

**Stage 1&2 Archaeological Assessment
of 2499 Washburn Road,
Part of Lots 8 and 9, Concession 6
Geographic Township of Storrington
Township of South Frontenac
Frontenac County, Ontario
Original Report**

**Approval
Authority:** Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry

Licensee: Michael Berry, PhD
Licence No: P246
Prepared by: Michael Berry, PhD
PIF# P246-0419-2019
Date 17-June-2019



www.abacusarchaeology.ca
abacusarchservices@gmail.com
(613)530-7944

Executive Summary

In May of 2019 Abacus Archaeological Services was retained to undertake a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of 2499 Washburn Road, an approximately 62 ha parcel of land located within Part of Lots 8 and 9, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Storrington, Township of South Frontenac, County of Frontenac (Map 3). The subject property is situated on the south side of Washburn Road. The property is currently partially developed and contains a residential home, wooded/brush lands and active agricultural fields. The owner of the property is preparing an Aggregate Resources Act (ARA) Class 'A' Pit Application to open up a 22 ha portion of the property for a sand pit operation (Map 4).

No registered archaeological sites are found within 1 kilometre of the subject property. The property has been used primarily for agriculture in the past and formed part of the farm lands of the Kells family. Primary development of the subject property did not begin until the modern period.

Based upon the established potential for archaeological resources within the subject property Stage 2 testing was performed on May 31st and June 3rd, 2019 under Project Information Form number P246-0419-2019. No features or material of archaeological significance was recovered during the Stage 2 excavation (Map 11).

Based upon these results the licensee makes the following recommendations with regard to the study area.

- The subject property tested during Stage 2 excavation has been assessed and found to contain no significant archaeological resources. No further work is required within the assessed Stage 2 study area indicated on Map 11.
- The portions of the property not subject to the current application were not subject to Stage 2 assessment as is the standard for this form of application. This area retains archaeological potential due to its proximity to an early transport route, primary water source and early homesteads and should be subject to further assessment if in the future additional development is proposed (Map 11). Due to the mixed nature of the property this should take the form of a test pit survey on a five metre interval within wooded areas of the property, and a pedestrian survey on a five metre interval within ploughed areas of the property.

Table of Contents

Project Personnel	iii
1.0 Project Context.....	1
1.1 Development Context:	1
1.2 Historical Context:	2
1.3 Property and Structural History:	3
1.4 Archaeology of the Region:	4
2.0 Project Context: Archaeological Context	7
2.1 Previous Archaeological Research near the Subject Property:	7
2.2 Physiography of the Study Area:	8
2.3 Archaeological Potential of the Study Area:	9
3.0 Field Methods	10
4.0 Record of Finds.....	10
4.1 Inventory of Documentary Record Generated in the Field.....	11
5.0 Analysis and Conclusions	12
6.0 Recommendations.....	12
7.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation.....	13
8.0 Bibliography and Sources	14
Images	16
Maps.....	19

Images

Image 1. A view of the agricultural fields during pedestrian survey.....	16
Image 2. A view of the agricultural fields during pedestrian survey.....	16
Image 3. A view of the agricultural fields during pedestrian survey.....	17
Image 4. A view of the agricultural fields during pedestrian survey.....	17
Image 5. A view of the agricultural fields during pedestrian survey.....	18
Image 6. A view of the agricultural fields during pedestrian survey.....	18

Maps

Map 1. The subject property location on 1:250 000 NTS plan.....	19
Map 2. The subject property location on 1:25 000 NTS plan	20
Map 3. The subject property location on 1:10 000 Ontario Base Map.....	21
Map 4. A plan of the subject property and severance parcels	22
Map 5. A section from Walling's 1860 map of Frontenac County.	23
Map 6. A section from Meacham's 1878 map of Frontenac County	24
Map 7. A section from the 1916 National Topographic Series map	25
Map 8. An aerial view of the subject property in 1953	26
Map 9. An aerial view of the subject property in 2017	27
Map 10. A section of the soil survey plan of Frontenac County	28
Map 11. A plan of the Stage 2 assessment of the property.....	29

Project Personnel

Project Manager/Licence Holder	Michael Berry, PhD Licence No. P246
Field Director	Michael Berry
Historical Research/Report Writing	Michael Berry
Field Crew	Alexander Cadue Chris Cadue Douglas Kirk

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context:

In May of 2019 Abacus Archaeological Services was retained to undertake a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of 2499 Washburn Road, an approximately 62 ha parcel of land located within Part of Lots 8 and 9, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Storrington, Township of South Frontenac, County of Frontenac (Map 3). The subject property is situated on the south side of Washburn Road. The property is currently partially developed and contains a residential home, wooded/brush lands and active agricultural fields. The owner of the property has retained MHBC Planning to prepare an Aggregate Resources Act (ARA) Class 'A' Pit Application to open up a 22 ha portion of the property for a sand pit operation (Map 4). The legislation triggering the assessment is the Aggregate Resources Act. The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry is the approval authority for this application.

Based upon the established potential for archaeological resources within the subject property Stage 2 testing was performed on May 31st and June 3rd, 2019 under Project Information Form number P246-0419-2019. The portions of the property parcel not part of the present ARA application were not subject to Stage 2 assessment as is the standard for this form of application. These parcel portions retains archaeological potential due to its proximity to an early transport route and early homesteads and should be subject to further assessment if in the future additional development is proposed.

All activities carried out during the Stage 1 and 2 assessments were completed in accordance with the terms of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's (now Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This report was written and assembled by Michael Berry, PhD of Abacus Archaeological Services. Background research utilized Land Registry Records, local histories and relevant maps. Permission to access the subject property and to carry out the assessment was granted by the property owner. All images and documents generated during this project will be archived by the licensee until such time that a suitable repository is established.

1.2 Historical Context:

As result of the long history of occupation in the Frontenac County area there is a great wealth of information available in the form of primary archival documents such as military records, maps, diaries and personal illustrations as well as a number of publications. The lands north of the shore of Lake Ontario developed at a slower pace than the city of Kingston and other lakeside towns.

The property is located within Storrington Township, which was one of 18 townships in Frontenac County c. 1849. The member of the 1842 Canadian Legislative Assembly for the County of Frontenac was Sir Henry Smith; who maintained an estate near Inverary within Lots 16 and 17 of Concession 2. Smith named the township in 1845 for the village of Storrington, Sussex, England from where his family originated. The township of Storrington was originally divided off from portions of Pittsburgh, Kingston and Loughborough Townships.

Though early settlement was difficult the 19th century saw many farms reach a high state of cultivation within Storrington Township. Large portions of the township contained broken tracts interspersed with granite formations, however the intervals between contained rich soils and strong timber forests. The township contained several villages, including Inverary, Battersea, and Milburn with churches, schools, stores, hotels and other places of business.

1.3 Property and Structural History:

Lots 8 & 9, Concession 6 Geographic Township of Storrington

The subject property was originally located within the east half of Lot 8 and the west half of Lot 9 of Concession 6 of Storrington Township (Map 3). The Concession was formerly part of Pittsburgh Township but was later transferred to Storrington Township. Lot 8 was granted by the Crown to Esther Caruther on August 6, 1801 (OLR). Lot 9 was granted by the Crown to George Stinson (OLR).

