

**Stage 1&2 Archaeological Assessment of
Longueuil TS Malbouef,
Part of Lots 6 and 7, Concession 7,
Township of Alfred and Plantagenet,
Regional Municipality of Prescott and Russell, Ontario**

Submitted to:
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Prepared by

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Archaeological Consulting Licence # P052
(PIF #P052-219-2010)

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Project/Field Director: | Mr. T. Keith Powers |
| Field Archaeologists | Mr. T. Keith Powers Ms. Karen Powers Mr. Misha Stecyk Mr. Hubert Ka Ms. Sandra Sousa Mr. Corey Beckett Mr. Etienne Jacobson |
| Report Preparation: | Mr. T. Keith Powers Ms. Karen Powers |
| Graphics | Mrs. Karen Powers Mr. T. Keith Powers |

Stage 1&2 Archaeological Assessment of Longueuil TS Malbouef, Part of Lots 6 and 7, Concession 7, Township of Alfred and Plantagenet, Regional Municipality of Prescott and Russell, Ontario

1 INTRODUCTION

The Archaeologists Inc. was contracted by Hatch Ltd. of Oakville, Ontario, to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Longueuil TS Malbouef, Part of Lots 6 and 7, Concession 7, Township of Alfred and Plantagenet, Regional Municipality of Prescott and Russell, Ontario (Figure 1).

The subject property, which comprised approximately 103.9 hectares, is located east of Station Road, north of Concession Rd. 8, and is bordered on the north by Rang Saint Jean. Hatch Ltd. is applying for a Renewable Energy Approval under Ontario Regulation 359/09 of the *Green Energy Act*.

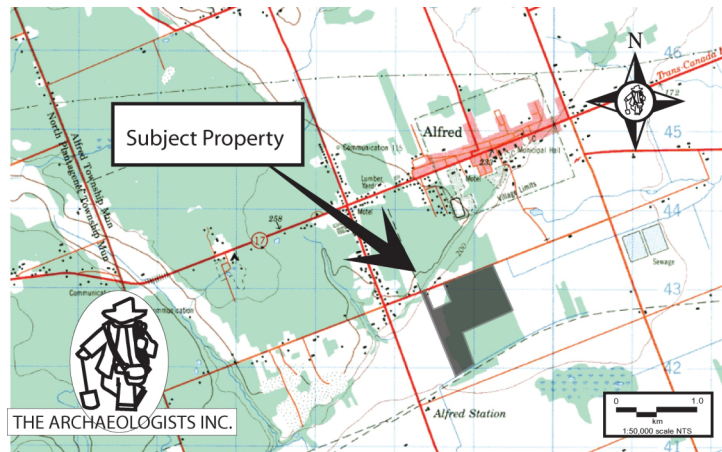


Figure 1; The Subject property depicted on 1-50,000 NTS Mapping 31 G/10 edition 5 1927

Under O. Reg 359/09, s. 20 (1) and s. 21, the project must determine if there will be an impact to archaeological resources, and the carry out an archaeological assessment under s. 22. The Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted under the project direction of Mr. T. Keith Powers. Fieldwork was performed in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act (1990) under an archaeological consulting license (P052-219-2010) issued to Keith Powers of *The Archaeologists Inc.* Permission to access the study area, and undertake all activities required to complete this archaeological assessment, was granted to *The Archaeologists Inc.* by Hatch Inc. Mr. Powers conducted fieldwork of the subject property in June 11th, 2010.

2 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

2.1 Previous Archaeological Research

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the study area, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the

Ministry of 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.), a database maintained by the Ministry of Culture. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Dr. Charles E. Borden, and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 kilometers east west by 18.5 kilometers north south. Sites within each block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area under review is located within Borden block *BjFr*.

Information on the known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the study area was obtained from Mr. Robert von Bitter, Ministry of Tourism and Culture. No archaeological sites have been registered within 1 kilometer of the subject property. Regional sites can be expected to relate to the cultural/temporal categories outlined in Table 1.

