

An Archaeological Assessment (Stage 1)
for the
City of Kingston Environmental Assessment
Third Crossing of the Cataraqui River
City of Kingston,
County of Frontenac, Ontario

report prepared for

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by

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Archaeological Licence P003 CIF No. P003-220-2009

October 23, 2009

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PROJECT SUMMARY

PROJECT STAFF

Project Archaeologist:	Nicholas R. Adams
Historical Research:	Christine Adams
Report Authors:	Nicholas R. Adams, Christine Adams

Dates of Field Reviews:	May 2009
Weather Conditions:	Varied
Permission for Access:	"Windshield Assessment"

1.0 SUMMARY

At the request of J.L. Richards & Associates Ltd., a Stage 1 archaeological assessment was undertaken as part of the City of Kingston's Environmental Assessment (EA) to evaluate the need for and the feasibility of implementing additional transportation capacity across the Cataraqui River. The EA study area extends along the shoreline and lands adjoining the Cataraqui River from the LaSalle Causeway - Highway 2 corridor in the south to Highway 401 in the north. The purpose of this report is to identify known and potential archaeological resources within the EA study area.

This report was conducted under archaeological licence / PIF P003-220-2009 granted to Nick Adams by the Ontario Ministry of Culture (MOC) and involved an examination of published and unpublished reports and maps, archival information and consultation with archaeologists and others familiar with the area. First Nations consultation is being undertaken, led by City staff, project team members and special advisors.

While numerous Kingston area archaeological sites have been registered in the National Archaeological Sites database, relatively few terrestrial sites have a direct bearing on this study. In all probability, however, the registered sites represent a fraction of the archaeological resources within the study area. Extensive, and as yet untested areas of high archaeological potential are present on both sides of the Cataraqui River.

Based on the background research undertaken as part of this study, the following observations and recommendations can be made:

1. Because such a small percentage of the total study area has been subject to archaeological assessment, and since virtually the whole area exhibits a high potential for archaeological sites, detailed (property specific) Stage 1 investigations and Stage 2 testing will be necessary, should this stage of the EA study recommend an alternative crossing solution that City Council approves, and in so doing, require that the EA study proceed to completion under Phase 3 and Phase 4 of the Ontario Municipal Class EA process.

2. Significant archaeological resources are present on both sides of the LaSalle Causeway. Despite the extent of modern developments in that area, intact archaeological remains representing Pre-Contact First Nations, French and British Military Periods, and remains relating to the subsequent urban development of the City of Kingston are present. Any plans to expand or enhance the LaSalle Causeway will require extensive archaeological investigations.
3. Belle Island contains an extensive Middle Woodland Period archaeological settlement site and cemetery. Only two small portions of the island have been archaeologically tested. The archaeological potential of the untested areas is very high. Despite recent developments, portions of the shoreline opposite Belle Island have a high archaeological potential for Pre-Contact First Nations, Historic First Nations and Historic Euro-Canadian archaeological sites. From an archaeological perspective, any route alternative involving Belle Island is a poor choice.
4. In 2001, City Council passed a resolution acknowledging Belle Island as a site of significant aboriginal cultural heritage. A strategy was subsequently formalized through negotiation with representatives of local First Nations communities and is embodied in an agreement that was endorsed by City Council in 2006. The proposed framework includes a process that would set Belle Island physically apart from the mainland and place Belle Island under the joint ownership of the City of Kingston and the Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs.
5. Despite its proximity to the Kingston Outer Station site, the John Counter Boulevard / Gore Road alternative is the best choice from an archaeological perspective. The extent of the Kingston Outer Station Site has been defined (and should be avoided) and part of the undeveloped land on the west side of the Cataraqui River has already been subject to archaeological assessment and testing. While property specific Stage 1 investigations and Stage 2 testing along parts of the chosen route will be necessary, it is unlikely to involve the same extent of archaeological work that the other alternatives would require.

The following statements are a standard part of archaeological assessments carried out under licence from the MOC:

1. If during the process of development (deeply buried / undetected) archaeological remains are uncovered, the developer or their agents should immediately notify the Archaeology Section of the MOC (416-314-7132), and (in this instance) the City of Kingston's Heritage Planner (613-546-4291 Ext. 1386).
2. In the event that human remains are encountered during construction, the proponent should immediately contact the Police, MOC, and the Cemeteries Registrar of the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services (416-326-8394), and (in this instance) the City of Kingston's Heritage Planner (613-546-4291 Ext. 1386).
3. The public release of only the Summary section of this report complies with the Memorandum of Understanding between the MOC and the City of Kingston, which states that information concerning site locations can be freely used for

internal purposes, but such information can only be provided externally for a given property to a party or agent of the party holding title to that property. Any other external requests to the City for information about site locations shall be considered on a case-by-case basis by the City.