The east half of Lot 8 was exchanged several times during the early part of the 19th century however it was acquired by John By, on behalf of the Crown, in 1830. The west half of Lot 9 was purchased by John By at the same time. In 1826 John By, then a Lieutenant Colonel of the Royal Engineers was tasked with designing and constructing the Rideau Canal. The Crown had sought an alternative means of navigable water transport between Montreal and Kingston since the War of 1812 had exposed the vulnerabilities of the St. Lawrence River. Col. By purchased large tracts of land deemed necessary to the construction of the Rideau Canal prior to its opening in 1832. The lands within the 6th Concession of Storrington Township were necessary to complete the final section of the canal connecting the waterway with Kingston. The area south of Concession 6 was known as the River Styx; this area was likely originally a small stream/river. The Rideau Canal waterway required the flooding of these lands, resulting in a much larger river system.

Following the Rideau Canal construction the land was transferred back into private ownership. It is unclear when, but sometime prior to 1860 the east half of Lot 8 was sold to Robert Kells. A formal Crown patent was registered to Kells on January 21, 1874 (OLR). Kells is noted on the 1860 County map source (Map 5) and the 1878 Township map (Map 6). Kells had a homestead within the eastern half of the Lot located south of the Concession Road. Johnathon Stinson appears to have maintained a home in the middle of his property during the same period (Map 6). The west half of Lot 9 had remained part of the estate of Johnathon Stinson into the latter part of the 19th century. On September 17, 1887 the western half of Lot 9 was sold by William and John Stinson to Robert Kells (OLR). This transaction created the property parcel which remains largely the same into the present.

On January 20, 1906 Robert Kells sold the parcel to Joseph Kells. In the same year the estate of Joseph Kells passed the land to Benjamin C. Kells (OLR). The land transferred again in 1920, this time passing to Elianor Kells. In 1962 Elianor Kells and family sold the parcel to Charles Denzil Dixon. He retained the parcel until 1974 when he granted it to son Paul Denzil Dixon. The Dixon family kept the land into the 1990s (OLR).

1.4 Archaeology of the Region:

The Paleo-Indian Period in Eastern Ontario (here defined as the Trent Valley and eastwards) begins during the Belleville phase of Lake Iroquois (12,000 BP) when the land between the ice covered Algonquin Highlands and Lake Iroquois was exposed as far east as the Champlain Sea (Muller and Prest 1985). Later as the land rebounded from the weight of the glacier the shallows of Lake Iroquois became a fertile plain. Small bands of hunters likely moved into the area after a steppe environment had been established and they could hunt caribou and megafauna such as mastodons. As the climate moderated to the general conditions of the recent Holocene a boreal lifeway became established. This lifeway can be superficially described as alternating between spring/summer amalgamation of the regional people around locations for harvesting spawning fish; the fall/winter dispersal of the population into small family units, to winter in large hunting territories where moose hunting was important (Wright, 1972). Paleo-Indian sites are rare but not unknown in Eastern Ontario and are usually the random find of a spear point typical of the Late-Paleo Period.

The Archaic Period begins around 7000 BP in Eastern Ontario and is marked by the extinction of the megafauna and the switch to a way of life focused on fishing and the harvesting of wild foods such as hickory nuts. For the most part the Archaic way of life appears similar to the historic way of life of the Cree and Ojibwa of northern Ontario. In the spring, family groups coalesce into large encampments around rapids and waterfalls in order to catch spawning fish. In the late fall, family groups disperse across the landscape to individual hunting territories where they trap and hunt locally. The bulk of the goods made by natives were of biodegradable materials so the majority of the artifacts found on Archaic sites are of stone, though in good soil conditions bone tools and refuse bone can survive. On occasion tools or fragments of copper are also found. Copper appears on sites east of the Rouge River about 5000 BP, particularly along the Trent and Ottawa River systems. By the Late Archaic, cemeteries and burial goods, particularly copper and shell objects appear.

The beginning of the Woodland period is marked by the appearance of pottery on First Nation's sites. The Early Woodland people of Ontario were the first to use pottery in this province. In many other respects, people of the Early Woodland Period continued to live in much the same way as their predecessors of the Late Archaic. In Eastern Ontario this occurred around 3000 BP a time when the Meadowood Culture of Western New York State begins to occupy the province.

Shortly after 2300 BP the Middle Woodland Period begins with a steady increase in the population of Ontario. Long distance trade is evident from the appearance of exotic materials such as marine shell, mica and copper. Evidence from archaeological sites indicates that by the Middle Woodland Period the people of Ontario began to identify with specific regions of the province. For the first time this allows archaeologists to distinguish regional cultural traditions - sets of characteristics which are unique to a part of the province. Archaeologists have named these cultural traditions Laurel (northern

Ontario), Point Peninsula (eastern and south-central Ontario), Saugeen (southwestern Ontario) and Couture (extreme southwestern Ontario).

The range of sites and archaeological evidence collected thus far have provided a picture of the seasonal patterns of activity that Middle Woodland people used to exploit the wide variety of resources in their territories. The spring, summer and fall saw macrobands, larger groups of people congregating at lakeshore sites to fish, collect shellfish and hunt in the surrounding forests. The approaching close of the summer season resulted in an emphasis on collection and storage of hunted resources, due to the need to store up large quantities of food for the winter. By late fall and early winter, the community would split into microbands, small family hunting groups, each relocating to a smaller 'family' hunting area inland where they would stay until the process repeated and larger macrobands rejoined in the spring.

By the Late Woodland Period, c. 800 AD, a definitively Iroquoian people were occupying the north shore of Lake Ontario. The period is most clearly distinguished by the changes in pottery construction and decoration. By the beginning of the Late Woodland (ie. by A.D. 900) period the coil method with various stamped decorations (dentate, rocker, pseudo scallop shell) was abandoned in favour of the paddle and anvil method, with vessels decorated with 'cord-wrapped stick' decoration. Intensive horticulture is practiced in this period as maize (corn) was introduced sometime after 500 AD, providing a large reserve of corn. Beans, squash and sunflowers are also grown. Villages of longhouses with many hundreds of people begin to be seen particularly in Prince Edward County and on the sandy ridges along the north shore of Lake Ontario. The area appears to have been largely abandoned around 1550 AD (Ramsden 1982) likely due to conflict between the Iroquois of New York State and the Huron Confederacy.

In the Kingston region most archaeological sites are known from the north shore of Lake Ontario and the islands to the south, the mouth of the Cataraqui River, the Napanee River and Wilton Creek environs and the shore of the St. Lawrence east of Kingston along with the Thousand Islands. Many of the registered sites in this region around Kingston and up the Cataraqui/Rideau Waterway were first documented by avocational archaeologist Guy Blomely and subsequently registered by Hugh Daechsel (Daechsel, 1988, 1989).

It would appear that the majority of the sites in the area are located south of the Frontenac Axis. The Frontenac Axis is a continuation of the exposed granites of the Canadian Shield that runs southeast crossing the St. Lawrence River and thus forming the Thousand Islands before it enters Up State New York and rises as the Adirondack Mountains. Sites on the Frontenac Axis are generally restricted to the shores of the many lakes in this area and at portage points along the connecting rivers. This pattern may be due to a lack of archaeological survey work over most of the Frontenac Axis but given the terrain a settlement pattern focused on the waterways is not surprising.

