

**Stage 1&2 Archaeological Assessment
of the Hanley Park North Subdivision
Part of Lot 14, Concession 1
Geographic Township of Thurlow
City of Belleville
Hastings County, Ontario
Original Report**

**Approval
Authority:** City of Belleville

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PIF# P246-0388-2018
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Executive Summary

In October of 2018 Abacus Archaeological Services was retained to undertake a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the approximately 34 ha development property known as the Hanley Park North Subdivision, Part Lot 14, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Thurlow, Hastings County, now within the City of Belleville (Map 4). The property is currently undeveloped and is bounded to the south and west by a Hydro Easement, now a walking path, as well as an undeveloped treed portion and a large area of wetlands containing marsh and a creek. The property owner plans to develop the property for residential purposes with the construction of streets and residential lots (see attached development plan). An archaeological assessment was required in support of applications for a Plan of Subdivision and Rezoning of the property.

One registered archaeological site is located within 1 km of the subject property. Background research showed that the property had high potential for the presence of archaeological material due to its location upon a waterway. Primary occupation of the area began in the early 19th century when Luke Carscallen and his family obtained the lot. The property has served primarily as a mixture of pasture/hay fields bounded by undeveloped wetlands lands into the present period.

Based upon the established potential for archaeological resources within the subject property Stage 2 testing was performed on October 22nd and 23rd, 2018 under Project Information Form number P246-0388-2018. No features or material of archaeological significance was recovered during the Stage 2 excavation.

Based upon these results the licensee makes the following recommendations with regard to the study area (Map 11).

- 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 study area.

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Project Personnel

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Field Director	Michael Berry
Historical Research/Report Writing	Michael Berry
Field Crew	Alex Cadue Peter Cassidy Douglas Kirk

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context:

In October of 2018 Abacus Archaeological Services was retained to undertake a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the approximately 34 ha development property known as the Hanley Park North Subdivision, Part Lot 14, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Thurlow, Hastings County, now within the City of Belleville (Map 4). The property is currently undeveloped and is bounded to the south and west by a Hydro Easement, now a walking path, as well as an undeveloped treed portion and a large area of wetlands containing marsh and a creek. The property owner plans to develop the property for residential purposes with the construction of streets and residential lots (see attached development plan). An archaeological assessment was required in support of applications for a Plan of Subdivision and Rezoning of the property. The legislation triggering the assessment is the Planning Act. The City of Belleville is the approval authority for this application.

All activities carried out during the Stage 1-2 assessment 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*. Stage 2 testing was performed on October 22nd and 23rd, 2018 under Project Information Form number P246-0388-2018.

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:

Concessions I and II of Thurlow Township were first surveyed in 1787 although a number of individuals including Andrew Chisolm, Captain George Singleton and Lieutenant Israel Ferguson had preceded the survey and settled in 1784. The settlement at the mouth of the Moira was known as Singleton's Creek from 1785 to 1790. The first large scale settlement in Thurlow occurred in 1789 when a group of 50 people moved from Prince Edward County up the Moira River to the Foxboro area and founded a settlement later known as Smithville. The same year John Simpson built the first tavern near the corner of what is now Front and Dundas Streets in Belleville. In 1790 Captain John Meyers built the first sawmill and a gristmill on the Moira in what is now Belleville and from then till 1816 the settlement was called Meyers' Creek. In 1800, another mill was established by the Reed family on the Sixth Concession below Plainfield Rapids. Around 1812 mills were built on the Moira at Corbyville and Cannifton, the villages that sprang up around the mills. The road to Cannifton was steadily improved until it became the principle route to the backcountry of Hastings in the 1830s.

On the eve of the War of 1812 Meyers' Creek had become a thriving centre for settlement in Thurlow and to neighbouring Sidney Township. The village contained a number of inns, mills, stores, a cloth factory, wharfs, blacksmith shops, a school, a local militia and a Masonic Lodge. A bridge had been built over the Moira in 1806 and a ferry service existed to Prince Edward County. In 1816 a burial reserve set aside for the Mississauga's was purchased and a town site was surveyed. It was at this time that Belleville received its name. In 1818 Belleville was said to contain 150 people and was the largest town centre between York and Kingston. At the same time Thurlow Township contained about 850 people, 240 houses, 16 stores, 4 schools, 7 taverns, 4 gristmills and 6 saw mills.

After 1825 Belleville's population began to rise rapidly reaching 1800 inhabitants by 1835. The countryside outside of Belleville in Thurlow also developed steadily containing 14 schools by 1837, 6 gristmills and 14 sawmills. By 1850 the settlement of all the outlying northern concessions in Thurlow Township had been concluded. Lumbering and agriculture were the dominant industries in early Thurlow Township but some manufacturing was also established including a carriage works in 1835 at Foxboro. Industry was given a considerable boost in 1856 when the Grand Trunk Railway was opened linking Montreal and Toronto with Belleville.

1.3 Property and Structural History:

*Lot 14, Concession 1
Geographic Township of Thurlow
Hastings County*

The subject property is located within the northern half of Lot 14, Concession 1 of Thurlow Township. Described as 200 acres, Lot 14 was granted by the Crown to Luke Carscallen on August 10, 1801 (OLR). On February 24, 1832 the son of the patent holder, John Carscallen, divided the lot into eastern and western halves and sold the western half and a portion of the broken frontage to Jonathan Sleeper; this purchase was short lived as Sleeper sold the land back to John Carscallen in October of 1834.

In 1833 Carscallen divided and sold a 1 acre parcel, likely upon the southern road frontage of Highway 2, to William Macdonald. By the 1840s the ownership of the Lot was passed to brothers Luke and Edward Carscallen. The majority of the lot was retained by the Carscallen family until December 1843 when a 30 acre parcel located in the northeastern corner of the Lot was divided and sold to George Howson. This parcel was exchanged several times during the 1850s until it was purchased by Richard Atkins in 1866 (the parcel is described as 25 acres in later sources). Atkins is noted on the 1878 Township Map source as is Edward Carscallen (Map 5). The Carscallen home was located south of the subject property upon the Highway 2 road frontage at that time. In 1916 the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada purchased the northern 25 acre parcel of Lot 14. This portion is located adjacent to the main CN railway line and was likely intended to be used for storage or other similar means.

