Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Confirmation Letter

August 2, 2012

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Culture Programs Unit
Programs and Services Branch
401 Bay Street, Suite 1700
Toronto, ON M7A 0A7
Telephone: (416)-314-7691
Email : Ian.Hember@ontario.ca

Ministère du Tourisme, de la Culture et du Sport

Unité des programmes culturels
Direction des programmes et des services
401 Rue Bay, Bureau 1700
Toronto, ON M7A 0A7
Téléphone: (416)-314-7691
Email: Ian.Hember@ontario.ca

Ontario

August 20, 2012

Adam Hossack
Scott Martin
Golder Associates Ltd
309 Exeter Road, Unit 1
London, Ontario
N6L 1C1

RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, *"Suncor Cedar Point Wind Power Project Various Lots and Concessions Municipality of Lambton Shores Town of Plympton-Wyoming and Township of Warwick Lambton County, Ontario"* Dated 9 July 2012, Received by MTC Toronto Office on 23 July 2012, MTCS Project Information Form Numbers P084-225-2010 and P218-184-2011, MTCS RIMS Number HD00761

Dear Adam and Scott:

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 depicted in Figures 11 to 74, and recommends the following:

5.1 Location 1
The Stage 2 assessment of Location 1 resulted in the recovery of pre-contact Aboriginal material including seven pieces of chipping detritus and a biface tool tip. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 1.***

5.2 Location 2

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 2 resulted in the recovery of three pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 2.***

5.3 Location 3

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 3 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 3.***

5.4 Location 4

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 4 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal utilized flake. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 4.***

5.5 Location 5

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 5 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal biface tool. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 5.***

5.6 Location 6

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 6 resulted in the recovery of two pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 6.***

5.7 Location 7

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 7 resulted in the recovery of one piece of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 7.***

5.8 Location 8

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 8 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal core. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 8.***

5.9 Location 9 (AgHm-9)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 9 (AgHm-9) resulted in the recovery of mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian historic artifacts. Mid 19th century ironstone and whiteware

represents 67% of the recovered ceramic assemblage. Additional examples of early 19th century pearlware were also recovered.
Given that Location 9 (AgHm-9) may represent an early area of settlement in Lambton Township, ***it is recommended that Location 9 (AgHm-9) be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.***
The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed, if necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Site specific land registry research should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment to determine if any additional occupants owned this lot in the early part of the 19th century.

5.10 Location 10 (AgHm-10)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 10 (AgHm-10) revealed a small cluster of mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian historic artifacts. Ironstone represents 55% of the total ceramic assemblage, followed by porcelain with 38%. Ironstone was introduced in the 1840s and became extremely popular in Upper Canada by the 1860s. Both porcelain and ironstone ceramics were manufactured well into the 20th century. Because of its high cost, porcelain is extremely rare on 19th century sites in Ontario, however by the turn of the century it becomes relatively common. Given that Location 4 may represent an early area of settlement in Lambton Township, ***it is recommended that Location 10 (AgHm-10) be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.***
The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed, if necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Site specific land registry research should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment to determine if any additional occupants owned this lot in the early part of the 19th century.

5.11 Location 11

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 11 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal preform. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 11.***

5.12 Location 12

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 12 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal core. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has

been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 12.***

5.13 Location 13

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 13 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 13.***

5.14 Location 14

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 14 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal scraper. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 14.***

5.15 Location 15 (AgHm-11)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 15 (AgHm-11) resulted in the recovery of primarily mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian historic artifacts. Mid 19th century ironstone ceramics represent 93% of the recovered ceramic assemblage. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 15 (AgHm-11).***

5.16 Location 16

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 16 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal utilized flake. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 16.***

5.17 Location 17

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 17 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal core. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 17.***

5.18 Location 18 (AgHm-12)

Given that the Stage 2 assessment of Location 18 (AgHm-12) resulted in the recovery of a spatial discrete area yielding pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, ***it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of any ground disturbance activities at Location 18 (AgHm-12) to further test the nature and density of the site.*** *The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the MTCS's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed, if necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. In accordance with the Ontario Government's Draft Bulletin on Engaging*

Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology (2011) interested First Nations communities should be engaged with during the planning and execution of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.19 Location 19 (AhHl-75)

Given that the Stage 2 assessment of Location 19 (AhHl-75) resulted in the recovery of a spatial discrete area yielding pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, ***it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of any ground disturbance activities at Location 19 (AhHl-75) to further test the nature and density of the site.*** *The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the MTCS's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed if necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. In accordance with the Ontario Government's Draft Bulletin on Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology (2011) interested First Nations communities should be engaged with during the planning and execution of the Stage 3 assessment.*

5.20 Location 20

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 20 resulted in the recovery of one piece of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 20.***

5.21 Location 21

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 21 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 21.***

5.22 Location 22

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 22 resulted in the recovery of nine pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 22.***

5.23 Location 23

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 23 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal biface tool. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 23.***

5.24 Location 24

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 24 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal biface tool. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has

been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 24.***

5.25 Location 25

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 25 resulted in the recovery of three pieces of chipping detritus, one biface, one scraper and one utilized flake .Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 25.***

5.26 Location 26

Given that the Stage 2 assessment of Location 26 resulted in the recovery of one piece of chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 26.***

5.27 Location 27

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 27 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 27.***

5.28 Location 28

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 28 resulted in the recovery of two pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 28.***

5.29 Location 29

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 29 resulted in the recovery of five pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, including four scrapers and one utilized flake. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 29.***

5.30 Location 30 (AgHm-13)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 30 (AgHm-13) resulted in the recovery of 18 pieces of chipping detritus. Given that the Stage 2 assessment of Location 30 (AgHm-13) resulted in the recovery of a spatial discrete area yielding pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, ***it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of any ground disturbance activities at Location 30 (AgHm-13) to further test the nature and density of the site.*** *The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the MTCS's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed, if necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a*

depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. In accordance with the Ontario Government's Draft Bulletin on Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology (2011) interested First Nations communities should be engaged with during the planning and execution of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.31 Location 31 (AgHm-14)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 31 (AgHm-14) resulted in the recovery of ten pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus and one biface. ***it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of any ground disturbance activities at Location 31 (AgHm-14) to further test the nature and density of the site.*** *The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the MTCS's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed, if necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. In accordance with the Ontario Government's Draft Bulletin on Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology (2011) interested First Nations communities should be engaged with during the planning and execution of the Stage 3 assessment.*

5.32 Location 32

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 32 resulted in the recovery of six pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 32.***

5.33 Location 33

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 33 resulted in the recovery of five pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 33.***

5.34 Location 34

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 34 resulted in the recovery of five pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 34.***

5.35 Location 35 (AgHm-15)

Given that the Stage 2 assessment of Location 35 (AgHm-15) resulted in the recovery of a spatial discrete area yielding pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, ***it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of any ground disturbance activities at Location 35 (AgHm-15) to further test the nature and density of the site.*** *The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the MTCS's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed, if*

necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. In accordance with the Ontario Government's Draft Bulletin on Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology (2011) interested First Nations communities should be engaged with during the planning and execution of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.36 Location 36 (AgHm-16)

Given that the Stage 2 assessment of Location 36 (AgHm-16) resulted in the recovery of a spatial discrete cluster of mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian historic artifacts. Mid 19th century whiteware and ironstone represents 54% of the entire ceramic assemblage. Additional examples of early 19th century pearlware ceramics were also recovered.

Given that Location 36 (AgHm-16) may represent an early area of settlement in Lambton Township, ***it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of any ground disturbance activities at Location 36 (AgHm-16) to further test the nature and density of the site.***

The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the MTCS's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed, is necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Site specific land registry research should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment to determine if any additional occupants owned this lot in the early part of the 19th century. This would aid, in conjunction with excavated artifacts, to determine if Location 36 (AgHm-16) represents the structure identified in the 1880 map, or an earlier structure.

5.37 Location 37

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 37 resulted in the recovery of six pieces pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 37.

5.38 Location 38 (AgHm-17)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 38 (AgHm-17) resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete cluster of mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian historic artifacts. Mid to late 19th ironstone and whiteware ceramics account for 76% of the entire ceramic assemblage. Additionally, examples of early 19th century pearlware ceramics were also recovered from Location 38 (AgHm-17). Given that Location 38 (AgHm-17) may represent an early area of settlement in Lambton Township, ***it is recommended that Location 38 (AgHm-17) be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.***

The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed, if necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should

consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.
Site specific land registry research should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment to determine if any additional occupants owned this lot in the early part of the 19th century.

5.39 Location 39
The Stage 2 assessment of Location 39 resulted in the recovery of a pre-contact Aboriginal utilized flake. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 39.***

5.40 Location 40
The Stage 2 assessment of Location 40 resulted in the recovery of two pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 40.***

5.41 Location 41
The Stage 2 assessment of Location 41 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 41.***

5.42 Location 42
The Stage 2 assessment of Location 42 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 42.***

5.43 Location 43
Given that the Stage 2 assessment of Location 43 resulted in the recovery of two pieces of chipping detritus and one piece of lithic shatter. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 43.***

5.44 Location 44 (AgHl-7)
Given that the Stage 2 assessment of Location 44 (AgHl-7) resulted in the recovery of a spatial discrete area yielding pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, ***it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of any ground disturbance activities at Location 44 (AgHl-7) to further test the nature and density of the site.*** *The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the MTCS's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed, if necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should*

consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. In accordance with the Ontario Government's Draft Bulletin on Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology (2011) interested First Nations communities should be engaged with during the planning and execution of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.45 Location 45

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 45 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 45.***

5.46 Location 46

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 46 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal biface tool. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 46.***

5.47 Location 47 (AgHl-8)

Given that the Stage 2 assessment of Location 47 (AgHl-8) resulted in the recovery of a spatial discrete area yielding pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of any ground disturbance activities at Location 47 (AgHl-8) to further test the nature and density of the site. The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the MTCS's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed, if necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. In accordance with the Ontario Government's Draft Bulletin on Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology (2011) interested First Nations communities should be engaged with during the planning and execution of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.48 Location 48

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 48 resulted in the recovery of two pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 48.***

5.49 Location 49

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 49 resulted in the recovery of pre-contact Aboriginal material culture, including two pieces of chipping detritus, one drill and one biface. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 49.***

5.50 Location 50 (AgHl-9)

Given that the Stage 2 assessment of Location 50 (AgHl-9) resulted in the recovery of a spatial discrete area yielding pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, ***it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of any ground disturbance activities at Location 50 (AgHl-9) to further test the nature and density of the site.*** *The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the MTCS's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed, if necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. In accordance with the Ontario Government's Draft Bulletin on Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology (2011) interested First Nations communities should be engaged with during the planning and execution of the Stage 3 assessment.*

5.51 Location 51

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 51 resulted in the recovery of primarily mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian historic artifacts. Mid 19th century whiteware ceramics represent 50% of the recovered ceramic assemblage. . Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 51.***

5.52 Location 52

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 52 resulted in the recovery of pre-contact Aboriginal material culture including three pieces of chipping detritus, one utilized flake and one bifce. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 52.***

5.53 Location 53

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 53 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal biface tool. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 53.***

5.54 Location 54

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 54 resulted in the recovery of pre-contact Aboriginal material culture including two pieces of chipping detritus and one utilized flake. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 54.***

5.55 Location 55

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 55 resulted in the recovery of an isolatepre-contact Aboriginal projectile point . Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has

been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 55.***

5.56 Location 56 (AgHl-10)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 56 (AgHl-10) resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete cluster of mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian historic artifacts. Mid to late 19th ironstone ceramics account for 56% of the entire ceramic assemblage. Given that Location 56 (AgHl-10) may represent an early area of settlement in Lambton Township, ***it is recommended that Location 56 (AgHl-10) be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.***

The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed, if necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Site specific land registry research should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment to determine if any additional occupants owned this lot in the early part of the 19th century.

5.57 Location 57

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 57 resulted in the recovery of one pre-contact Aboriginal scraper. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 57.***

5.58 Location 58

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 58 resulted in the recovery of one pre-contact Aboriginal utilized flake. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 58.***

5.59 Location 59

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 59 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 59.***

5.60 Location 60

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 60 resulted in the recovery of one piece of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 60.***

5.61 Location 61

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 61 resulted in the recovery of one pre-contact Aboriginal utilized flake. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 61.***

5.62 Location 62 (AgHl-11)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 62 (AgHl-11) resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete cluster of mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian historic artifacts. Mid to late 19th ironstone and whiteware ceramics account for 86% of the entire ceramic assemblage. While the initial manufacture date of whiteware is unknown, it became popular in Ontario after 1830.

Ironstone was introduced in the 1840s and became extremely popular in Upper Canada by the 1860s. Additionally, examples of early 19th century pearlware ceramics were also recovered from Location 62 (AgHl-11). Given that Location 62 (AgHl-11) may represent an early area of settlement in Lambton Township, ***it is recommended that Location 62 (AgHl-11) be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.***

The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed, if necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Site specific land registry research should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment to determine if any additional occupants owned this lot in the early part of the 19th century.

5.63 Location 63

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 63 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 63.***

5.64 Location 64

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 64 resulted in the recovery of two pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, including one piece of chipping detritus and one utilized flake. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 64.***

5.65 Location 65 (AgHl-12)

Given that the Stage 2 assessment of Location 65 (AgHl-12) resulted in the recovery of a spatial discrete area yielding pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, ***it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of any ground disturbance activities at Location 65 (AgHl-12) to further test the nature and density of the site****. The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface*

pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the MTCS's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).
Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed, if necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. In accordance with the Ontario Government's Draft Bulletin on Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology (2011) interested First Nations communities should be engaged with during the planning and execution of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.66 Location 66
The Stage 2 assessment of Location 66 resulted in the recovery of one piece of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 66.***

5.67 Location 67
The Stage 2 assessment of Location 67 resulted in the recovery of one pre-contact Aboriginal celt. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 67.***

5.68 Location 68
The Stage 2 assessment of Location 68 resulted in the recovery of six pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus and one biface. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 68.***

5.69 Location 69
The Stage 2 assessment of Location 69 resulted in the recovery of three pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 69.***

5.70 Location 70
The Stage 2 assessment of Location 70 resulted in the recovery of one scraper and five pieces of chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 70.***

5.71 Location 71
The Stage 2 assessment of Location 71 resulted in the recovery of two pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of

the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 71.***

5.72 Location 72

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 72 resulted in the recovery of four pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, ***no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 72.***

5.73 Summary

The above recommendations determine that 15 sites require further Stage 3 assessment. In addition to the 15 recommended sites, 57 sites would not be recommended for further archaeological work. Table 72 provides a breakdown of Golder's recommendations:

Location	Borden Number	Affiliation	Stage 3 Recommended?
1		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
2		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
3		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
4		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
6		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
7		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
8		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
9	AgHm-9	Historic Euro-Canadian	yes
	AgHm-10	Historic Euro-Canadian	yes
11		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
12		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
13		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
14		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
	AgHm-11	Historic Euro-Canadian	no
16		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
17		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
18	AgHm-12	Pre-contact Aboriginal	yes
19	AhHl-75	Pre-contact Aboriginal	yes
		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
21		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
22		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
23		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
24		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
26		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
27		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no

28		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
29		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
	AgHm-13	Pre-contact Aboriginal	yes
31	AgHm-14	Pre-contact Aboriginal	yes
32		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
33		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
34		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
	AgHm-15	Pre-contact Aboriginal	yes
36	AgHm-16	Historic Euro-Canadian	yes
37		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
38	AgHm-17	Historic Euro-Canadian	yes
39		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
40		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
41		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
42		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
43		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
44	AgHl-7	Pre-contact Aboriginal	yes
45		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
46		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
47	AgHl-8	Pre-contact Aboriginal	yes
48		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
49		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
50	AgHl-9	Pre-contact Aboriginal	yes
51		Historic Euro-Canadian	no
52		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
53		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
54		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
55		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
56	AgHl-10	Historic Euro-Canadian	yes
57		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
58		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
59		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
60		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
61		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
62	AgHl-11	Historic Euro-Canadian	yes
63		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
64		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
65	AgHl-12	Pre-contact Aboriginal	yes
66		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
67		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
68		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
69		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
70		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no

71		*Pre-contact Aboriginal*	*no*
72		*Pre-contact Aboriginal*	*no*

While all of these sites were documented during the archaeological field work conducted within the Suncor Adelaide Wind Energy Project study area, not all of these sites will be impacted by the construction of the turbines or infrastructure for this project. Therefore, only those sites recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment that are to be impacted by construction activities will be subjected to Stage 3 archaeological assessment at this time. The remainder of the sites avoided by all soil disturbance activities related to the wind farm construction will not be subjected to Stage 3 archaeological assessment at this time.

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.

Sincerely,

Ian Hember
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

ORIGINAL REPORT

9 July 2012

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Suncor Cedar Point Wind Power Project
Various Lots and Concessions
Municipality of Lambton Shores
Town of Plympton-Wyoming and
Township of Warwick
Lambton County, Ontario

Submitted to:

Mr. Christopher Scott, P.Eng.
Project Developer
Suncor Energy Products Inc.
340 Breezewood Crescent
Waterloo, Ontario N2L 5K5
Tel: (519) 328-0424

Licensee: Dr. Scott Martin and Adam Hossack, B.A.

Licence: P218 and P084

PIF Number: P084-225-2010, P218-184-2011

FIT Number: F-002175-WIN-130-601

Report Number: 11-1136-0074-2000-R01

Distribution:

3 Copies - Suncor Energy Products Inc.
1 Copy & 1 CD - Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
2 Copies - Golder Associates Ltd.