Period	Group	Time Range	Comment
Paleo-Indian			
	Fluted Point Hi-Lo	11000 - 10400 BP 10400 - 9500 BP	big game hunters small nomadic groups
Archaic			
Early	Side Notched Corner Notched Bifurcate Base	10000 - 9700 BP 9700 - 8900 BP 8900 - 8000 BP	nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Early Middle Archaic Laurentian	8000 - 5500 BP 5500 - 4000 BP	transition to territorial settlements
Late	Narrow Point Broad Point Small Point Glacial Kame	4500 - 3000 BP 4000 - 3500 BP 3500 - 3000 BP ca. 3000 BP	polished - ground stone tools, river - lakeshore orientation burial ceremonialism
Woodland			
Early	Meadowood Middlesex	2900 - 2400 BP 2400 - 2000 BP	introduction of pottery elaborate burials
Middle	Point Peninsula Sandbanks - Princess Point	2300 - 1300 BP 1500 - 1200 BP	long distance trade, burial mounds agriculture begins
Late	Pickering Middleport Huron - St. Lawrence Iroquois	1100 - 700 BP 670 - 600 BP 600 - 350 BP	transition to defended villages, horticulture large village sites tribal organization, warfare abandonment
Historic			
Early	Mississauga	300 - Present	southward migration into Iroquoian territory
Late	Euro-Canadian	225 - Present	European Settlement

¹ Table based upon material assembled by N. Adams.

2.0 Project Context: Archaeological Context

2.1 Previous Archaeological Research near the Subject Property:

No archaeological excavations have been undertaken directly within the study area. No known assessments exist within 50 m of the property. Consultation with the Ministry of Culture's Archaeological Sites Database found that no registered archaeological sites are found within 1 km of the study area².

A great number of sites, mainly historic in nature, lie within the nearby City of Kingston's downtown core. As of 2007 there were 72 recorded sites within the borders of the City of Kingston (Williamson et al., 2008:69-70). These include Fort Frontenac BbGc-8, The Kingston Harbour Front BbGc-7, McBurney Park BbGc-89, the Market Square BbGc-88, and the Rideaucrest Development site BbGc-19. The intensity of the archaeological remains in the core of Kingston demonstrates the rich heritage of this urban area. This is contrasted to the relatively rural location of the study area. However, the relative paucity of registered sites in the area is potentially more a result of the small number of archaeological studies previously performed in the area and not a true reflection of the archaeological richness of the region.

² Information courtesy of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport Sites Registry.

2.2 Physiography of the Study Area:

The study area is located in the Napanee Limestone Plain Lowlands physiographic region. It is characterized by flat to undulating topography with shallow clay and loam soils covering the limestone bedrock. Much of the soil overburden was stripped away by glacial action (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:186). Common trees in the area include elm, eastern cedar, dwarf juniper and creeping juniper (Gillespie et al., 1962:28). The general area around Kingston lies within the Huron-Ontario sub-region of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region. Examples of trees that exist in this region include sugar maple, beech, basswood, white and red ash, yellow birch, red maple, and red, white and bur oaks. Eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, and balsam fir are also found in the sub-region (Rowe, 1977:93).

The subject property is located within an area of Seeleys Bay silt loam soils (SBsil) (Map 10). The Seeleys Bay soils are well-drained silty soils found along the northern fringe of the lacustrine deposits in Frontenac and Leeds Counties (Gillespie et al., 1962). The soils are relatively shallow lacustrine deposits with a parent material of calcareous stone-free silty clay to silty clay loam. The topography of the Seeleys Bay soils is irregular, moderately sloping and is bedrock controlled. The Seeleys Bay soils are considered good agricultural soils and produce positive yields of hay, ensilage corn, and spring grain.

The subject property is located upon the north shore of the River Styx, a large primary water source forming part of the Rideau Canal waterway. A present aerial view of the property provides details of the existing vegetation and waterways (Map 9). The property contains low-lying, potentially wet areas along the north frontage with rolling topography towards the south and the shoreline area.

2.3 Archaeological Potential of the Study Area:

The archaeological potential of the study area is dictated by the history of occupation near the subject property (Map 11). Consultation with the Ministry of Culture's Archaeological Sites Database found that no registered archaeological sites are found within 1 km of the study area. The subject property is located upon a historic transport route, a feature of significance. The subject property is located within an area of archaeological potential as defined by the City of Kingston's Archaeological Master Plan (Williamson et al., 2008).

Historical research has shown that the study area is located within the east half of Lot 8 and the western half of Lot 9 of Concession 6 of Storrington Township (Map 3). Settlement survey began within the Township and surrounding area following the 1830s construction of the Rideau Canal. The property was developed by Robert Kells and Jonathon Stinson prior to 1860.

The parcel portions not subject to the Aggregate Resources Act (ARA) Class 'A' Pit Application to open up a 22 ha portion of the property for a sand pit operation were not subject to Stage 2 assessment as is the standard for this form of application. The unassessed portions of the parcel retain archaeological potential due to its proximity to an early transport route, primary water source and early homesteads and should be subject to further assessment if in the future additional development is proposed.

Stage 1 Recommendation:

- A Stage 2 assessment should be performed within the subject property. This should take the form of a pedestrian survey on a five metre interval within ploughed areas of the property subject to development.
- The portions of the property not subject to the current application retain archaeological potential and should be assessed in the event of future development. This should take the form of test pit survey on a five metre interval within wooded areas of the property, and a pedestrian survey on a five metre interval within ploughed areas of the property.

3.0 Field Methods

Based upon the established potential for archaeological resources within the subject property Stage 2 testing was performed on May 31st and June 3rd, 2019 under Project Information Form number P246-0419-2019. Field conditions were photo documented.

The assessment area contains a currently active agricultural field located within the central area of the property located south the home. The ploughed field was assessed through pedestrian survey on high potential five metres transects following a period of several rain falls (Images 1-6). During the pedestrian survey where archaeological resources were identified, transects were to decrease to a 1 metre interval within an area of a 20 metre radius around the find spots until the limits of any locus were defined. All finds were to be flagged and geo-located using a Garmin GPS unit.

The area assessed by pedestrian survey represents 100% of the proposed Aggregate Resources Act (ARA) Class 'A' Pit Application property limits; this study area consists of 35% of the total property parcel limits, the remaining 65% of the property contains potential and should be tested in the event of future development (Map 11). Permission to enter the property and remove artifacts was received from the landowner prior to commencement of the project. The licensee will retain all field notes and photographs taken during the project, until such time that a suitable repository is established for their curation. A total of 1 field notebook page was used during the assessment. The field notes and photographs will be retained by the licensee. The record is considered stable and the long-term curation plan is that the data be stored within the licensees archive. The lighting conditions during the entire Stage 2 testing were conducive to the identification and recovery of archaeological resources.

4.0 Record of Finds

The study area consisted of an active agricultural field located within a rural area of northern Kingston (Images 1-6). Field conditions were photo documented.

The currently active agricultural field was ploughed and disked by the property owner and following several periods of rain was subjected to pedestrian survey on 5 metre transects. More than 80% of the ploughed ground surface was visible during testing. The stratigraphic profile within the pedestrian survey was consistently identified as a single layer of mid orangey brown silty sand (30% silt, 70% sand).

No cultural material was observed during testing. The test pit survey resulted in the identification of no archaeological resources, features or finds of archaeological significance (Map 11).