By the early 20th century the property was owned by Ann Carscallen. On December 4, 1907 Ann Carscallen sold a portion of the property to the Belleville and Point Ann Railway Company. In 1908 Ann Carscallen also came to an agreement with the Belleville Portland Cement Company. Both these transactions relate to the growing cement factory which was opened on Point Ann in 1902. The sale was made for the intended construction of a line which forms the modern western boundary of the subject property; currently a Hydro Easement. The route ran from northern Belleville to the factories and piers located at Point Ann and both provided power and moved goods to and from the factory. The 1933 topographical map shows that the route (Map 6). In 1973 the cement plant operations were moved to Bath, Ontario after a merger was formed between Canada Cement and Lafarge Cement North America in 1970. The line was abandoned during this period

The subject property remained undeveloped into the mid-20th century. The middle portion of the property was used for agricultural purposes by 1953, as evidenced by a series of hedges or land division markers built by that time (Map 7). By the 1970s the property appears largely abandoned and beginning to become completely overgrown with the exception of several trails cut through the land (Map 8). By the present period the propriety is completely overgrown with the creek areas expanding to form significant marshlands (Map 9).

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. In Eastern Ontario this occurs around 3000 BP, a time when the Meadowood Culture of Western New York State begins to occupy the province. Although a useful temporal marker, the appearance of ceramics in eastern Ontario does not seem to have profoundly changed the hunter-gatherer lifestyle (Williamson et al., 2008: 19).

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. Most Iroquoian people seem to have inhabited large, sometimes fortified villages throughout southern Ontario, including the north shore of Lake Ontario (Adams, 1991). 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 possibly due to conflict between the Iroquois of New York State and the Huron Confederacy.

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

Table 1. A generalized table of the regions archaeological timeline. Based on table and data 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 or within an area of 50 m from the subject property. Consultation with the Ministry of Culture's Archaeological Sites Database found that one registered archaeological sites is found within 1 km of the study area¹. This site is the Glanmore House site (BbGi-21).

Very little information is known about the Glanmore House site (BbGi-21), which is located at 257 Bridge Street East in Belleville. The imposing home was built in 1882-1883 for a local banker, J.P.C. Phillips. No other information pertaining to the site or its investigation is included in the registry so no other inference can be made about the sites impact upon the current study.

Across the Bay of Quinte opposite Belleville more than 20 sites are registered around the mouth of Sawguin Creek and the west end of Big Island. These sites were located by Mima Kapches and Ken Swayze, during independent surveys. The presence of burnt rock mounds on the south shore of the Bay of Quinte was documented in 1860 by local avocational archaeologist T. C. Wallbridge. Historic period Ojibwa are known to have camped on the east bank of the Moira at its mouth as indicated by the Reserve created for the Mississauga on Lot 4, Concession I, Thurlow Township.

Two archaeological surveys have been undertaken in the nearby Moira River watershed. The first was by Russell Barber in 1975, an avocational archaeologist who registered a number of sites mainly in the upper Moira River watershed. Many of these sites are simply the recording of local finds by farmers and looters. In 1984 archaeologist Hugh Daechsel undertook an archaeological survey of the Moira River drainage system as part of his graduate research and sampled 17 sites. Daechsel found considerable evidence for continuous occupation of the Moira Basin from the Late Archaic to the Late Woodland period with a concentration of sites around Plainfield rapids.

¹ Information courtesy of the Sites Registry, Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

2.2 Physiography of the Study Area:

The study area is located in the Napanee Limestone Plain physiographic region. The Napanee Plain is underlain by limestone of the Trenton and Black River formation and is tilted towards the southwest and Lake Ontario. 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 but some till and clay deposits have accumulated in the depressions in the landscape (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:186). Because of the thin soils and underlying fractured bedrock the area is prone to drought. Consequently, almost pure stands of juniper, with some burr oak and elm have become established over much of the area.

The subject property is located within an area of Sidney clay (Siyc) (Map 10). The Sidney soils are poorly drained clay based soils which become cloddy when plowed (Gillespie, 1962). Due to the poor drainage these soils are commonly used for pasture or hay production only.

The subject property is situated on the shore of an unnamed creek and approximately 2 km from the shore of the Bay of Quinte water system (Map 3).

2.3 Archaeological Potential of the Study Area:

The subject property has high archaeological potential according to the 2011 MTCS Standards and Guidelines (2011). The archaeological potential of the study area is dictated by the proximity to significant physiological features in the area. The location on the shoreline of a creek or secondary water source which flows southward into the Bay of Quinte suggests that the property contains a high potential for pre-contact archaeological remains. The property area was settled during the early 1800's by the Carscallan family.

In accordance with Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport Standards and Guidelines a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended and subsequently performed within the subject property. The results of this testing will follow.

Stage 1 Recommendation

- A Stage 2 assessment should be performed within the subject property. This assessment should take the form of a test pit survey on a five metre interval.

3.0 Field Methods

Based upon the potential for archaeological resources within the subject property a Stage 2 study was recommended and performed on October 22nd and 23rd, 2018 by the licensee and a team of experienced archaeological technicians. Field conditions were photo documented. The study area consisted of the wooded lands and a large marshy wetland area. A standard five metre survey grid was established within the subject property. The test pits were 30cm in diameter and dug by hand at least 5cm into subsoil or to bedrock. The pits were examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy and cultural features. All soils from the test pits were screened through ¼” (6mm) mesh and the test pits were backfilled. Any positive test pits were to be flagged and geo-located using a Garmin model GPS map76 handheld GPS unit.

The area assessed by test pit survey represents 35% of the total study area. The remainder of the property contains an active creek and surrounding marshlands which contain permanently wet conditions. 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 licensee's archive. The weather and lighting conditions during the entire Stage 2 testing were conducive to the identification and recovery of archaeological resources.

4.0 Record of Finds

A test pit survey was conducted within the subject property. The test pit survey determined that the subject property consisted of a sloping mounded central area with a dense cover of cedars and other trees adapted to wet and thin soil conditions (Images 1, 2). A large area located within the centre of the property contains the flowing creek and surrounding marshy wetlands (Image 4, 5). The property is bounded along its western border by the Hydro Easement, a former electrical line and railway bed, which was found to be bounded by a large berm of soil on either side of the path (Image 3). A small, relatively flat area of dense wood cover was tested within the northwestern corner of the subject property (Image 6).

Test pits within the wooded area of the property revealed the land to contain only a thin spread of dense, heavy clay soils located over subsoil clay. In many areas, specifically those on the sloping approaches to the water system, testpits were found to contain only subsoil clay beneath the moss covered surface. The testpits measured approximately 10-20 cm in depth.

