

**Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment for  
Sun Edison - Newboro 1 Solar Farm,  
Part of Lots 25 through 27, Concession 1,  
South Crosby, Township of Rideau Lakes,  
United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Ontario**

**Development Project Designation #: FIT Reference # - FIT-FGJ9196**



Prepared by

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Archaeological Consulting Licence P052  
Project Information Number P052-326-2011

**THE ARCHAEOLOGISTS INC.**

Revised Report  
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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Archaeologists Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for SunE Newboro 1 Solar Farm, Part of Lots 25 through 27, Concession 1, in South Crosby, located in the Township of Rideau Lakes, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville. The proponent is seeking a Renewable energy Approval according to Ontario Regulation 359/09 issued under the Environmental Protection act, Sections 20, 21 and 22. The assessment was done in advance of a solar farm project.

A Stage 1 background study of the subject property was conducted to provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition in order to evaluate and document in detail the property'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 property, to determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment, and to recommend next steps. The characteristics of the property dictated that the Stage 2 survey be conducted by both pedestrian survey and test pit survey.

The Stage 1 background study found that the subject property exhibits potential for the recovery of archaeological resources of cultural heritage value and concluded that the property requires a Stage 2 assessment. The Stage 2 property assessment, which consisted of a systematic pedestrian and test pit survey, resulted in the identification of three Euro-Canadian homesteads dating to the early to mid nineteenth century. The artifacts collected during the Stage 2 assessment indicate that these sites, designated H1, H2 and H3, may represent sites of significant cultural heritage value.

The report recommends that sites H1, H2 and H3, be subject to Stage 3 site-specific assessment if they cannot be protected within the context of the development project. Detailed site-specific assessment strategies are provided for each site.

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## **PROJECT PERSONNEL**

Project/Field Director:	Mr. T. Keith Powers (P052)
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## **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 Tourism and Culture (MTC). All licensees are to file a report with the MTC containing details of the fieldwork that has been done for each project. Following standards and guidelines set out by the MTC is a condition of a licence to conduct archaeological fieldwork in Ontario. *The Archaeologists Inc.* 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 an archaeological license.

### **1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT (Section 7.5.5)**

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

#### **1.1 Development Context (Section 7.5.6, Standards 1-3)**

##### ***Section 7.5.6, Standard 1***

The Archaeologists Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for the SunE Newboro 1 Solar Farm, Part of Lots 25-27, Concession 1, located in South Crosby in the Township of Rideau Lakes, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Ontario. The property is bound on the north by McCann Road and on the west by Narrows Lock Road. In addition to the solar panels, the project will also include a laydown areas, a 25 metre tall communication tower with a 2 metre base, a 44 kV Sub-Station, several inverter structures and access roads.

The project is seeking a Renewable Energy Approval according to Ontario Regulation 359/09 issued under the Environmental Protection Act, Sections 20, 21 and 22. The project has been awarded Feed-in-Tariff (FIT) contract number FIT- FGJ9196. The entire project area is approximately 133 ha in size. The archaeological assessment was conducted in advance of the development as a condition of the above O. Reg.

##### ***Section 7.5.6, Standard 2***

There is no additional development-related information relevant to understanding the choice of fieldwork strategy or recommendations made in the report.

##### ***Section 7.5.6, Standard 3***

Permission to access the study 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 (Section 7.5.7, Standards 1-2)**

### ***Section 7.5.7, Standard 1***

In advance of the Stage 2 assessment, a Stage 1 background study of the subject property was conducted in order to document the property 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.

Characteristics indicating archaeological potential include the near-by 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 subject property:

Although there are no registered archaeological sites within the subject property there are 3 historic findspots located less than 50 metres from the property within Lot 25, Concession 1. The findspots were discovered during a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of Lot 25, Concession 1 by Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. in 2010 (ARA 2011). These are discussed in greater detail below.

The subject property lies less than 100 metres from an unnamed water course. The near-by presence of the water source would have been attractive areas for hunting or settlement for both precontact Indigenous populations and European settlers. The subject

property also lies adjacent to the intersection of two historic transportation routes. Moreover, the 1879 Counties of Leeds and Grenville Historical Atlas, depicts several structures within and immediately adjacent to the property, all of which are located in close proximity to these historic transportation routes (present day McCann and Narrows Lock roads). Although no archaeological have been registered within the property or within a 1 km radius, it is clear that the property exhibits archaeological potential. The study location consists of approximately a 133 ha parcel of land, and is currently used for agricultural crop production and pasture for livestock.

A general review of the historical background of the area produced the following information. The first settlers of Leeds County were United Empire Loyalists who left the United States following the American Revolution. Prior to their arrival, new townships were to be laid out along the St. Lawrence River. Samuel Holland, the Surveyor General for Canada, was tasked with this responsibility. Holland delegated the work to several surveyors (Miles & Co. 1879).

The Township of Rideau Lakes was first surveyed in 1795 and the original settlers to the area came from the United States and were later joined by English and Scottish settlers. In the 1840s there was an influx of Irish settlers as a result of the potato famine (Warren 1997).

#### *Township of South Crosby*

The first three concession lines were surveyed by Lewis Grant in 1795. Following the survey, 43 land grants were given to Loyalists. However, very few families had settled the Township of Rideau Lakes by 1800. An 1806 survey indicated that only three families had settled here (McKenzie 1973:51; Warren 1997:7). The original settlers came from the United States. They were later joined by Scottish, English and Irish settlers, particularly in the 1840's as Ireland was being ravaged by the potato famine (Warren 1997:8-23).