4.1 Inventory of Documentary Record Generated in the Field

Photographs

Photo #	Description	Direction	Date
2460419D01	View of open ploughed fields during pedestrian survey	S	31-May-19
2460419D02	View of open ploughed fields during pedestrian survey	S	31-May-19
2460419D03	View of open ploughed fields during pedestrian survey	S	31-May-19
2460419D04	View of open ploughed fields during pedestrian survey	S	31-May-19
2460419D05	View of open ploughed fields during pedestrian survey	S	31-May-19
2460419D06	View of open ploughed fields during pedestrian survey	N	31-May-19
2460419D07	View of open ploughed fields during pedestrian survey	N	31-May-19
2460419D08	View of open ploughed fields during pedestrian survey	N	31-May-19
2460419D09	View of open ploughed fields during pedestrian survey	N	31-May-19
2460419D10	View of open ploughed fields during pedestrian survey	N	31-May-19
2460419D11	View of open ploughed fields during pedestrian survey	N	31-May-19
2460419D12	View of open ploughed fields during pedestrian survey	S	31-May-19
2460419D13	View of open ploughed fields during pedestrian survey	S	31-May-19
2460419D14	View of open ploughed fields during pedestrian survey	S	31-May-19
2460419D15	A view of the collapsed barn, front of property	E	31-May-19
2460419D16	A view of the collapsed barn, front of property	E	31-May-19
2460419D17	A view of the collapsed barn, front of property	E	31-May-19
2460419D18	A view of the collapsed barn, front of property	E	31-May-19
2460419D19	A view of the road frontage area of property	W	31-May-19
2460419D20	A view of the road frontage area of property	E	31-May-19
2460419D21	View of open ploughed fields during pedestrian survey	S	03-Jun-19
2460419D22	View of open ploughed fields during pedestrian survey	S	03-Jun-19
2460419D23	View of open ploughed fields during pedestrian survey	S	03-Jun-19
2460419D24	View of open ploughed fields during pedestrian survey	S	03-Jun-19
2460419D25	View of open ploughed fields during pedestrian survey	N	03-Jun-19
2460419D26	View of open ploughed fields during pedestrian survey	N	03-Jun-19
2460419D27	View of open ploughed fields during pedestrian survey	N	03-Jun-19
2460419D28	View of open ploughed fields during pedestrian survey	E	03-Jun-19
2460419D29	View of open ploughed fields during pedestrian survey	E	03-Jun-19

Field Notes

Catalogue #	Format
P246-0419-N-1	Field Notebook page

5.0 Analysis and Conclusions

In May of 2019 Abacus Archaeological Services was retained to undertake a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of 2499 Washburn Road, an approximately 62 ha parcel of land located within Part of Lots 8 and 9, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Storrington, Township of South Frontenac, County of Frontenac (Map 3). The subject property is situated on the south side of Washburn Road. The property is currently partially developed and contains a residential home, wooded/brush lands and active agricultural fields. The owner of the property is preparing an Aggregate Resources Act (ARA) Class 'A' Pit Application to open up a 22 ha portion of the property for a sand pit operation (Map 4).

No registered archaeological sites are found within 1 kilometre of the subject property. The property has been used primarily for agriculture in the past and formed part of the farm lands of the Kells family. Primary development of the subject property did not begin until the modern period.

Based upon the established potential for archaeological resources within the subject property Stage 2 testing was performed on May 31st and June 3rd, 2019 under Project Information Form number P246-0419-2019. No features or material of archaeological significance was recovered during the Stage 2 excavation (Map 11).

6.0 Recommendations

Based upon these results the licensee makes the following recommendations with regard to the study area.

- The subject property tested during Stage 2 excavation has been assessed and found to contain no significant archaeological resources. No further work is required within the assessed Stage 2 study area indicated on Map 11.
- The portions of the property not subject to the current application were not subject to Stage 2 assessment as is the standard for this form of application. This area retains archaeological potential due to its proximity to an early transport route, primary water source and early homesteads and should be subject to further assessment if in the future additional development is proposed (Map 11). Due to the mixed nature of the property this should take the form of a test pit survey on a five metre interval within wooded areas of the property, and a pedestrian survey on a five metre interval within ploughed areas of the property.

7.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

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.

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*. d.

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.

8.0 Bibliography and Sources

Image and Topographic Map References

1:250,000 Topographical Map - NTS 31/C 1975

1:25,000 Topographical Map - NTS 31/C8d, 31/C8e 1975

1:10,000 Ontario Base Map – OBM # 10 18 3850 49100

1 inch to 1 mile National Topographical Series Map - Sheet No. 61, 1916

Ontario Provincial Air Photograph Series 1953 (53-4417-27-141).

Archival Map References

1860 Map of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Canada West, from actual Surveys under the Direction of H. F. Walling. Putnam & Walling Publishers. Queen's University Library Map Collection.

1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Ontario, Belleville. J.H. Meacham. Reprinted by Mika Silk Screening Limited. Queen's University Library Map Collection.

Source References

- CHAPMAN, L. J. & PUTNAM, D. F. 1984. The Physiography of Southern Ontario. Ontario Geological Survey, Special Vol.2.
- DAECHSEL, H. 1988. Frontenac County: Conservation License Report 1987. License 87-21. Report prepared by the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation. On file with the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Communications.
- DAECHSEL, H. 1989. Frontenac and Leeds-Grenville Conservation License Report 1988. Licence 88-19. Report prepared by the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation. On file with the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Communications.
- GILLESPIE, J. E., WICKLUND, R. E. & MATHEWS, B. C. 1962. Soil Survey of Frontenac County. *Ontario Soil Survey*. Guelph: Ontario Department of Agriculture.
- OLR Ontario Land Records Abstract Index.
- ROWE, J. S. 1977. *Forest Regions of Canada*, Ottawa, Canadian Forestry Service and the Department of Fisheries and the Environment.
- WILLIAMSON, R., BRAY, C., MACDONALD, M. & NARHI, B. 2008. City of Kingston Archaeological Master Plan - Technical Report. Kingston: Archaeological Services Inc.
- WRIGHT, J. V. 1972. *Ontario Prehistory: an eleven thousand-year archaeological outline*, Ottawa, Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man.

Images



Image 1. A view of the agricultural fields during pedestrian survey.



Image 2. A view of the agricultural fields during pedestrian survey.



Image 3. A view of the agricultural fields during pedestrian survey.



Image 4. A view of the agricultural fields during pedestrian survey.