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	E	Date
2460388D01	A view of the property at an abandoned trail	E	22-Oct-18
2460388D02	A view of the property at an abandoned trail	E	22-Oct-18
2460388D03	A view of the wooded interior during Stage 2 testing	E	22-Oct-18
2460388D04	A view of the wooded interior during Stage 2 testing	S	22-Oct-18
2460388D05	A view of the Hydro Easement western boundary	N	22-Oct-18
2460388D06	A view of the Hydro Easement western boundary	N	22-Oct-18
2460388D07	A view of the Hydro Easement western boundary	N	22-Oct-18
2460388D08	A view of the Hydro Easement western boundary	S	22-Oct-18
2460388D09	A view of the Hydro Easement western boundary	S	22-Oct-18
2460388D10	A view of the southern marshy wetlands	S	22-Oct-18
2460388D11	A view of the southern marshy wetlands	S	22-Oct-18
2460388D12	A view of the southern marshy wetlands	E	22-Oct-18
2460388D13	A view of the southern marshy wetlands	W	22-Oct-18
2460388D14	A view of the wooded interior during Stage 2 testing, northern area	W	22-Oct-18
2460388D15	A view of the wooded interior during Stage 2 testing, northern area	W	22-Oct-18
2460388D16	A view of the wooded interior during Stage 2 testing, northern area	S	22-Oct-18
2460388D17	A view of the wooded interior during Stage 2 testing, northern area	S	22-Oct-18
2460388D18	A view of the wooded interior during Stage 2 testing, northern area	S	22-Oct-18
2460388D19	A view of the central marshy wetlands	E	22-Oct-18
2460388D20	A view of the central marshy wetlands	E	22-Oct-18
2460388D21	A view of the southern marshy wetlands and adjoining property	E	23-Oct-18
2460388D22	A view of the southern marshy wetlands and adjoining property	E	23-Oct-18
2460388D23	A view of the southern marshy wetlands and adjoining property	E	23-Oct-18

Field Notes

Catalogue #	Format
P246-0388-N-1	Field Notebook page

5.0 Analysis and Conclusions

In October of 2018 Abacus Archaeological Services was retained to undertake a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the approximately 34 ha development property known as the Hanley Park North Subdivision, Part Lot 14, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Thurlow, Hastings County, now within the City of Belleville (Map 4). The property is currently undeveloped and is bounded to the south and west by a Hydro Easement, now a walking path, as well as an undeveloped treed portion and a large area of wetlands containing marsh and a creek. The property owner plans to develop the property for residential purposes with the construction of streets and residential lots (see attached development plan). An archaeological assessment was required in support of applications for a Plan of Subdivision and Rezoning of the property.

One registered archaeological site is located within 1 km of the subject property. Background research showed that the property had high potential for the presence of archaeological material due to its location upon a waterway. Primary occupation of the area began in the early 19th century when Luke Carscallen and his family obtained the lot. The property has served primarily as a mixture of pasture/hay fields bounded by undeveloped wetlands lands into the present period.

Based upon the established potential for archaeological resources within the subject property Stage 2 testing was performed on October 22nd and 23rd, 2018 under Project Information Form number P246-0388-2018. No features or material of archaeological significance was recovered during the Stage 2 excavation.

6.0 Recommendations

Based upon these results the licensee makes the following recommendations with regard to the study area (Map 11).

- 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 study area.

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/C2d, 1975
- 1:10, 000 Topographical Map - OBM # 1018 3350 48750, 1993
- 1 inch to 1 mile National Topographical Series Map - 31/C2d, 1933

Archival Map References

- 1878 Map of Thurlow Township, Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward County, Ontario, Belleville. H. Belden & Co.. Reprinted by Mika Silk Screening Limited. Queen's University Library Map Collection.

Source References

- 2011. Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. Toronto: Ministry of Tourism and Culture.
- ADAMS, N. 1991. An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Arbor Ridge Subdivision. Toronto: Report on File with the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture.
- CHAPMAN, L. J. & PUTNAM, D. F. 1984. The Physiography of Southern Ontario. Ontario Geological Survey, Special Vol.2.
- GILLESPIE, J. E. 1962. Soil Survey of Hastings County. Guelph.
- OLR Ontario Land Records Abstract Index.
- 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 dense wooded interior of the property during Stage 2 testing.



Image 2. A view during Stage 2 testing of the wooded property.



Image 3. A view north along the Hydro Easement western boundary of the property.



Image 4. A view south of the creek and flooded marshlands.

