

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport  
Confirmation Letter  
Dated: August 17, 2012

**Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport**

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August 17, 2012

Keith Powers  
The Archaeologists Inc.  
790 Exceller Circle,  
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**RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed David Brown Solar Park, Part of Lots 20-24, Concession 2, Township of South Stormont, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Ontario," Dated July 9, 2012, Received by MTCS Toronto Office on July 18, 2012, MTCS Project Information Form Number P052-355-2012, OPA FIT Number FIT-F2J4W2H, MTCS RIMS Number HD00392**

Dear Mr. Powers:

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. This review has been carried out in order to determine whether the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their licence, that the licensee assessed the property and documented archaeological resources using a process that accords with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* set by the ministry, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations are consistent with the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The report documents the assessment of the study area, as depicted in Map 1 and Map 2 of the above titled report and as depicted by the "*Topographic Survey of Block 'A', Registered Plan 279, Township of Osnabruck, County of Stormont, Stantec Geomatics Ltd., File Number 161011028-201.105, dated 2011, signed by Brian J. Webster, O.L.S., dated September 15, 2011*, and recommends the following:

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

Based on the information contained in the report, the ministry is satisfied that the fieldwork and reporting for the archaeological assessment is consistent with the ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences. This report will be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

*This letter does not constitute the Ministry's written comments for the purposes of O. Reg 359/09.*

Sincerely,

Wai Kok  
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer  
Dave Patterson, Saturn Power Inc.

***\*In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.***

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment  
Dated: July 6, 2012

**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment  
of Proposed David Brown Solar Park,  
Part of Lots 20-24, Concession 2,  
Township of South Stormont,  
United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Ontario**

**PROJECT DESIGNATION: FIT# FIT-F2J4W2H**



Prepared by

Licensee: Mr. T. Keith Powers  
Archaeological Consulting Licence P052  
Project Information Number P052-355-2012

Original Report  
Report Filed: July 6, 2012

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Archaeologists Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment in advance of development for the Proposed David Brown Solar Park, Part of Lots 20-24, Concession 2, located in the Township of South Stormont, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Ontario. The proponent is seeking a Renewable energy Approval according to Ontario Regulation 359/09 issued under the Environmental Protection act, Sections 20, 21 and 22. The assessment was done in advance of a solar farm project (FIT# FIT-F2J4W2H).

A Stage 1 background study of the subject property was undertaken by Mr. Colin Varley, of Stantec Consulting Ltd, 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. The Stage 1 background study determined that the subject property exhibits archaeological potential and should be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

A Stage 2 property assessment was conducted by The Archaeologists Inc. 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 pedestrian and test pit survey.

The Stage 1 background study found that the subject 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 pedestrian survey and systematic and judgemental test pit survey, did not result in the identification of archaeological resources.

The Stage 1 background study concluded that the property exhibits archaeological potential. The Stage 2 property assessment did not identify any archaeological resources within the subject property. The report recommends that no further archaeological assessment of the property is required.

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## PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director:	Mr. T. Keith Powers (P052)
Field Director:	Mr. T. Keith Powers
Field Archaeologists	Mr. T. Keith Powers Mr. Barclay Powers
Report Preparation:	Mr. Norbert Stanchly
Graphics	Mrs. Karen Powers



## **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 & 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 MTC is a condition of a licence to conduct archaeological fieldwork in Ontario. *The Archaeologists Inc.* 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 (Section 7.5.5)**

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)**

##### ***Section 7.5.6, Standard 1***

The Archaeologists Inc. was contracted to complete a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the proposed David Brown Solar Park. The Project Location is within a single property with the legal description Plan 279, Part Block A, Part Lots 20 to 24, Concession 2 between 401 and Railroad, Township of South Stormont, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario. Saturn Power Inc. has proposed to construct the David Brown Solar Park, a solar power generating facility. The subject property includes an area of approximately 346 ha of private industrial zoned land bound by Hwy 401 on the north, CN Rail corridor on the south, Dickinson Road on the east, and by Farrans Point Rd. on the west. The project FIT# is FIT-F2J4W2H.

The total nameplate capacity of the proposed Project is 10 MW. The components of the Project include 45,000 to 55,000 solar panels, rows of steel racking systems installed into the ground, approximately ten inverter/step-up transformer combination units, aboveground and underground cabling, access roads, a perimeter fence and an interconnection station. Temporary project components will include laydown areas for equipment storage and staging (Stantec 2011a&b).

The project is seeking a Renewable Energy Approval according to Ontario Regulation 359/09 issued under the Environmental Protection Act, Sections 20, 21 and 22.

##### ***Section 7.5.6, Standard 2***

There is no additional development-related information relevant to understanding the choice of fieldwork strategy or recommendations made in the report.

