

**Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Cribs Resort
41 Willow Lane (Formerly Part of Lots 11 and 12, Concession 1 South
Side of East Lake, Geographic Township of Athol, Prince Edward
County), Now in the Municipality of Prince Edward County**

Prepared by:



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Project Information Number: P124-0143-2022

ORIGINAL REPORT
Report Dated: August 12, 2022

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AS&G Archaeological Consulting was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Cribs Resort 41 Willow Lane (Formerly Part of Lots 11 and 12, Concession 1 South Side of East Lake, Geographic Township of Athol, Prince Edward County), Now in the Municipality of Prince Edward County, Ontario.

The property consists of an existing commercial/recreational/tourism lot and is approximately 1.5 hectares in size. The property is bound on the north by East Lake, by existing residential lots to the east and west, and by Willow Lane to the south.

The proposed project involves the development of ten new cabins (to replace ten existing cabins), the development of a ground floor restaurant (to be located below an existing residence), the conversion of an existing shop and general store into a space for meetings and event venue, and a new pool and accessory outdoor uses. The proposed development project was triggered by the *Planning Act* and the archaeological assessment was done as due diligence as part of a rezoning and site plan approval application.

A Stage 1 background study of the property was conducted to provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition in order to evaluate and document in detail the property's archaeological potential and to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey. A Stage 2 property assessment was conducted to document all archaeological resources on the property, to determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment, and to recommend next steps. The characteristics of the property dictated that the Stage 2 survey be conducted by a test pit survey strategy.

The Stage 1 background study found that the property exhibits potential for the recovery of archaeological resources of cultural heritage value and concluded that the property requires a Stage 2 assessment. The Stage 2 property assessment, which consisted of a systematic test pit survey performed at five metre intervals, did not result in the identification of archaeological resources within the property. **The report recommends that no further archaeological assessment of the property is required.**

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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Project Director:	Mr. Norbert Stanchly (R149)
Field Director:	Mr. Norbert Stanchly
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Report Preparation:	Mr. Norbert Stanchly Mr. Pete Demarte (R1073)
Graphics:	Mr. Norbert Stanchly Mr. Pete Demarte

INTRODUCTION

The *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. O.18, requires anyone wishing to carry out archaeological fieldwork in Ontario to have a license from the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). All licensees are to file a report with the MTCS containing details of the fieldwork that has been done for each project. Following standards and guidelines set out by the MTCS is a condition of a licence to conduct archaeological fieldwork in Ontario. **AS&G Archaeological Consulting** confirms that this report meets ministry report requirements as set out in the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and is filed in fulfillment of the terms and conditions an archaeological license.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

This section of the report will provide the context for the archaeological fieldwork, including the development context, the historical context, and the archaeological context.

1.1 Development Context (Section 7.5.6, Standards 1-3)

AS&G Archaeological Consulting was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Cribs Resort 41 Willow Lane (Formerly Part of Lots 11 and 12, Concession 1 South Side of East Lake, Geographic Township of Athol, Prince Edward County), Now in the Municipality of Prince Edward County, Ontario.

The property consists of an existing commercial/recreational/tourism lot and is approximately 1.5 hectares in size. The property is bound on the north by East Lake, by existing residential lots to the east and west, and by Willow Lane to the south (Maps 1 and 2).

The proposed project involves the development of ten new cabins (to replace ten existing cabins), the development of a ground floor restaurant (to be located below an existing residence), the conversion of an existing shop and general store into a space for meetings and event venue, and a new pool and accessory outdoor uses (Map 3). The proposed development project was triggered by the *Planning Act* and the archaeological assessment was done as due diligence as part of a rezoning and site plan approval application.

Permission to access the property to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts was given by the landowner and their representative.

1.2 Historical Context (Section 7.5.7, Standards 1-2)

In advance of the Stage 2 assessment, a Stage 1 background study of the property was conducted in order to document the property's archaeological and land use history and present condition. Several sources were referenced to determine if features or characteristics indicating archaeological potential for pre-contact and post-contact resources exist.