According to Warren (1997), at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century there was a large population of Aboriginal groups, including the Mississaugas. However, tension between Aboriginal groups and European settlers had caused a number of Aboriginals to move out of the area by the 1830s. This displacement was sped up by disease and famine related to the presence of European settlement.

During the construction of the Rideau Canal, the area experienced an increase in settlement and development as commerce and opportunity increased. By 1877, the population of South Crosby had grown to 1,915 (Leavitt and Turner 1879; Township of Rideau Lakes 2010). In the following years, the Rideau Canal played an important role in the development of Township of South Crosby (Warren 1997:1)

Detailed archival research for Lots 25 through 27, Concession 1, will be provided in the Stage 3 archaeological assessment report. Briefly though, the 1879 Atlas depicts three structures within the subject property. The Atlas indicates that Lot 25 was owned by a G. Donahue, the south half of Lot 26 was owned by R. Singleton and the north half by J.D.

Knowlton. Finally, the Atlas indicates that Lot 27 was owned by J. Baldwin. A total of four structures are depicted by the Atlas within these lots, however, only three of these appear to be within the boundaries of the subject property.

In summary, the Stage 1 background study indicated the potential for the recovery of pre-contact and post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the subject property. 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. There are areas within the subject property that have the potential for the recovery of archaeological resources.

### ***Section 7.5.7, Standard 2***

The Stage 2 property assessment of the subject property will employ the strategy of pedestrian and test pit survey, following the standards listed in Section 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. These are the appropriate strategies based on the Stage 1 background study. The proposed strategies conform to the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and are similar to strategies carried out by Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA 2011) during their Stage 1-2 assessment of a property located west of the current subject property.

## **1.3 Archaeological Context (Section 7.5.8, Standards 1-7)**

### ***Section 7.5.8, Standard 1***

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the study area, three sources of information were consulted: the site forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry of Tourism and Culture; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of *The Archaeologists Inc.*

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.

Information on the known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the study area was obtained from the Ministry of Tourism and Culture site database. There are no known archaeological sites located within the study area limits and no sites were registered within a one kilometre radius of the subject property. However, a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of Lot 25, Concession 2 resulted in the identification of three Historic 'findspots' (ARA 2011).

### ***Section 7.5.8, Standard 2***

The subject property consists of areas of active pasture, agricultural crop, meadow, an existing barn, and deciduous forest. The study area lies within the Smiths Falls Limestone Plain. This region contains the largest and most continuous tract of shallow soil over limestone in Southern Ontario. Bogs dominate many of the townships in the region, including the Township of Rideau Lakes (Chapman and Putnam 1984:197). The area

consists of a mixture of limestone bedrock, granite knobs, clay flats and sand beds. The soils of the project lands include Napanee Clay and Tennyson Sandy Loam. The plain supported a hardwood forest in which sugar maple was the dominant tree. Evidence seems to indicate that oak and pine were formerly more common than at present. In the poorly drained areas, elm, ash, soft maple, and white cedar are found. In some of the bogs there are larch and black spruce (Chapman and Putnam 1984:199). Very large areas of this limestone plain are covered with peat and muck deposits which, for the most part, remain under a forest cover. In a few marginal areas, however, the land has been cleared but is used only as rough pasture.

***Section 7.5.8, Standard 3***

The Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork of the subject property was undertaken on November 24 and 25, 2011.

***Section 7.5.8, Standard 4***

No previous archaeological fieldwork has taken place within the limits of the project area. However, previous fieldwork, in the form of a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken by Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA 2011) within Lot 25, Concession 2, located on the west side of Narrows Lock Road. Their assessment resulted in the identification of three historic period ‘findspots’.

Findspot 1 was described as a Euro-Canadian homestead dating to the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The site was found during a pedestrian survey and is located approximately 20 metres west of Narrows Lock Road. The scatter consisted of artifacts spread over a 400m<sup>2</sup> area and included architectural items and tablewares. Machine cut nails, window glass, brick and mortar, as well as wheat pattern ironstone sherds were noted. The report concluded that Findspot 1 is of cultural heritage value and recommended that it be subject to a Stage 3 assessment if it could not be protected.

Findspot 2 was described as a mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian diffuse midden deposit, located 40 metres west of Narrow Locks Road, and is associated with an existing structure located 20 metres south of the findspot. The site was found in a ploughed field and consisted of a scatter measuring approximately 15 x 25 metres. Artifacts included white earthenware and ironstone ceramics and window glass. The report concluded that Findspot 2 is of cultural heritage value and recommended that it be subject to a Stage 3 assessment if it could not be protected.

Findspot 3 was described as an early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian scatter measuring approximately 75m<sup>2</sup> in size and consisted of a scatter of 15 surface artifacts, including pearlware, transferwares and hand painted earthenwares. The report concluded that Findspot 3 is of cultural heritage value and recommended that it be subject to a Stage 3 assessment if it could not be protected.

***Section 7.5.8, Standard 5***

We are unaware of previous findings and recommendations relevant to the current stage of work.

***Section 7.5.8, Standard 6***

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

***Section 7.5.8, Standard 7***

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 (Section 7.8.1, Standards 1-3)**

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.

### ***Section 7.8.1, Standard 1***

The entire project area was subject to a Stage 2 survey. There were no exemptions from survey.

### ***Section 7.8.1, Standard 2***

As relevant, we provide detailed and explicit descriptions addressing Standards 2a, b and d. Standards 2c and 2d are not relevant.