Golder Associates

Executive Summary

A Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by Golder Associates Ltd. for the proposed Suncor Energy Cedar Point Wind Power Project on behalf of Suncor Energy Services Inc. The Stage 2 assessment was undertaken in order to meet the requirements for an application for a Renewable Energy Approval, as outlined in Ontario Regulation 359/09 section 22(3) of the *Environmental Protection Act*.

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment previously conducted resulted in the determination that the potential for pre-contact Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian sites was deemed to be moderate to high. As a result, Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended for any areas to be impacted by turbine construction, access road construction or other infrastructure related activities.

The Stage 2 assessment focused upon the proposed wind turbine layout, including turbine sites, collector cable routes, access roads, construction roads, transmission lines, laydown areas and substations. A total of approximately 953.7 hectares were subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment, the majority of which was assessed using the pedestrian survey method at an interval of five metres. Small areas of ditches and tree lines that could not be assessed using the pedestrian survey method were assessed using the test pit method at an interval of five metres.

For the purposes of this Stage 2 assessment the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011a) were followed. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment conducted by Golder resulted in the identification of 72 locations, including 63 pre-contact Aboriginal and nine historic Euro-Canadian. In summary, 15 of the 72 archaeological locations identified within the study area are recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment. It is recommended that these sites be subject to a Stage 3 archaeological investigation to further evaluate their cultural heritage value or interest.

While all of these sites were documented during the archaeological field work conducted within the Suncor Cedar Point Wind Energy Project study area, not all of these sites will be impacted by the construction of the turbines or infrastructure for this project. Therefore, only those sites recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment that are to be impacted by construction activities will be subjected to Stage 3 archaeological assessment at this time. The remainder of the sites avoided by all soil disturbance activities related to the wind farm construction will not be subjected to Stage 3 archaeological assessment at this time.

The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Provincial Register of archaeological reports. Additional archaeological assessment is still required; hence the archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, as well as the limitations, the reader should examine the complete report.

Table of Contents

TABLES

PLATES

FIGURES

Personnel

Project Director	James A. Wilson, M.A., Principal (P001)
Project Manager	Tracie Carmichael, B.A., B.Ed. (R140)
Licensed Project Supervisors	Shane McCartney, B.A. (R321), Krista Lane, B.A. (R382), Walter McCall (R351)
Field Technicians/Office Assistants	Josh Dent B.A., Dave Knill, B.A., Andrew Herman, B.Sc., Ken McCann, Jordan Steinmann, Leanne Pearn, Rhiannon Fisher, B.A., Lauren Zapishny, B.A., Lafe Meicenheimer, M.A., Sarah Dewit, B.A., Allison Nott, B.A., Peter Henderson, B.A., Shannon Neill-Sword B.A., L.L.B.D., Fiona Doherty, Magda Konopka, Chelsey Armstrong, Lisa Brown, Tiffany Sarfo, Gemma Calgie, Keith Simmons
First Nations Observer	Brandy George, M.A., Luis Machinho
Report Production	Kelly Miller, B.A., Archaeological Field Technician Stacey Carson, Cultural Sciences Group Administrator
GIS	Ben Clark
Senior Review	James A. Wilson, M.A., Principal (P001)

Acknowledgments

Proponent Contact	Mr. Christopher Scott, P.Eng., Suncor Energy Services Inc.
Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport	Mr. Robert von Bitter, Ms. Shari Prowse, M.A.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

A Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by Golder Associated Ltd. (Golder) for the proposed Cedar Point Wind Farm on behalf of Suncor Energy Services Inc. (Suncor) (Figure 1). This assessment was undertaken in order to meet the requirements for an application for a Renewable Energy Approval, as outlined in Ontario Regulation 359/09 section 22(3) of the *Environmental Protection Act*.

The *Green Energy Act* (2009) enabled legislation governing project assessments and approvals to be altered to allow for a more streamlined Renewable Energy Approval (REA) process. Under Section 22(1) of the REA, an archaeological assessment must be conducted if the proponent concludes that engaging in the project may have an impact on archaeological resources. Golder previously determined that archaeological potential for the recovery of pre-contact Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian historic archaeological resources exists within the study area (Golder 2012). Currently, Ontario Regulation 359/09 of the Environmental Protection Act governs the REA process for renewable energy projects such as wind, anaerobic digestions, solar and thermal treatment facilities. This assessment was undertaken in order to meet the requirements for an application for a REA, as outlined in Ontario Regulation 359/09 section 22(3) of the *Environmental Protection Act*.

The Suncor Cedar Point Wind Energy Project will include up to 62 wind turbines as well as associated infrastructure including collector cable routes, access roads, construction roads, transmission lines and substations. Seventy-two turbine locations were assessed during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of which up to 62 locations will be selected for turbine construction. Permission to enter the option lots within the study area and remove archaeological resources was provided by Chris Scott of Suncor. For the purposes of this Stage 2 assessment the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011a) were followed.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Bonsanquet Township

Bosanquet Township, now known as the Municipality of Lambton Shores, was originally surveyed in 1829 by Samuel Smith (Elford 1982:32) and was finished in 1835 by John McDonald using the 1000 acre section system, where lots were divided into 100 acres (Figure 2). Although the survey was not complete at the time, settlers came to the area anyway and, in 1832, Benjamin Brewster opened a saw mill (Elford 1982:32). Other early settlers to the township were Henry Utter as well as the Eastman and Smith families (Elford 1982:32). It was with the improvement of transportation that immigrants started arriving in Bosanquet Township. For example, in 1859 the Grand Trunk Railway, built a line going from St. Mary's to Point Edward running through Thedford and Forest, was used by many immigrants. The line was abandoned in the late 1980s (Andreae 1997). In 1873 the

Canada Company was running out of land to sell and, because of this, they decided to drain Lake Burwell and Lake George (Elford 1982:33).

Figure 3 illustrates the study area on a portion of the 1880 map of Bosanquet Township (Belden & Co. 1880). This map provides the majority of notable structures as they were located on properties in the last half of the 19th century. However, only property owners who subscribed to the 1880 *Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* have their names and homes illustrated on the maps. Therefore, not all domestic structures are depicted on this map. In addition to the houses of atlas subscribers, other historic structures noted in the study area include cemeteries, churches, mills, shops and schools.

Table 1 lists those lots that hold a structure other than a house, along with the current status of that structure. Even though locations are only approximate on these maps, they do give an idea of potential for significant historic archaeological remains that could be impacted within the study area. Typically, these locations no longer exhibit any visible evidence of their former structure and, if they are to be impacted by any project infrastructure, each location would need to be archaeologically assessed to see if there are any archaeological remains.

Table 1: Historic Properties with Potentially Significant Structures According to the Map of Bosanquet Township in the 1880 Lambton Supplement to the *Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada*

Structure	Lot	Conc.	Status
Hotel	16	1	No longer standing
School House	4	2	No longer standing
School House	13 and 14	2	No longer standing
Cemetery	15 and 16	2	Still existing
School House	20	2	Still standing, now a home
Cemetery	21	2	Still existing
Gravel Pit	14	3	No longer in use
Brick Yard	23	3	No longer in use
Church	7	4	No longer standing
Brick Yard	21	4	No longer in use
Tile Yard	25	4	No longer in use
School House	6	5	No longer standing
Church	26	5	No longer standing
Cemetery	28	5	Still existing
Cheese Factory	14	6	No longer standing
School House	27	6	No longer standing
Saw Mill	28	6	No longer standing
Church	4	7	No longer standing
School House	22	7	Still standing, now a home

Structure	Lot	Conc.	Status
Church	3	8	No longer standing
School House	3	8	No longer standing
Saw Mill	13	8	No longer standing
Gravel Pit	13	9 and 10	No longer in use
Blacksmith	12	11	No longer standing
Church	12	12	No longer standing
School House	12	12	Still standing, no longer in use
School House	8	13	No longer standing
Grist Mill	3	South Boundary	No longer standing
Cemetery	3 and 4	South Boundary	Still existing

1.2.1.1 Organized Communities and Historic Structures

Organized communities and historic structures, or features that were once located in the study area and are no longer standing are of potential archaeological concern and are therefore discussed in greater detail below.

Arkona

Arkona is located on Lots 5 and 6, South Boundary Concession, Bosanquet Township and Lots 24 and 25, Concession 6, Warwick Township. The first settler of the community was Henry Utter in 1833 and in 1839 he built a grist mill. The community began to grow rapidly by 1851. A few stores, a hotel and a post office all opened in that year. When the track for the Grand Trunk Railway was laid, the railway ran north of the community which could have been a blow to development in Arkona (Elford 1967:32). Nevertheless, the community continued to thrive with the railway not far to the north and, by 1864, there were over 50 businesses and a few churches (Elford 1967:32-33). According to the 1880 map of Bosanquet Township (Belden & Co. 1880), there was a grist mill on Lot 3, South Boundary Concession, which is no longer standing today, as well as a cemetery on Lots 3 and 4, South Boundary Concession, which still exists. The village of Arkona still remains along with a small portion of the former structures. Given the abandonment and removal of former village buildings over time, significant archaeological resources could exist.

Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point First Nation

Treaty 27½ of 1825, modified in Treaty 29 in 1827, witnessed the surrender by Chief Wawanosh and the principal men of "that part of the Chippewa Nation..." (Morris 1943:26) of a large portion of southwestern Ontario. Following this, four reserves were initially retained by the Chippewas of Sarnia (Elford 1982:8). Formally established in 1827, these reserve lands included Kettle Point #44 and Stony Point #43. Kettle Point consists of 2097 acres. When the reserve was established, it was uncleared land. By 1850, only 40 acres had been cleared (Elford 1982:13). As of 1885, the principal men of the Chippewas of Sarnia surrendered much saleable timber from Kettle Point. John Coultis of Forest purchased the rights to the timber and a sawmill was built on the lakeshore to process the lumber (Elford 1982:14). In 1866, Anglican Church missionary society built a church, school and house for the missionary and teacher (Elford 1982:14).

Revenue from this enterprise was put into band funds and paid out to the community (Elford 1982:14). Stony Point, formerly known as the Aux Sables Reserve, consists of 2650 acres (Elford 1982:15). In 1850 only 80 acres had been cleared (Elford 1982:15). Anglican missions began by 1840, but in the 1860s the Wesleyan Methodists built a church to also be used as a school for the community (Elford 1982:15). In 1875, a log house for the teacher was erected. By 1885 the school had been discontinued and the community petitioned Indian Affairs for a new church, erected in 1889 (Elford 1982:15). In the 1860s, oak and pine from the reserve was sold, processed at a mill at Stony Point, which was destroyed by fire in 1868 (Elford 1982:15). Lumbering went on the reserve until 1911 (Elford 1982:16). In 1919 the Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point, previously recognised as a single 'band' along with the more populous Chippewas of Sarnia, achieved separation and recognition as a separate 'band' (Gulewitsch 1995:17). Stony Point was expropriated by the Canadian government in 1942 to be used as a military base (Camp Ipperwash) (Elford 1982:8). The Canadian government announced its closure in 1994 (Gulewitsch 1995:25) and the base was retired for military purposes in 1995. South of Kettle Point, on Lot 61, Lake Road East Concession, two structures, shown in Belden & Co. (1880) are currently no longer standing.

Forest

The area near Forest was sparsely settled as early as the 1840s (Scott 1993). Forest takes its name from the densely wooded area around Hickory Creek, which became a pumping station on the Grand Trunk Railway line, which ran from Guelph to Sarnia (Archives of Ontario 2012; Scott 1993). Timothy Resseguie laid out the first lots of the village in 1858 (Archives of Ontario 2012). The railway reached this area in 1859 (McGregor 2008:143). An Anglican church was established in Forest in 1861 (Archives of Ontario 2012). A post office was set up in 1862 in the general store on King Street across from the railway station with Robert Dier as postmaster (Elford 1982:130; McGregor 2008:143). The area grew as a centre for the local lumber industry (Elford 1982:130). In 1872, Forest was incorporated as a village (Archives of Ontario 2012; Elford 1982:33) and in 1889 as a town (Archives of Ontario 2012).

Early on, Forest straddled the township boundaries for what were Plympton, Warwick and Bosanquet Townships. The post office, railway station and the earliest concentration of residences and businesses, however, were in Plympton. More recently, the Town of Forest has annexed parts of its neighbouring townships and has joined with the former Bosanquet Township to make up the present day Municipality of Lambton Shores. Given the significance of the railway stop, lumber industry and the presence of Hickory Creek, significant archaeological resources could exist in the Forest area.

Jericho

Jericho is located on Lot 14, Concession 8, Bosanquet Township. Jericho was originally expected to be a stop on the Grand Trunk Railway line but due to trouble securing the necessary land from local famers, the station was moved to Thedford, located northwest of Jericho (Johnston 1925:35).

The Jericho post office opened in 1880, just after the publication of the historical atlas (Belden & Co. 1880), meaning that it was not recorded on the Bosanquet Township map. The first postmaster was Robert Campbell. The post office remained open until 1913 (Elford 1982:34). The community was never very large, especially after the post office closure, but significant archaeological resources could exist in the area related to the post office.

Jura

Jura is located on Lot 4, Concession 8, Bosanquet Township. In 1866 the post office opened with James McCordie as the first postmaster (Johnston 1925:35). According to the 1880 map (Belden & Co. 1880), there was a church on Lot 4, Concession 7, as well as a church and a school house on Lot 3, Concession 8, which are all no longer standing. The community has contracted in size over the last century. Given the abandonment and removal of former village buildings over time, significant archaeological resources could exist.

Kinnaird

Kinnaird is located on Lot 12 Concession 11, Bosanquet Township. Kinnaird was a community centred on a saw mill and is also the site of one of the area's schools (Elford 1967:70). A blacksmith is indicated in Belden & Co. (1880) on the same lot as the Kinnaird post office, Lot 12 Concession 11, which is no longer standing. On the other side of the road there was a church and a school house on Lot 12 Concession 12. The church is no longer standing and the school house is still standing but currently a residence. The community has contracted in size over the last century. Another saw mill is depicted in Belden & Co. (1880), east of Kinnaird on Proof Line. Gates beside Proof Line on Lot 14, Concession 8 also suggest the demolition of a former residence. Given the abandonment and removal of former village buildings over time, significant archaeological resources could exist around Kinnaird.

Pine Hill/Widder

Pine Hill is located on Lots 17 and 18 Concession 1 and 2, Bosanquet Township. The post office was opened in 1852 under the name Pine Hill but was later renamed Widder after Frank Widder, a Canada Company official. The first postmaster was Uriah Chester (Elford 1982 34). In 1856 the settlement had a church, three stores, a steam grist mill, two sawmills, two taverns, two blacksmith shops, three shoe shops, a tannery and a wagon making establishment (Elford 1982:34).

It was supposed to become a railway station, but the Grand Trunk decided to route the rail line two kilometres north, where Widder Station opened in 1862. As a result, people left the community for Widder Station (later Thedford). Since that time, the community has contracted in size. Given the abandonment and removal of former village buildings over time, significant archaeological resources could exist.

Ravenswood

Ravenswood is located on Lots 54 and 55, Lake Road East Concession, Bosanquet Township. The second post office to open in Bosanquet Township was at Ravenswood in 1855. John Rawlings was the first postmaster (Elford 1982:34). The post office was originally located on Lot 61, Lake Road East Concession but was later moved to the community's current location (Johnston 1925:45). The community was never very large, especially after the post office closure, but significant archaeological resources could exist in the area related to the post office.

Widder Station/Thedford

When the Grand Trunk Railway ran its rail line through Bosanquet Township, Widder Station was established in 1862. The stop was originally supposed to be at Widder, two kilometres to the south, explaining the similar names for the two communities. When the community was incorporated as a village in 1877, it was renamed Thedford, which can be seen on Lots 20 and 21 of Concessions 3 and 4 (Andreae 2000:8). There is still evidence of mid-19th century structures as well as homes in Thedford. A cheese factory southwest of Widder Station/Thedford, south of the Grand Trunk Railway Line, illustrated in Belden & Co. (1880) is no longer standing. Significant archaeological resources related to the development of the community could still exist on the outskirts of Thedford.

1.2.2 Plympton Township

Plympton Township, now known as the Town of Plympton-Wyoming, was surveyed from 1829 to 1832 by Charles Rankin and Peter Carroll using the "2400 acre section" system. In this township the survey system created rectangular 200 acre lots, with the fronts of the lots fronting on to road allowances. Concession road allowance therefore occurred on every second concession line and side road allowances were accounted for after every third lot. Clergy reserves were indicated for approximately ten percent of the township. Figure 4 shows the plan of Plympton Township as laid out by Rankin in 1829. This map is incomplete at the northern end of the township. The smudges on the map indicate crown and clergy reserves. This early survey map does not reveal any evidence of squatters living on lands located within the study area or any notable First Nations activity in the general vicinity.

Peter Carroll was engaged by Peter Robinson, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor General of Woods, to survey a road extending from the northeast corner of Caradoc Township to the shores of Lake Huron. In 1831 Peter Carroll completed a survey through Adelaide Township (Middlesex County) and Warwick and Plympton Townships (Lambton County). This survey laid in the route for the Egremont Road (Nielsen 1993:6). Carroll's survey through Plympton Township moved along at a faster rate than the other townships due to the fact that Charles Rankin had already surveyed the central concessions in 1829 (Nielsen 1993:7). Carroll completed the remainder of the survey for Plympton Township in 1832. Figure 6 illustrates the path for Peter Carroll's 1831 survey of the Egremont Road as it cuts through Plympton Township.