Characteristics indicating archaeological potential include the near-by presence of previously identified archaeological sites, primary and secondary water sources, features indicating past water sources, accessible or inaccessible shoreline, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases, resource areas, (including food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials, early Euro-Canadian industry), areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, early historical transportation routes, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site, and property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as 'disturbed' or 'disturbance', and may include: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, and sewage and infrastructure development. Archaeological potential is not removed where there is documented potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources beneath land alterations, or where it cannot be clearly demonstrated through background research and property inspection that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of an area. Where complete disturbance cannot be demonstrated in Stage 1, it will be necessary to undertake Stage 2 assessment.

The background study determined that the following features or characteristics indicate archaeological potential for the property:

- There are five (5) known archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the property, and there are no sites within 300 metres of the property.
- The property is located in the Prince Edward Peninsula physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984). This region consists of a low limestone plateau which projects into Lake Ontario. The entire area is underlain with Trenton Limestone, except for an elevated area of Precambrian Granite near Ameliasburgh. Deep irregular valleys in the limestone plain form numerous bays and inlets and give the peninsula its uneven shoreline. The soils of the property

are classified as the Brighton Series. These soils are characterised by a level to undulating sandy loam with few stones and good drainage (OAC 1947).

- The property is located within one kilometre of historic transportation routes.
- The property is located within one kilometre of an area of early Euro-Canadian settlement.

In summary there are areas of archaeological potential remaining within the property. The Stage 1 background study did not identify any areas of previously disturbed lands within the property that have severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources and have removed archaeological potential.

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Period

The Precontact period began with the arrival of nomadic peoples with the gradual retreat of the glaciers approximately 12,000 years ago (Karrow and Warner 1990). Between 12,000 and 10,000 years before present, the Paleoindian period was characterized by people that lived in small family groups, subsisting on large game and other fauna associated with the cooler environments of the period (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Archaic Period (10,000 - 2800 BP) - As the climate in southern Ontario warmed, Aboriginal populations adapted to these new environments. New technologies and subsistence strategies were introduced and developed. Woodworking implements such as groundstone axes, adzes and gouges began to appear, as did net-sinkers (for fishing), numerous types of spear points and items made from native copper, which was mined from the Lake Superior region. The presence of native copper on archaeological sites in southern Ontario and adjacent areas suggests that Archaic groups were involved in long range exchange and interaction. The trade networks established at this time were to persist between Aboriginal groups until European contact. Archaic peoples became seasonal hunters and gatherers to exploit seasonably available resources in differing geographic areas. As the seasons changed, these bands split into smaller groups and moved inland to exploit other resources that were available during the fall and winter such as deer, rabbit, squirrel and bear, which thrived in the forested margins of these areas (Ellis et al. 1990).

The Woodland Period (2800 BP to AD 750) saw the gradual establishment of technological and social changes, especially the appearance of clay pots (Spence et al. 1990). Population increases also led to the establishment of larger camps and villages with more permanent structures. Elaborate burial rituals and the interment of numerous exotic grave goods with the deceased began to take place. Increased trade and interaction between southern Ontario populations and groups as far away as the Atlantic coast and the Ohio Valley was also taking place. The Late Woodland period is marked by the introduction of maize to Southern Ontario, ca. AD 700. With the development of horticulture as the predominant subsistence base, the Late Woodland Period gave rise to a

tremendous population increase and the establishment of permanent villages. Social changes were also taking place and distinct clustering of both longhouses within villages (clan development) and villages within a region (tribal development). The Late Woodland groups that inhabited the Toronto area eventually moved their villages northward toward Georgian Bay. It was these and other groups in southwest Ontario that eventually evolved into the Aboriginal nations who interacted with and were described by French missionaries and explorers during the early seventeenth century (Williamson 2013).

1.2.2. Post-Contact History of Prince Edward County and the Township of Athol

The property is located within Part of Lots 11 and 12, Concession 1 South Side of East Lake, Geographic Township of Athol, Prince Edward County, Ontario.