**Section 7.5.6, Standard 3**

Permission to access the study area 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)**

**Section 7.5.7, Standard 1**

In advance of the Stage 2 assessment, a Stage 1 background study of the subject property was conducted by Stantec Consulting Ltd. 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, conducted by Mr. Colin Varley of Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec 2011a:9) determined that the following features or characteristics indicate archaeological potential for a portion of the subject property:

*“Based on a review of aerial imagery, existing archaeological potential maps, information regarding registered archaeological sites in the vicinity, local physiography and topography, Census returns, 19th century maps of the project area and soil integrity, portions of the Project Area are considered to have*

*elevated potential for the presence of previously unknown archaeological resources of both prehistoric and historic disposition. Given the presence of secondary water sources (a small water course and the wetlands to the west) the property has been determined to exhibit characteristics consistent with elevated potential for pre-contact period archaeological resources. As the historic maps have indicated, historic occupation of the lots suggest that there is potential for the presence of historic period archaeological resources, although it is unlikely that those resources will include house foundations or other built features. The disturbed and low, poorly drained portions of the property are considered to have low archaeological potential (Figure 9). The remaining parts of the property are considered to have sufficient soil integrity to warrant further archaeological assessment.”*

A detailed land use history of the subject property is provided in the archaeological assessment report entitled “Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Proposed David Brown Solar Park, Part Lots 20 - 24, Concession 2, Township Of Osnabruck, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Ontario”, prepared by Colin Varley, Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec 2011a).

Briefly, his detailed research indicates that the Township of Osnabruck was originally established in 1784 as part of the original eight “Royal Townships” along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, in the then Province of Quebec, which were designated for the settlement of United Empire Loyalists after the conclusion of the American Revolution. Osnabruck was one of five townships settled by the First Battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of New York. The Township of Osnabruck received the fewest number of settlers (n=75 in total). The 1852 Maclear map of the townships between the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers indicated little development in the township north of the riverfront.

By 1862 there was a wide network of roads and the lots within the subject property location were all occupied. All of the houses indicated on the Walling map fronted close to Dafoe Road. The south side of this road eventually became the Highway 401 route, the construction of which removed both those houses and their remnants. The current subject property lies immediately south of the location of those houses.

The 1879 Belden Atlas map depicts five houses along the south side of Dafoe Road in the same general location as those shown in 1862 and 1868. Therefore, based on the presence of the homesteads depicted in the 1879 Belden Atlas Map, the study area has the potential for the recovery of 19<sup>th</sup> century archaeological remains, depending on the degree of more recent land disturbance. It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the 1879 atlas.

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 subject 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. There are areas within the subject property that have the potential for the recovery of archaeological resources.

***Section 7.5.7, Standard 2***

The Stage 2 property assessment of the subject property will employ the strategy of pedestrian and test pit survey, following the standards listed in Sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This is the appropriate strategy based on the field conditions and the Stage 1 background study. To our knowledge there are no other reports containing relevant background information related to this development project other than that described above.

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

***Section 7.5.8, Standard 1***

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 study area was obtained from the MTCS site database. There are no known archaeological sites located within the study area limits. A total of 1 site, Osnabrock Station Meter (BgFr-3) is registered within a one-kilometre radius of the subject property. The site is a mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian log cabin homestead.

***Section 7.5.8, Standard 2***

The Stage 1 background study included a visual assessment of the subject property and indicates that the current land use of the subject property is comprised of several areas of undisturbed disturbed and wet lands. The disturbances noted include removal of topsoil and below grade soil and rock and road construction. The southern portion of the property contains an existing agricultural field. Open areas of low brush and grasses comprise the majority of the property, and are found along the north edge of the property and through much of the central part of the property. The remaining parts of the property are composed of low, poorly drained or chronically wet ground.

The study area is located in the Glengarry Till Plain physiographic region of Ontario, an area of low relief located between the east end of the Ottawa River and the St. Lawrence River (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The physiographic region is characterised by the presence of a large number of small streams, many of which are slow-flowing for great distances from their headwaters. The major physiographic characteristic of the region is the stoniness of the till soil. The surficial geology of the Project Area is composed of three soil types: Morrisburg Clay Loam, an imperfectly drained and moderately stony heavy textured till; Grenville Loam, a fine textured moderately stony till with good drainage; and very poorly drained muck soils, associated with the wetland at the west end of the property. There are three areas of swamp/marsh, an area of maple and ash forest,

and two grasslands within the property, along with a disturbed area from a former quarrying operation and an agricultural field.

***Section 7.5.8, Standard 3***

The Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork of the subject property was undertaken June 4-8, 2012.