The first substantial influx of settlers into the area came in 1833 with British Immigrants, under the patronage of Lord Egremont, settling primarily along the Egremont Road (Lauriston 1949:70). The earliest family names that are referenced as settling in the area include: Littleworth, Trusler, Phillips, Elliott, Georges, Longley, Helps and Randall (Nielsen 1993:23). Many of these first settlers obtained acreage just outside the current study area towards the historic settlement of Errol, along Lake Huron and also in the vicinity of where the Town of Camlachie stands today (Nielsen 1993:23). None of these earliest settlers are referenced to have had property within the study area limits. Shortly following this initial influx, in 1834, the Fisher family, who were immigrants from Scotland settled on Lot 13 and the west half of Lot 14, Concession 8, which is located within the study area. James Fisher Sr., the eldest member of this family died in 1837 and was said to have been buried on the family farm (Nielsen 1993:24). At about the same time the Wright family settled on the east half of Lot 14, Concession 8 and Lot 14, Concession 7, also located within the study area (Nielsen 1993:24).

Figure 5 illustrates the study area on a portion of the 1880 map of Plympton Township (Belden & Co. 1880). Due to the fact that this atlas was subscriber based, only families who agreed to purchase an atlas had their names and the locations of their homesteads appear on the map. In addition to the houses of atlas subscribers, other historic structures noted in the study area include cemeteries, churches, mills, shops and schools. Table 2 lists those lots that hold a structure other than a house, along with the current status of these structures. Even though locations are only approximate on historic maps, they do give an idea of the potential for significant archaeological historic remains that could be impacted within the study area. Typically, these locations no longer exhibit any visible evidence of their former structure, but if they are to be impacted by a wind turbine placement the location would need to be archaeologically assessed to see if there are any archaeological remains.

A school house is indicated on the 1880 map of Plympton Township as standing on Lot 16, Concession 12 (Belden & Co. 1880). This school is no longer standing, but in the general area the landscape reveals a setting that just into an agricultural field with a grove of older trees which most certainly represents where the school once stood. A saw mill is illustrated as existing close to the road, on Lot 8, Concession 6 (Belden & Co. 1880). There is no evidence on the current landscape of this mill. Given that all of these mentioned historic structures are no longer standing the general areas where they are indicated to have been located could be archaeologically significant if they are to be impacted by a wind turbine or turbine infrastructure.

Table 2: Historic Properties with Potentially Significant Structures According to the Map of Plympton Township in the 1880 Lambton Supplement to the *Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada*

Structure	Lot	Conc.	Status
School House	16	12	No longer standing
Wagon Shop (Aberarder)	18	10	No longer standing
School House (Aberarder)	18	11	No longer standing
Plympton Town Hall	15	8	Still standing
School House (Fisher School)	14	8	No longer standing
School House	7	7	No longer standing
Saw Mill	8	6	No longer standing
S.S. No. 10 Plympton	15	7	Still standing, now a residence
Cheese Factory	15	9	No longer standing
Blacksmith's Shop	19	10	No longer standing
School House	26	13	Still standing, now a residence
School House	25	14	Still standing, now a residence
Church	19	13	No longer standing
Church	19	12	No longer standing
Church	16	7	No longer standing

1.2.2.1 Organized Communities and Historic Structures

The Fisher Settlement

The Fisher Settlement was located east of Camlachie, along the Egremont Road in the approximate area of Lots 13 to 15, Concessions 8 and 9 (Figure 5). The families living in the area included the Patons (Lot 13, Concession 9), the Fishers (Lot 13 and the west half of Lot 14, Concession 8), the Wrights (Lot 14, Concession 7 and 8) the Kennedys (Lot 14, Concession 9) and the Bridges (Lot 15, Concession 9).

Most of the families settled in the area during the 1830s and, according to family records at that time, First Nations people were still living in the woods of the Paton farm (Lot 13, Concession 9) and there were reported Aboriginal burial grounds on the Wright farm, near the road (Lot 14, Concession 7) (Nielsen 1993:62).

A school house, named the Fisher School was located on the Fisher farm located on the west half of Lot 14, Concession 8 and was one of the earliest schools in the area (Nielsen 1993:64). It was in use from 1856 until 1872 and was a frame building (Nielsen 1993:64). In 1873 a brick school was constructed on the same site as the original frame building (Nielsen 1993:64). This school was torn down at an unknown date and is no longer standing.

A cheese factory is also indicated on the 1880 historic map as being located within the Fisher Settlement area, on Lot 15, Concession 9. This lot was owned by the Bridges family and no evidence of the factory remains on the landscape today.

The Plympton Township Hall still stands in the general area of the Fisher Settlement. This hall was built in 1868 and stands along the Egremont Road, on Lot 15, Concession 8. The hall was in use from 1868 until 1949. It was originally a brick structure which has been covered with board and baton siding.

Due to the fact that the Fisher Settlement was located along the Egremont Road, which was the first area to be settled by Europeans, many of the structures that would have existed in the area would have predated the 1880 historic map. The number of people living in the immediate area can be attested to the fact that in 1865 there were a recorded 107 students attending the Fisher School (Nielsen 1993:64). Archaeological concerns undoubtedly exist for this insufficiently recorded pioneer settlement. High potential exists in the immediate area for pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal and historic European archaeological sites.

Aberarder

The Settlement at Aberarder was located on Lots 18 and 19, Concessions 10 and 11. The community was laid out by Alexander Hamilton in 1863 and was largely a Scottish settlement (Johnston 1925:21). A directory dating to 1869 indicates that there were 50 people living in the community at that time (Elford 1982:77). At its height the community had a post office, a wagon shop, a blacksmith shop (Plate 16), a store, a school and a Presbyterian Church (Elford 1982:77).

According to the 1880 atlas, the wagon shop and school house would have been located within the limits of the study area. The school house is no longer standing and was obviously replaced with two newer schools that are located further west along the same road. One of the newer schools was built in 1930 (S.S. No. 15) and is now a residential home and the second is the Aberarder Central School (circa 1960s) which is still maintained as a school today. The wagon shop that is indicated in the 1880 atlas on the corner of Lot 18, Concession 10 is also no longer standing and an early twentieth century home stands in the same approximate location.

The Presbyterian Church (St. John's) that was located in Aberarder was built in 1885 and therefore is not indicated on the 1880 map (Elford 1982:77). This church was torn down in the 1970s and was located on the corner of Lot 19, Concession 10 and therefore falls outside the limits of the study area.

The Grand Trunk Railway passed through Aberarder in 1859 as the railway was extended from Stratford to Sarnia. In 1923, it became part of the Canadian National Railway (Andreae 1986). A train station was located at Aberarder from 1859 up until the 1930s. The train ran through Aberarder until 1982, at which time the original

Grand Trunk Railway was abandoned from Forest to Sarnia (Andreae 1986). Due to the fact that very little remains of the community of Aberarder the potential for Euro-Canadian archaeological sites is high in this area.

North of Aberarder, on Lot 19, Concession 13, McKay Cemetery marks the location of the former North Plympton United Church. This church is depicted in Belden & Co. (1880), but is no longer standing.

Matlock

Matlock was a small community located at the intersection of Lots 15 and 16, Concession 6 and 7 (Belden & Co. 1880). This small community had a church, a school house and a post office. The school house is still standing and is maintained as a residential home. Of special interest is that this school house, now a home, has a family cairn located in the yard, directly west of the house. The presence of this small European burial plot is important archaeologically if any turbine related activity were to occur west of the former school house at this location.

1.2.3 Warwick Township

The southern part of what would become Warwick Township was officially surrendered by the Chippewa Nation to the Crown with Treaty 25 (modified from Treaty 21) in 1822 (Morris 1943:24-25; Stott 2008a:17). The northern part of the township was surrendered later ultimately in Treaty 29 (modified from Treaty 27½). In the early years of settlement, seasonally mobile Anishnabeg and sedentary Euro-Canadian settlers coexisted in the township and aided each other (Stott 2008a:17). As forests were turned to farmlands, Anishnabeg people relocated to the reserve lands. With the perceived need for better communication and roads, surveyor Peter Carroll was hired in 1831 to build what would come to be known as the Egremont Road from Caradoc at the western edge of the former London District (Middlesex County) to Errol on Lake Huron through the Townships of Adelaide, Warwick and Plympton (Stott 2008b:20). Peter Rankin had previously surveyed the central sections of these townships around what would become the Egremont Road (Nielsen 1993:7). Upon completion of cutting the road through the bush, Carroll was hired in 1832 to complete the survey of the townships which had been started by Rankin (Nielson 1993:8).

As with Plympton Township, Warwick Township was laid out with the Egremont Road at its centre, as opposed to its baseline. During initial survey, two or three concessions were laid out south and north of the Egremont Road (Stott 2008b:20). By the end of 1832, the initial survey was complete, and the survey of the rest of the township began with Peter Carroll using the single front layout of concessions with lots of 200 acres (Stott 2008b:21).

One-seventh of the Township was laid out as Crown or Clergy Reserves, which were often left unmaintained (Stott 2008b:21-22). Figure 7 shows the study area on Carroll's 1832 map. Smudges indicate those properties set aside as Crown or Clergy Reserves. Many men among the earliest settlers served in the militia with border protection at Port Sarnia their main assignment (Stott 2008b:21). The first Euro-Canadian settlers were James and Robert Hume and their families, settling on Lots 25 and 23, Con. 2 SER, respectively, in 1832 (Stott 2008b:21). With as many as 4000 immigrants poised to settle the Township, Roswell Mount, Crown Land Agent for the region, had one 16 foot x 16 foot log cabin built on each of the 250 lots (Stott 2008b:21). By the 1840s, game was reportedly already in decline in the Township (Stott 2008b:24).

Utter Farm, established by Henry Utter is located in northern Warwick Township near Arkona (Pierce 2008:36). The wood cabin Utter built in 1843 was replaced by a brick homestead in the 1850s, documenting an example in the progression of homestead building in the township. In 1850, and official municipal government was established for Warwick Township (Stott 2008b:32). The Northwestern portion of Warwick Township was known as the 'English Settlement', where many of the first settlers were from Great Britain, some of whom brought to Warwick Township through charity (Pierce 2008:36; Stott 2008b:25). The 1851 census map shows many lots in the extreme northwest of the Township adjacent the current Town of Forest are recorded as being owned by non-residents (Stott 2008b:30-31).

Within the study area, the Zion Methodist Episcopal Church was established in the Forest area in 1873 on the southeastern portion of Lot 6, Con. 7 NER. One-fifth of an acre was granted to the church by Frederick and Clarissa Weaver for a sum of $25 as long as it would continue as a church. The church closed in 1882 and many of the congregation moved to Forest Methodist Church (Koolen 2008:84). The church is shown on the 1880 Map of Warwick Township (Belden & Co. 1880; Koolen 2008:95) and appears to remain standing as a modern residence, albeit in modified form (Plate 21). A cheese factory ('CHEESE FAC') is shown on the 1880 Map of Warwick Township at the northwestern corner of Lot 6, Con. 7 NER (Belden & Co. 1880; Koolen 2008:95), just outside the study area.

Figure 8 illustrates the study area on a portion of the 1880 map of Warwick Township (Belden & Co. 1880). Due to the fact that this atlas was subscriber based, only families who agreed to purchase an atlas had their names and the locations of their homesteads appear on the map. In addition to the houses of atlas subscribers, other historic structures noted in the study area include cemeteries, churches, mills, shops and schools. Table 3 lists those lots that hold a structure other than a house, along with the current status of these structures. Even though locations are only approximate on historic maps, they do give an idea of the potential for significant archaeological historic remains that could be impacted within the study area. Typically, these locations no longer exhibit any visible evidence of their former structure, but if they are to be impacted by a wind turbine placement the location would need to be archaeologically assessed to see if there are any archaeological remains.

Table 3: Historic Properties with Potentially Significant Structures According to the Map of Warwick Township in the 1880 Lambton Supplement to the *Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada*

Structure	Lot	Conc.	Status
Zion Methodist Episcopal Church	6	7 NER	Likely still standing, with modifications, now a residence

1.2.3.1 Organized Communities and Historic Structures

Organized communities and historic structures, or features that were once located in the study area and are no longer standing are of potential archaeological concern and are therefore discussed in greater detail below.

Warwick Village

Warwick Village grew up on the southern side of the Egremont Road. It was formally surveyed by Peter Carroll in 1836, after petition by the people of the township to establish a new district and district town more convenient to conducting public business (Nielsen 1993:32-33). Lot 10, Con. 1 SER, a 200-acre plot, became the 'town plot' for the future village (Stott 2008b:29, 30-31, 32). This was the area around which the Egremont Road crossed Bear Creek, the north branch of the Sydenham River (Stott 2008b:32). Given its location along the creek, Warwick Village was well-suited to water-powered mills (Nielsen 1993:43). In 1832, William Burwell had already been living on Lot 10, Con. 1 NER and established a tavern and stopping place along the Egremont Road (Nielsen 1993:34). Also in 1832, Arthur Freear received as a military grant Lot 5, Con. 1 NER, as well as other land in the Township of Plympton (Nielson 1993:34). Freear had built a house by 1836. Previous to this, Freear had also purchased Lot 11, Con. 1 NER with the requirement to establish a saw mill, which he had done by 1834, and a grist mill shortly followed, although it is unsure how much grain it milled (Nielsen 1993:34; cf. Stott 2008b:32). In 1833, Arthur Kingstone purchased 1600 acres near the Town Plot site, with a log home built shortly after (Nielsen 1993:34). In about 1836, a blacksmith shop was opened by Thomas Hay at Warwick (Stott 2008b:32). In 1843, Hay also constructed a stone flour mill at Warwick Village (Pierce 2008:38). Although outside the study area, Warwick Village, on a main historic transportation route, and areas surrounding it, have high potential for archaeological resources, particularly post-contact Aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian sites.

1.3 Archaeological Context

Golder previously conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the Suncor Cedar Point study area (Golder 2012). Golder applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MTCS (2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within the study area. The archaeological potential for Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian sites was deemed to be moderate to high on these properties. For pre-contact Aboriginal sites this assessment is based on the presence of nearby potable water sources, level topography, agriculturally suitable soils and known archaeological sites. For post-contact Aboriginal sites this assessment is based on the presence of nearby potable water sources, level topography and historic documentation.

The determination of historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential is based on the documentation indicating occupation from the first half of the 19th century onwards as well as the presence of historic transportation routes. As a result, Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended for potential wind turbine sites and their associated infrastructure.

According to the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MTCS there are 24 registered archaeological sites within the limits of the study area and four registered archaeological sites located within 50 metres of the study area. Included in the 24 registered archaeological sites within the limits of the study area are 19 pre-contact Aboriginal sites and five Euro-Canadian sites. Of the 19 pre-contact Aboriginal sites 10 are of indeterminate age or cultural affiliation, four are Archaic in age, three are Late Woodland in age, one is multicomponent Archaic and Late Woodland in age and one is possibly Archaic in age. Of the five Euor-Canadian sites four were assessed by Archaeologix Inc. in 2006 (Archaeologix Inc. 2006a; 2006b). AhHl-60 and AhHl-61 were not recommended for further work past the Stage 2 archaeological assessment and AhHl-58 and AhHl-59 were not recommended for further work past the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. One of these sites (AhHl-62) underwent Stage 2 archaeological assessment by Scarlett Janasus Archaeological and Heritage Consulting and Education and was recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment. Table 4 summarises the archaeological sites that have been located within the study area and within one kilometre of its boundaries.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy, and is not fully subject to the Freedom of Information Act. The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MTCS will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

Golder is currently working on the Jericho Wind Energy Centre project partially within the Municipality of Lambton Shores for NextEra Energy Canada, ULC. This ongoing project overlaps with the Suncor Cedar Point Wind Farm study area. Pre-contact Aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian archaeological sites and findspots have been identified, but have not yet been registered. This work will be discussed in a forthcoming report by Golder.

There are 24 registered archaeological sites located within the limits of the area. ROM (AfHm-1) was located along the southern edge of the study area. This site was test pitted at 2 metre intervals and 16 lithic flakes were recovered. Further work was recommended by Jacqueline Fisher in 2005.

The Moons site (AfHl-1) was assessed by William Fox in 1980 for the MCC SW region. The Moons site consisted of a small scatter of debitage. No cultural or temporal affiliation could be assigned, but the site is interpreted as a campsite.

The Braun site (AgHl-2) was located near the town of Forest in the centre of the study area. It was a Late Woodland site excavated in 1985 by Mayer Pihl, Poulton and Associates Inc. The site was 30 by 12 metres in size and produced eight artifacts. Further work was recommended for this site.

The Standpipe Location 1 site (AgHl-3) was located near the town of Forest in the centre of the study area. The site consisted of an Archaic findspot which produced a projectile point midsection. No further work was recommended for the site by Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associated Inc. in 1985.

Geertz #1 (AgHl-4), Geertz #2 (AgHl-5) and Geertz #5 (AgHl-6) were located near the town of Forest in the centre of the study area. These sites were assessed in 2004 by the London Museum of Archaeology. Geertz #1 was a Late Archaic and Late Woodland site, with 1808 artifacts recovered, as well as one feature. This site is interpreted as a camp site. Geertz #2 was a multicomponent Early Archaic campsite with 231 artifacts recovered from this site. Geertz #3 is also a multicomponent camp site of indeterminate age or cultural affiliation. 70 artifacts were recovered from this site. No further work was recommended for all of these sites.