Prince Edward County is an irregularly shaped limestone peninsula connected to Northumberland County by a narrow strip of land known as Carrying Place. The county covers roughly 241,500 acres (~97,732 hectares) and was inhabited by 18,933 people as of 1878 (Belden 1878). The county was formed as one of the original nineteen counties of Upper Canada established by Governor Kingston in 1792. The county was originally comprised of Ameliasburgh, Sophiasburg and Marysburgh townships, and was placed in the Midland District. After several petitions from local inhabitants regarding the large size of the townships and the difficulty of administering them, a new township, Hallowell, was created from parts of the existing three in 1797, at the time including both East and West Lake. However, the large size of Hallowell Township and geographic obstacles within it also began to cause administrative problems, and the southern part of the township, including all of East Lake was reorganized to become Athol Township in 1848 (ibid.).

1.2.3 Past Land Use of the Property

The property is a square-shaped lot measuring approximately 208 m north-south by 123 m east-west (~1.5 hectares) within an area of commercial/recreational/tourism development. Historically, the property is located within part of Lots 11 and 12, Concession 1 South Side of East Lake, Geographic Township of Athol, Prince Edward County, Ontario.

Tremaine's 1863 Map of the County of Prince Edward, Upper Canada, indicates that the portions of Lots 11 and 12, Concession 1 South Side of East Lake, Geographic Township of Athol, Prince Edward County, including the current property limits, were owned by a "William Bushel" and "J. Ketchum", and does not depict any structures within the limits of the property (Map 4).

Similarly, according to the *Beldon and Co. 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward, Ontario*, also indicates that the portions of Lots 11 and 12, Concession 1 South Side of East Lake, Geographic Township of Athol, Prince Edward County, including the current property limits, were owned by a “William Bushel” and “J. Ketchum”, and also does not depict any structures within the limits of the property (Map 5).

It must be borne in mind that inclusion of names of property owners and depictions of structures within properties on these maps were sold by subscription. While information included within these maps may provide information about occupation of the property at a specific point in time, the absence of such information does not indicate that the property was not occupied.

In summary, the Stage 1 background study indicates that there is potential for the recovery of pre-contact and post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the property. As it cannot be clearly demonstrated through the background study that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of the area, archaeological potential is not removed.

1.3 Archaeological Context (Section 7.5.8, Standards 1-7)

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (O.A.S.D.), an inventory of the documented archaeological record in Ontario.

Summary information on the known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the property was obtained from the MTCS site database. There are five (5) known archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the property, and there are no sites within 300 metres of the property (Table 1).

Table 1: Known Archaeological Sites within 1-Km of Property					
Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AlGh-74	East Lake 3	Post-Contact		Findspot	Further CHVI
AlGh-73	Blakely Farm Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Agricultural	No Further CHVI
AlGh-72	East Lake 2 Site	Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal	Camp/Campsite	Further CHVI
AlGh-70	East Lake 1	Post-Contact; Woodland, Middle		Camp/Campsite; Recreational	Further CHVI

Table 1: Known Archaeological Sites within 1-Km of Property					
Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
ALGh-11	Cove Beach	Woodland	Aboriginal	Findspot	

It must be further noted that there are no relevant plaques associated with the property, which would suggest an activity or occupation within, or in close proximity to, the property that may indicate potential for associated archaeological resources of significant CHVI.

The property consists of an existing commercial/recreational/tourism lot and is approximately 1.5 hectares in size. The property is bound on the north by East Lake, by existing residential lots to the east and west, and by Willow Lane to the south (Maps 1 and 2).

The property is located in the Prince Edward Peninsula physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984). This region consists of a low limestone plateau which projects into Lake Ontario. The entire area is underlain with Trenton Limestone, except for an elevated area of Precambrian Granite near Ameliasburgh. Deep irregular valleys in the limestone plain form numerous bays and inlets and give the peninsula its uneven shoreline. The soils of the property are classified as the Brighton Series. These soils are characterised by a level to undulating sandy loam with few stones and good drainage (OAC 1947).

The archaeological fieldwork of the property was undertaken on July 5, 2022, under overcast skies and warm temperatures. A slight rain occurred during the fieldwork, however, it did not impede the work.