*Section 7.8.1, Standard 2a* - 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 those portions of the property exhibiting archaeological potential were surveyed including lands immediately adjacent to built structures, when present.
- Section 2.1, S2a – n/a
- Section 2.1, S2b (no or low potential due to extensive and deep land alterations) – n/a
- 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 – See supplementary documentation for GPS coordinates.
- 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.
- Section 2.1, S7 - n/a

- Section 2.1, S8 – All formal artifact types and diagnostic categories, including all refined ceramic sherds (when noted) were collected.
- Section 2.1, S9 – Based upon professional judgement, we collected enough artifacts to document the archaeological site, while leaving enough in place to relocate the site in order to conduct further assessment.

*Section 7.8.1, Standard 2b* -The subject property was subject to a systematic pedestrian survey and test pit survey appropriate to the characteristics of the property.

The pedestrian survey of the property followed the standards within Section 2.1.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Actively or recently cultivated land was recently ploughed and weathered by at least one heavy rainfall or several light rains to improve the visibility of archaeological resources. Ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing. At least 80% of the ploughed ground surface was visible. Survey transects were spaced at maximum intervals of five metres. When artifacts were encountered, survey intervals were decreased to 1m intervals over a minimum of a 20 m radius around the finds to define the full extent of the surface scatter.

The test pit survey of the property 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. For example, the area in which Site H1 was discovered could not be ploughed due to high rock content (as per Standard 1b, Section 2.1.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*) and the fact that it is an area surrounding an existing barn that has not been previously ploughed (see Maps 4 and 5 in Section 9 of the report). Map 5 of the report highlights the location of the barn within the area assessed by means of a test pit survey.

It was also not possible or viable to plough the terrain in the vicinity of Site H3 as depicted on Map 4 of the report. This area contained brush and weed growth and pockets of higher rock content. To the east-northeast of this area was a large area of unploughed lands that is characterized by high rock content, trees/shrubs, brush and weed growth. There are rock substrate exposures throughout this area. The large area of woodlot was also subject to test-pitting at five metre intervals. Images of the varying field conditions are provided in the Images section of this report.

All test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of five metres and to within one metre of built structures (i.e. barn), when present, or until test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance. All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter. Each test pit was excavated by hand, into the first five cm of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. No stratigraphy or cultural features were noted. Soils were screened through 6mm mesh. All test pits were backfilled. When artifacts were encountered, test pit excavation first continued on the five metre grid. This resulted in the recovery of sufficient archaeological resources to meet the criteria for making a recommendation to

carry out a Stage 3 assessment. As such no further Stage 2 fieldwork was necessary. All artifacts were collected according to their associated test pit.

***Section 7.8.1, Standard 3***

Approximately 55% of property was pedestrian surveyed at five metre intervals, and 45% was test pit surveyed at five metre intervals.

### **3.0 RECORD OF FINDS** (Section 7.8.2, Standards 1-3)

This section documents all finds discovered as a result of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property.

#### ***Section 7.8.2, Standard 1***

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in the identification of three Euro-Canadian archaeological sites, currently designated as H1, H2 and H3.

*Site H1* – This site was identified during a test pit survey and pedestrian survey south of an existing barn structure. A total of approximately 300 artifacts were identified, of which 55 were collected. The test pit survey, conducted at 5 metre intervals, resulted in the recovery of 21 artifacts recovered from 5 positive test pits over a 15 x 15 metre area. All of the artifacts recovered during the test pit survey were retained. The remaining artifacts were noted during the pedestrian survey. A total of 34 artifacts were retained as per Standard 8, Section 2.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The overall extent of Site H1 is roughly 30 x 40 metres as determined by the Stage 2 assessment. Although the frequency of observed artifacts was relatively high, there were no discernable variations in relative artifact density.

The types of artifacts identified during the Stage 2 assessment include early to late 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramic tablewares, bottle glass, window glass, and architectural items including machine cut nails. Diagnostic ceramics include spongeware, blue edgeware, blue and black transferprint, banded ware, and stamped ware (including purple stamped). Bottle glass fragments include mainly indeterminate fragments, glassware, and some medicine bottle fragments. None of the glass fragments were diagnostic, although they were likely mould-blown which were common from 1830-1885 (Jones and Sullivan 1989). Window glass was primarily represented by thin pane glass (<1.6mm). Artifacts left in the field included mainly non-diagnostic ceramic body sherds, metal scrap, and unidentifiable glass fragments, as well as faunal bone fragments.

*Site H2* – This site was identified during a pedestrian survey and consists of approximately 100 artifacts scattered over a 40 x 60 metre area. There were no discernable variations in relative artifact density. The site is located less than 100 metres east of present day Narrows Lock Road on level terrain. A total of 31 artifacts were retained and include early to late 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramic tablewares, bottle glass, window glass, and architectural items including machine cut nails. Diagnostic ceramics identified during the Stage 2 assessment include stamped ware (including purple stamped), blue and red spongeware, floware, creamware, banded ware, blue edgeware, early and late-palette hand painted, and ironstone. Bottle glass fragments include mainly indeterminate fragments, glassware, and some medicine bottle fragments. None of the glass fragments were diagnostic, although they were likely mould-blown which were common from 1830-1885 (Jones and Sullivan 1989). Window glass was primarily represented by thin pane glass (<1.6mm). Artifacts left in the field included mainly non-diagnostic ceramic

body sherds, metal scrap, and unidentifiable glass fragments, as well as faunal bone fragments.