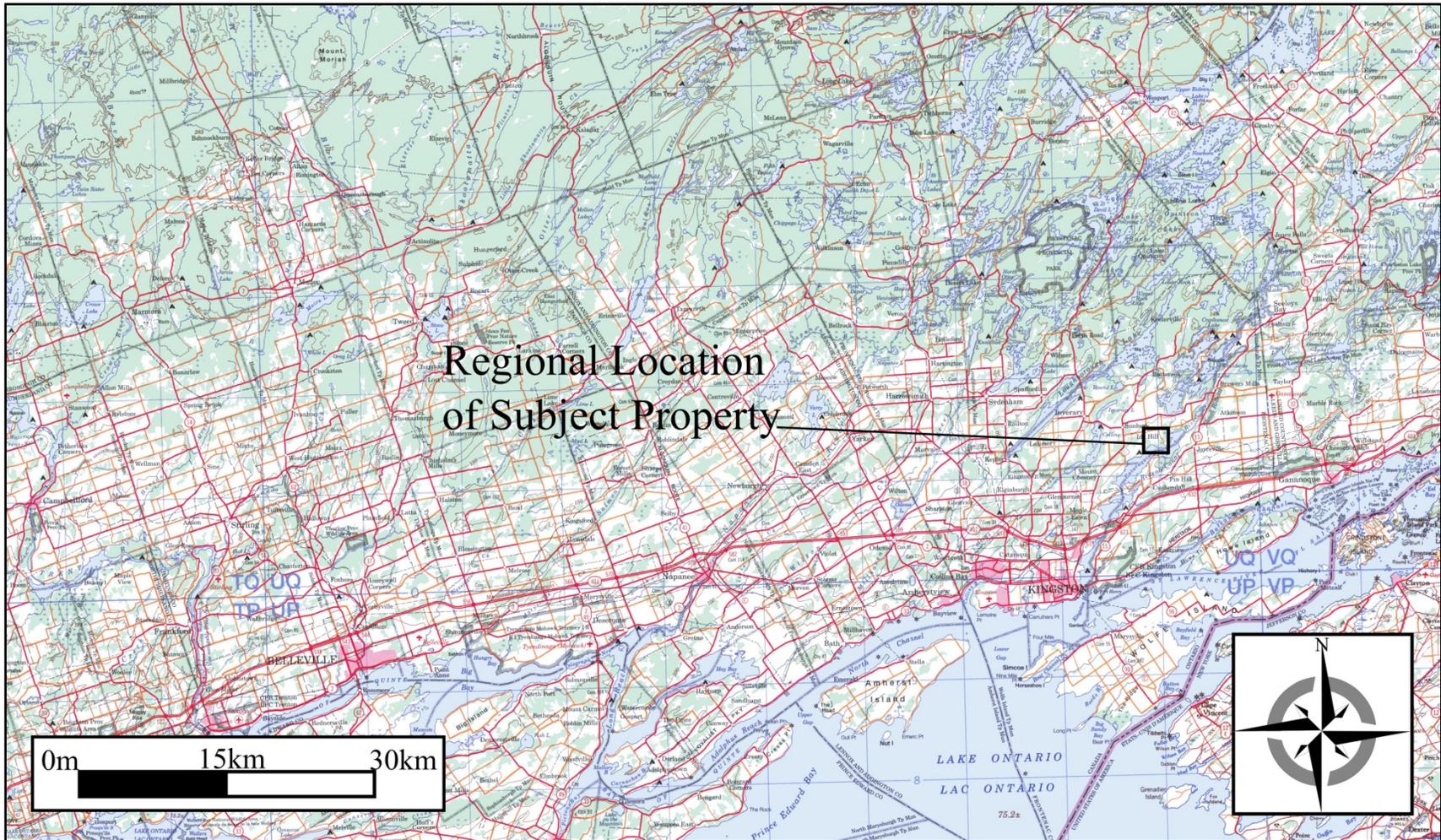


Image 5. A view of the agricultural fields during pedestrian survey.

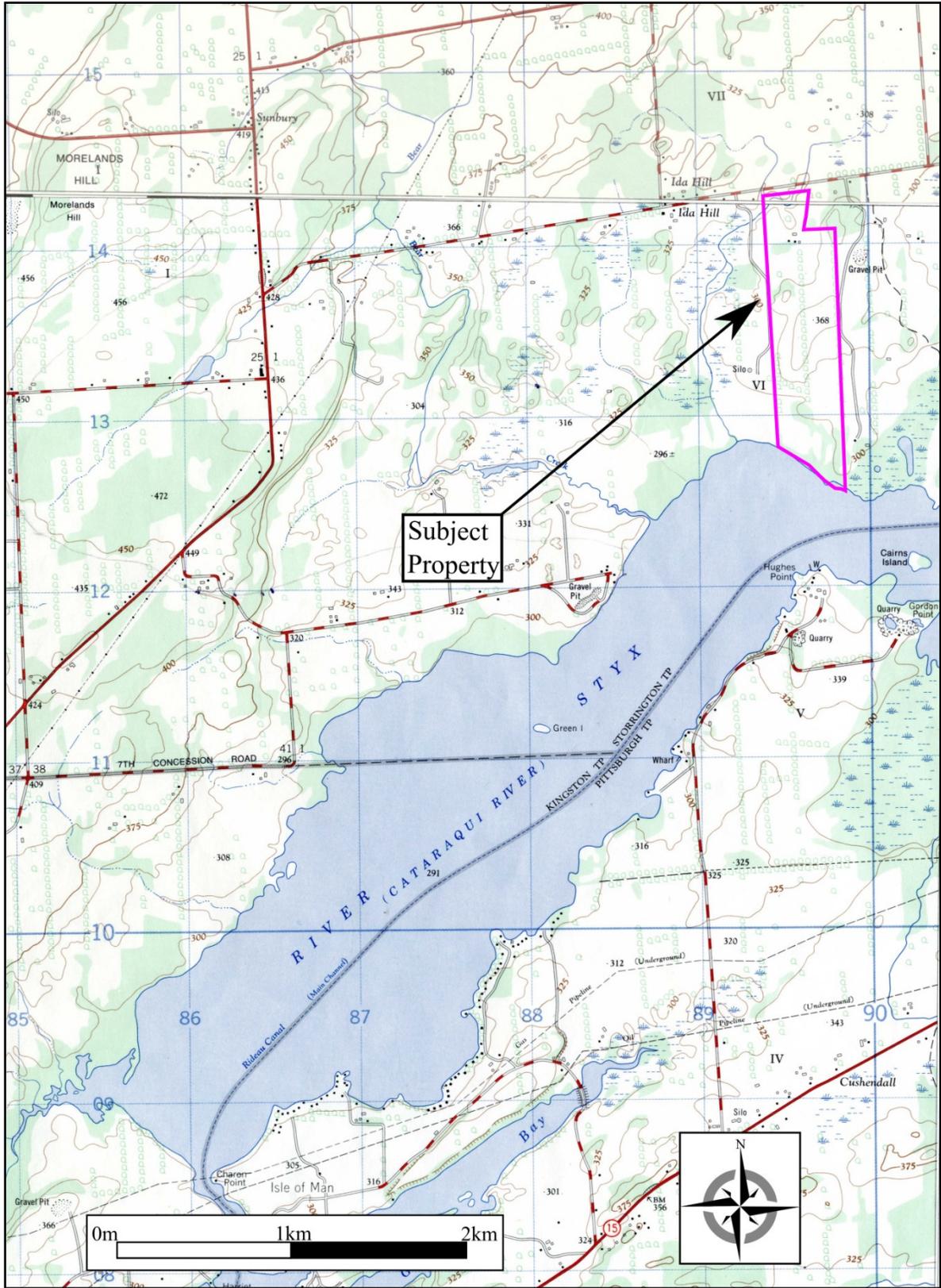


Image 6. A view of the agricultural fields during pedestrian survey.