AgHm-2 has no records to date, thus this site cannot be described in detail.

The Lambton Shores Condominium site (AgHm-3) was located within one kilometre of the northwest corner of the study area. This site was an early Late Woodland camp and quarry site. A stage 4 assessment was completed by Archaeologix Inc. in 2002, and as such no further assessment is required.

The Asfaloth site (AgHm-5) was located within one kilometre of the northwest corner of the study area. This site was a Late Archaic findspot assessed by Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc in 2003. No further work is required for this site.

AgHm-6 was located within one kilometre of the northwest corner of the study area. This site consisted of a 20 by 25 metre scatter of chipping detritus. Stage 3 assessment was recommended for AgHm-6 by Mayer Heritage Consultants in 2003.

AgHm-7 was located within one kilometre of the northwest corner of the study area. This site was a Late Archaic findspot of two artifacts located two metres apart. Stage 3 assessment was recommended by Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc in 2003.

AgHm-8 was located within one kilometre of the northwest corner of the study area. This site was a Late Woodland workshop, as many lithic artifacts were recovered. No further work was recommended for this site by Darryl Arthur Dann in 2006.

Mud Creek (AhHl-39) has no records to date and thus cannot be described in detail.

The Kettle Point Industrial Park site (AhHl-53) was located along the northern edge of the study area. The site consisted of 35 artifacts in a 20 by 50 metre area. The site is of indeterminate age, cultural affiliation and function. This site was recommended for Stage 3 assessment by Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc in 2006.

The Kettle Stony Point site (AhHl-54) was located along the northern edge of the study area. The site consisted of a lithic scatter 20 by 20 metre in size. This site is of indeterminate age and is interpreted as a campsite. Stage 3 assessment was recommended for this site by Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc in 2006.

The Kettle & Stoney Point site (AhHl-55) was located along the northern edge of the study area. The site consisted of 25 artifacts in a 10 by 10 metre area. Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc recommended this site for further assessment in 2006.

The Kettle & Stony Point site (AhHl-56) was located along the northern edge of the study area. Lithic artifacts were recovered in a 10 by 10 metre area. No time period or cultural affiliation could be determined for this site, but it is interpreted as a campsite. Further assessment was recommended for this site by Timmins Heritage Consultants Inc in 2006.

The Kettle & Sandy Point site (AgHl-57) was located along the northern edge of the study area. 32 lithic artifacts were recovered in a 40 by 75 metre scatter. No time period or cultural affiliation could be determined for this site, but it is interpreted as a campsite or processing site. Further assessment was recommended for this site by Timmins Heritage Consultants Inc in 2006.

Table 4: Registered Archaeological Sites Located within the Limits of the Study Area and within One Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Site Type	Time Period/ Cultural Affiliation	Recommendations
AfHm-1	ROM	indeterminate	indeterminate	further work
AgHl-1	Moons	campsite	Archaic?	n/a
AgHl-2	Braun	campsite?, hamlet?, village?	Late Woodland	further work
AgHl-3	Standpipe Location 1	findspot	Archaic	no further work
AgHl-4	Geertz #1	camp	Lamoka, Late Archaic, Late Woodland	further work
AgHl-5	Geertz #2	camp	Early Archaic, multicomponent	further work
AgHl-6	Geertz #3	camp	indeterminate, multicomponent	further work
AgHm-2	Robert Brown	no records	indeterminate	no records
AgHm-3	Lambton Shores Condominium	campsite, quarry	Early Late Woodland (Jack's Reef, Levanna)	no further work
AgHm-5	Asfaloth	findspot	Late Archaic (Crawford Knoll)	no further work
AgHm-6	n/a	campsite	indeterminate	further work
AgHm-7	n/a	findspot	late Archaic (Hind)	further work
AgHm-8	n/a	workshop, stone tool	Late Woodland	no further work
AhHl-39	Mud Creek	indeterminate	indeterminate	further work

Borden Number	Site Name	Site Type	Time Period/ Cultural Affiliation	Recommendations
AhHl-53	Kettle Point Industrial Park	camp	indeterminate	further work
AhHl-54	Kettle Stony Point	campsite	indeterminate	further work
AhHl-55	Kettle & Stoney Point	camp	indeterminate	further work
AhHl-56	Kettle & Stony Point	camp	indeterminate	further work
AhHl-57	Kettle & Sandy Point	campsite, processing	indeterminate	further work
AhHl-58	n/a	residential	Euro-Canadian	no further work
AhHl-59	n/a	residential	Euro-Canadian	no further work
AhHl-60	n/a	residential	Euro-Canadian	no further work
AhHl-61	n/a	residential	Euro-Canadian	no further work
AhHl-62	n/a	residential	Euro-Canadian	further work

Four archaeological reports document archaeological assessment within 50 metres of the study area (ASDB, Government of Ontario n.d.; Robert von Bitter, personal communication, April 24, 2012). Three of these have been accepted into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports and were available for review, upon request. These are:

Fisher, Jacqueline

2006 *Final Report: Highway 402 M.T.O. W.P. 246-97-00 Project 0.8 kms East of Lambton Road 26, Easterly to 2.9 kms East of County Road 30, Stage 3: Testing of the ROM Site (AfHm-1) Final Report*. Report on file, Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto.

Ontario Ministry of Transportation

1995 *An Archaeological Survey of the Area to be Impacted by the Partial Culvert Replacement on Highway 21, Duffus Municipal Drain, Lambton County, W.P. 100-95-00*. Report on file, Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto.

Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

2006 *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment. Extension of Lakeshore Water System, Booster Pumping Station, Municipality of Lambton Shores, Lambton County, Ontario*. Report on file, Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto.

Although it was not available for review, upon request (Robert von Bitter, personal communication, April 24, 2012), the report still to be accepted into the register is:

Mayer Heritage Consultants

2011 *Archaeological Assessment (Stages 1 to 3), Reflection Cove Development, Bosanquet Twp., Lambton Shores, Lambton County, Ontario*. Report on file, Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The study area encompasses the entire Suncor Cedar Point Wind Energy Project. Only those areas to be affected by the construction, operation, and decommissioning of the wind energy project have undergone archaeological assessment. Those areas include: up to 62 wind turbine locations, substations, underground or overhead collector cables running between turbines and substations, access roads between turbines and the existing road grid. A 140 metre by 140 metre area was surveyed for all proposed turbine pads. Access routes and buried cable routes were assessed with a minimum 40-metre wide survey corridor.

A total of approximately 953.7 hectares were subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment. Field reconnaissance conducted during the Stage 1 assessment identified that the study area consisted primarily of ploughed agricultural fields. The Stage 2 assessment of well-weathered ploughed fields was conducted by the standard pedestrian survey method at transect intervals of five metres. Numerous areas existed within the study area where pedestrian survey was possible, despite conditions visible on aerial photography. These included seasonal watercourses of widths less than one metre and treed windbreaks of widths less than five metres (in ploughed agricultural fields). Ground visibility was excellent. In the event that an artifact was encountered during pedestrian survey, survey intervals were intensified to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the find. For areas subject to test pit survey the survey was conducted in five metre transects as well. Each test pit was approximately 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated five centimetres into sterile subsoil. All soil matrix was screened through six millimetre mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts. Approximately 99% of the study area was subject to pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, 0.5% was subject to test pit survey at five metre intervals and approximately 0.5% of the study was not surveyed due to slope, or previous disturbance. As per the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.8.6, Standard 1a), Plates 1 to 12 provide a representative sample of parts of the study area to illustrate conditions that allowed the standards for pedestrian survey and test pit survey to be met. Plate 13 illustrated an area of previous disturbance, Plate 14 illustrates a creek, Plate 15 illustrates an area of poor drainage and Plate 16 illustrates an area of slope. As per the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists areas of slope and poorly drained area were exempt from the pedestrian and test pit survey.

Collector cable corridors that were limited to municipal right-of-ways were surveyed from the road edge to the edge of the right-of-way and in all cases were deemed disturbed due to ditching and recent disturbance through road construction (Plate 17 to 19 illustrate three such examples). Plate locations and photograph directions are provided in Figure 9.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Suncor Cedar Point Wind Energy Project has involved consultation with and participation by First Nations peoples whose traditional territories are affected by the study area. The study area falls within the traditional territories of the Chippewas of Kettle and Stoney Point as documented by Treaty 27½ in 1825. As a result the Kettle and Stoney Point First Nation and Aamjiwaang First Nation was consulted during the planning stages of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment and monitors from this First Nation participated in the Stage 2 assessment. Further details are provided in Supplementary Document A.

The Stage 2 field survey was started in 2010 under archaeological consulting licence P084, issued to Adam Hossack (P084-196-2010) and P218, issued to Dr. Scott Martin (PIF #218-184-2011, P218-210-2012). Locations 1 to 14 and 56 to 62 were found in 2010 under the 1993 Ministry of Culture guidelines. Due to this, few GPS coordinates were recorded for these locations.

The Stage 2 field survey was conducted between October, 2010 and June, 2012 under archaeological consulting licence P218, issued to Dr. Scott Martin and P084, issued to Adam Hossack. The weather during the Stage 2 assessment ranged from sunny and warm to overcast and cold. Permission to enter the optioned properties was granted by Chris Scott of Suncor. At no time were the conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Field visibility during the pedestrian surveys and test pitting surveys was excellent.

3.0 RECORDS OF FINDS

A total of 72 archaeological sites were identified during the Stage 2 assessment and will be discussed further below. Supplementary Document B provides mapping that illustrates the Stage 2 assessment methods. UTM coordinates were recorded for all finds. Coordinates were recorded by a Trimble Recon handheld GPS unit and/or a Garmin eTrex Legend handheld GPS unit, both using the North American Datum (NAD) 83. GPS readings were accurate to five metres or better. As per the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 5, Standards 2a, 2b), for small archaeological sites (less than 10 metres by 10 metres in area) one coordinate reading from the center of the site was taken. For archaeological sites larger than 10 metres by 10 metres in area five readings were taken: one for the center of the site and the furthest site extents in each of the cardinal directions. Supplementary Document C lists the GPS coordinates for identified archaeological sites. As Locations 1 to 14 and 56 to 72 were assessed in 2010 under the 1993 Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (MCzCR 1993) limited GPS points are available.

Material culture recovered from the Suncor Cedar Point Wind Energy Project is contained in one banker's box and will be temporarily housed at Golder's London office until formal arrangements can be made for their transfer to a MTCS collections facility. Table 5 provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field.

Table 5: Suncor Cedar Point Stage 2 Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document	Additional Comments
Field Notes	Golder offices in London	In original field book and photocopied in project file
Hand Drawn Maps	Golder offices in London	In original field book and photocopied in project file
Maps Provided by Client	Golder offices in London	Stored in project file
Digital Photographs	Golder offices in London	Stored digitally in project file

The 72 archaeological locations include 63 locations with a pre-contact Aboriginal lithic industry component. The chert types identified in the discussion below include:

- **Kettle Point chert:** a relatively high quality raw material that outcrops between Kettle Point and Ipperwash, on Lake Huron. Currently, Kettle Point occurs as submerged outcrops extending for approximately 1350 metres into Lake Huron. Secondary deposits of Kettle Point chert have been reported in Essex County and in the Ausable Basin.
- **Onondaga chert:** a high quality raw material that outcrops along the north shore of Lake Erie east of the embouchure of the Grand River. This material can also be recovered from secondary glacial deposits across much of southwestern Ontario, east of Chatham. The structure of the chert is usually mottled and streaked, with veins filled with chalcedony or quartz crystals and a shiny lustre (Luedtke 1992).
- **Haldimand chert:** Haldimand chert is a relatively high quality raw material that outcrops along the Bois Blanc formation between Kohler and Hagersville, as well as in the Cayuga, Ontario.

- **Ancaster chert:** is a moderate quality raw material that outcrops from the Lockport formation near Hamilton. Secondary deposits can be found as far east as Grimsby.

Finally, a few unidentified chert types were recovered during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment and are mentioned below.

3.1 Location 1

Location 1 was documented in 2010 under the 1993 Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (MCzCR 1993). The Stage 2 investigation of Location 1 resulted in the documentation of a 25 by 30 metre scatter small scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. Seven pieces of chipping detritus and one biface, all on Kettle Point chert were recovered Table 6; Plate 20). The recovered biface is incomplete and consists of a tip fragment that snapped off from the body and base of the tool. It measures a maximum length of 36 millimetres from tip to break, is 35 millimetres wide at it s widest point and has a maximum thickness of 12 millimetres.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 6: Location 1 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	May 18/10	surface	biface	1	tip, Kettle Point
2	May 18/10	surface	chipping detritus	7	Kettle Point

3.2 Location 2

Location 2 was documented in 2010 under the 1993 Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (MCzCR 1993). The Stage 2 investigation of Location 2 resulted in the documentation of a 25m by 12m scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. Three pieces of chipping detritus made of Kettle Point chert were recovered (Table 7; Plate 21). Chipping detritus (flakes) are the waste products from the production of stone tools.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 7: Location 2 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	May 18/10	surface	chipping detritus	3	Kettle Point

3.3 Location 3

Location 3 was documented in 2010 under the 1993 Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (MCzCR 1993). The Stage 2 investigation of Location 3 resulted in the documentation of a find spot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Table 8; Plate 22). One piece of chipping detritus made of Kettle Point chert was recovered. Chipping detritus (flakes) are the waste products from the production of stone tools.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 8: Location 3 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	May 21/10	surface	chipping detritus	1	Kettle Point

3.4 Location 4

Location 4 was documented in 2010 under the 1993 Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (MCzCR 1993). The Stage 2 investigation of Location 4 resulted in the documentation of a find spot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Table 9; Plate 23). One utilized flake made of Kettle Point chert was recovered. The utilized flake measures 53 millimetres from tip to base, is 38 millimetres wide at it s widest point and has a maximum thickness of 10 millimetres.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 9: Location 4 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	May 26/10	surface	utilized flake	1	Kettle Point

3.5 Location 5

Location 5 was documented in 2010 under the 1993 Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (MCzCR 1993). The Stage 2 investigation of Location 5 resulted in the documentation of a find spot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Table 10; Plate 24). One biface made of Kettle Point chert was recovered. The recovered biface is incomplete and consists of a base fragment that snapped off from the body and tip of the tool. It measures a maximum length 50 millimetres from base to break, is 45 millimetres wide at its widest point and has a maximum thickness of 9 millimetres.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 10: Location 5 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Oct 5/10	surface	biface	1	Base, Kettle Point

3.6 Location 6

Location 6 was documented in 2010 under the 1993 Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (MCzCR 1993). The Stage 2 investigation of Location 6 resulted in the documentation of a find spot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Table 11; Plate 25). One piece of chipping detritus made of Onondaga chert was recovered. Chipping detritus (flakes) are the waste products from the production of stone tools.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 11: Location 6 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Oct 28/10	surface	Chipping detritus	1	Onondaga chert

3.7 Location 7

Location 7 was documented in 2010 under the 1993 Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (MCzCR 1993). The Stage 2 investigation of Location 7 resulted in the documentation of a find spot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Table 12; Plate 26). One piece of chipping detritus made of Onondaga chert was recovered. Chipping detritus (flakes) are the waste products from the production of stone tools.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 12: Location 7 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Oct 28/10	surface	chipping detritus	1	Kettle Point

3.8 Location 8

Location 8 was documented in 2010 under the 1993 Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (MCzCR 1993). The Stage 2 investigation of Location 8 resulted in the documentation of a find spot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Table 13; Plate 27). One core made of Onondaga chert was recovered. The core recovered measures78 millimetres in maximum length, 50 millimetres in maximum width and 35 millimetres in maximum thickness.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 13: Location 8 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 3/10	surface	core	1	One utilized edge

3.9 Location 9 (AgHm-9)

Location 9 (AgHm-9) was documented in 2010 under the 1993 Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (MCzCR 1993). The Stage 2 assessment of Location 9 (AgHm-9) resulted in the recovery of a large scatter of historic Euro-Canadian cultural material. A total of 124 aritfacts were recovered from the surface, and include ceramics, household, recent material, structural, miscellaneous and personal artifacts. Each artifact will be discussed below. Table 14 provides the complete artifact catalogue for Location 9 (AgHm-9) while Table 15 provides a breakdown of the recovered artifact classes.