AS&G Archaeological Consulting is not aware of any archaeological assessments conducted within and immediately adjacent to or within 50 metres of the property.

There are no unusual physical features that may have affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features.

There is no additional archaeological information that may be relevant to understanding the choice of fieldwork techniques or the recommendations of this report.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

This section of the report addresses Section 7.8.1 of the MTCS 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. It does not address Section 7.7.2 because no property inspection was done as a separate Stage 1.

The entire property was surveyed with the exception of areas identified as deeply and extensively disturbed (Map 6).

As relevant, we provide detailed and explicit descriptions addressing Standards 2a and b. The general standards for property survey under Section 2.1 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists were addressed as follows:

- Section 2.1, S1 – All of the property was surveyed.
- Section 2.1, S2a (land of no or low potential due to physical features such as permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes) – n/a
- Section 2.1, S2b (no or low potential due to extensive and deep land alterations) – Existing buildings and laneways.
- Section 2.1, S2c (lands recommended not to require Stage 2 assessment by a previous Stage 1 report where the Ministry has accepted that Stage 1 into the register) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2d (lands designated for forest management activity w/o potential for impacts to archaeological sites, as determined through Stage 1 forest management plans process) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2e (lands formally prohibited from alterations) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2f (lands confirmed to be transferred to a public land holding body, etc.) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S3 - The Stage 2 survey was conducted when weather and lighting conditions permitted excellent visibility of features.
- Section 2.1, S4 - No GPS recordings were taken as no artifacts were found during the Stage 2 assessment.
- Section 2.1, S5 - All field activities were mapped in reference to either fixed landmarks, survey stakes and development markers as appropriate. See report section *9.0 Maps*.
- Section 2.1, S6 - See report section *8.0 Images* for photo documentation of examples of field conditions encountered.

The property was subject to a systematic test pit survey appropriate to the characteristics of the property. The test pit survey of the property followed the standards within Section 2.1.2 of the MTCS 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. Test pit survey was only conducted where ploughing was not possible or viable, as per Standard 1. Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of five (5) metres throughout the

property. Test pits were excavated to within one metre of all existing structures. All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter. Each test pit was excavated by hand, into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill where possible. Soils were screened through 6 mm mesh. No stratigraphy or cultural features were noted. No artifacts were encountered. All test pits were backfilled.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

This section documents all finds discovered as a result of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the property.

No cultural resources, features or sites were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment (Map 6).

An inventory of the documentary record generated in the field is provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Inventory of Documentary Record	
Document Type	Description
Field Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This report constitutes the field notes for this project
Photographs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">20 digital photographs
Maps	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Map 6 of this report represents the map generated in the field.

Information detailing exact site locations on the property is not submitted because no sites or archaeological resources were identified in the Stage 2 assessment.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Standard 2 is not addressed because no archaeological sites were identified during the current assessment.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The report makes recommendations only regarding archaeological matters.

The Stage 2 assessment did not identify any archaeological resources or sites requiring further assessment or mitigation of impacts and **it is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the property be required.**

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1a

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport 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, Culture and Sport, 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.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1b

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 Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1c

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*.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1d

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.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 2

Not applicable.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

Beldon, H. & Co.

1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward, Ontario. H. Beldon & Co., Toronto.

Chapman, L.J. and F. Putnam

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Karrow, P.F. and Warner, B.G.

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2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF)

2022 Make a Topographic Map. Accessed online at:
https://www.liaapplications.lrc.gov.on.ca/MakeATopographicMap/index.html?viewer=Make_A_Topographic_Map.MATM&locale=en-US

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Williamson, R.F.

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8.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Shows existing driveway, structure and conditions for test pit survey.



Image 2: Shows existing driveway and conditions for test pit survey.



Image 3: Conditions for test pit survey.



Image 4: Shows existing structure and conditions for test pit survey.



Image 5: Shows existing parking area and conditions for test pit survey.



Image 6: Shows existing structures, parking area and conditions for test pit survey.