*Site H3* – The site was identified during a test pit survey. Test pitting resulted in the recovery of 22 artifacts from 10 positive test pits over an area measuring approximately 30 x 30 metres. The recovered artifacts included mainly ceramic tablewares with some metal artifacts. Given the diagnostic ceramics recovered, it was clear that Site H3 was of potential cultural heritage value, therefore, test pit survey was not intensified. All artifacts were retained. They include hand-painted, blue spongeware, and blue transfer prints, bottle glass, and machine cut nails.

A full catalogue of all retained materials is presented in Appendix A.

### ***Section 7.8.2, Standard 2***

An inventory of the documentary record generated in the field is provided in Table 1.

<b>Document Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
Field Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This report constitutes the field notes for this project</li></ul>
Photographs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 24 digital photographs</li></ul>
Maps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mapping within this report constitutes all of the maps generated in the field.</li></ul>

### ***Section 7.8.2, Standard 3***

Information detailing exact site locations on the property is submitted separately from the project report. See supplementary documentation.

#### **4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS (Section 7.8.3, Standards 1-2)**

##### ***Section 7.8.3, Standard 1***

The Stage 2 test pit and pedestrian survey resulted in the identification of three Euro-Canadian archaeological sites, designated H1, H2 and H3. All three sites are considered to be of high cultural heritage value requiring Stage 3 site-specific assessments.

Site H1 was identified during a test pit survey and pedestrian survey south of an existing barn structure. A total of approximately 300 artifacts were identified, of which 55 were collected. The test pit survey, conducted at 5 metre intervals, resulted in the recovery of 21 artifacts recovered from 5 positive test pits over a 15 x 15 metre area. The scatter extent is roughly 30 x 40 metres as determined by the Stage 2 assessment.

Although the frequency of observed artifacts was relatively high, there were no discernable variations in relative artifact density. The types of artifacts identified during the Stage 2 assessment include early to late 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramic tablewares, bottle glass, window glass, and architectural items including machine cut nails. Diagnostic ceramics include spongeware, blue edgeware, blue and black transferprint, banded ware, and stamped ware (including purple stamped). Bottle glass fragments include mainly indeterminate fragments, glassware, and some medicine bottle fragments. None of the glass fragments were diagnostic, although they were likely mould-blown which were common from 1830-1885 (Jones and Sullivan 1989). Window glass was primarily represented by thin pane glass (<1.6mm). Artifacts left in the field included mainly non-diagnostic ceramic body sherds, metal scrap, and unidentifiable glass fragments, as well as faunal bone fragments. Site H1 likely represents an early to late 19<sup>th</sup> century homestead occupation.

Site H2 was identified during a pedestrian survey and consists of approximately 100 artifacts scattered over a 40 x 60 metre area. There were no discernable variations in relative artifact density. The site is located less than 100 metres east of present day Narrows Lock Road on level terrain. A total of 31 artifacts were retained and include early to late 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramic tablewares, bottle glass, window glass, and architectural items including machine cut nails. Diagnostic ceramics identified during the Stage 2 assessment include stamped ware (including purple stamped), blue and red spongeware, floware, creamware, banded ware, blue edgeware, early and late-palette hand painted, and ironstone. Bottle glass fragments include mainly indeterminate fragments, glassware, and some medicine bottle fragments. None of the glass fragments were diagnostic, although they were likely mould-blown which were common from 1830-1885 (Jones and Sullivan 1989). Window glass was primarily represented by thin pane glass (<1.6mm). Artifacts left in the field included mainly non-diagnostic ceramic body sherds, metal scrap, and unidentifiable glass fragments, as well as faunal bone fragments. The artifact assemblage indicate that the site represents an early to late 19<sup>th</sup> century homestead occupation.

Site H3 was identified during a test pit survey. Test pitting resulted in the recovery of 22 artifacts from 10 positive test pits over an area measuring approximately 30 x 30 metres.

The recovered artifacts included mainly ceramic tablewares with some metal artifacts. Given the diagnostic ceramics recovered, it was clear that Site H3 was of potential cultural heritage value, therefore, test pit survey was not intensified. All artifacts were retained. They include hand-painted, blue spongeware, and blue transfer prints indicating that the site dates to the early to late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Given the apparent frequency of pre-1870 artifacts at Site H1 and H2, these two sites both show evidence of a high level of heritage value or interest that may require Stage 4 mitigation. However, a final determination of this awaits the Stage 3 assessment and its associated archival research.

In summary, As each of these post-contact archaeological sites contain at least 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900, Sites H1, H2 and H3 are considered to be of high cultural heritage value that must be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

## **5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (Section 7.8.4, Standards 1-3)**

### ***Section 7.8.4, Standard 1***

Sites H1, H2 and H3 of of further cultural heritage value or interest and should be subject to Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

A Borden number will be retained for each site during the Stage 3 assessment.

The Stage 3 assessment of Sites H1 and H2 will include detailed historical documentation, a controlled surface pick-up, and test unit excavation as per Sections 3.1 and 3.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

The general Stage 3 test unit excavation will follow Section 3.2.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the location and number of test units will follow the strategy for small post-contact sites where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4: test units will be placed and excavated in a 5 m grid across the site, and additional units amounting to 20% of the initial grid unit total will focus on areas of interest within the site extent, i.e. distinct areas of higher concentrations within a broader artifact concentration (e.g. possible midden area), and/or adjacent to high- yield units.