Table 14: Location 9 (AgHm-9) Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 3/10	Surface	coin	1	USA 1 cent wheat penny ~1909-1958
2	Nov 3/10	Surface	refined earthenware (painted ironstone?)	1	blue pinstripe - with handpainted base : "de Lelie Harhagen Hß"
3	Nov 3/10	Surface	faunal	1	distal end scapula fragment; medium mammal
4	Nov 3/10	Surface	recent material	16	1 glass marble, 1 plastic cap, 1 iridescent porcelain hollowware fragment, 1 peg, 1 7UP glass, 1 pop bottle glass, 6 assorted plastic and rubber fragments, 1 peg, 3 glass fragments
5	Nov 3/10	Surface	coal	1	fragment

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
6	Nov 3/10	Surface	nail, cut	3	
7	Nov 3/10	Surface	nail, wire	1	
8	Nov 3/10	Surface	bolt	1	
9	Nov 3/10	Surface	metal, miscellaneous unidentified	3	corroded fragments
10	Nov 3/10	Surface	metal, miscellaneous hardware	4	1 tether ring, 1 cap, 2 unidentified fragments
11	Nov 3/10	Surface	glass, dish	1	clear, pressed glass
12	Nov 3/10	Surface	glass, white	1	
13	Nov 3/10	Surface	glass, window	4	2mm
14	Nov 3/10	Surface	glass, bottle	30	1 cobalt blue base; 5 olive (including 1 post bottom >1850); 4 amber; 3 sun coloured amethyst; 6 aqua; 11 clear (including 1 with moulded "Canada", 1 crown cap >1892)
15	Nov 3/10	Surface	earthenware, red	3	lead glazed
16	Nov 3/10	Surface	stoneware, salt glazed	3	grey bodied
17	Nov 3/10	Surface	ironstone, moulded	4	4 scalloped, 1 floral motif
18	Nov 3/10	Surface	whiteware, moulded	1	scalloped rim
19	Nov 3/10	Surface	whiteware , transfer printed	8	4 blue, 1 with overglazed transfer print worn off, 3 polychrome floral transfer print
20	Nov 3/10	Surface	whiteware, banded	1	brown and blue slip banded
21	Nov 3/10	Surface	ironstone, sponged	1	blue
22	Nov 3/10	Surface	pearlware, painted	1	polychrome floral
23	Nov 3/10	Surface	ironstone	16	2 x J&G Meakin , Hanley ca. ~1859(51)-2000; 1 x partial marked : "W…Ironst…"
24	Nov 3/10	Surface	whiteware	7	
25	Nov 3/10	Surface	semi porcelain	7	Dudson, Wilcox and Till Ltd. Daisy Pattern blue transfer print, Hanley 1902-1926
26	Nov 3/10	Surface	whiteware, edged	1	blue - plain edge, not moulded or incised, chickenfoot pattern
27	Nov 3/10	Surface	yellowware, banded	1	brown slip banded
28	Nov 3/10	Surface	dyed earthenware	2	1 powder pink, 1 mint ; late 19th century

Table 15: Location 9 (AgHm-9) Stage 2 Artifact Summary

Artifact	Freq.	%
Domestic	91	73.4
Recent material	16	12.9
structural	9	7.3
miscellaneous	7	5.6
personal	1	0.8
Total Artifacts	**124**	**100**

3.9.1 Domestic Artifacts

A total of 91 of the surface artifacts recovered from Location 9 (AgHm-9) were catalogued as domestic. This total includes 57 ceramic artifacts, 30 pieces of bottle glass, one piece of coal, one faunal remain, one glass dish and one piece of white glass. The colours of bottle glass represented include 11 clear, six aqua, five olive, four amber, three sun coloured amethyst, and one cobalt blue (Plate 28). Bottle glass colour is somewhat limited with regards to providing a temporal sequence for a site. The recovered piece of faunal material is the distal end of a scapula from a medium sized mammal. Opaque white glass was most commonly used for cosmetic containers, toiletry bottles or cream jars. The opaque white glass was very commonly used for such products dating from about 1870 through to the 20th century (Lindsey 2012). The ceramics will be discussed in greater detail below.

3.9.1.1 Ceramic Artifacts

A total of 57 pieces of hollowwares and flatwares were recovered during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 9 (AgHm-9). This total includes 21 pieces of ironstone, 18 pieces of whiteware, nine pieces of utilitarian fragments, seven pieces of semi-porcelain, one piece of yelloware and one piece of pearlware. Table 16 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage by ware and Table 17 by decorative type.

Table 16: Location 2 Stage 9 Ceramic Assemblage by Ware

Artifact	Freq.	%
ironstone	21	36.8
whiteware	18	31.6
utilitarian	9	15.8
porcelain	7	12.2
yelloware	1	1.8
pearlware	1	1.8
Total Ceramic Artifacts	**57**	**100**

Table 17: Location 2 Stage 9 Ceramic Assemblage by Decorative Type

Artifact	Freq.	%
ironstone	16	28.1
whiteware , transfer printed	8	14.0
semi porcelain	7	12.3
whiteware	7	12.3
ironstone, moulded	4	7.0
earthenware, red	3	5.3
stoneware, salt glazed	3	5.3
dyed earthenware	2	3.5
ironstone, sponged	1	1.8
pearlware, painted	1	1.8
refined earthenware (painted ironstone?)	1	1.8
whiteware, banded	1	1.8
whiteware, edged	1	1.8
whiteware, moulded	1	1.8
yellowware, banded	1	1.8
Total Ceramic Artifacts	**57**	**100**

Ironstone

A total of 21 pieces of ironstone, representing 36% of the entire ceramic assemblage, were recovered from Location 9 (AgHm-9). Ironstone or graniteware is a variety of refined white earthenware introduced in the 1840s that became extremely popular in Upper Canada by the 1860s. It is usually much thicker than other whiteware, and often decorated with raised moulded designs of wheat or fruit. Starting in the 1860s the “wheat” design, also referred to as “Ceres” was the most popular ironstone pattern produced (Kenyon 1985). In total, 16 pieces of plain ironstone, four pieces of moulded and one piece of sponged ironstone were recovered from Location 9 (AgHm-9). The moulded pieces include four scalloped and one floral motif. The banded piece is brown and blue slip banded. The painted piece is polychrome floral. The sponged piece is blue (Plate 29).

Whiteware

Whiteware is a variety of earthenware with a near colourless glaze that replaced earlier near white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware by the late 1820s to early 1830s, however the initial manufacture date of what

archaeologists call “whiteware” is not known. Early whiteware tends to have a porous paste, with more vitrified, harder, ceramics becoming increasingly common later in the 19th century. A total of 18 pieces of whiteware were recovered from Location 9 (AgHm-9), seven of which are plain or undecorated (Plate 30).

Eight pieces of transfer printed whiteware were recovered from Location 9 (AgHm-9). Transfer printed whiteware became popular quite early in the 19th century and involved the transfer of an intricate pattern from a sheet of treated paper to the underglaze surface of the clay. Before 1830, almost all transfer printed wares were blue. After 1830, colours such as light blue, black, brown, green, purple and red became more common. The pieces recovered from Location 9 (AgHm-9) include four blue, three polychrome floral and one is overglazed.

One piece of brown and blue slip banded whiteware was recovered from Location 9 (AgHm-9). Banded wares were decorated with horizontal bands of coloured slip applied in varying widths. Colours are predominantly muted earth tones including, black, green, brown, orange, yellow, grey, and pale blue. Banded pieces may also include inlaid and cut away slip decoration and bands of lathe turned grooves or patterns. Banding occurred both as a primary decorative element and in conjunction with other design elements such as marbling, or the dendritic patterns found on mocha ware. Banded patterns can be found on whiteware from 1830 into the 20th century (Sussman 1997).

One piece of blue edged whiteware was recovered from Location 9 (AgHm-9). Edged whiteware plates became common as early as 1790 and overlapped with the manufacture of edged pearlware ceramics. All of the pieces recovered exhibit straight rims. Edged whiteware ceramics with straight rims were manufactured between 1825 and1897 (Miller 1987).

On piece of moulded whiteware was recovered from Location 9 (AgHm-9) with a scalloped rim.

Utilitarian

Nine pieces of utilitarian wares were recovered from Location 9 (AgHm-9). Red and yellow earthenware vessels were manufactured throughout the late 18th and 19th centuries and were the most common utilitarian ware in the first half of the 19th century, eventually being replaced by more durable stoneware vessels. The utilitarian ceramics include three pieces of red earthenware, three pieces of stoneware, two dyed earthenware and one piece of refined earthenware. The three pieces of red earthenware have a lead glaze, the three pieces of stoneware have a salt glaze, the two pieces of dyed earthenware are powder pink and mint, and the one piece of refined earthenware has a blue pinstripe (Plate 31).

Porcelain

Porcelain is a type of earthenware fired at such a high temperature that the clay has begun to vitrify; consequently the ceramic is translucent when held up to a light. Because of its high cost, porcelain is extremely rare on 19th century sites in Ontario, however by the turn of the century it becomes relatively common, as production techniques were developed in Europe which greatly reduced costs. Seven piece of semi-porcelain

ceramic was recovered from Location 9 (AgHm-9) and have a Dudson, Wilcox and Till Ltd. Daisy Pattern blue transfer print that was manufactured between 1902 and 1926 (Plate 32).

Yelloware

Yellow-bodied ceramics became popular in the 1840s and have continued to be made ever since then. Typical forms are bowls and jugs. These have a clear glaze and are often decorated with bands of slip (Adams et al. 1994). One piece of banded yelloware in brown was recovered at Location 9 (AgHm-9) (Plate 33).

Pearlware

Pearlware, sometimes referred to as “China glazed”, is a variety of earthenware that was popular from 1780 to 1840. Pearlware is often difficult to recognize because of its similar appearance to later whiteware ceramics, however because of the addition of cobalt, the glaze has a light blue to blue-green tint.

When placed on white earthenware bisque, this glaze gave the impression of a “whiter” ware than the earlier yellow tinted creamware. One pieces of painted pearlware were recovered from Location 9 (AgHm-9).

Inexpensive teaware was often painted with floral motifs. On pearlware teaware made before about 1830 the floral designs were painted either in all blue or in a polychrome palette featuring blue, brown, yellow, and green (“early palette”). By the 1830s chrome based pigments became popular, expanding the variety of colours appearing on painted ware (“new palette”) to include black and red. Painted teaware remained popular until the 1870s. The one piece of pearlware is painted in a polychrome floral design (Plate 34).

3.9.2 Recent Material

16 pieces of recent material were recovered from Location 9 (AgHm-9) and include six plastic and rubber fragments, two pegs, three recent glass fragments, one glass marble, one plastic cap, one iridescent porcelain fragment, one 7UP glass and one pop bottle glass (Plate 35).

3.9.3 Structural Artifacts

Nine structural artifacts were recovered from Location 9 (AgHm-9), four pieces of window glass, three cut nails, one wire nail and one bolt. The window glass all measures 2mm in thickness. Ian Kenyon (1980) provides a post-1850 date for window panes that have an average thickness of more than 1.6 millimetres. Window pane thickness increased throughout the 19th century as the trend shifted towards using larger windows when building homes.

Cut nails represent a more mechanized way of making a nail. The nails were "cut" from flat sheets of iron; hence, the nail is of even thickness when viewed from the side, not tapered on all sides like handmade nails. The head is usually square and flat. Invented about 1790, cut nails were in common use from the 1830s until the 1890s. Wire nails are essentially the modern-style nail, with a round cross-section and round head. Developed in the 1850s, they did not begin to displace the cut nail until the 1890s (Adams *et al*. 1994; Plate 36).

3.9.4 Miscellaneous

Seven pieces of miscellaneous metal were recovered from Location 9 (AgHm-9). Four are miscellaneous metal hardware and include two unidentified fragments, one tether ring and one cap. Three corroded miscellaneous metal fragments were also recovered.

3.9.5 Personal

One USA wheat penny dating from 1909 to 1958 was recovered from Location 9 (AgHm-9) (Plate 37).

3.10 Location 10 (AgHm-10)

Location 10 (AgHm-10) was documented in 2010 under the 1993 Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (MCzCR 1993). The Stage 2 assessment of Location 10 (AgHm-10) resulted in the identification of a scatter of historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. A total of 57 artifacts were recovered from the surface, all catalogued as domestic in nature. Each artifact class will be discussed separately below. Table 18 is the complete artifact catalogue for Location 10 (AgHm-10). Plate 38 illustrates the artifacts recovered from Location 10 (AgHm-10).

Table 18: Location 10 (AgHm-10) Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 9/10	surface	stoneware, salt glazed	3	
2	Nov 9/10	surface	porcelain	17	low-grade white: 11 plain, 2 moulded, 4 overglazed transfer print
3	Nov 9/10	surface	glass, dish	5	pressed glass - 2 clear, 2 aqua green, 1 sun coloured amethyst
4	Nov 9/10	surface	ironstone, moulded	10	assorted moulded motifs
5	Nov 9/10	surface	ironstone	5	
6	Nov 9/10	surface	ironstone, painted	1	blue banded at lip; hotelware
7	Nov 9/10	surface	ironstone, flow transfer printed	7	6 x violet floral, 1 black
8	Nov 9/10	surface	ironstone, transfer printed	1	blue
9	Nov 9/10	surface	glass, bottle	8	6 clear (including 1 moulded base with 20th century registration marks); 1 cobalt blue, 1 aqua (possibly fragment of Codd's stopper bottle late 19th century)

3.10.1 Domestic Artifacts

All 57 of the surface artifacts recovered from Location 10 (AgHm-10) were catalogued as domestic. This total includes 44 ceramic artifacts, eight pieces of bottle glass and five pieces of glass dish (Plate 37). The colours of bottle glass represented include six clear, one cobalt blue and one aqua. One piece has a moulded base with 20th century registration marks and another is possibly a fragment of a Codd's stopper bottle from the late 19th century. The pieces of glass dish include two clear pressed glass, two aqua green and one sun coloured amethyst. The ceramics will be discussed in greater detail below.

3.10.1.1 Ceramic Artifacts

A total of 44 pieces of hollowwares and flatwares were recovered during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 10 (AgHm-10). This total includes24 pieces of ironstone, 17 pieces of porcelain and 3 pieces of utilitarian fragments (stoneware). Table 19 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage by ware and decorative type.

Table 19: Location 10 (AgHm-10) Stage 2 Ceramic Assemblage by Ware and Decorative Type

Artifact	Freq.	%
porcelain	17	38.6
ironstone, moulded	10	22.7
ironstone, flow transfer printed	7	15.9
ironstone	5	11.4
stoneware, salt glazed	3	6.8
ironstone, painted	1	2.3
ironstone, transfer printed	1	2.3
Total Ceramic Artifacts	**44**	**100**

Ironstone

A total of 24 pieces of ironstone, representing 54% of the entire ceramic assemblage, were recovered from Location 10 (AgHm-10). Ironstone or graniteware is a variety of refined white earthenware introduced in the 1840s that became extremely popular in Upper Canada by the 1860s. It is usually much thicker than other whiteware, and often decorated with raised moulded designs of wheat or fruit. Starting in the 1860s the “wheat” design, also referred to as “Ceres” was the most popular ironstone pattern produced (Kenyon 1985). In total, ten pieces of moulded, seven pieces of flow transfer printed, five pieces of plain, one piece of painted and one piece of transfer printed ironstone were recovered from Location 10 (AgHm-10).

The moulded ironstone consist of wheat and floral moulded motifs, the flow transfer printed pieces consists of six with violet floral and one in black, one piece of painted ironstone that has a blue band at the lip, and one piece of transfer printed ironstone in blue.

Porcelain

Porcelain is a type of earthenware fired at such a high temperature that the clay has begun to vitrify; consequently the ceramic is translucent when held up to a light. Because of its high cost, porcelain is extremely rare on 19th century sites in Ontario, however by the turn of the century it becomes relatively common, as production techniques were developed in Europe which greatly reduced costs. 17 pieces of porcelain were

recovered from Location 10 (AgHm-10), including 11 plain, four overglazed transfer printed and two moulded pieces of porcelain.

Utilitarian

Three pieces of utilitarian wares were recovered from Location 10 (AgHm-10); all are pieces of salt glazed stoneware. Stoneware is a durable vessel that replaced red and yellow earthenware vessels in the second half of the 19th century.

3.11 Location 11

Location 11 was documented in 2010 under the 1993 Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (MCzCR 1993). The Stage 2 investigation of Location 11 resulted in the documentation of a find spot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material l(Table 20; Plate 39). One preform made of Haldimand chert was recovered. The perform measures 50 millimetres in maximum length, 41 millimetres in maximum width and 28 millimetres in maximum thickness.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 20: Location 11 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 9/10	surface	preform	1	Haldimand chert

3.12 Location 12

Location 12 was documented in 2010 under the 1993 Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (MCzCR 1993). The Stage 2 investigation of Location 12 resulted in the documentation of a find spot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. One core made of Kettle Point chert was recovered (Table 21; Plate 40). The core measures 30 millimetres in maximum length, 25 millimetres in maximum width and 17 millimetres in maximum thickness.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 21: Location 12 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 9/10	surface	core	1	Kettle Point

3.13 Location 13

Location 13 was documented in 2010 under the 1993 Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (MCzCR 1993). The Stage 2 investigation of Location 13 resulted in the documentation of a find spot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. One core made of Ancaster chert was recovered. Chipping detritus (flakes) are the waste products from the production of stone tools (Table 22; Plate 41).

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 22: Location 13 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 9/10	surface	chipping detritus	1	Ancaster chert

3.14 Location 14

Location 14 was documented in 2010 under the 1993 Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (MCzCR 1993). The Stage 2 investigation of Location 14 resulted in the documentation of a find spot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. One scraper made of Kettle Point chert was recovered. The scraper is heavily patinated and measures 32 millimetres in maximum length, 24 millimetres in maximum width and 8 millimetres in maximum thickness (Table 23; Plate 42).

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 23: Location 14 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Dec 1/10	surface	scraper	1	Kettle Point, heavily patinated

3.15 Location 15 (AgHm-11)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 15 (AgHm-11) resulted in the identification of a scatter of historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. A total of 23 artifacts were recovered from the surface including 21 domestic and two structural (Plate 43). Each artifact class will be discussed separately below. Table 24 is the complete artifact catalogue for Location 15 (AgHm-11) while Table 25 provides a breakdown of the recovered artifact classes.