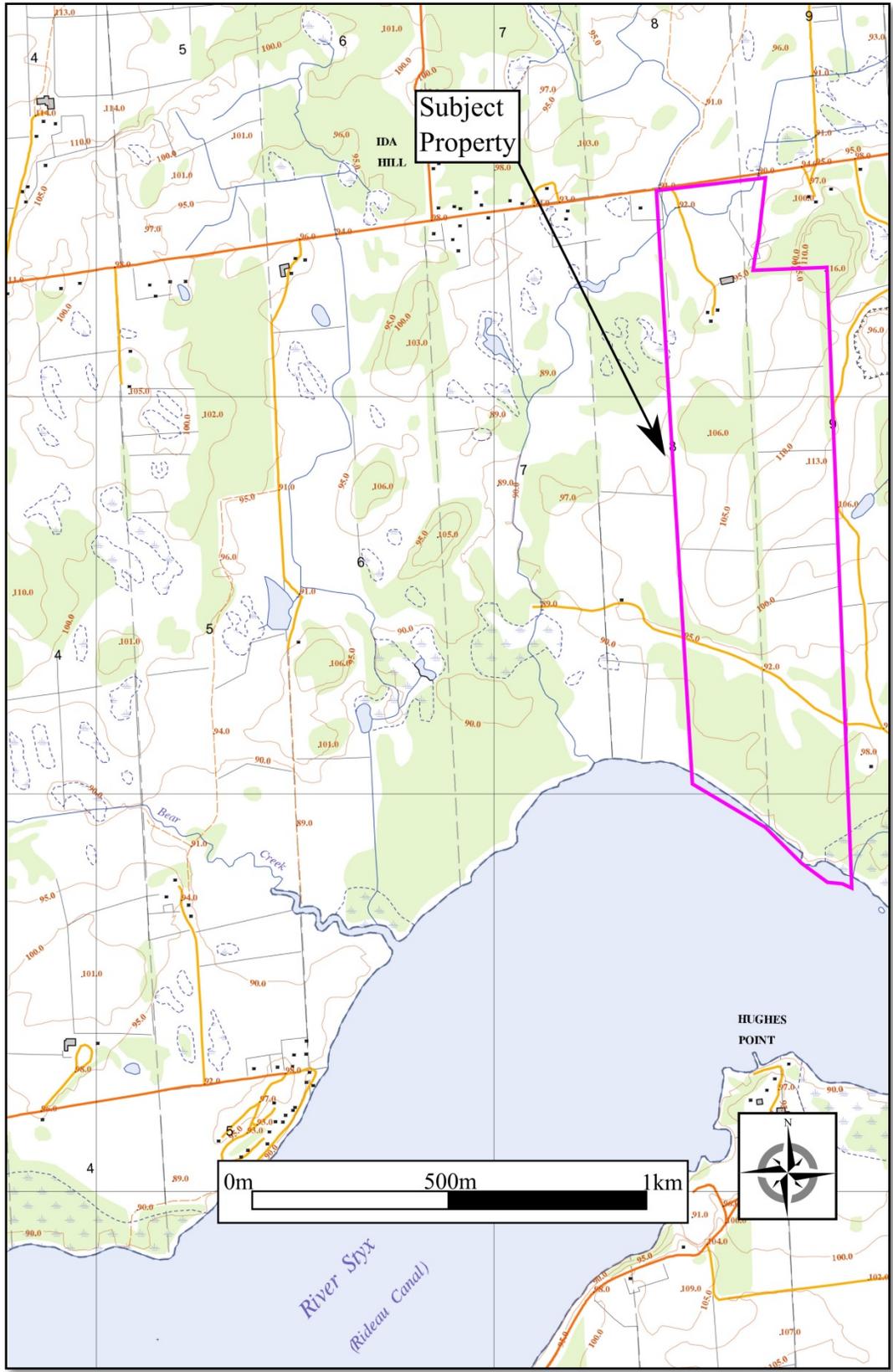
Maps



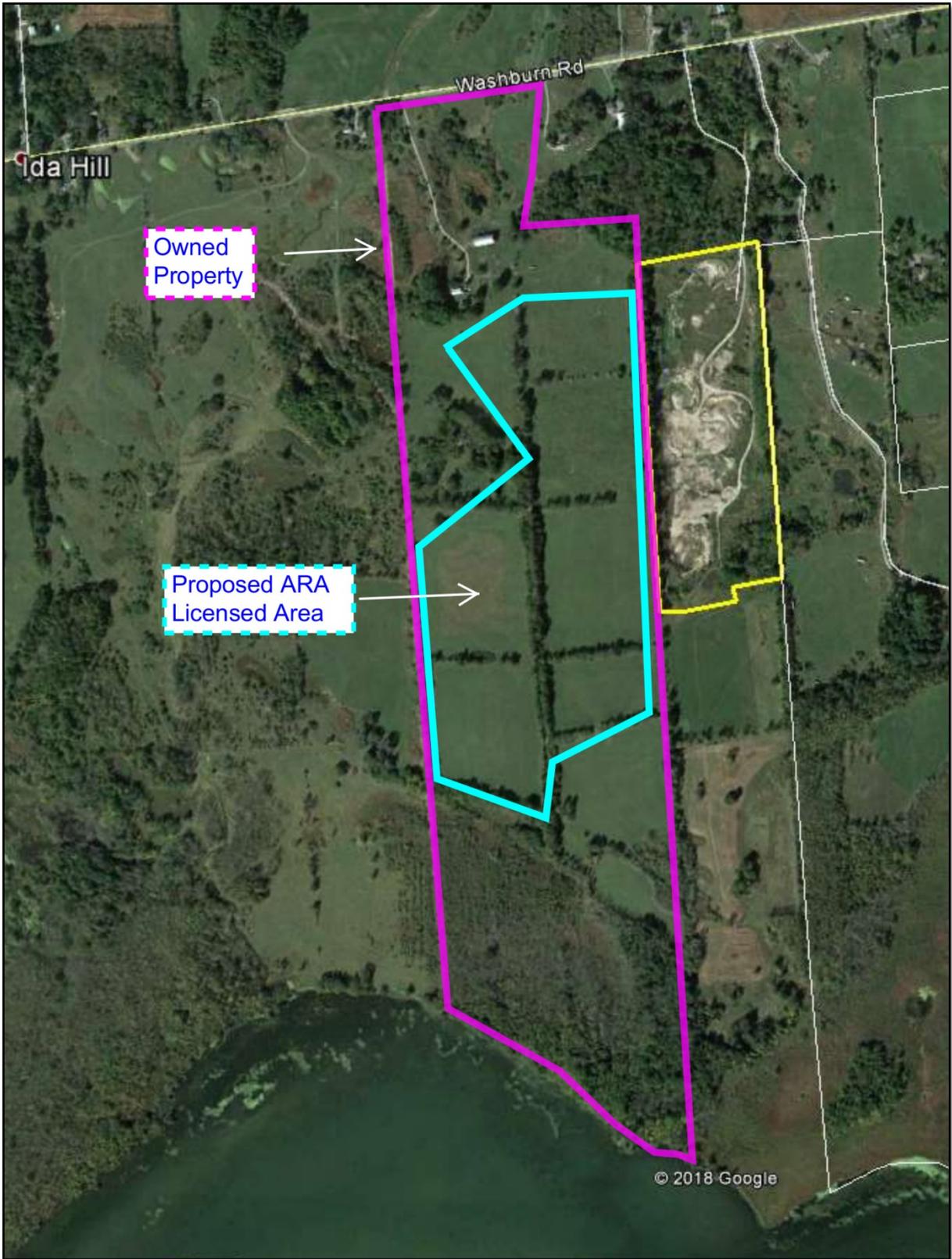
Map 1. The subject property location on 1:250 000 NTS plan (31 C).