The Stage 3 assessment of Site H3 will include detailed historical documentation, and test unit excavation as per Sections 3.1 and 3.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

The general Stage 3 test unit excavation will follow Section 3.2.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the location and number of test units will follow the strategy for small post-contact sites where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to

Stage 4: test units will be placed and excavated in a 5 m grid across the site, and additional units amounting to 20% of the initial grid unit total will focus on areas of interest within the site extent, i.e. distinct areas of higher concentrations within a broader artifact concentration (e.g. possible midden area), and/or adjacent to high- yield units.

***Section 7.8.4, Standard 2***

The report makes recommendations only regarding archaeological matters.

***Section 7.8.4, Standard 3 – n/a***

## **6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION (Section 7.5.9, Standards 1-2)**

### ***Section 7.5.9, Standard 1a***

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture 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 Tourism and Culture, 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.

## **7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES (Section 7.5.10, Standard 1)**

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- 1973 *Historical Sketch of Leeds and Grenville*. In *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Canada West*. H. F. Walling. Belleville: Mika Publishing

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**8.0 IMAGES** (Sections 7.5.11, 7.7.5, 7.8.6)



**Plate 1:** Shows field conditions for pedestrian survey.



**Plate 2:** Shows field conditions for test pit survey (note exposed rocky substrate behind licensee).



**Plate 3:** Shows field conditions for test pit survey.



**Plate 4:** Test pit survey in woodlot.



**Plate 5:** Conditions for pedestrian survey.



**Plate 6:** Test pit survey in rocky substrate area.



**Plate 7:** Conditions for pedestrian survey.



**Plate 8:** Test pit survey in area of barn.



**Plate 9:** Test pit survey conditions. Note exposed rocky substrate.



**Plate 10:** Site H1 artifacts. Top row (left to right): red & blue spongeware, brown transferprint, stamped, ironstone; Bottom row (left to right): pearlware and stamped.

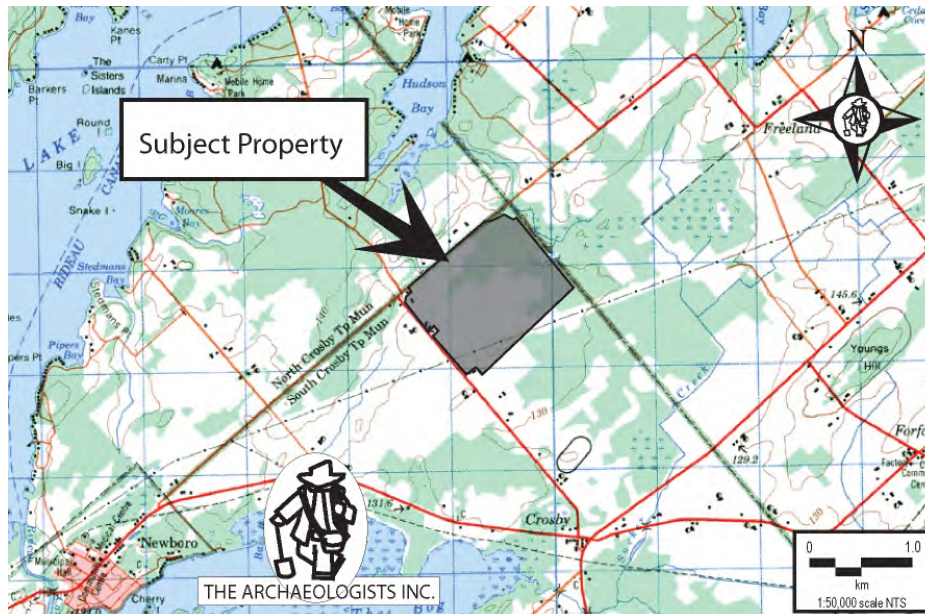


**Plate 11:** Site H2 artifacts. Left to right: creamware, brown transferprint, red stamped, scalloped edgeware, purple stamped, blue transferprint.

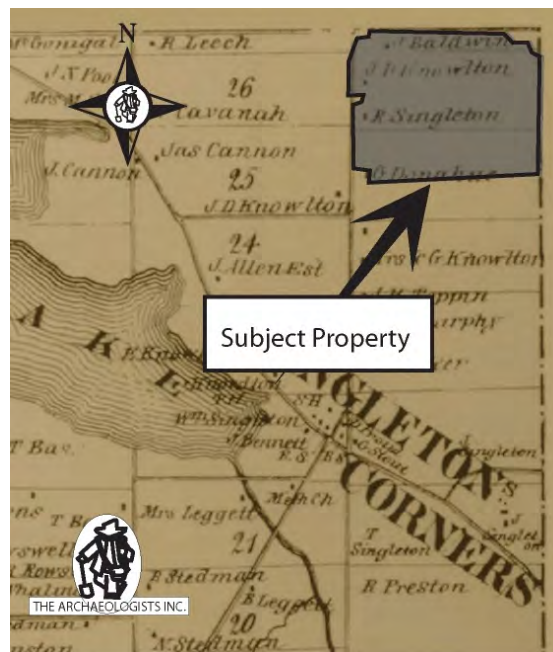


**Plate 12:** Site H3 artifacts. Left to right: transfeprint, plain RWE, edgeware, hand painted, floware, ironstone, banded ware.