***Section 7.5.8, Standard 4***

No previous archaeological fieldwork, with the exception of the above noted Stage 1 background study, has taken place within the limits of the project area. We are not aware of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out immediately adjacent to the project area nor are there sites documented immediately adjacent to the subject property, i.e. within 50 metres.

***Section 7.5.8, Standard 5***

We are unaware of any previous findings and recommendations relevant to the current stage of work, with the exception of the above noted Stage 1 background study by Stantec Consulting Ltd.

***Section 7.5.8, Standard 6***

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

***Section 7.5.8, Standard 7***

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 (Section 7.8.1, Standards 1-3)**

This section of the report addresses Section 7.8.1 of the 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.

### ***Section 7.8.1, Standard 1***

The entire project area was surveyed with the exception of those areas assessed as disturbed.

### ***Section 7.8.1, Standard 2***

As relevant, we provide detailed and explicit descriptions addressing Standards 2a and b.

*Section 7.8.1, Standard 2a* - 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 subject property was assessed but only a portion (ca. 70%) of the subject property was surveyed. Areas meeting the exemptions as per Standard 2b were either not surveyed or judgmentally 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) – There are several areas of disturbance where topsoils have been removed below grade due to previous construction. There are also gravel roads and a gravel area of land used for construction storage. These are all considered disturbed with no potential for archaeological resources due to grading and/or construction.
- 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.
- Section 2.1, S7 - n/a

*Section 7.8.1, Standard 2b* -The subject property was subject to a systematic pedestrian survey appropriate to the characteristics of the property. The pedestrian survey of the property followed the standards within Section 2.1.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

- Section 2.1.1, S1 – Actively or recently cultivated agricultural land was subject to pedestrian survey.
- Section 2.1.1, S2 – Lands were recently ploughed.
- Section 2.1.1, S3 – Ploughed lands were weathered by at least one heavy rainfall or several light rains to improve the visibility of archaeological resources.
- Section 2.1.1, S4 – Direction was provided to the contractor to ensure an appropriate depth for ploughing.
- Section 2.1.1, S5 – At least 80% of the ploughed ground surface was visible.
- Section 2.1.1, S6 – Survey transects were spaced at maximum intervals of 5 metres.
- Section 2.1.1, S7 – n/a
- Section 2.1, S8 – n/a
- Section 2.1, S9 – n/a

*Section 7.8.1, Standard 2b* -The subject 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 *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

- Section 2.1.2, S1 - Test pit survey was only conducted where ploughing was not possible or viable. A portion of the subject property consisted of areas of trees, brush and grass. A portion of the property was also judgmentally test pitted to confirm disturbance.
- Section 2.1.2, S2 – Test pits were spaced at maximum interval of five metres from any feature of archaeological potential.
- Section 2.1.2, S3 – n/a
- Section 2.1.2, S4 – n/a
- Section 2.1.2, S5 - All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter.
- Section 2.1.2, S6 - Each test pit was excavated by hand, into the first five cm of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. No stratigraphy or cultural features were noted.
- Section 2.1.2, S7 - Soils were screened through 6mm mesh.
- Section 2.1.2, S8 – n/a as no artifacts were found.
- Section 2.1.2, S9 - All test pits were backfilled.

*Section 7.8.1, Standard 2c* - All areas of the subject property were surveyed at five metre intervals other than the area of disturbance and an area subject to judgemental test pit survey to confirm disturbance.

***Section 7.8.1, Standard 3***

Approximately 30% of the property was surveyed by judgmental test pit survey. 30% was identified as low and wet and not systematically surveyed, 20% was surveyed by test pit survey at 5 metre intervals, and the remaining 20% by pedestrian survey at five metre intervals.



### **3.0 RECORD OF FINDS** (Section 7.8.2, Standards 1-3)

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

#### ***Section 7.8.2, Standard 1***

No archaeological resources or sites were identified in the Stage 2.

#### ***Section 7.8.2, Standard 2***

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

<b>Document Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
Field Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This report constitutes the field notes for this project</li></ul>
Photographs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 13 digital photographs</li></ul>
Maps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• report figures represent all of the maps generated in the field.</li></ul>

#### ***Section 7.8.2, Standard 3***

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** (Section 7.8.3, Standards 1-2)

#### ***Section 7.8.3, Standard 1***

No archaeological sites were identified. Standard 2 is not addressed because no sites were identified.

### **5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS** (Section 7.8.4, Standards 1-3)

#### ***Section 7.8.4, Standard 1***

This standard is not applicable as no sites were identified.

#### ***Section 7.8.4, Standard 2***

The report makes recommendations only regarding archaeological matters.

#### ***Section 7.8.4, Standard 3***

The stage 2 survey did not identify any archaeological 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, Standards 1-2)**

### ***Section 7.5.9, Standard 1a***

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.

### ***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** (Section 7.5.10, Standards 1)

Belden, H.