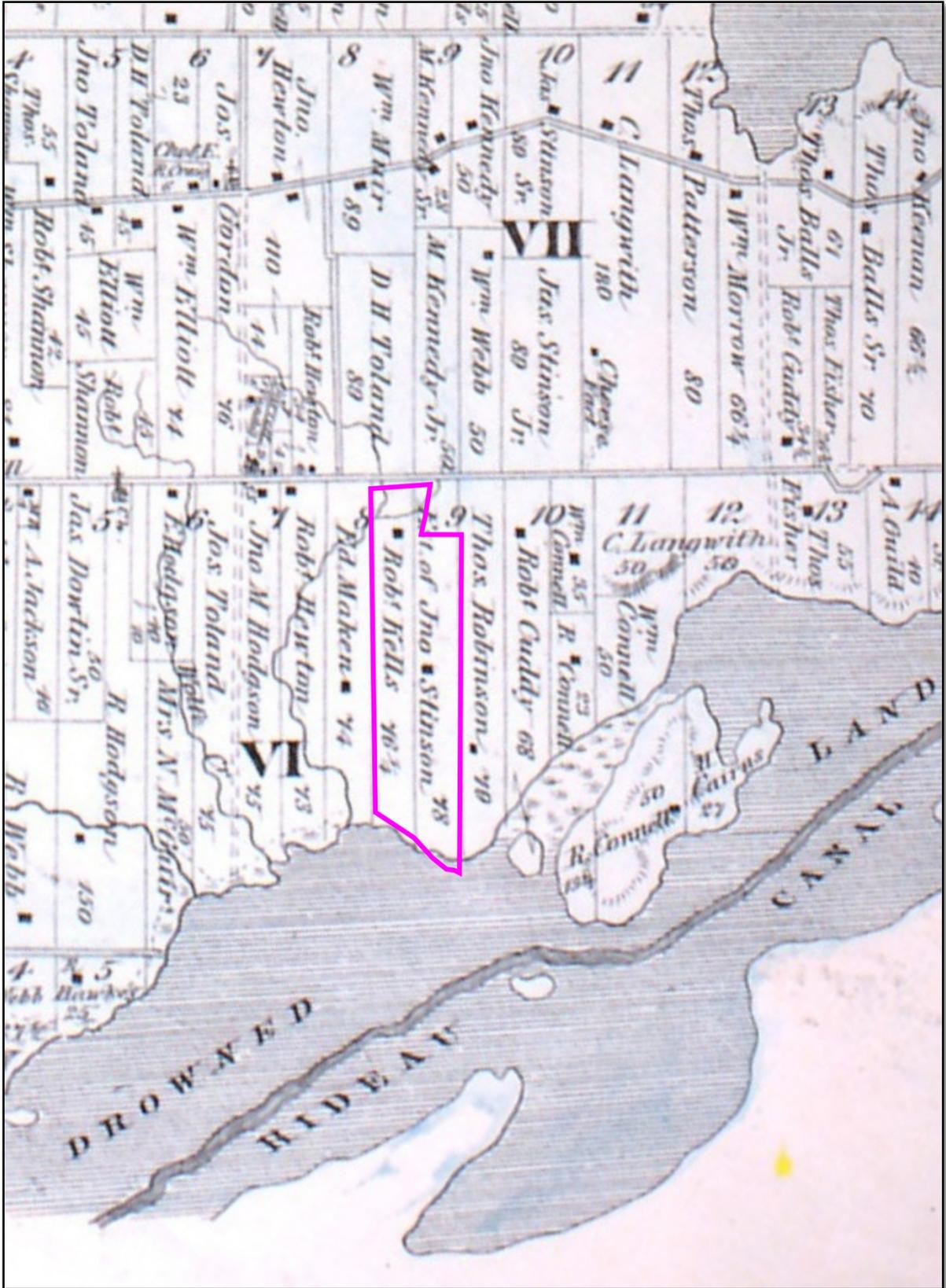
Map 2. The subject property location on 1:25 000 NTS plan (31C8d, 31C8e).



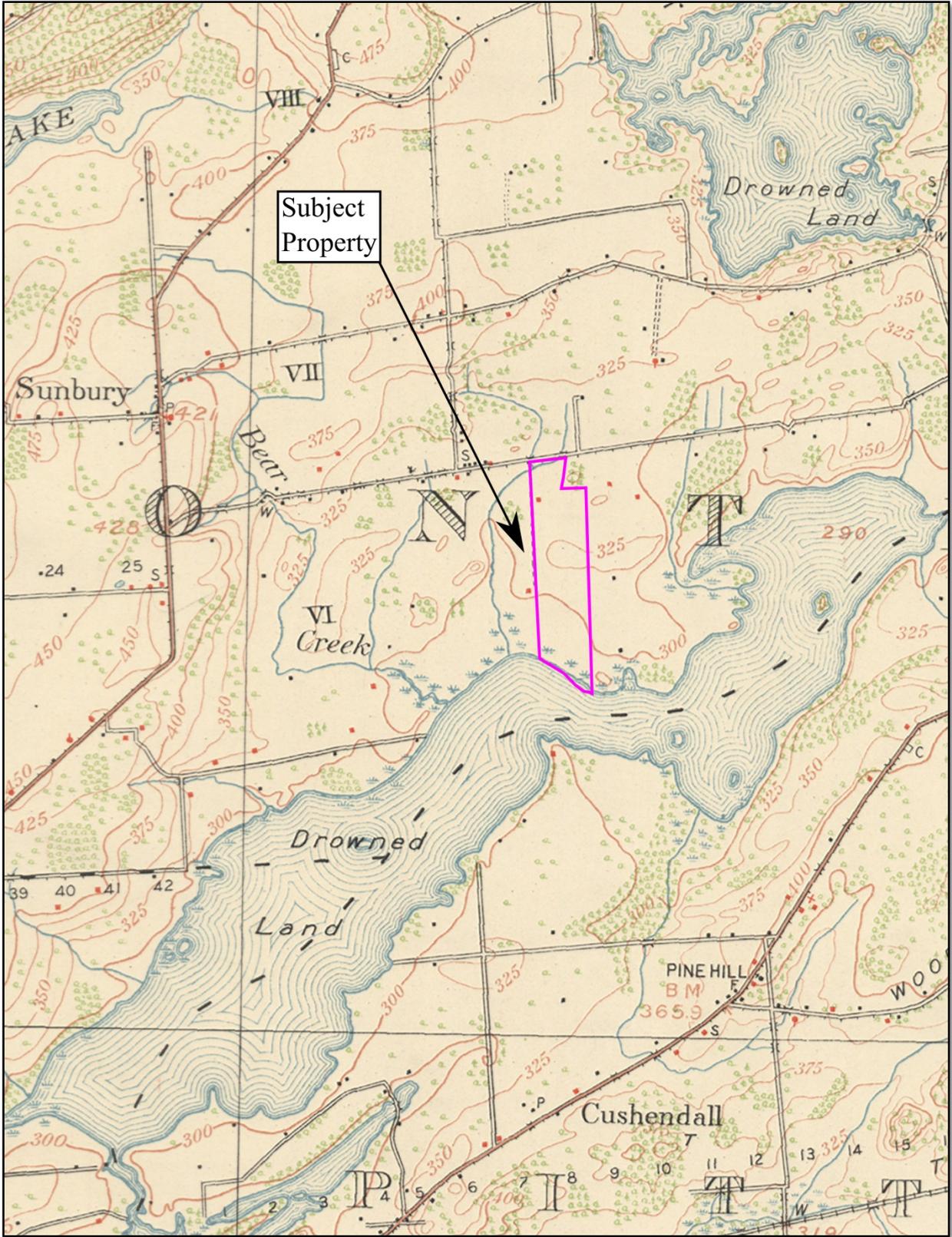
Map 3. The subject property location on 1:10 000 Ontario Base Map (OBM #1018 3850 49100).