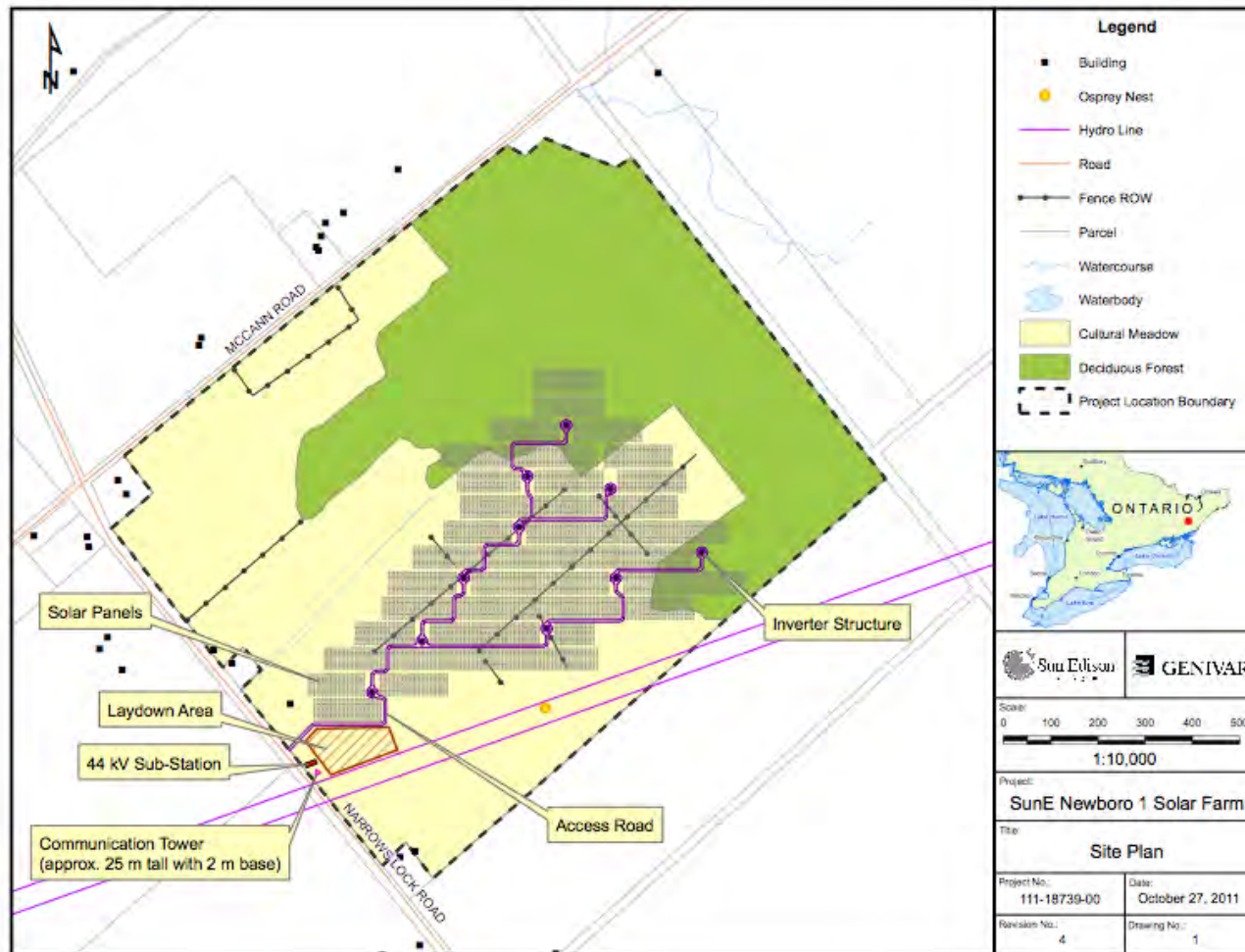
## 9.0 MAPS (Section 7.5.12, 7.8.7)



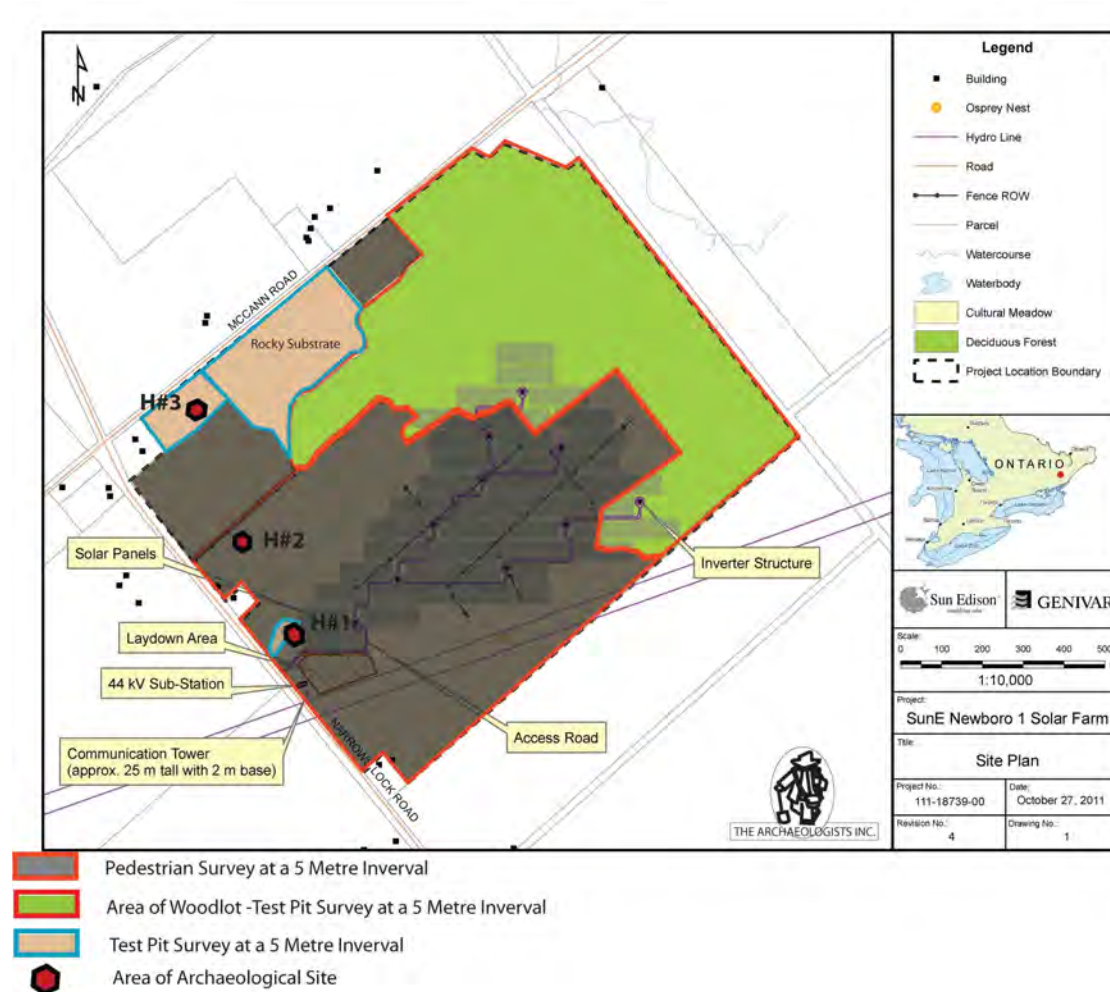
**Map 1:** Regional map depicting general location of the subject property (1:50,000).