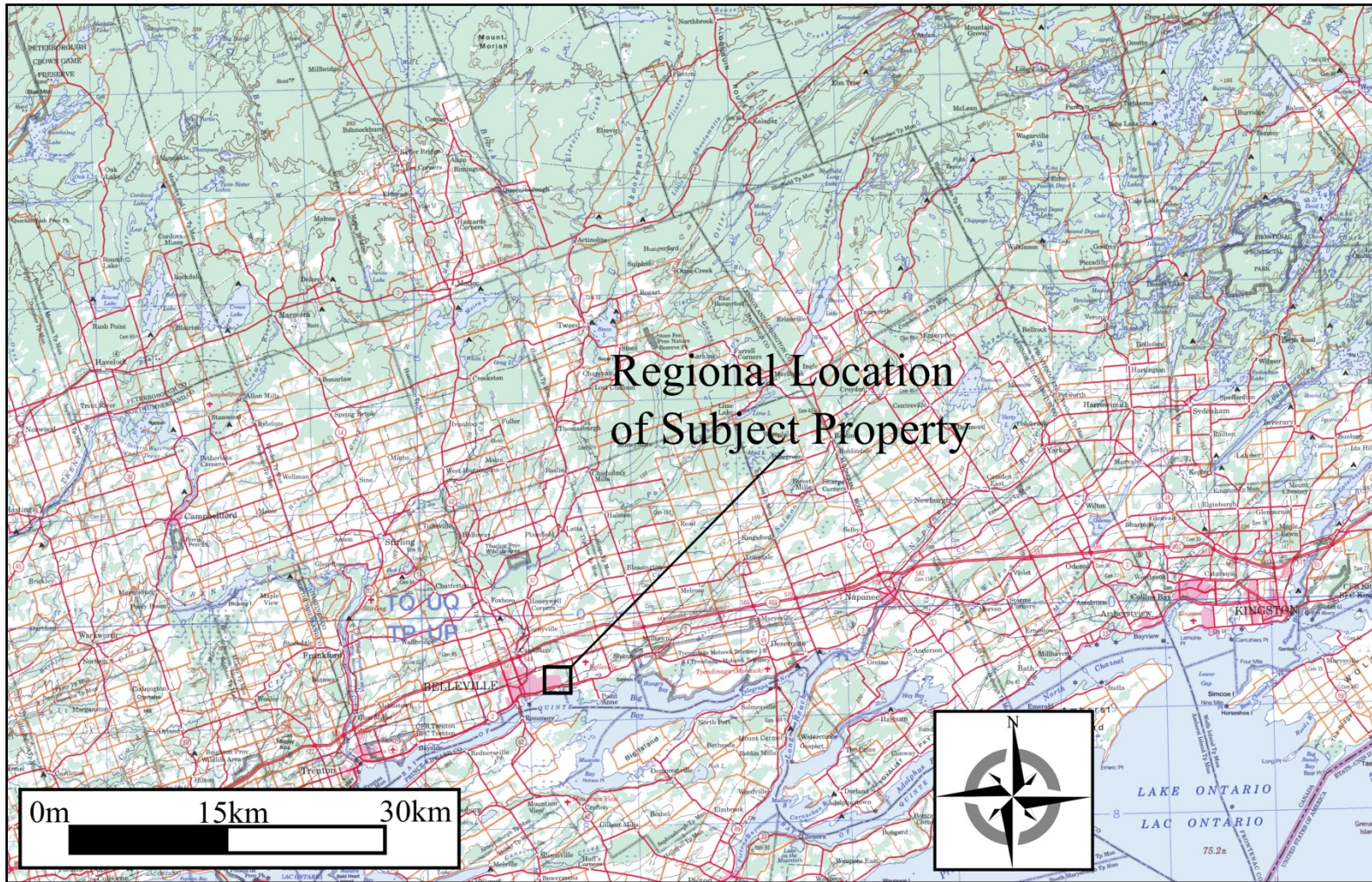


Image 5. A view of the flooded marshlands in the northern parts of the property.

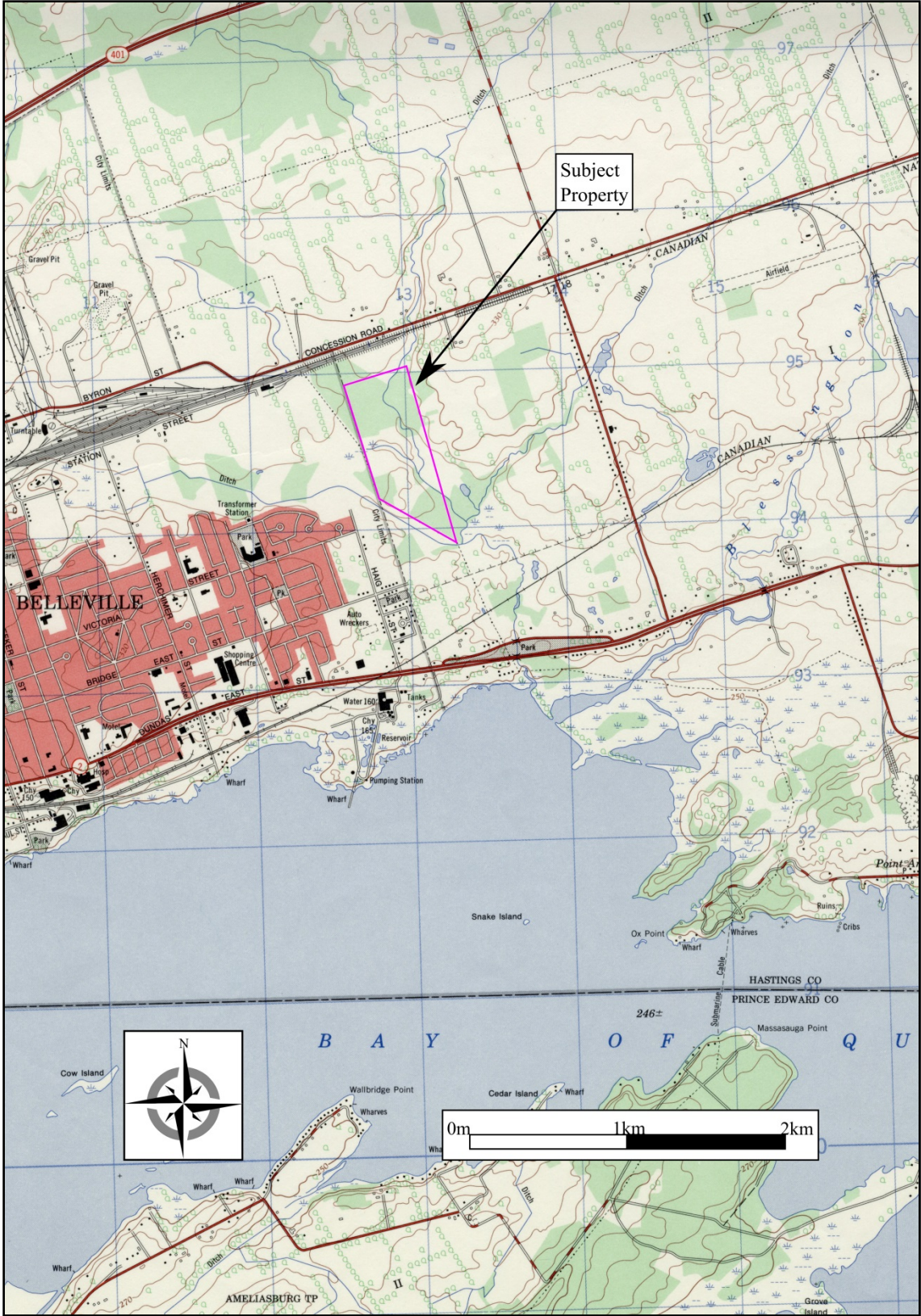


Image 6. A view of the northern limits of the subject property during Stage 2 assessment.