Table 1: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistory

| Period | Archaeological Culture | Date Range | Attributes |
|---------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| PALEO-INDIAN | | | |
| Early | Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield | 9000-8500 BC | Big game hunters |
| Late | Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate | 8500-7500 BC | Small nomadic groups |
| ARCHAIC | | | |
| Early | Nettling, Bifurcate-base | 7800-6000 BC | Nomadic hunters and gatherers |
| Middle | Kirk, Stanly, Brewerton, Laurentian | 6000-2000 BC | Transitional to territorial settlements |
| Late | Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes | 2500-500 BC | Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed points) |
| WOODLAND | | | |
| Early | Meadowood | 800-400 BC | Introduction of pottery |
| Middle | Point Peninsula, Saugeen | 400 BC- AD 800 | Incipient horticulture |
| Late | Algonkian, Iroquoian | AD 800-1300 | Transition to village life and agriculture |
| | Algonkian, Iroquoian | AD 1300-1400 | Establishment of large palisaded villages |
| | Algonkian, Iroquoian | AD 1400-1600 | Tribal differentiation and warfare |
| HISTORIC | | | |
| Early | Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa | AD 1600-1650 | Tribal displacements |
| Late | Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa | AD 1650-1800's | |
| | Euro/Canadian | AD 1800-present | European settlement |

2.2 Historical Land Use Summary

The 1881 *Prescott and Russell Supplement to the Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* was reviewed to determine the potential for finding historical archaeological remains within the study area (Figure 2).

The 1881 *Atlas* does not indicate ownership for the Lots 6 and 7 and no structures are depicted within the subject property.

It must be noted that not all features of interest today would have been considered within the scope of the *Atlas* at the time of publication. Nevertheless, the *Atlas* is considered one source for the assessment of archaeological potential. It can therefore be concluded that the study area has potential for the identification of historic archaeological remains.

2.3 Physiography

The study area lies within the boundary of the Russell and Prescott Sand Plains (Chapman and Putnam 1984:208). These are composed of a group of large sand plains separated by the clays of the lower Ottawa valley, and measure approximately 65 miles in length. The depth of the sand plain varies from 20 to 30 feet, thinning out along the clay plains along its southern boundary (Chapman and Putnam 1984:209).

The study area is within the Upper St. Lawrence sub-region of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence

Forest Region. The trees characterizing this sub-region include sugar maple, beech, red maple, yellow birch, basswood, white ash, largetooth aspen, red and burr oak. Coniferous species include eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, white spruce and balsam fir. Much of the study area was probably cleared during the nineteenth century due to both lumbering and agricultural activities.

The terrain in the vicinity of the study area is fairly flat with poorly drained land resulting in the formation of a number of marsh and low-lying wetland areas. There are few streams within the sand plains as water percolates into the sand beds and drains into clay floored valleys. The soils are variable and dependent upon sand type. Dry sand plains have mature Podzol soils with thin ash-grey deposits. Coarse sand loams exhibit humic podzols. The podzol soils are low in fertilizer. Finer sand loams exhibit more productive Castor soils.

An unnamed water course flows through the northwestern portion of the study area.

The Ministry of Culture (former Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation) Primer on Archaeology, Land Use Planning and Development in Ontario (1997: 12-13) stipulates that undisturbed land within 300 metres of a primary water source (lakeshore, river, large creek, etc.), and undisturbed land within 200 metres of a secondary water source (stream, spring, marsh, swamp, etc.), as well as undisturbed land within 300 metres of an ancient water source, are considered to have archaeological potential. Given the location of a water course within the subject property, the study area exhibits high archaeological potential.