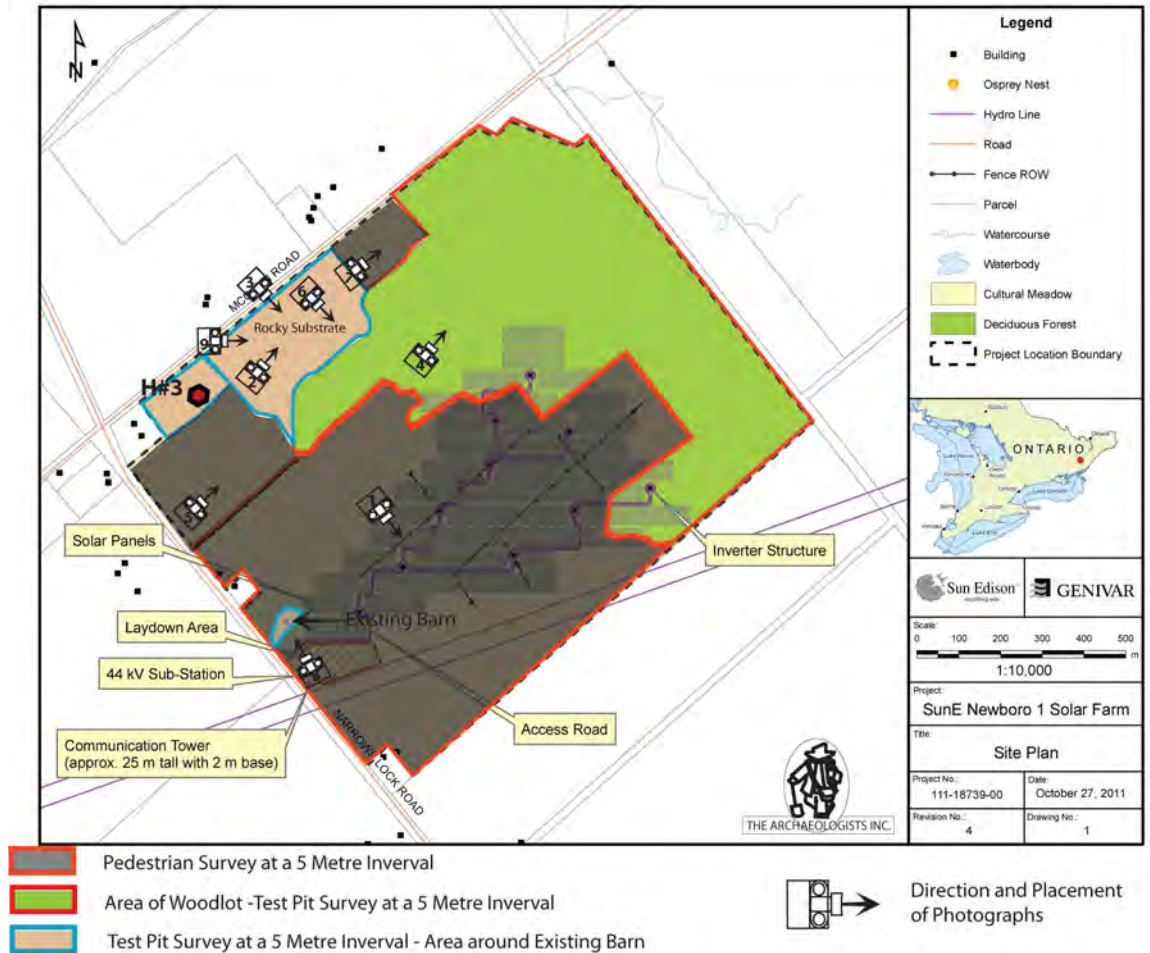
**Map 2:** Subject property overlaid on 1878 Atlas to document potential for Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.