Table 24: Location 15 (AgHm-11) Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 1/11	surface	glass, bottle	6	1 brown, 1 rose, 1 aqua
2	Nov 1/11	surface	glass, window	2	
3	Nov 1/11	surface	ironstone, moulded	4	1 with fruit pattern
4	Nov 1/11	surface	porcelain	1	
5	Nov 1/11	surface	ironstone, transfer printed	5	4 red with leaves, 1 green with leaves and moulding
6	Nov 1/11	surface	ironstone	5	partial maker's mark on 2: "…RANTED STONE…" and "…HRAN & Co…" with lion and unicorn

Table 25: Location 15 (AgHm-11) Stage 2 Artifact Summary

Artifact	Freq.	%
Domestic	21	91.3
Structural	2	8.7
Total Artifacts	**23**	**100**

3.15.1 Domestic Artifacts

A total of 21 domestic artifacts were recovered from Location 15 (AgHm-11). This total includes 15 ceramic artifacts and 6 bottle glass fragments. The recovered bottle glass fragments include one brown, one rose and one aqua. These bottle glass colours are extremely limited with providing a temporal sequence to a site.

3.15.1.1 Ceramic Artifacts

A total of 15 pieces of hollowwares and flatwares were recovered during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 15 (AgHm-11). This total includes 14 pieces of ironstone and one piece of porcelain. Table 26 provides a

breakdown of the ceramic assemblage by ware while Table 27 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage by decorative type.

Table 26: Location 15 (AgHm-11) Stage 2 Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type

Artifact	Freq.	%
Ironstone	14	93.3
porcelain	1	6.6
Total Ceramic Artifacts	**15**	**100**

Table 27: Location 15 (AgHm-11) Stage 2 Ceramic Assemblage by Decorative Type

Artifact	Freq.	%
Ironstone	5	33.3
Ironstone, transfer printed	5	33.3
Ironstone, moulded	4	26.7
Porcelain	1	6.7
Total Ceramic Artifacts	**15**	**100**

Ironstone

A total of 14 pieces of ironstone were recovered from Location 15 (AgHm-11). Ironstone or graniteware is a variety of refined white earthenware introduced in the 1840s that became extremely popular in Upper Canada by the 1860s. It is usually much thicker than other whiteware, and often decorated with raised moulded designs of wheat or fruit. Starting in the 1860s the “wheat” design, also referred to as “Ceres” was the most popular ironstone pattern produced (Kenyon 1985). In total, five pieces of plain ironstone, five pieces of red and green leaves transfer printed ironstone, and four pieces of moulded ironstone were recovered from Location 15 (AgHm-11).

Porcelain

Porcelain is a type of earthenware fired at such a high temperature that the clay has begun to vitrify; consequently the ceramic is translucent when held up to a light. Because of its high cost, porcelain is extremely rare on 19th century sites in Ontario, however by the turn of the century it becomes relatively common, as production techniques were developed in Europe which greatly reduced costs. One piece of plain porcelain ceramic was recovered from Location 15 (AgHm-11).

3.15.2 Structural Artifacts

Two structural artifacts were recovered from Location 15 (AgHm-11), all pieces of window glass measuring greater than 1.6 millimetres in thickness. Ian Kenyon (1980) provides a pre-1850 date for window panes that have an average thickness of less than 1.6 millimetres. Window pane thickness increased throughout the 19th century as the trend shifted towards using larger windows when building homes.

3.16 Location 16

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 16 resulted in the documentation of a findspot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Table 28; Plate 44). One utilized flake was recovered. The utilized flake measures 18 millimetres in length, 15 millimetres in width and 5 millimetres in thickness.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 28: Location 16 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 1/11	surface	Utilized flake	1	Kettle Point chert

3.17 Location 17

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 15 (AgHm-11) resulted in the documentation of a findspot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Table 29; Plate 45). One core was recovered. It measures a maximum length 78 millimetres, is 45 millimetres wide at it s widest point and has a maximum thickness of 32 millimetres.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 29: Location 17 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 11/11	surface	core	1	Kettle Point

3.18 Location 18 (AgHm-12)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 18 (AgHm-12) resulted in the recovery of a small scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Table 30; Plate 46). 11 artifacts were found in total in a 10 by 20 metre scatter on the surface, but only five were recovered. Two pieces of chipping detritus, one core, one spoke shave and one utilized flake were recovered from Location 18 (AgHm-12). All lithic material are made of Kettle Point chert. Chipping detritus (flakes) are the waste products from the production of stone tools. The core measured 56 millimetres in length, 42 millimetres in width and 18 millimetres in thickness. The spoke shave measures 59 millimetres in length, 41 millimetres in width and eight millimetres in thickness. The utilized flake measures 19 millimetres in length, 15 millimetres in width and 3 millimetres in width.

Despite the intensification of survey intervals to transects spaced one metre apart around the recovered artifacts, no additional artifacts were recovered.

Table 30: Location 18 (AgHm-12) Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 14/11	surface	core	1	Kettle Point chert
2	Nov 14/11	surface	spokeshave	1	Kettle Point chert
3	Nov 14/11	surface	utilized flake	1	Kettle Point chert
4	Nov 14/11	surface	chipping detritus	2	Kettle Point chert

3.19 Location 19 (AhHl-75)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 19 (AhHl-75) resulted in the identification of a 13 by 17 metrre scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Table 19; Plate 47). Four pieces of chipping detritus, one utilized flake and one retouched flake were recovered, all made of Kettle Point chert. Five pieces of chipping detritus were left behind at the site. The utilized flake measures 27 millimetres in length, 25 millimetres in width and 5 millimetres in thickness. The retouched flake measures 42 millimetres in length, 21 millimetres in width and 6 millimetres in thickness.

Despite the intensification of survey intervals to transects spaced one metre apart around the recovered artifact, no additional artifacts were recovered.

Table 31: Location 19 (AhHl-75) Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 17/11	surface	utilized flake	1	Kettle Point chert
2	Nov 17/11	surface	retouched flake	1	Kettle Point chert
3	Nov 17/11	surface	chipping detritus	4	Kettle Point chert

3.20 Location 20

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 20 resulted in the documentation of a findspot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. One flake of chipping detritus made of Kettle Point chert was recovered. Chipping detritus (flakes) are the waste products from the production of stone tools (Table 32; Plate 48).

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 32: Location 20 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 17/11	surface	chipping detritus	1	Kettle Point chert

3.21 Location 21

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 21 resulted in the documentation of a findspot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Table 33; Plate 49). The projectile point measures 51 millimetres in length, 24 millimetres in width and 4 millimetres in thickness. It is manufactured on Onondaga chert. Stylistically this point is most similar to a Meadowood point, which dates to the Early Woodland period (circa 900 to 400 B.C.).

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 33: Location 21 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 17/11	surface	projectile point	1	Onondaga chert, Early Woodland

3.22 Location 22

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 22 resulted in the documentation of a diffuse scatter measuring 23m E-W by 18m N-S of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. Nine pieces of chipping detritus were recovered, with four left in situ (Table 43; Plate 50). The five pieces of chipping detritus that were retained are made on Kettle Point chert. Chipping detritus (flakes) are the waste products from the production of stone tools.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 34: Location 22 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 17/11	surface	chipping detritus	5	Kettle Point chert

3.23 Location 23

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 23 resulted in the documentation of a findspot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Table 35; Plate 51). One complete biface made on Kettle Point chert was recovered. The biface measures 30 millimetres in length, 36 millimetres in width and 10 millimetres in thickness.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 35: Location 23 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 18/11	surface	biface	1	Kettle Point chert, complete

3.24 Location 24

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 24 resulted in the documentation of a findspot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Table 36; Plate 52). One biface made on Kettle Point chert was recovered. It measures a maximum length 42 millimetres, is 29 millimetres wide at its widest point and has a maximum thickness of 8 millimetres.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 36: Location 24 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 21/11	surface	biface	1	Kettle Point chert, missing base

3.25 Location 25

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 25 resulted in the identification of an approximate 27 by 7 metre scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts. A total of six artifacts were collected and includes three pieces of chipping detritus, one utilized flake, one biface and one scraper (Table 37; Plate 53).

The utilized flake is made of Kettle Point chert and measures 22 millimetres in length, 20 millimetres in width at its widest and 8 millimetres in thickness. The scraper is made of Kettle Point chert and measures 36 millimetres in length, 25 millimetres in width at its widest and 8 millimetres in thickness. The biface is ovate and manufactured on Kettle Point chert. The biface measures 42 millimetres in length, 41 millimetres in width at its widest and 15 millimetres in thickness.

Despite the intensification of survey intervals to transects spaced one metre apart around the recovered artifact, no additional artifacts were recovered.

Table 37: Location 25 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 21/11	surface	biface	1	Kettle Point chert, crude
2	Nov 21/11	surface	scraper	1	Kettle Point chert
3	Nov 21/11	surface	chipping detritus	3	Kettle Point chert
4	Nov 21/11	surface	utilized flake	1	Kettle Point chert

3.26 Location 26

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 26 resulted in the documentation of a findspot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Table 38; Plate 54). One piece of chipping detritus made on Kettle Point chert was recovered. Chipping detritus (flakes) are the waste products from the production of stone tools.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 38: Location 26 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 21/11	surface	chipping detritus	1	Kettle Point chert

3.27 Location 27

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 27 resulted in the documentation of a findspot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Table 39; Plate 55). The projectile point measures 41 millimetres in length, 22 millimetres in width and 6 millimetres in thickness. It is manufactured on an Haldimand chert. This point has straight sides and side or corner notches. The base is missing making this point difficult to assign to a type and time period. Stylistically this point is most similar to a Late Archaic Narrow Point (circa 3200-2200 B.C.)

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 39: Location 27 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 21/11	surface	projectile point	1	Haldimand chert

3.28 Location 28

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 28 resulted in the documentation of a find spot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. Two pieces of chipping detritus made on Kettle Point chert were recovered less than one metre apart. Chipping detritus (flakes) are the waste products from the production of stone tools (Table 40; Plate 56).

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 40: Location 28 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 21/11	surface	chipping detritus	2	Kettle Point chert

3.29 Location 29

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 29 resulted in the recovery of five pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts (Table 41, Plate 57) including four scrapers and one utilized flake in a 35 by 12 metre scatter. The first scraper is an end scraper manufactured on Kettle Point chert. It measures 71 millimetres in length, 39 millimetres in width and 16 millimetres in thickness. The second scraper recovered is an end scraper and measures 26 millimetres in length, 23 millimetres in width and 5 millimetres in thickness. The third scraper is an end scraper and measures 37 millimetres in length, 28 millimetres in width and 12 millimetres in thickness. The fourth scraper is a side/end scraper and measures 55 millimetres in length, 23 millimetres in width and 20 millimetres in thickness. The utilized flake measures 49 millimetres in length, 46 millimetres in width and 20 millimetres in thickness.

Despite the intensification of survey intervals to transects spaced one metre apart around the recovered artifacts no additional artifacts were recovered.

Table 41: Location 29 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 23/11	surface	scraper	4	Kettle Point chert
2	Nov 23/11	surface	utilized flake	1	Battered along one edge

3.30 Location 30 (AgHm-13)

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 30 (AgHm-13) resulted in the documentation of a 26 by 21 metre scatter pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Table 42; Plate 58). 18 pieces of chipping detritus made on Kettle Point chert were recovered, and only nine pieces were kept. Chipping detritus (flakes) are the waste products from the production of stone tools.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 42: Location 30 (AgHm-13) Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 24/11	surface	chipping detritus	9	Kettle Point chert, 3 burnt

3.31 Location 31 (AgHm-14)

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 31 (AgHm-14) resulted in the documentation of a scatter measuring 14m E-W by 12m N-S of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Table 43; Plate 59). 10 pieces of chipping detritus made on Kettle Point chert were recovered, and only five pieces were kept. Chipping detritus (flakes) are the waste products from the production of stone tools. One biface made on Kettle Point chert was also recovered.

The biface is incomplete and measures 39 millimetres in length, 39 millimetres in width and 13 millimetres in thickness.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 43: Location 31 (AgHm-14) Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 24/11	surface	Biface	1	Kettle Point chert
2	Nov 24/11	surface	Chipping detritus	5	Kettle Point chert, 1 burnt

3.32 Location 32

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 32 resulted in the documentation of an 18 by 10 metre scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Table 44; Plate 60). 6 pieces of chipping detritus were recovered with three made on Kettle Point chert and three on burnt chert. Chipping detritus (flakes) are the waste products from the production of stone tools.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 44: Location 32 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 24/11	surface	chipping detritus	6	Kettle Point chert, 3 burnt

3.33 Location 33

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 33 resulted in the documentation of a scatter measuring 12m E-W by 4m N-S of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. 5 pieces of chipping detritus were recovered with four made on Kettle Point chert and one on burnt chert (Table 45; Plate 61). Chipping detritus (flakes) are the waste products from the production of stone tools.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 45: Location 33 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 24/11	surface	chipping detritus	5	Kettle Point, 1 burnt

3.34 Location 34

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 34 resulted in the documentation of a 23.5 by 8metre scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Table 46; Plate 62). 5 pieces of chipping detritus were recovered with four made on Kettle Point chert and one on burnt chert. Chipping detritus (flakes) are the waste products from the production of stone tools.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 46: Location 34 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 24/11	surface	chipping detritus	5	Kettle Point, 1 burnt

3.35 Location 35 (AgHm-15)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 35 (AgHm-15) resulted in the recovery of a 62.7 by 42 metre scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Table 47; Plate 63). Twenty-eight artifacts were located in total, but only 12 were collected. Eight pieces of chipping detritus manufactured on Kettle Point chert and one on burnt chert were recovered. Three utilized flakes made of Kettle Point chert were also recovered. The first utilized flake measures 29 millimetres in length, 14 millimetres in width and 3 millimetres in thickness. The second utilized flake measures 28 millimetres in length, 18 millimetres in width and 4 millimetres in thickness. The third utilized flake measures 43 millimetres in length, 16 millimetres in width and 11 millimetres in thickness.

Despite the intensification of survey intervals to transects spaced one metre apart around the recovered artifact, no additional artifacts were recovered.

Table 47: Location 35 (AgHm-15) Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 24/11	surface	utilized flake	3	Kettle Point chert
2	Nov 24/11	surface	chipping detritus	9	Kettle Point, 1 burn

3.36 Location 36 (AgHm-16)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 36 (AgHm-16) resulted in the identification of a 78 by 20 metre scatter of historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. A total of 26 artifacts were recovered from the surface, all catalogued as domestic in nature. Each artifact class will be discussed separately below. Table 48 is the complete artifact catalogue for Location 36 (AgHm-16) and Plate 64 illustrates the artifacts.

Table 48: Location 36 (AgHm-16) (AgHm-16) Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 25/11	surface	glass, bottle	3	1 clear, 1 black, 1 olive
2	Nov 25/11	surface	faunal remains	1	tooth
3	Nov 25/11	surface	ironstone	6	
4	Nov 25/11	surface	whiteware, transfer printed	3	All blue, 1 scenic, 1 floral, 1 print design unclear
5	Nov 25/11	surface	pearlware	1	
6	Nov 25/11	surface	whiteware, stamped	2	1 blue, 1 blue with red overtop
7	Nov 25/11	surface	whiteware, banded	1	blue and brown
8	Nov 25/11	surface	pearlware, edged	1	blue, moulded "chicken foot" design
9	Nov 25/11	surface	pearlware, painted	1	black and red, Late Palette
10	Nov 25/11	surface	pearlware, stamped	1	brown, design unclear
11	Nov 25/11	surface	porcelain, semi	5	
12	Nov 25/11	surface	stoneware	1	beige and yellow glaze on exterior, beige glaze on interior

3.36.1 Domestic Artifacts

All 26 of the surface artifacts recovered from Location 36 (AgHm-16) were catalogued as domestic. This total includes 22 ceramic artifacts, three pieces of bottle glass and one fragment of faunal material. The colours of bottle glass represented include one clear, one black and one olive. Bottle glass colour is somewhat limited with regards to providing a temporal sequence for a site. The recovered piece of faunal material is a tooth fragment. The ceramics will be discussed in greater detail below.

3.36.1.1 Ceramic Artifacts

A total of 22 pieces of hollowwares and flatwares were recovered during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 36 (AgHm-16). This total includes six pieces of ironstone, six pieces of whiteware, five pieces of porcelain, four

pieces of pearlware and one piece of utilitarian (stoneware) ceramics. Table 49 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage by ware and decorative type.

Table 49: Location 36 (AgHm-16) Stage 2 Ceramic Assemblage by Ware and Decorative Type

Artifact	Freq.	%
ironstone	6	27.3
porcelain, semi	5	22.7
whiteware, transfer printed	3	13.6
whiteware, stamped	2	9.1
pearlware	1	4.5
pearlware, edged	1	4.5
pearlware, painted	1	4.5
pearlware, stamped	1	4.5
stoneware	1	4.5
whiteware, banded	1	4.5
Total Ceramic Artifacts	**22**	**100**

Ironstone

A total of six pieces of ironstone, representing 27% of the entire ceramic assemblage, were recovered from Location 36 (AgHm-16). Ironstone or graniteware is a variety of refined white earthenware introduced in the 1840s that became extremely popular in Upper Canada by the 1860s. It is usually much thicker than other whiteware, and often decorated with raised moulded designs of wheat or fruit. Starting in the 1860s the "wheat" design, also referred to as "Ceres" was the most popular ironstone pattern produced (Kenyon 1985). In total, six pieces of plain ironstone were recovered from Location 36 (AgHm-16).

Whiteware

Whiteware is a variety of earthenware with a near colourless glaze that replaced earlier near white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware by the late 1820s to early 1830s, however the initial manufacture date of what archaeologists call "whiteware" is not known. Early whiteware tends to have a porous paste, with more vitrified, harder, ceramics becoming increasingly common later in the 19th century. A total of six pieces of whiteware were recovered from Location 36 (AgHm-16), and includes three pieces of transfer printed, two stamped and one banded piece of whiteware.