Maps



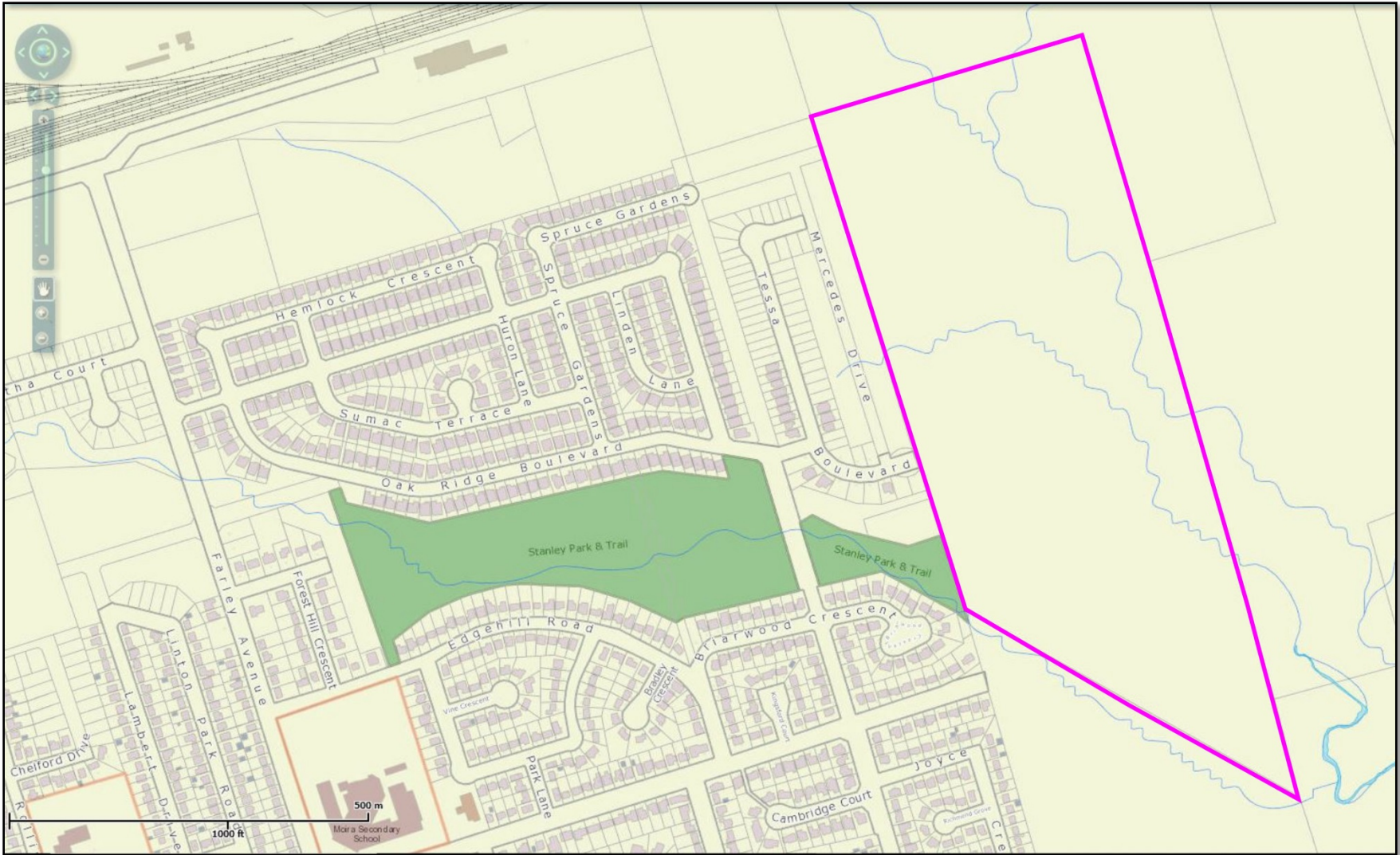
Map 1. The subject property location on 1:250 000 NTS plan (31 C).



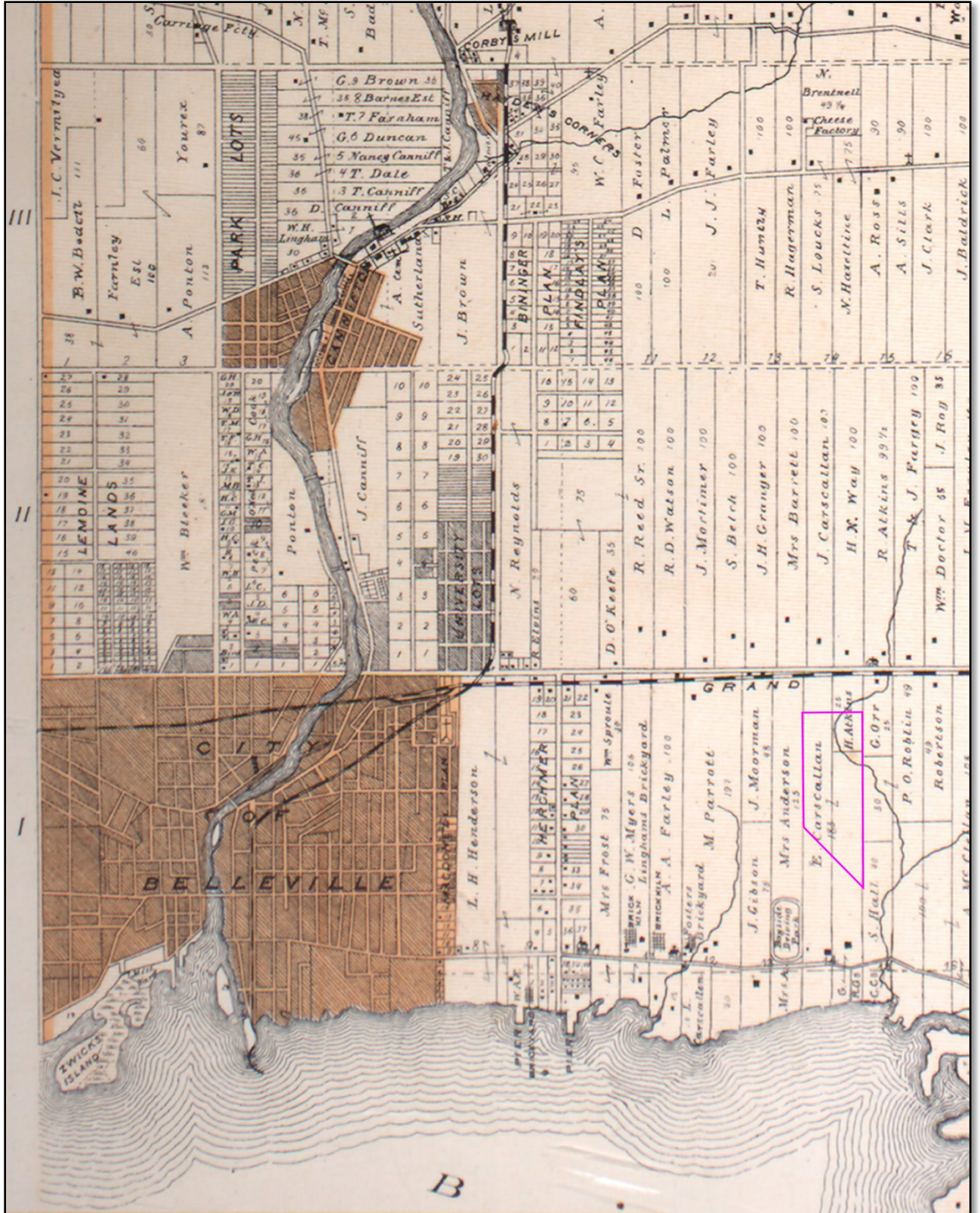
Map 2. The subject property location on 1:25 000 NTS plan (31C3f).