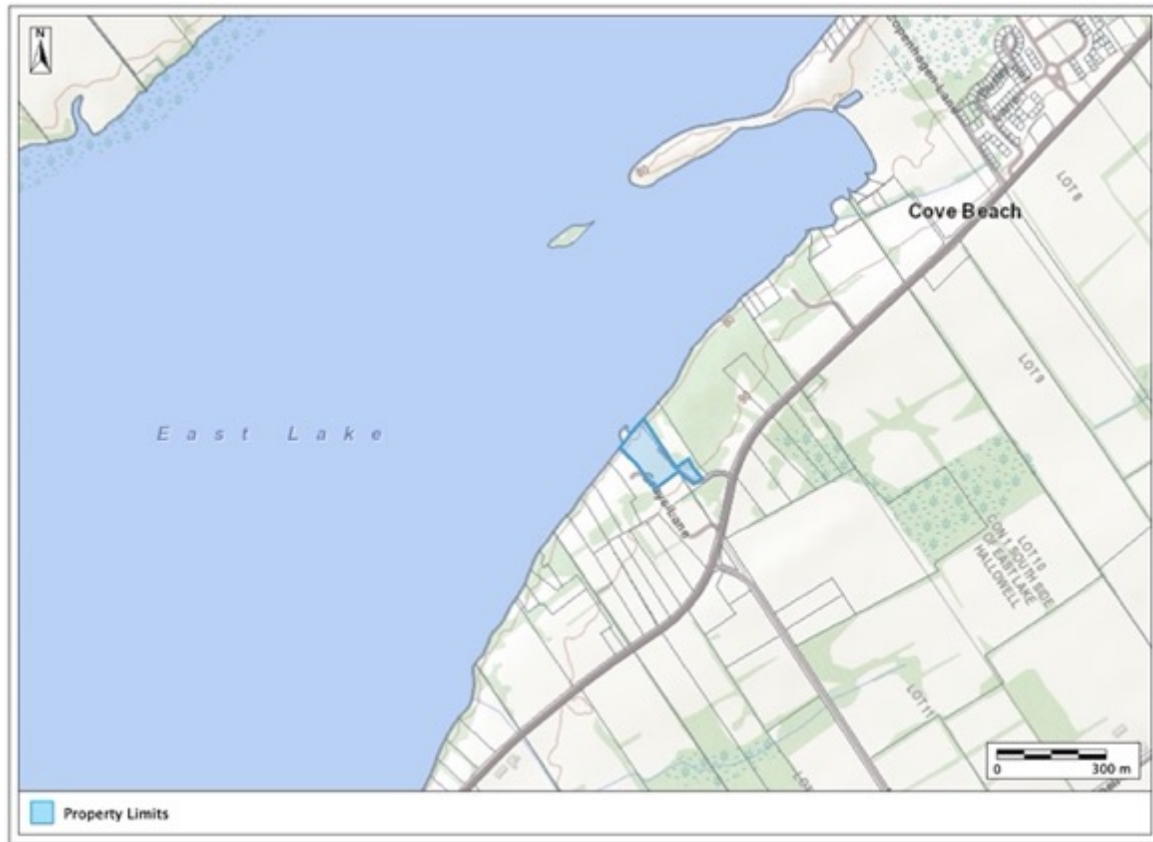


Image 7: Shows sloping grounds, gravel driveway, existing structured and East Lake.



Image 8: Shows conditions for test pit survey.

9.0 MAPS



Map 1 : General Location of Property (MNR 2022).



Map 2 : Property Limits Overlaid on Recent Aerial Mapping (MNR 2022).