Three pieces of transfer printed whiteware were recovered from Location 36 (AgHm-16). Transfer printed whiteware became popular quite early in the 19th century and involved the transfer of an intricate pattern from a sheet of treated paper to the underglaze surface of the clay. Before 1830, almost all transfer printed wares were

blue. After 1830, colours such as light blue, black, brown, green, purple and red became more common. The pieces recovered from Location 36 (AgHm-16) include one blue scenic, one blue floral and one blue unclear design.

Two pieces of blue stamped whiteware were recovered from Location 36 (AgHm-16). Stamping involved the transfer of paint to the bisque surface through the use of a stamp most frequently made of sponge. This decorative technique usually dates to the second half of the 19th century.

One piece of blue and brown banded whiteware was recovered from Location 36 (AgHm-16).

Porcelain

Porcelain is a type of earthenware fired at such a high temperature that the clay has begun to vitrify; consequently the ceramic is translucent when held up to a light. Because of its high cost, porcelain is extremely rare on 19th century sites in Ontario, however by the turn of the century it becomes relatively common, as production techniques were developed in Europe which greatly reduced costs. Five pieces of plain semi-porcelain ceramic was recovered from Location 36 (AgHm-16).

Pearlware

Pearlware, sometimes referred to as “China glazed”, is a variety of earthenware that was popular from 1780 to 1840. Pearlware is often difficult to recognize because of its similar appearance to later whiteware ceramics, however because of the addition of cobalt, the glaze has a light blue to blue-green tint.

When placed on white earthenware bisque, this glaze gave the impression of a “whiter” ware than the earlier yellow tinted creamware. Four pieces of pearlware were recovered from Location 36 (AgHm-16), including one that was plain or decoration.

One piece of blue edged pearlware with a chicken foot design was recovered from Location 36 (AgHm-16).

One piece of painted pearlware in black and red Late Palate was recovered from Location 36 (AgHm-16). Inexpensive teaware was often painted with floral motifs. On pearlware teaware made before about 1830 the floral designs were painted either in all blue or in a polychrome palette featuring blue, brown, yellow, and green (“early palette”). By the 1830s chrome based pigments became popular, expanding the variety of colours appearing on painted ware (“new palette”) to include black and red. Painted teaware remained popular until the 1870s (Adams et al 1994).

One piece of brown stamped pearlware was recovered from Location 36 (AgHm-16). With this technique, a sponge was cut into simple designs (e.g. geometrical shaped, leaves, flowers). Theses stamps were then loaded with pigment and repeatedly dabbed around the ceramic to form a coarse but often pleasing design. This technique was used form the 1850s the early 20th century (Adams *et al*. 1994).

Utilitarian

One pieces of utilitarian wares were recovered from Location 36 (AgHm-16), both pieces of stoneware. Stoneware is a durable vessel that replaced red and yellow earthenware vessels in the second half of the 19th century. The one piece of stoneware recovered has a beige and yellow glaze on the exterior, and a beige glaze on the interior.

3.37 Location 37

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 37 resulted in the documentation of a 13.4 by 8.1 metre scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Table 50; Plate 65). 6 pieces of chipping detritus were recovered with five made of Kettle Point chert and one unknown. Chipping detritus (flakes) are the waste products from the production of stone tools.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 50: Location 37 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 25/11	surface	chipping detritus	6	5 Kettle Point, 1 unknown

3.38 Location 38 (AgHm-17)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 38 (AgHm-17) resulted in the recovery of a larger scatter of Euro-Canadian material culture. A total of 61 aritfacts were recovered, including 60 domestic and one personal artifact. Table 51 is the complete artifact catalogue for Location 38 (AgHm-17) while Table 52 provides a breakdown of the recovered artifact classes.

Table 51: Location 38 (AgHm-17) Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Jan 10/12	surface	glass, bottle	1	clear
2	Jan 10/12	surface	button	1	white glass, 4 holes
3	Jan 10/12	surface	stoneware	1	brown exterior, moulded brown interior
4	Jan 10/12	surface	earthenware, yellow	1	partial base with yellow-brown glaze on interior and exterior
5	Jan 10/12	surface	stoneware, refined	2	blue, unglazed moulded exterior, clear glaze on interior, one fragment with

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
					missing handle
6	Jan 10/12	surface	whiteware	9	
7	Jan 10/12	surface	faunal remains	1	
8	Jan 10/12	surface	whiteware, moulded	1	subtle raised sections
9	Jan 10/12	surface	ironstone	8	
10	Jan 10/12	surface	ironstone, moulded	2	1 with unclear design, 1 with raised moulding around rim
11	Jan 10/12	surface	ironstone, transfer printed	1	blue, scene with man and forest, partial base and wall
12	Jan 10/12	surface	yelloware, banded	1	brown banding
13	Jan 10/12	surface	whiteware, stamped	6	4 blue, 1 blue bleeding with red design, 1 green with painted red band
14	Jan 10/12	surface	whiteware, stamped	1	blue
15	Jan 10/12	surface	ceramics, undetermined	1	burnt
16	Jan 10/12	surface	whiteware, edged	3	2 with straight rim and feather moulded impressions, 1 with blue feather paint
17	Jan 10/12	surface	whiteware, flow transfer	2	blue floral
18	Jan 10/12	surface	whiteware, painted	2	red
19	Jan 10/12	surface	whiteware, transfer printed	10	3 black floral, 7 blue (3 scenic, 2 Chinese house pattern, 2 floral and geometric)
20	Jan 10/12	surface	pearlware, transfer printed	1	blue geometric and floral
21	Jan 10/12	surface	pearlware	6	

Table 52: Location 38 (AgHm-17) Stage 2 Artifact Summary

Artifact	Freq.	%
domestic	60	98.3
personal	1	1.7
Total Artifacts	**61**	**100**

3.38.1 Domestic Artifacts

A total of 60 domestic artifacts were recovered from Location 38 (AgHm-17). This total includes 58 ceramic artifacts, one piece of bottle glass and one faunal remain. The piece of bottle glass recovered is clear. Bottle glass colour is somewhat limited with regards to providing a temporal sequence for a site.

3.38.1.1 Ceramic Artifacts

A total of 58 pieces of hollowwares and flatwares were recovered during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 38 (AgHm-17). This total includes 34 pieces of whiteware, 11 pieces of ironstone, seven pieces of pearlware, four pieces of utilitarian, one piece of yelloware and one undetermined piece of ceramics.

Table 53 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage by ware while Table 54 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage by decorative type.

Table 53: Location 38 (AgHm-17) Stage 2 Ceramic Assemblage by Ware Type

Artifact	Freq.	%
Whiteware	34	58.6
Ironstone	11	18.9
Pearlware	7	12.1
Utilitarian	4	6.9
Yelloware	1	1.7
Unidentified	1	1.7
Total Ceramic Artifacts	**58**	**100**

Table 54: Location 38 (AgHm-17) Stage 2 Ceramic Assemblage by Decorative Type

Artifact	Freq.	%
whiteware, transfer printed	10	17.2
whiteware	9	15.5
ironstone	8	13.8
pearlware	6	10.3
whiteware, stamped	6	10.3
whiteware, edged	3	5.2
ironstone, moulded	2	3.4
stoneware, refined	2	3.4
whiteware, flow transfer	2	3.4

Artifact	Freq.	%
whiteware, painted	2	3.4
ceramics, undetermined	1	1.7
earthenware, yellow	1	1.7
ironstone, transfer printed	1	1.7
pearlware, transfer printed	1	1.7
stoneware	1	1.7
whiteware, moulded	1	1.7
whiteware, stamped	1	1.7
yelloware, banded	1	1.7
Total Ceramic Artifacts	**58**	**100**

Whiteware

Whiteware is a variety of earthenware with a near colourless glaze that replaced earlier near white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware by the late 1820s to early 1830s, however the initial manufacture date of what archaeologists call “whiteware” is not known. Early whiteware tends to have a porous paste, with more vitrified, harder, ceramics becoming increasingly common later in the 19th century. A total of 34 pieces of whiteware were recovered from Location 38 (AgHm-17), 9 of which were plain of decoration (Plate 66).

10 pieces of transfer printed whiteware were recovered from Location 38 (AgHm-17). Transfer printed whiteware became popular quite early in the 19th century and involved the transfer of an intricate pattern from a sheet of treated paper to the underglaze surface of the clay. Before 1830, almost all transfer printed wares were blue. After 1830, colours such as light blue, black, brown, green, purple and red became more common. The pieces recovered from Location 38 (AgHm-17) include seven blue and three black floral transfer printed pieces.

Six pieces of blue stamped whiteware were recovered from Location 38 (AgHm-17). Stamping involved the transfer of paint to the bisque surface through the use of a stamp most frequently made of sponge. This decorative technique usually dates to the second half of the 19th century.

Three pieces of blue edged whiteware were recovered from Location 38 (AgHm-17). Two have a straight rim and feather moulded impressions, and the other has blue feather paint. Edged ceramics were introduced about 1780. Typically, blue was used to colour the edge but green was often used until the 1830s. Red edge was occasionally used about the 1830s. The moulding on the edge changed through time. Before about 1840 most edged ceramics had a scalloped or undulating edge. After 1840 the edges did not normally have any scallops. This unscalloped edged ware was popular until the 1870s (Adams *et al.* 1994).

Two pieces of blue floral flow transfer whiteware were recovered from Location 38 (AgHm-17). A variant of printing is known as flow, flown, or flowing colours. While the design is printed, usually in blue, the pigment has been allowed to “flow” into the glaze, thus giving the pattern a misty appearance. Briefly popular in the late 1840s and 1850s, flow ware was revived in the 1890s (Adams *et al.* 1994).

Two pieces of hand painted whiteware were recovered from Location 38 (AgHm-17). The hand painted whiteware from this location is res. Painted wares of this type were popular from as early as 1830 through to the 1870s. The prominent colours from this collection are blue, red and green.

One piece of moulded whiteware with subtle raised sections was recovered from Location38.

One piece of blue stamped whiteware was recovered from Location 38 (AgHm-17). A variety of the sponged method was stamping. With this technique, a sponge was cut into simple designs (e.g. geometrical shaped, leaves, flowers). Theses stamps were then loaded with pigment and repeatedly dabbed around the ceramic to form a coarse but often pleasing design. This technique was used form the 1850s to the early 20th century (Adams *et al.* 1994).

One piece of brown banded whiteware was recovered from Location 38 (AgHm-17).

Ironstone

A total of 11 pieces of ironstone were recovered from Location 38 (AgHm-17). Ironstone or graniteware is a variety of refined white earthenware introduced in the 1840s that became extremely popular in Upper Canada by the 1860s. It is usually much thicker than other whiteware, and often decorated with raised moulded designs of wheat or fruit. Starting in the 1860s the “wheat” design, also referred to as “Ceres” was the most popular ironstone pattern produced (Kenyon 1985). In total, 8 pieces of plain ironstone, two pieces of moulded and one blue transfer printed ironstone were recovered from Location 38 (AgHm-17) (Plate 67).

Pearlware

Pearlware, sometimes referred to as “China glazed”, is a variety of earthenware that was popular from 1780 to 1840. Pearlware is often difficult to recognize because of its similar appearance to later whiteware ceramics, however because of the addition of cobalt, the glaze has a light blue to blue-green tint.

When placed on white earthenware bisque, this glaze gave the impression of a “whiter” ware than the earlier yellow tinted creamware. Seven pieces of pearlware were recovered from Location 38 (AgHm-17), including six that was plain of decoration.

One piece of blue transfer printed pearlware was recovered during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 38 (AgHm-17). Transfer printing was developed as early as 1780, but did not become common in Upper Canada until around 1810 (Kenyon 1985). The early transfer printed pearlwares were most frequently decorated in blue, with other colours, such as black, green, red and purple becoming popular after 1820 (Plate 68).

Utilitarian

Four pieces of utilitarian wares were recovered from Location 38 (AgHm-17) including three pieces of stoneware and one piece of yellow earthenware. Red and yellow earthenware vessels were manufactured throughout the late 18th and 19th centuries and were the most common utilitarian ware in the first half of the 19th century, eventually being replaced by more durable stoneware vessels (Plate 69).

Yelloware

Yellow-bodied ceramics became popular in the 1840s and have continued to be made ever since then. Typical forms are bowls and jugs. These have a clear glaze and are often decorated with bands of slip. Sometimes the glaze is a mottled brown, in which case the ceramic is termed “Rockingham” (Adams *et al.* 1994). One piece of brown banded yelloware was recovered from Location 38 (AgHm-17) (Plate 70).

Unidentified

Unfortunately one of the ceramic pieces recovered from Location 38 (AgHm-17) could not be catalogued into specific ceramic-ware classifications. These pieces are so heavily damaged and fragmentary that it is impossible to accurately identify them by ceramic type. In order to avoid altering the separate ceramic totals, percentages and ultimately the temporal data for the site the damaged pieces were simply classified as miscellaneous unidentified ceramics.

3.38.2 Personal Artifacts

One personal artifact was recovered from Location 38 (AgHm-17), an agate button. What were called “agate” buttons are similar in colour and size (usually about 10mm) to modern shirt buttons. The “agate” was in fact a type of pressed ceramic powder made using the so-called “Prosser” process patented in 1840. Agate buttons became widely distributed in Canada by the late 1840s and are common on sites form this time on. Usually of a white-bodied material, agate buttons are sometimes decorated with printed designs, the most popular being a calico-like pattern (Adams *et al*. 1994).The agate button recovered is white and has four holes (Plate 71).

3.39 Location 39

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 39 resulted in the documentation of a find spot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. One utilized flake was recovered with manufactured on unknown chert (Table 55; Plate 72). The utilized flake measures 49 millimetres in length, 23 millimetres in width and 14 millimetres in thickness.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 55: Location 39 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Jan 11/12	surface	utilized flake	1	Unknown chert

3.40 Location 40

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 40 resulted in the documentation of two pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. 2 pieces of chipping detritus were recovered 2 metres apart, all made of Kettle Point chert (Table 56; Plate 73). Chipping detritus (flakes) are the waste products from the production of stone tools.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 56: Location 40 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	May 9/12	surface	Chipping detritus	2	Kettle Point

3.41 Location 41

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 41 resulted in the documentation of a find spot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Table 57; Plate 74). One piece of chipping detritus was recovered made of Kettle Point chert. Chipping detritus (flakes) are the waste products from the production of stone tools.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 57: Location 41 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	May 9/12	surface	chipping detritus	1	Kettle Point

3.42 Location 42

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 42 resulted in the documentation of a find spot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. One piece of chipping detritus was recovered made of Onondaga chert (Table 58; Plate 75). Chipping detritus (flakes) are the waste products from the production of stone tools.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 58: Location 42 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	May 9/12	surface	chipping detritus	1	Onondaga chert

3.43 Location 43

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 42 resulted in the documentation of a 23 by 8 metre scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. Two pieces of chipping detritus were recovered made of Onondaga chert and one piece of lithic shatter was recovered made of Kettle Point chert (Table 59; Plate 76). Chipping detritus (flakes) are the waste products from the production of stone tools.

Shatter usually consists of thick, blocky pieces of chert which lack striking platforms and ventral flake surface attributes. This category of debitage is thought to be a byproduct of the initial stages of reduction through the uncontrolled breakage of the raw material along structural faults or irregularities. They commonly result from the use of horizontally and vertically flawed material, these flaws apparently a result of stresses occurring to the material while still within its primary deposit. A relatively high incidence of shatter is usually associated with the bipolar reduction strategy.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 59: Location 43 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	May 9/12	surface	chipping detritus	2	Onondaga chert
2	May 9/12	surface	shatter	1	Kettle Point chert

3.44 Location 44 (AgHl-7)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 44 (AgHl-7) resulted in the recovery of a 82.4 by 51.4 metre scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Table 60, Plate 77). Twenty-one artifacts were found at the site in total, but ten pieces of chipping detritus were left behind. Eleven artifacts were collected including five pieces of chipping detritus, two cores, two bifaces, one utilized flake and one projectile point. Three pieces of chipping detritus was made of Kettle Point and two of Onondaga chert. The first core measures 41 millimetres in length, 2.9 millimetres in width and 22 millimetres in thickness. The second core measures 48 millimetres in length, 35 millimetres in width and 18 millimetres in thickness. Both cores are made of Kettle Point chert. The first biface is a midsection made of unknown chert and measures 37 millimetres in length, 30 millimetres in width and 7 millimetres in thickness. The second biface is made of Kettle Point chert and measures 34 millimetres in length, 33 millimetres in width and 12 millimetres in thickness. The utilized flake is made of Kettle Point chert and measures 28 millimetres in length, 19 millimetres in width and 12 millimetres in thickness. The projectile point is complete, but very small. It measures 30 millimetres in length, 21 millimetres in width and 6 millimetres in thickness. It appears stylistically similar to a Meadowood projectile point (circa 900-400 B.C.), but it has been resharpened several times.