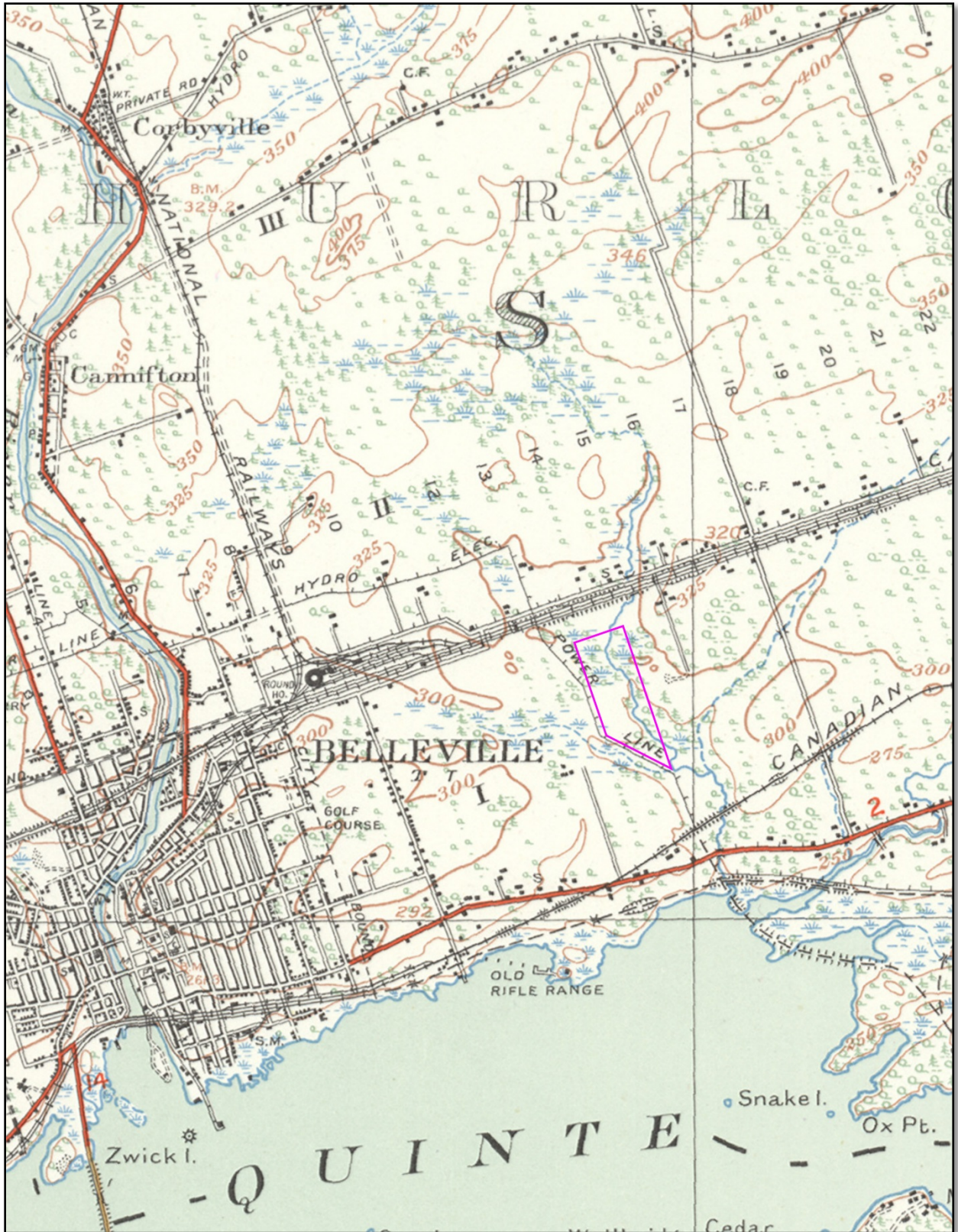
Map 3. The subject property location on 1:10 000 Ontario Base Map (OBM #1018 3100 48950).



Map 4. A plan of the subject property (City of Belleville GIS Resource).



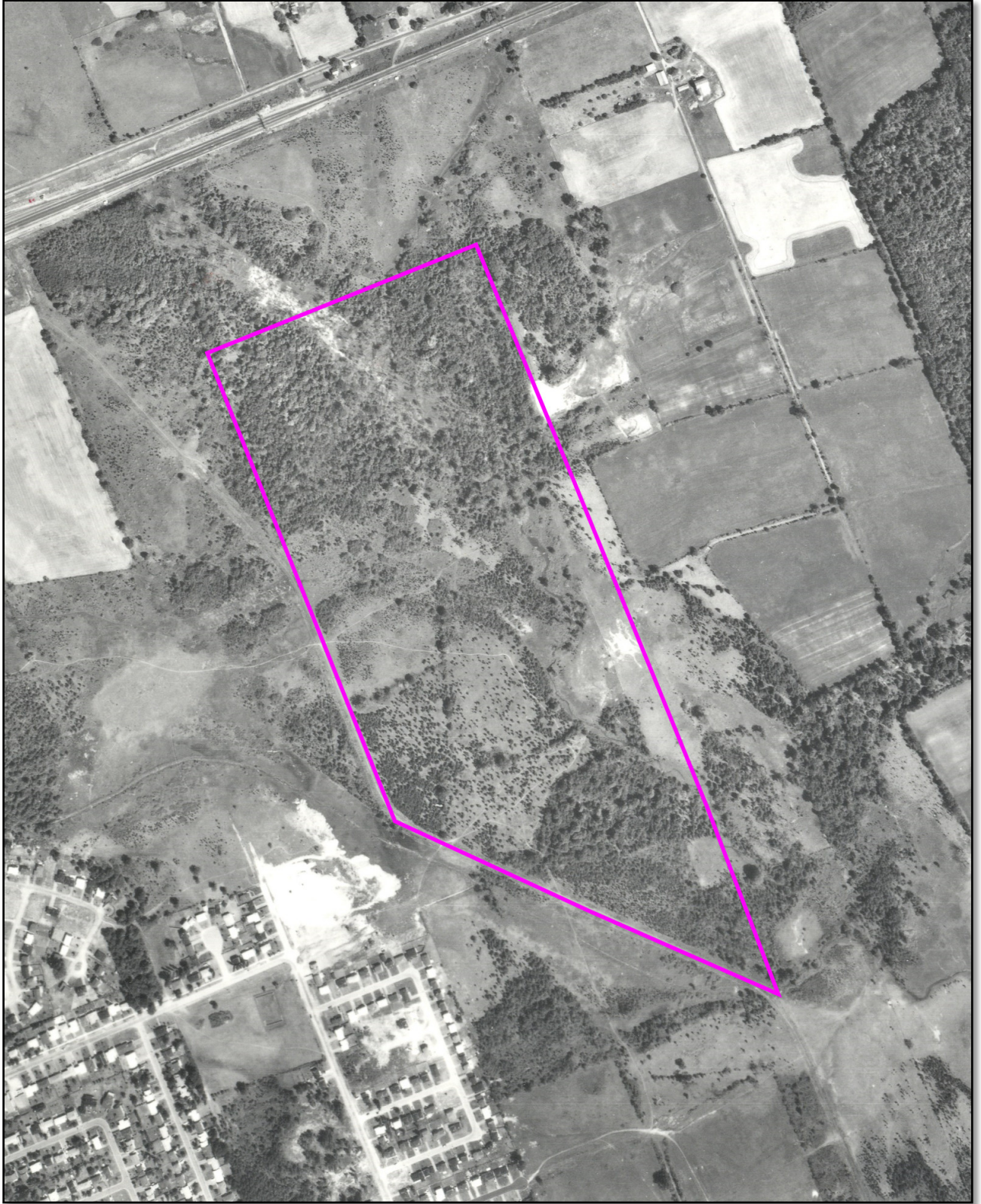
Map 5. A section from Belden's 1878 map of Thurlow Township with the subject property outlined.



