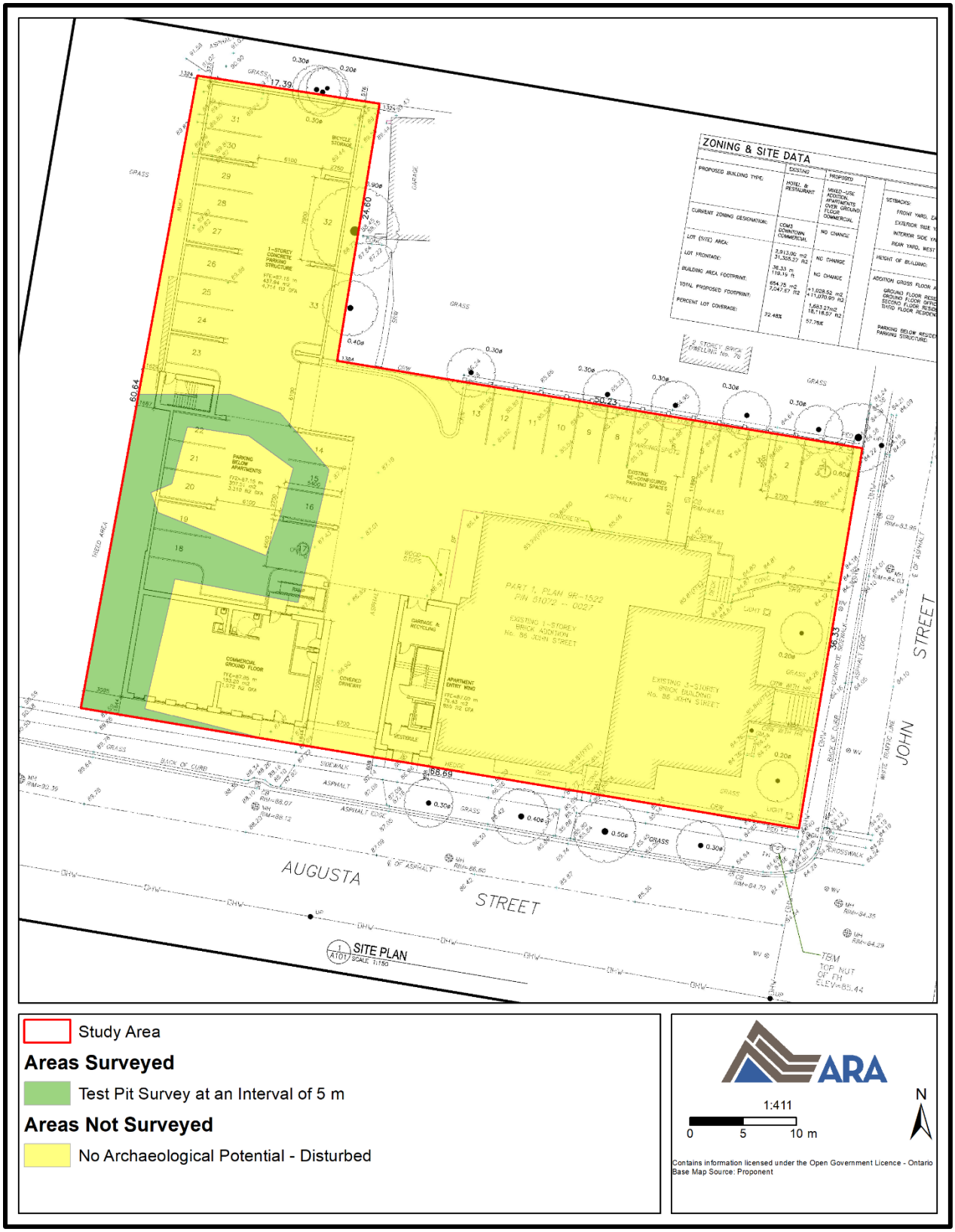


Map 7: Aerial Image (1954)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; U of T 2022)



Map 8: Features of Potential
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

Map 9: Field Methods (Aerial Image)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



Map 10: Field Methods (Development Plan)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

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