

**STAGE 1 – BACKGROUND RESEARCH
UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
FOR THE CITY OF KINGSTON ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
THIRD CROSSING OF THE CATARAQUI RIVER**

Prepared for

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And

Ontario Ministry of Culture

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Acknowledgments

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Executive Summary

An archaeological resource assessment is required 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. J.L. Richards & Associates Limited retained the services of **Scarlett Janusas Archaeological and Heritage Consulting and Education (SJAHCE)** to conduct the underwater archaeological assessment portion of the EA project.

The area of interest extends from just south of Kingston Mills, where Highway 401 crosses the Cataraqui River to the LaSalle Causeway, near the mouth of the river, in the City of Kingston, Ontario. The EA study area is approximately 6.25 kilometres in length. The width of the Cataraqui River is variable along this route, ranging from 100 metres to 1,250 metres.

This report details the results of the Stage 1 archaeological resource assessment.

It was conducted under licence 2009-003 (issued to Scarlett Janusas, PIF #2009-003-002) from January to May 2009. The assessment included an archival assessment and consultation with First Nations groups in the area, the latter of which is in process of being undertaken, led by City staff, project team members and special advisors.

Background research indicated that there are 37 registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the Cataraqui River's shoreline, including the river itself. A Submerged Cultural Resource Inventory of the Rideau Canal was prepared by Jonathan Moore of Parks Canada in 2005, which included a large portion of the EA study area. In addition, Moore also conducted a survey of the Inner Harbour, from Belle Island to the LaSalle Causeway (2005). An examination of additional past research in the EA study area was conducted, and augmented by independent research of archival material.

There is a large body of archival evidence that indicates that the area between the LaSalle Causeway and Belle Island has undergone infilling, dredged materials offloading, and shoreline modification. Regardless, with the exception of the "made" land, this portion of the EA study area has potential for both prehistoric and historic sites (marine related). The area to the north of Belle Island to the Highway 401 crossing has had minimal development disturbance and the Greater Cataraqui Marsh has retained most of its original configuration. There is high potential in this portion of the EA study area for the remains of prehistoric and native historic cultural remains, and moderate potential for the recovery of historic remains (marine related).

Based upon the background research of past and present conditions and a field visit to the property, the following is recommended:

1. the area south of Belle Island to the LaSalle Causeway should be avoided as there are 14 identified shipwrecks in this area;
2. no construction impact should be proposed for the “original” Belle Island, as there are at least two archaeological sites located at the northeast and southeast tip of the island;
3. the Greater Cataraqui Marsh area should be avoided as there is high potential for the recovery of archaeological remains in this area;
4. no impact should be conducted in or immediately adjacent to the Rideau Canal; and
5. the remaining areas of the EA study area, with moderate to high archaeological potential, should be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

In addition, 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, any potential development impact on any of the areas noted above, should be subject to the following:

1. the affected area, at a minimum, should be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment;
2. should deeply buried archaeological remains be located in the affected area during development, the Ministry of Culture should be immediately notified; and
3. in the event that human remains are encountered during construction, the proponent should immediately contact both the Ministry of Culture and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations.

The Ministry of Culture (MOC) is asked to review this report and issue a letter concurring with the recommendations laid out herein. This correspondence should be directed to Mr. Dan Lalande, J.L. Richards & Associates Limited by fax at (613) 544-5679 and copied to **Scarlett Janusas of Scarlett Janusas Archaeological and Heritage Consulting and Education.**

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 Executive 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.