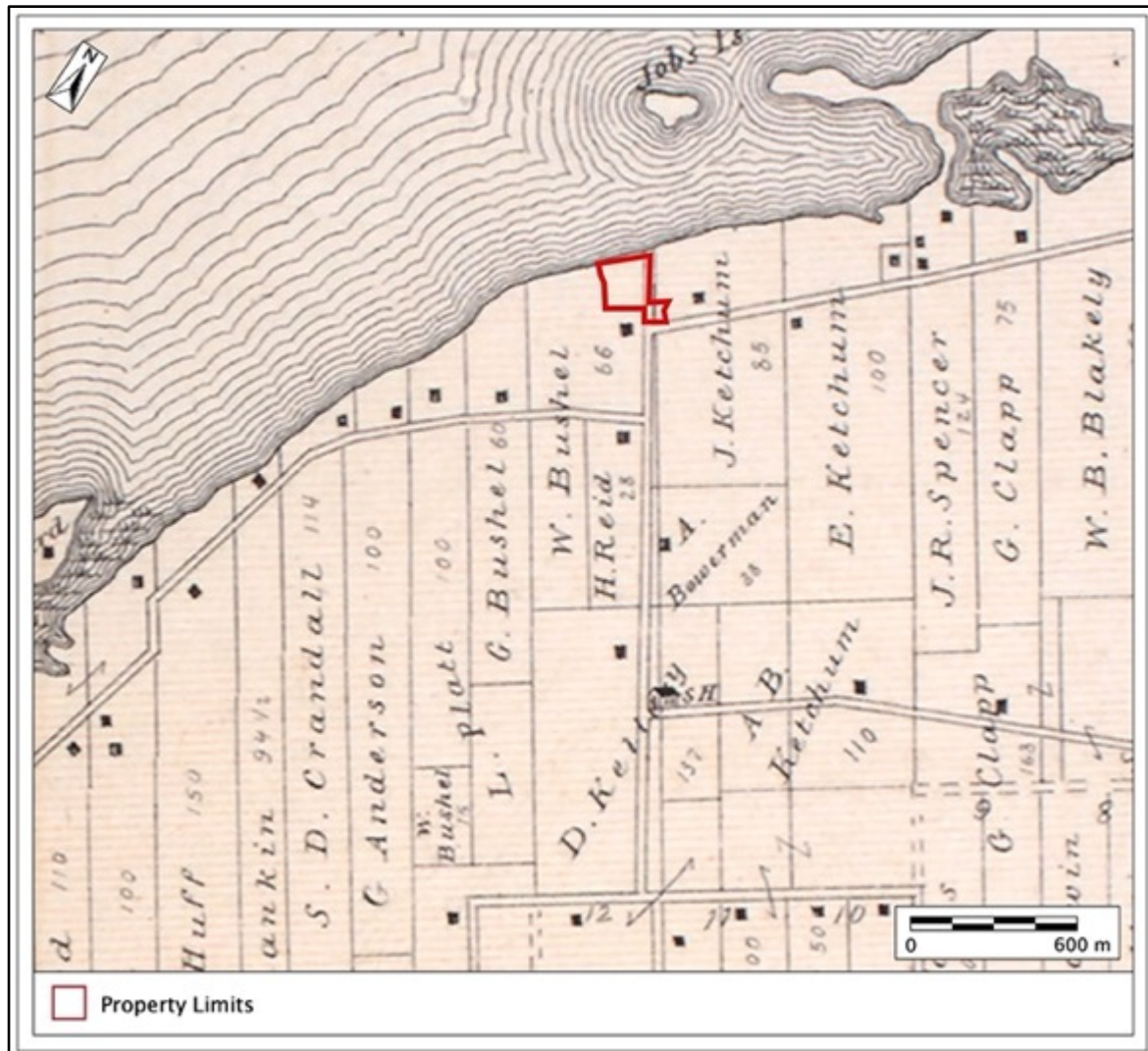
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Cribs Resort, 41 Willow Lane (Formerly Part of Lots 11 and 12, Concession 1 South Side of East Lake, Geographic Township of Athol, Prince Edward County), Now in the Municipality of Prince Edward County, Ontario



Map 3: Development Site Plan (Provided by Proponent).



Map 4: Property Limits Overlaid on 1863 Historical Atlas Mapping (Tremaine 1863).



Map 5: Property Limits Overlaid on 1878 Historical Atlas Mapping (Beldon & Co. 1878).



Map 6: Results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment overlaid on recent aerial imagery.