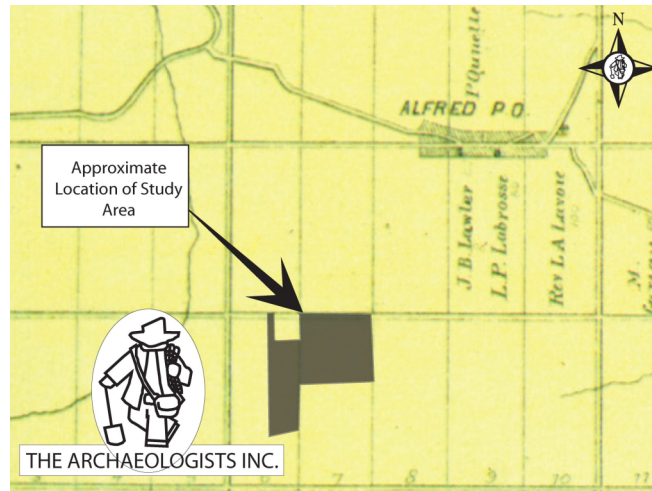


Figure 2; Approximate location of the study area as depicted on The 1881 *Prescott and Russell Supplement to the Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada*

3 STAGE 2 FIELD ASSESSMENT

3.1 Methods

The Stage 2 archaeological field assessment of Longueuil TS Malbouef, Part of Lots 6 and 7, Concession 7, Township of Alfred and Plantagenet, Regional Municipality of Prescott and Russell, Ontario, was completed under the field direction of Mr. Keith Powers on June 11th, 2010. Weather conditions and visibility were excellent with sunny skies and warm temperatures. The subject property, which comprised approximately 103.9 hectares, is located east of Station Road, north of Concession Rd. 8, and is bordered on the north by Rang Saint Jean.

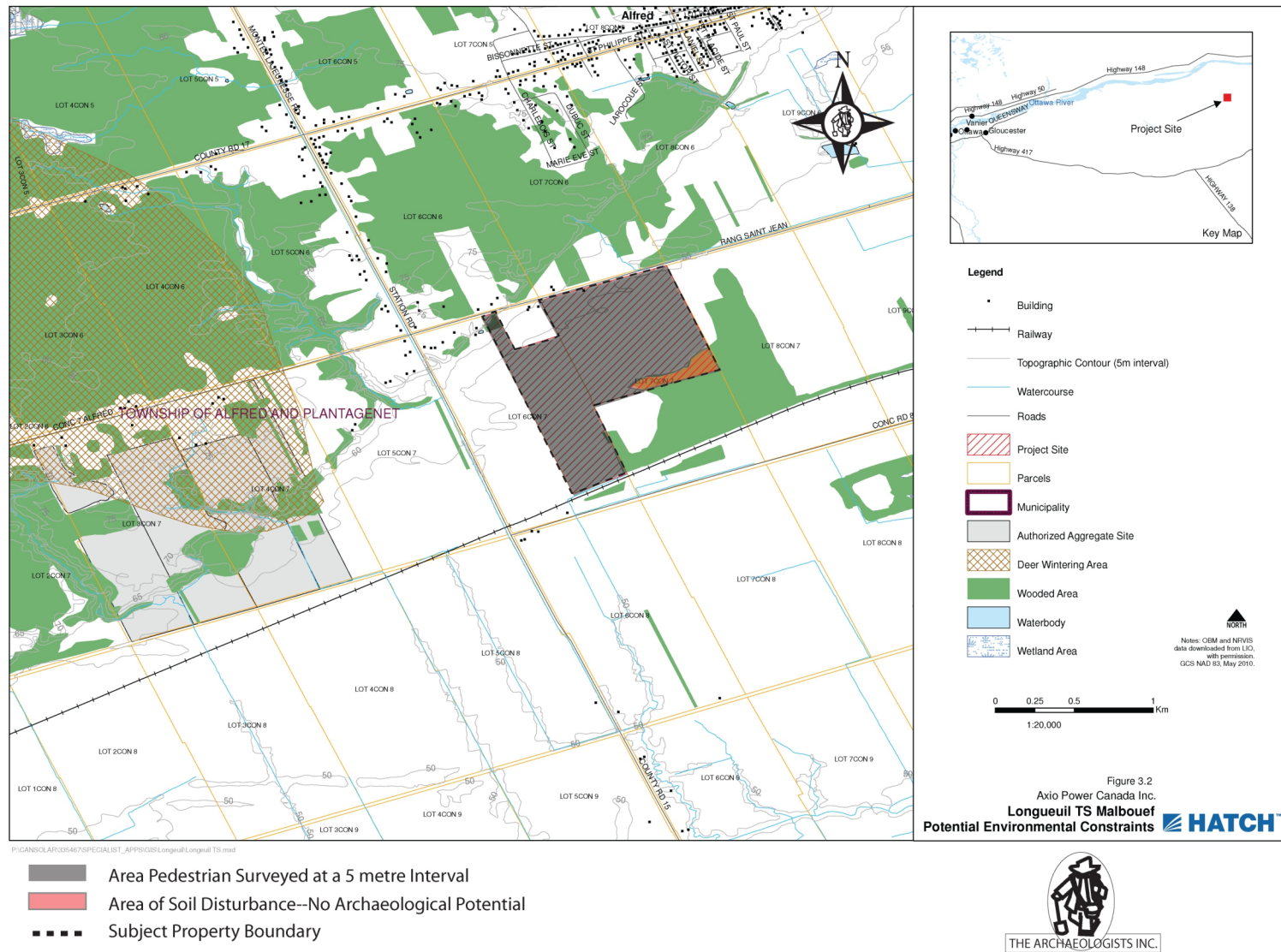
The subject property consists of previously cultivated agricultural field. The subject property was assessed by means of a pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals. Prior to the initiation of the survey, the field was ploughed and allowed to weather through at least one significant rainfall. The field was well-weathered and ground visibility was considered to be excellent.