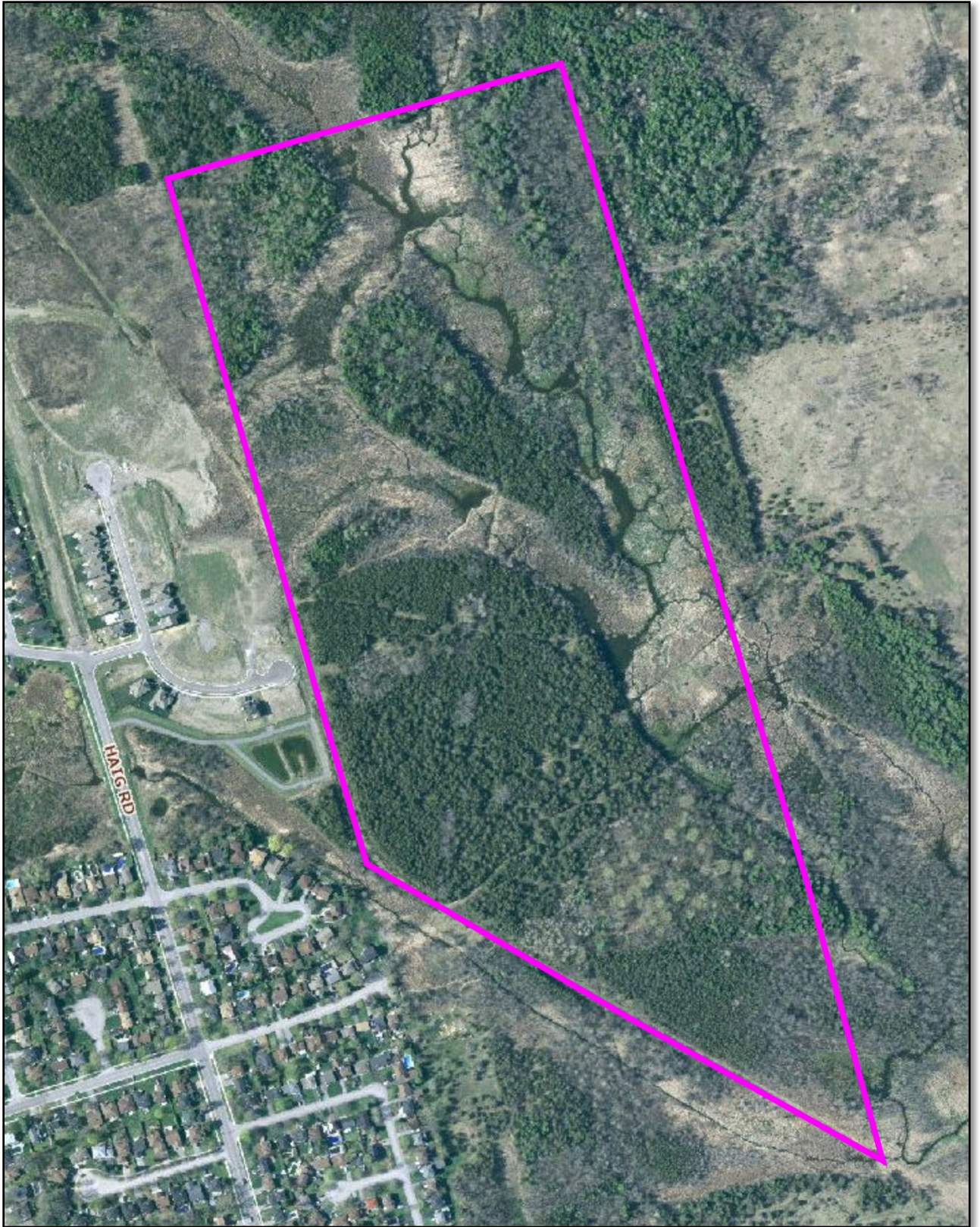
Map 6. Sections from the 1933 national topographical series map with the subject property outlined in purple (31C3).