Map 4. An aerial plan of the subject property and licence area (Base provided courtesy of MHBC Planning).



Map 6. A section from Meacham's 1878 map of Storrington with the subject property outlined.



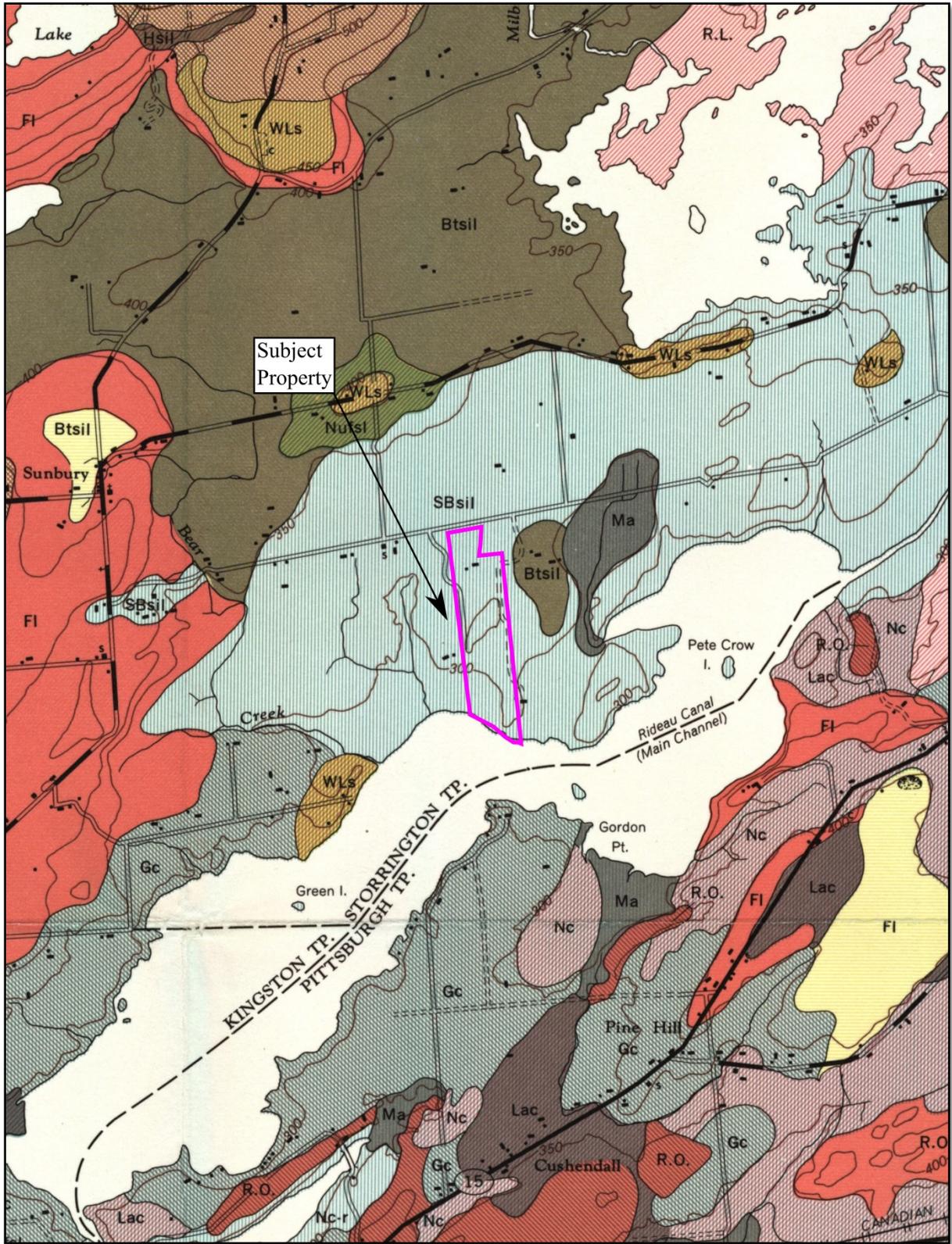
Map 7. A section from the 1916 National Topographic Series map with the subject property outlined in purple (NTS Sheet 61).



Map 8. An aerial view of the subject property in 1953 (53-4417-27-141).



Map 9. An aerial view of the subject property in 2018 (2019 Google Earth).



Map 10. A section of the soil survey plan of Frontenac County with the subject property location indicated (Gillespie et al., 1962).



Map 11. A plan of the Stage 2 assessment of the property.

Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism,
Culture Industries

Review and Entry into the
Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports

January 20, 2020

Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, Culture
Industries

Archaeology Program Unit
Programs and Services Branch
Heritage, Tourism and Culture Division
401 Bay Street, Suite 1700
Toronto ON M7A 0A7
Tel.: (416) 212-4019
Email: heather.kerr2@ontario.ca

Ministère des Industries du patrimoine, du sport, du
tourisme et de la culture

Unité des programme d'archéologie
Direction des programmes et des services
Division du patrimoine, du tourisme et de la culture
401, rue Bay, bureau 1700
Toronto ON M7A 0A7
Tél. : (416) 212-4019
Email: heather.kerr2@ontario.ca



Jan 20, 2020

Michael Gerald Berry (P246)
Abacus Archaeological Services
353 Shane Odessa ON K0H 2H0

**RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports:
Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1&2 Archaeological
Assessment of 2499 Washburn Road, Part of Lots 8 and 9, Concession 6
Geographic Township of Storrington Township of South Frontenac Frontenac
County, Ontario Revised Report ", Dated Jan 20, 2020, Filed with MTCS Toronto
Office on Jan 20, 2020, MTCS Project Information Form Number P246-0419-2019,
MTCS File Number 0010846**

Dear Dr. Berry:

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

The report documents the assessment/mitigation of the study area as depicted in Map 11 of the above titled report and recommends the following:

- The subject property tested during Stage 2 excavation has been assessed and found to contain no significant archaeological resources. No further work is required within the assessed Stage 2 study area indicated on Map 11.
- The portions of the property not subject to the current application were not subject to Stage 2 assessment as is the standard for this form of application. This area retains archaeological potential due to its proximity to an early transport route, primary water source and early homesteads and should be subject to further assessment if in the future additional development is proposed (Map 11). Due to the mixed nature of the property this should take the form of a test pit survey on a five metre interval within wooded areas of the property, and a pedestrian survey on a five metre interval within ploughed areas of the property.

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

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

Sincerely,

Heather Kerr
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Brian Harrison, Dig 'N' Dirt
Pankaj Vaishnav, Ministry of National Resources and Forestry

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