4. Further to the above, archaeological license reports are no longer subject to the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, as well as copyright restrictions, with the exception of sensitive information concerning still extant archaeological site locations. The City may use these reports for internal purposes and provide copies to licensed archaeologists.

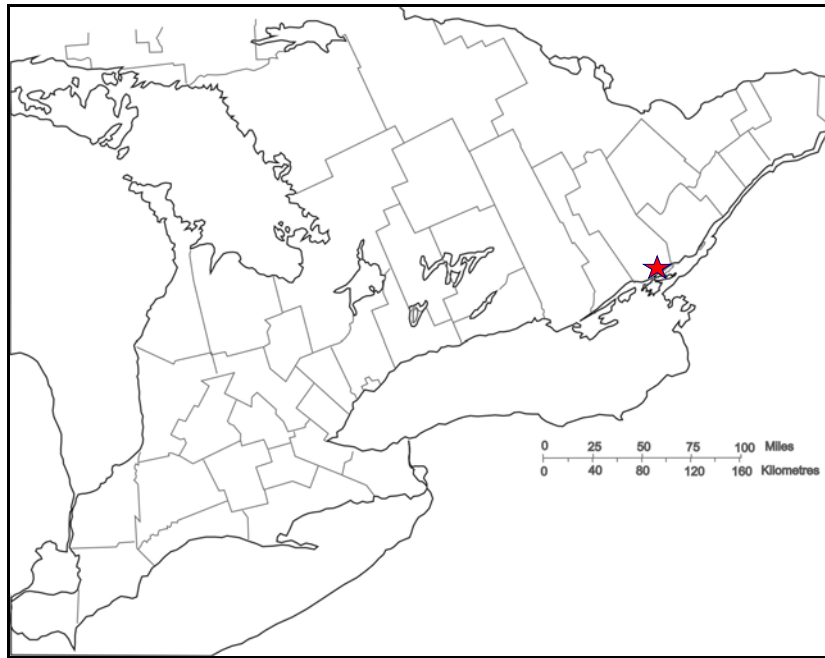


Figure 1: The EA Study Area - General Location.

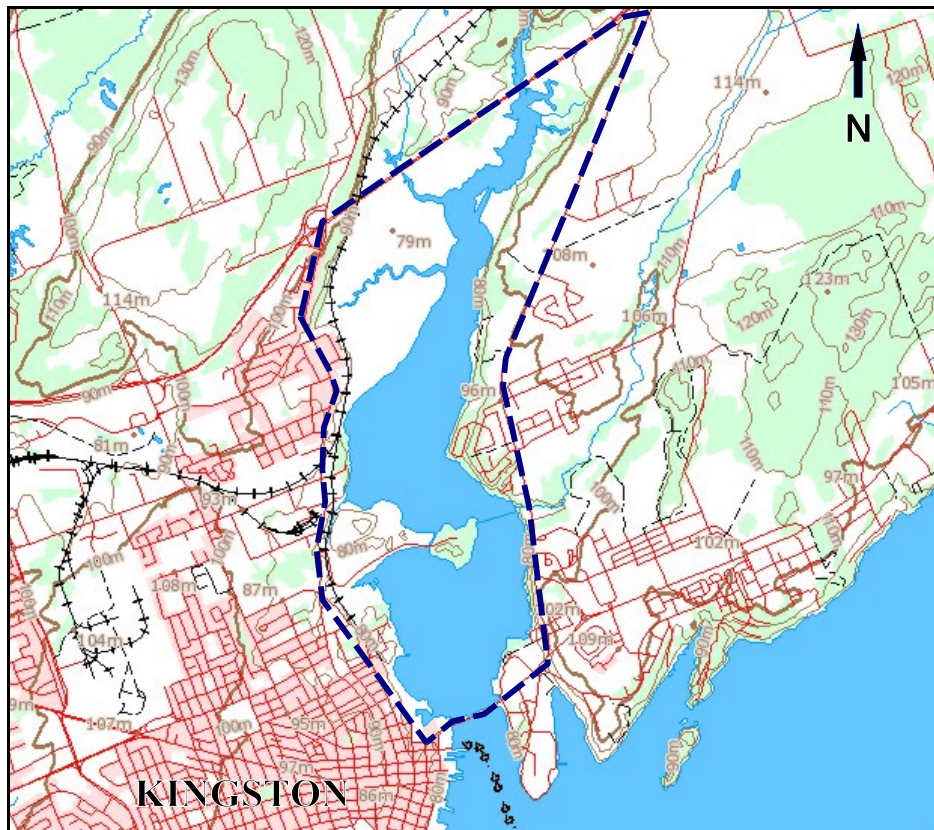


Figure 2: The EA Study Area (outlined in blue).
 Base map source: Natural Resources Canada - Toporama (Scale 1: 4000)