**Map 3:** Design map showing subject property boundary, current uses, and proposed development changes.



Map 4: Results of Stage 2 assessment showing locations of H1, H2, and H3.



**Map 5:** Shows locational directions of photographs.

**APPENDIX A: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE – SITES H1, H2, AND H3**

<b>Cat#</b>	<b>Prov.</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Qty.</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Type/Ware</b>	<b>Motif/Technique/Colour</b>	<b>Function/Form</b>	<b>Comments</b>
H1	Site H1	TP2	1	Glass	Container, bottle	mould blown	aqua	body
H2	Site H1	TP2	1	Ceramic	RWE	hand painted	flatware	late palette
H3	Site H1	TP3	1	Ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	teas	
H4	Site H1	TP3	1	Glass	Window		clear	
H5	Site H1	TP3	2	Metal	Nail	machine cut		incomplete
H6	Site H1	TP4	1	Ceramic	RWE	stampedware, red	flatware	body
H7	Site H1	TP4	3	Ceramic	RWE	plain	flatware	
H8	Site H1	TP6	2	Glass	Container, bottle	mould blown	solarized	
H9	Site H1	TP6	2	Metal	Scrap	indeterminate		
H10	Site H1	TP6	2	Ceramic	RWE	spongeware, blue	teas	
H11	Site H1	TP6	1	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	flatware	
H12	Site H1	TP7	1	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, black	teas	
H13	Site H1	TP7	1	Ceramic	RWE	banded	teas	
H14	Site H1	TP7	1	Glass	Window		clear	
H15	Site H1	TP7	1	Ceramic	RWE	plain	flatware	exfoliated
H16	Site H1	Surface	1	Glass	Container, medicine	mould blown	aqua	neck/shoulder
H17	Site H1	Surface	1	Glass	Container, bottle	mould blown	solarized	base; no markings
H18	Site H1	Surface	1	Ceramic	RWE	spongeware, blue	flatware	
H19	Site H1	Surface	3	Ceramic	RWE	stamped, purple	flatware	
H20	Site H1	Surface	2	Ceramic	RWE	stamped, red	flatware	
H21	Site H1	Surface	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	indeterminate	exfoliated
H22	Site H1	Surface	5	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, black	teas	
H23	Site H1	Surface	4	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	various	
H24	Site H1	Surface	3	Ceramic	RWE	spongeware, blue	teas	
H25	Site H1	Surface	2	Ceramic	Stoneware	banded	teacup	ext/interior band
H26	Site H1	Surface	1	Metal	Nail	wire		incomplete
H27	Site H1	Surface	1	Clay	Smoking pipe	white ball clay	stem	undecorated
H28	Site H1	Surface	1	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	teacup	
H29	Site H1	Surface	2	Ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	teas	
H30	Site H1	Surface	2	Ceramic	RWE	stamped, red	teas	
H31	Site H1	Surface	4	Metal	Nail	machine cut		incomplete
H32	Site H2	Surface	3	Ceramic	Creamware	plain	flatware	

**APPENDIX A: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE – SITES H1, H2, AND H3**

<b>Cat#</b>	<b>Prov.</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Qty.</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Type/Ware</b>	<b>Motif/Technique/Colour</b>	<b>Function/Form</b>	<b>Comments</b>
H33	Site H2	Surface	2	Ceramic	RWE	floware	flatware	motif on upper surface
H34	Site H2	Surface	1	Ceramic	RWE	stamped, purple	teacup	
H35	Site H2	Surface	1	Ceramic	RWE	sponge, red	teas	
H36	Site H2	Surface	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	banded	flatware	
H37	Site H2	Surface	4	Ceramic	RWE	spongeware, blue	teas	
H38	Site H2	Surface	2	Ceramic	Pearlware	hand painted	saucer	early palette
H39	Site H2	Surface	2	Ceramic	Ironstone	moulded	teas	
H40	Site H2	Surface	3	Ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	flatware	
H41	Site H2	Surface	3	Ceramic	RWE	hand painted	teas	late palette
H42	Site H2	Surface	2	Metal	Nail	machine cut		incomplete
H43	Site H2	Surface	2	Glass	Window		clear	
H44	Site H2	Surface	1	Glass	Container, medicine	mould blown	aqua	base frag
H45	Site H2	Surface	4	RWE	RWE	transferprint, blue	teas	
H46	Site H3	TP1	2	Glass	Window		clear	thin
H47	Site H3	TP3	1	Ceramic	RWE	hand painted	teas	late palette
H48	Site H3	TP3	1	Metal	Nail	machine cut		incomplete
H49	Site H3	TP3	1	Ceramic	RWE	plain	flatware	
H50	Site H3	TP4	1	Ceramic	RWE	spongeware, blue	teas	
H51	Site H3	TP4	1	Glass	Container, bottle	mould blown	olive green	body
H52	Site H3	TP6	2	Glass	Container, bottle	mould blown	aqua	body
H53	Site H3	TP6	1	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	flatware	
H54	Site H3	TP7	2	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	teas	
H55	Site H3	TP8	3	Glass	Window		clear	thin
H56	Site H3	TP9	1	Metal	Scrap			unidentifiable
H57	Site H3	TP9	1	Ceramic	RWE	hand painted	teas	late palette
H58	Site H3	TP9	1	Metal	Nail	machine cut		incomplete
H59	Site H3	TP11	2	Ceramic	RWE	plain	flatware	
H60	Site H3	TP12	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain	flatware	
H61	Site H3	TP13	1	Ceramic	RWE	spongeware, blue	teas	