- 1879 Illustrated historical atlas of the counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ont. Toronto: H. Belden and Co.

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.

Ministry of Tourism and Culture

- 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

Stantec Consulting Ltd.

- 2011a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Proposed David Brown Solar Park, Part Lots 20 - 24, Concession 2, Township Of Osnabruck, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Ontario (PIF# P002-249-2011).

- 2011b David Brown Solar Park, Draft Project Description Report. Report on file with Stantec Consulting Ltd.

**8.0 IMAGES** (Sections 7.5.11, 7.8.6)



**Plate 1:** Shows conditions for pedestrian survey. Note disturbed area in foreground.



**Plate 2:** Shows conditions for test pit survey.





**Plate 3:** Shows area assessed as disturbed.



**Plate 4:** Area of disturbance – judgmentally test pitted to confirm disturbance.





**Plate 5:** Disturbed area – subject to judgmental test pit survey to confirm disturbance.



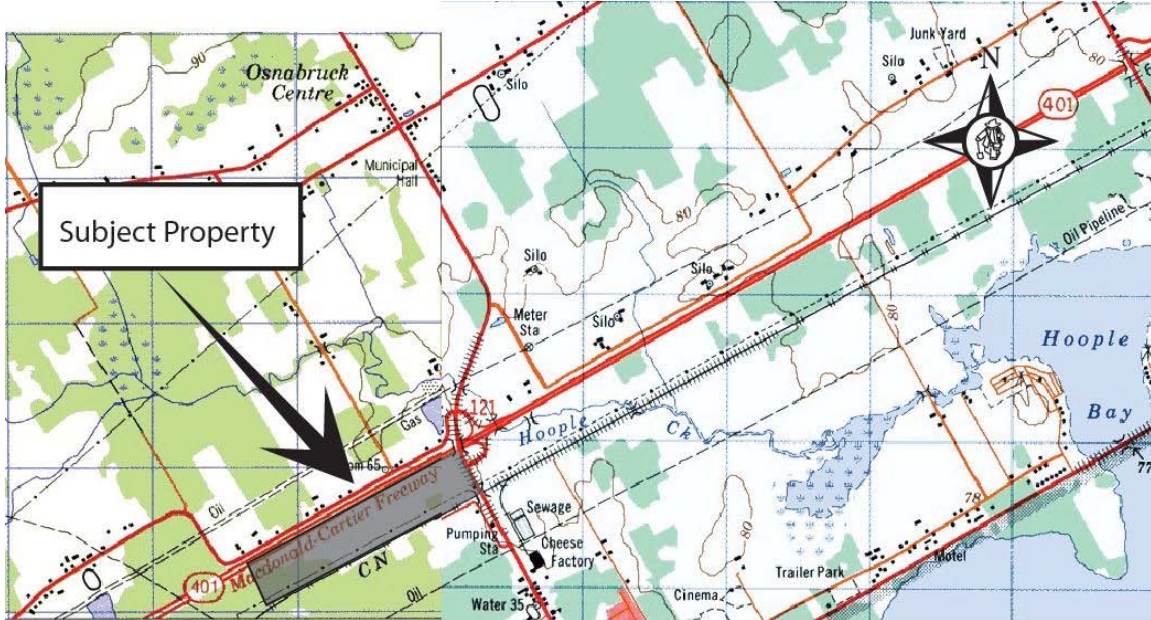
**Plate 6:** Low, wet area – not surveyed.



**Plate 7:** Low, wet area – not surveyed.

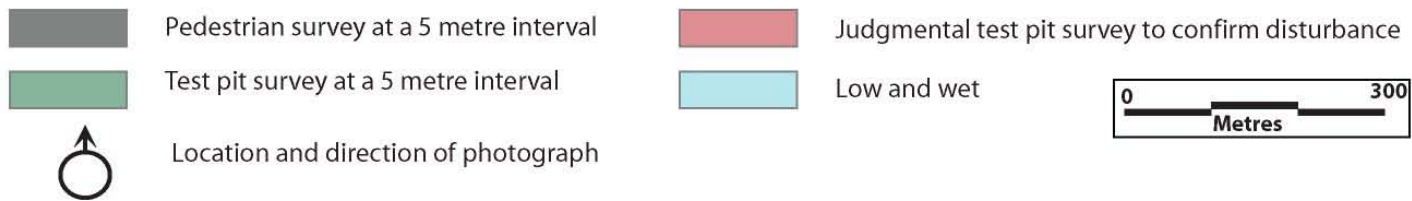


**9.0 MAPS** (Section 7.5.12, 7.8.7)



**Map 1:** Shows general location of subject property.





**Map 2:** Depicts subject project property boundary and results of Stage 2 assessment & survey.