A small portion of the property consists of previously disturbed land. This area exhibited no archaeological potential and was not systematically surveyed.

3.2 Results of the Stage 2 Assessment

Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property.

Figure 3: The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of Longueuil TS Malbouef property.



4 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

During the course of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of Longueuil TS Malbouef, Part of Lots 6 and 7, Concession 7, Township of Alfred and Plantagenet, Regional Municipality of Prescott and Russell, it was determined that the physiographic setting of the property demonstrates a high potential for the recovery of cultural resources. Background research revealed that no archaeological sites had been registered previously within the study area or within a one-kilometre radius, and no structures were depicted on the illustrated historical atlas of the area. However, a water course does flow through the northern portion of the study area, indicating high archaeological potential. Given this information, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted.

The subject property consists of previously cultivated agricultural field. The subject property was assessed by means of a pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals. Prior to the initiation of the survey, the field was ploughed and allowed to weather through at least one significant rainfall. The field was well-weathered and ground visibility was considered to be excellent.

A small portion of the property consists of previously disturbed land. This area exhibited no archaeological potential and was not systematically surveyed.

In light of these results, it is recommended that:

1. The entire study area as depicted by Figure 3 should be considered free of any archaeological concern.
2. Should deeply buried archaeological remains be found on the property during construction activities, the Culture Programs Unit of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) should be notified immediately.
3. In the event that human remains are encountered during construction, the proponent should immediately contact both Ministry of Culture, and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Consumer and Business Services (416) 326-8404.

The documentation related to the Archaeological Assessment of the subject property shall be curated by *The Archaeologists Inc.* until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the landowner, the Ministry of Culture, and any other legitimate interest groups.

5 REFERENCES CITED

- Chapman, L.J. and F. Putnam
1984 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario, Ontario Geological Survey Special Volume 2*, Toronto: Government of Ontario, Ministry of Natural Resources.
- Prescott and Russell Supplement to the Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada*
1881 Toronto: H. Belden & Co.

Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation

1997 Conserving A Future For Our Past: Archaeology, Land Use Planning & Development in Ontario. Cultural Programs Branch, Archaeology & Heritage Planning Unit. Toronto.

PLATES



Plate 1; Pedestrian survey at a 5 metre interval



Plate 2; Looking at area of previous disturbance/grubbing