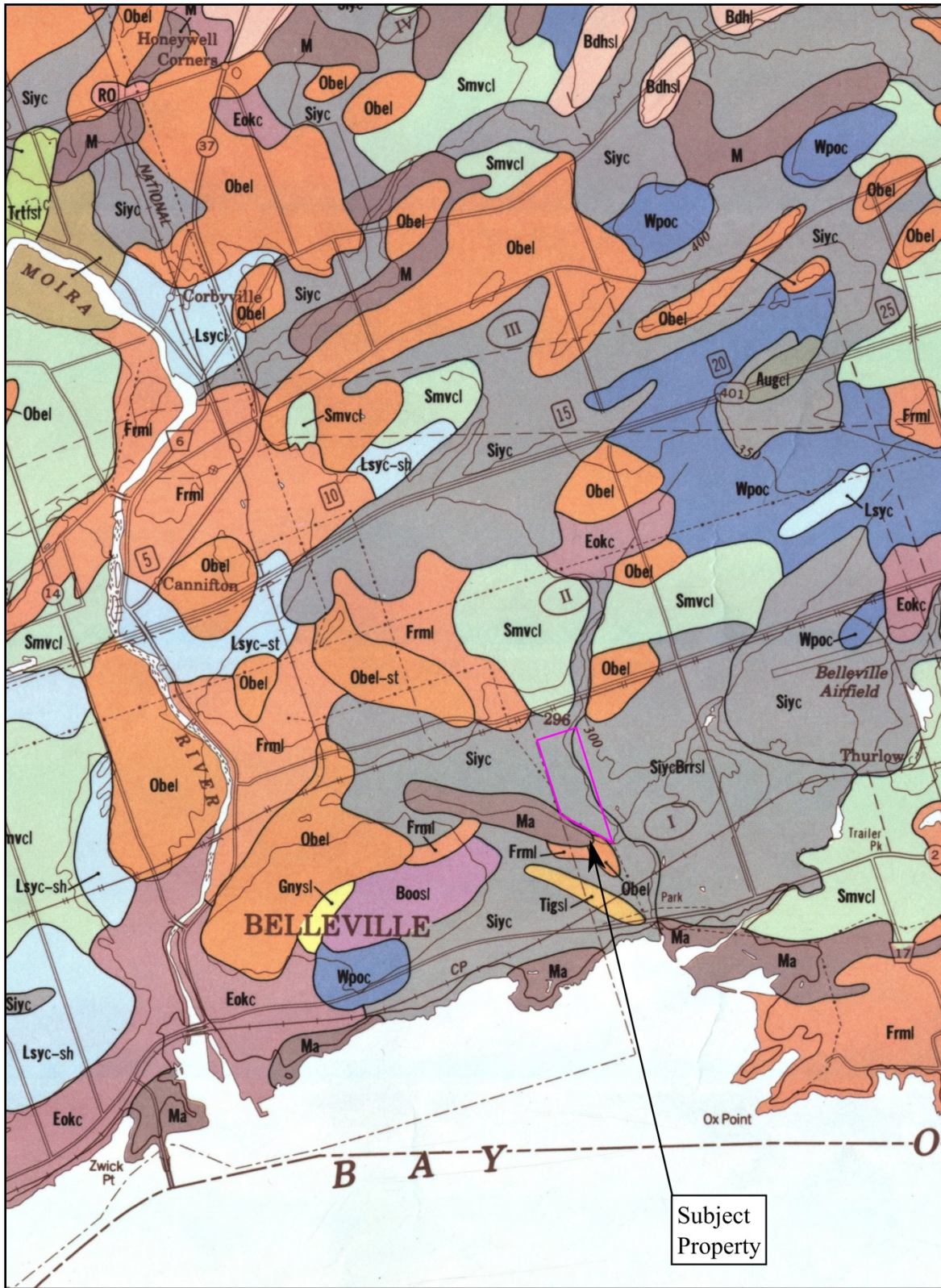
Map 7. A section from a 1953 aerial photograph of the subject property (53-4409-33-155).



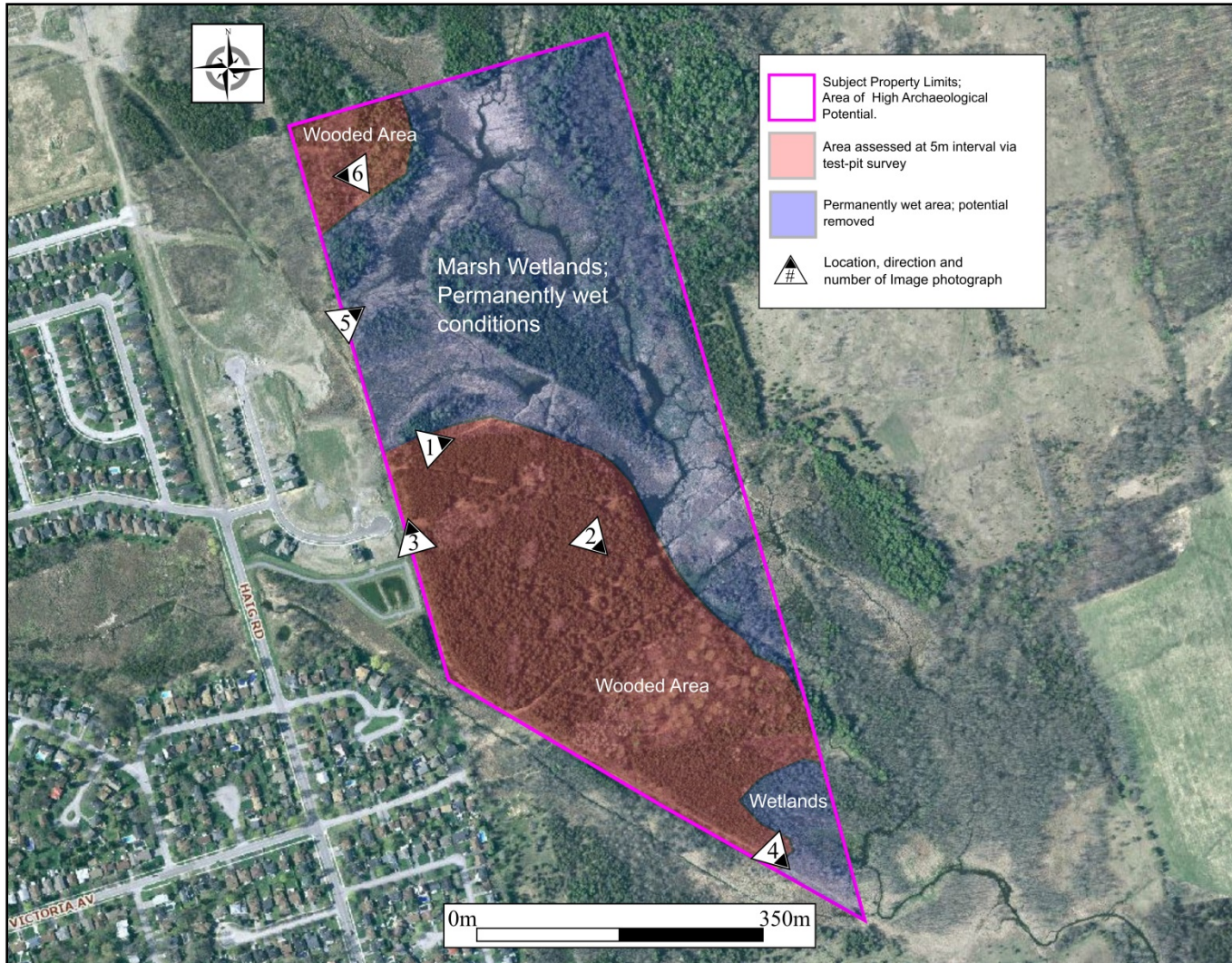
Map 8. A section from a 1971 aerial photograph of the subject property (1.71-4408-12-151).



Map 9. An aerial view of the subject property in 2013 (City of Belleville GIS Resource).



Map 10. A section of the soil survey plan of Prince Edward County with the subject property outlined in purple (Gillespie, 1962).



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