Table 60: Location 44 (AgHl-7) Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	May 9/12	surface	core	2	Kettle Point
2	May 9/12	surface	biface	1	unknown chert, midsection
3	May 9/12	surface	biface	1	Kettle Point
4	May 9/12	surface	utilized flake	1	Kettle Point
5	May 9/12	surface	chipping detritus	5	3 Kettle Point, 2 Onondaga
6	May 9/12	surface	projectile point	1	Meadowood, Onondaga chert, complete

3.45 Location 45

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 45 resulted in the documentation of a find spot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Table 61; Plate 78). The projectile point is complete and measures 52 millimetres in length, 25 millimetres in width and 8 millimetres in thickness. The projectile point is crude and appears not to be finished. It has side notches and a convex base. The sides are not very straight and appear not to have been finished.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 61: Location 45 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	May 9/12	surface	projectile point	1	Kettle Point

3.46 Location 46

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 46 resulted in the documentation of a find spot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. One biface made of a broken projectile point midsection on Onondaga chert was recovered (Table 62; Plate 79). The biface measures 22 millimetres in length, 23 millimetres in width and 8 millimetres in thickness.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 62: Location 46 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	May 9/12	surface	biface	1	Onondaga, possible ppo midsection

3.47 Location 47 (AgHl-8)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 47 (AgHl-8) resulted in the identification of a 150 by 120 metre scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. A total of 150 artifacts were recorded on the surface, but only 33 artifacts were collected, which includes 24 pieces of chipping detritus, four bifaces, two utilized flakes, one core, one scraper and one projectile point (Table 63; Plate 80). The 24 pieces of chipping detritus include 19 on Kettle Point, 4 on Onondaga and one burnt chert. One of the bifaces measures 42 millimetres in length, 26 millimetres in width and 11 millimetres in thickness. The second biface measures 43 millimetres in length, 28 millimetres in width and 13 millimetres in thickness. The third biface measures 62 millimetres in length, 50 millimetres in width and 23 millimetres in thickness. The fourth biface measures 34 millimetres in length, 21 millimetres in width and 7 millimetres in thickness. The bifaces were made of Kettle Point chert. The two utilized flakes were recovered one is made of Kettle Point chert and the other of Onondaga chert. The Kettle Point utilized flake measures 28 millimetres in length, 27 millimetres in width and 4 millimetres in thickness. The utilized flake made of Onondaga chert measures 41 millimetres in length, 22 millimetres in width and 7 millimetres in thickness. The core recovered is made of Kettle Point chert and measures 34 millimetres in length, 28 millimetres in width and 18 millimetres in thickness. The scraper recovered is made of Kettle Point chert and is a side/end scraper. It measures 35 millimetres in length, 32 millimetres in with and 6 millimetres in thickness. The projectile point

measures 42 millimetres in length from tip to break, 23 millimetres in width and 6 millimetres in thickness manufactured on Onondaga chert. The projectile point is a fragmentary specimen, with a missing base. It appears to have side or corner notches. Due to the fragmentary nature of the projectile point it cannot be assigned to a type of time period.

Table 63: Location 47 (AgHl-8) Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	May 14/12	surface	Biface	1	Kettle Point chert, base
2	May 14/12	surface	Biface	1	Kettle Point chert, base
3	May 14/12	surface	Biface	1	Kettle Point chert, base
4	May 14/12	surface	Biface	1	
5	May 14/12	surface	Utilized flake	2	1 Kettle Point chert, 1 Onondaga chert
6	May 14/12	surface	Core	1	Kettle Point chert
7	May 14/12	surface	Scraper	1	Kettle Point chert
8	May 14/12	surface	Projectile point	1	Onondaga chert, missing part of base
9	May 14/12	surface	Chipping detritus	24	19 Kettle Point, 4 Onondaga, 1 burnt

3.48 Location 48

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 48 resulted in the documentation of two pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. Two pieces of chipping detritus were recovered made of Kettle Point chert (Table 64; Plate 81). Chipping detritus (flakes) are the waste products from the production of stone tools.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 64: Location 48 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	May 14/12	surface	chipping detritus	2	Kettle Point

3.49 Location 49

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 49 resulted in the documentation of 12 by 38 metre of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. Two pieces of chipping detritus, one biface and one drill were recovered, all made of Kettle Point chert (Table 65; Plate 82). Chipping detritus (flakes) are the waste products from the production of stone tools. The biface is made of Kettle Point chert and measures 46 millimetres in length, 25 millimetres in

width and 8 millimetres in thickness. The drill is fractured, with only the base present. The drill measures 22 millimetres in length, 22 millimetres in width and 5 millimetres in thickness.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 65: Location 49 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	May 14/12	surface	drill	1	Kettle Point, base
2	May 14/12	surface	biface	1	Kettle Point
3	May 14/12	surface	chipping detritus	2	Kettle Point

3.50 Location 50 (AgHl-9)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 50 (AgHl-9) resulted in the identification of a 50 by 33 metre small scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Table 66; Plate 83). Seven pieces of chipping detritus, one faunal remain and one projectile point were recovered from the site.

The projectile point is complete and measures 43 millimetres in length, 26 millimetres in width at its widest and 10 millimetres thick. Stylistically it most resembles a Late Archaic Innes point (circa 1800 to 900 BC).

Table 66: Location 50 (AgHl-9) Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Jun 4/12	Surface	Faunal remain	1	
2	Jun 4/12	Surface	Projectile point	1	Late Archaic Innes, complete
3	Jun 4/12	Surface	Chipping detritus	7	6 Kettle Point, 1 Onondaga

3.51 Location 51

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 51 resulted in the identification of a small scatter of Euro-Canadian cultural material (Table 67; Plate 84). A total of 100 artifacts were found on the surface, but only 20 artifacts were collected, including 17 domestic, one personal, one structural and one Aboriginal. Each artifact class will be discussed below. Table 67 is the complete artifact catalogue for Location 51 while Table 68 provides a breakdown of the recovered artifact classes.

Table 67: Location 51 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Jun 5/12	surface	stoneware	4	dark brown glazed interior and exterior
2	Jun 5/12	surface	whiteware	7	
3	Jun 5/12	surface	transfer printed whiteware	1	blue
4	Jun 5/12	surface	ironstone	1	
5	Jun 5/12	surface	porcelain	1	
6	Jun 5/12	surface	rockinghamware	2	yellow slip, pink slip
7	Jun 5/12	surface	glass dish	1	green
8	Jun 5/12	surface	wire nail	1	
9	Jun 5/12	surface	chipping detritus	1	Onondaga chert
10	Jun 5/12	surface	marble	1	green and white, glass

3.51.1 Domestic Artifacts

A total of 17 domestic artifacts were recovered from Location 51. This total includes 16 ceramic artifacts and one piece of a green glass dish.

3.51.1.1 Ceramic Artifacts

A total of 16 pieces of hollowwares and flatwares were recovered during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 51. This total includes eight pieces of whiteware, four pieces of stoneware, two pieces of rockinghamware, one piece of ironstone and one piece of porcelain. Table 68 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage by ware and decorative type.

Table 68: Location 51 Stage 2 Ceramic Assemblage by Ware and Decorative Type

Artifact	Freq.	%
whiteware	7	43.8
stoneware	4	25
rockinghamware	2	12.5
transfer printed whiteware	1	6.25
ironstone	1	6.25
porcelain	1	6.25
Total Ceramic Artifacts	**16**	**100**

Whiteware

Whiteware is a variety of earthenware with a near colourless glaze that replaced earlier near white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware by the late 1820s to early 1830s, however the initial manufacture date of what archaeologists call “whiteware” is not known.

Early whiteware tends to have a porous paste, with more vitrified, harder, ceramics becoming increasingly common later in the 19th century. A total of 7 pieces of whiteware were recovered from Location 51, all of which were plain of decoration.

One piece of transfer printed whiteware was recovered from Location 51. Transfer printed whiteware became popular quite early in the 19th century and involved the transfer of an intricate pattern from a sheet of treated paper to the underglaze surface of the clay. Before 1830, almost all transfer printed wares were blue. After 1830, colours such as light blue, black, brown, green, purple and red became more common. The piece recovered from Location 51 is blue.

Utilitarian

Four pieces of utilitarian wares were recovered from Location 51, all of which are pieces of stoneware. Stoneware is a durable vessel that replaced red and yellow earthenware vessels in the second half of the 19th century. The stoneware has a dark brown glazed interior and exterior.

Rockinghamware

Yellow-bodied ceramics became popular in the 1840s and have continued to be made ever since then. Typical forms are bowls and jugs. These have a clear glaze and are often decorated with bands of slip. Sometimes the glaze is a mottled brown, in which case the ceramic is termed “Rockingham” (Adams *et al.* 1994). Two pieces of rockinghamware were recovered from Location 51, one with a yellow slip and one with a pink slip.

Ironstone

One piece of plain ironstone was recovered from Location 51. Ironstone or graniteware is a variety of refined white earthenware introduced in the 1840s that became extremely popular in Upper Canada by the 1860s. It is usually much thicker than other whiteware, and often decorated with raised moulded designs of wheat or fruit. Starting in the 1860s the “wheat” design, also referred to as “Ceres” was the most popular ironstone pattern produced (Kenyon 1985).

Porcelain

Porcelain is a type of earthenware fired at such a high temperature that the clay has begun to vitrify; consequently the ceramic is translucent when held up to a light. Because of its high cost, porcelain is extremely rare on 19th century sites in Ontario, however by the turn of the century it becomes relatively common, as production techniques were developed in Europe which greatly reduced costs. One piece of plain porcelain ceramic was recovered from Location 51.

3.51.2 Personal

One green and white glass marble was recovered from Location 51.

3.51.3 Structural Artifact

One structural artifact was recovered from Location 51, a wire drawn nail. Wire nails are essentially the modern-style nail, with a round cross-section and round head. Developed in the 1850s, they did not begin to displace the cut nail until the 1890s (Adams *et al.* 1994)

3.51.4 Pre-contact Aboriginal Artifact

One piece of chipping detritus was recovered during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 51. The chipping detritus is made of Onondaga chert.

3.52 Location 52

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 52 resulted in the identification of a 16 by 9 metre scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal material culture (Table 69; Plate 85). Three pieces of chipping detritus made of Kettle Point chert were recovered. One incomplete biface measuring 42 millimetres in length, 17 millimetres in width and 8 millimetres in width. A utilized flake was also recovered measuring 28 millimetre in length, 28 millimetres in width and 4 millimetres in thickness.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 69: Location 52 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Jun 8/12	surface	chipping detritus	3	Kettle Point
2	Jun 8/12	surface	biface	1	Kettle Point, base
3	Jun 8/12	surface	utilized flake	1	Kettle Point

3.53 Location 53

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 53 resulted in the documentation of a find spot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. One broken projectile point made of Kettle Point chert was recovered (Table 70; Plate 86). The projectile point measures 32 millimetres in length, 28 millimetres in width and 10 millimetres in thickness.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 70: Location 53 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	June 8/12	surface	biface	1	Kettle Point, incomplete

3.54 Location 54

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 54 resulted in the documentation of a 9 by 2m scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. Two pieces of chipping detritus and one utilized flake were recovered, all on Kettle Point chert (Table 71; Plate 87).

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 71: Location 54 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	June 18/12	surface	chipping detritus	2	Kettle Point chert
2	June 18/12	surface	utilized flake	1	Kettle Point chert

3.55 Location 55

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 55 resulted in the documentation of an isolated projectile point (Table 72; Plate 88). The projectile point is made of Kettle Point chert and measures 19 millimetres in length, 13 millimetres in width and 4 millimetres in thickness. This point has corner notches, but is too small to type.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 72: Location 55 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	June 21/12	surface	projectile point	1	Kettle Point chert

3.56 Location 56 (AgHl-10)

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 56 (AgHl-10) resulted in the documentation of a 25 by 40 metre scatter of historic Euro-Canadian cultural material. 42 artifacts were collected from the surface. All 42 artifacts are classified as domestic. Table 73 is the complete artifact catalogue for Location 56 (AgHl-10) while Table 74 provides a breakdown of the recovered artifact classes.

Table 73: Location 56 (AgHl-10) Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 22/10	surface	earthenware, red	1	yellow glaze
2	Nov 22/10	surface	stoneware	1	grey
3	Nov 22/10	surface	ironstone, transfer printed	1	hand tinted, faded "England"
4	Nov 22/10	surface	ironstone, transfer printed	1	hand tinted, faded
5	Nov 22/10	surface	ironstone, transfer printed	1	hand tinted, faded yellow floral
6	Nov 22/10	surface	ironstone, transfer printed	1	hand tinted, faded floral
7	Nov 22/10	surface	ironstone, transfer printed	1	hand tinted, faded pink
8	Nov 22/10	surface	glass, bottle	1	aqua
9	Nov 22/10	surface	glass, bottle	1	aqua
10	Nov 22/10	surface	glass, bottle	1	clear
11	Nov 22/10	surface	glass, bottle	1	clear
12	Nov 22/10	surface	glass, bottle	1	clear
13	Nov 22/10	surface	glass, bottle	1	clear
14	Nov 22/10	surface	glass, bottle	1	clear

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
15	Nov 22/10	surface	glass, bottle	1	brown, scalloped desing, "NTRA"
16	Nov 22/10	surface	glass, bottle	1	brown, striaght lines
17	Nov 22/10	surface	glass, bottle	1	purple
18	Nov 22/10	surface	glass, bottle	1	brown, "JAV" "TRADE"
19	Nov 22/10	surface	glass, bottle	1	brown
20	Nov 22/10	surface	glass, bottle	1	blue
21	Nov 22/10	surface	glass, bottle	1	blue
22	Nov 22/10	surface	glass, bottle	1	blue
23	Nov 22/10	surface	glass, bottle	1	blue
24	Nov 22/10	surface	glass, bottle	1	blue "IN" "A"
25	Nov 22/10	surface	glass, white	1	
26	Nov 22/10	surface	glass, white	1	
27	Nov 22/10	surface	glass, white	1	
28	Nov 22/10	surface	glass, white	1	spiral design
29	Nov 22/10	surface	porcelain	1	
30	Nov 22/10	surface	porcelain	1	
31	Nov 22/10	surface	porcelain	1	
32	Nov 22/10	surface	ironstone	1	
33	Nov 22/10	surface	ironstone	1	
34	Nov 22/10	surface	ironstone	1	
35	Nov 22/10	surface	ironstone	1	
36	Nov 22/10	surface	ironstone	1	
37	Nov 22/10	surface	ceramic, undetermined	1	burnt refined white earthenware
38	Nov 22/10	surface	ceramic, undetermined	1	burnt refined white earthenware
39	Nov 22/10	surface	glass, undetermined	1	brown
40	Nov 22/10	surface	glass, undetermined	1	brown
41	Nov 22/10	surface	glass, undetermined	1	blue
42	Nov 22/10	surface	glass, undetermined	1	white

3.56.1 Domestic Artifacts

A total of 42 domestic artifacts were recovered from Location 56 (AgHl-10; Plate 89, Plate 90). This total includes 25 pieces of glass and 17 pieces of ceramics. 17 of the 24 pieces of glass are classified as bottle glass, 4 are undetermined and four are pieces of white glass. There are five piece of modern blue glass, five clear, four brown, two aqua and one purple. Cat #10 is a clear glass bottle opening with screw threaded lip. Cat # 23 is a modern blue moulded seam and neck with a threaded lip.

The four pieces of white glass or milk glass were likely manufactured post 1870. Milk glass was most commonly used for cosmetic containers, toiletry bottles or cream jars. The opaque white glass was very commonly used for such products dating from about 1870 through to the 20th century (Lindsey, 2008).

3.56.1.1 Ceramic Artifacts

A total of 18 pieces of hollowwares and flatwares were recovered during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 56 (AgHl-10). This total includes ten pieces of ironstone, three pieces of porcelain, two utilitarian and two undetermined pieces of ceramics. Table 74 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage by ware and decorative type.

Table 74: Location 56 (AgHl-10) Stage 2 Ceramic Assemblage by Ware and Decorative Type

Artifact	Freq.	%
ironstone	5	29.4
ironstone, transfer printed	5	29.4
Porcelain	3	17.6
Ceramics, undetermined	2	11.7
Earthenware, red	1	5.8
Stoneware	1	5.8
Total Ceramic Artifacts	**17**	**100**

Ironstone

A total of 10 pieces of ironstone were recovered from Location 56 (AgHl-10). Ironstone or graniteware is a variety of refined white earthenware introduced in the 1840s that became extremely popular in Upper Canada by the 1860s. It is usually much thicker than other whiteware, and often decorated with raised moulded designs of wheat or fruit.

Starting in the 1860s the “wheat” design, also referred to as “Ceres” was the most popular ironstone pattern produced (Kenyon 1985). In total, 5 pieces of plain ironstone and 5 pieces of floral transfer printed ironstone in yellow and pink were recovered from Location 56 (AgHl-10).

Porcelain

Porcelain is a type of earthenware fired at such a high temperature that the clay has begun to vitrify; consequently the ceramic is translucent when held up to a light. Because of its high cost, porcelain is extremely rare on 19th century sites in Ontario, however by the turn of the century it becomes relatively common, as production techniques were developed in Europe which greatly reduced costs. Three pieces of plain porcelain ceramic was recovered from Location 56 (AgHl-10).

Unidentified

Unfortunately two of the ceramic pieces recovered from Location 56 (AgHl-10) could not be catalogued into specific ceramic-ware classifications. These pieces are so heavily damaged and fragmentary that it is impossible to accurately identify them by ceramic type. In order to avoid altering the separate ceramic totals, percentages and ultimately the temporal data for the site the damaged pieces were simply classified as miscellaneous unidentified ceramics.

Utilitarian

Twp pieces of utilitarian wares were recovered from Location 56 (AgHl-10) including one piece of red earthenware and one piece of stoneware. Red and yellow earthenware vessels were manufactured throughout the late 18th and 19th centuries and were the most common utilitarian ware in the first half of the 19th century, eventually being replaced by more durable stoneware vessels.

3.57 Location 57

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 2 resulted in the documentation of a find spot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. One scraper made of Kettle Point chert was recovered (Table 75; Plate 91). The scraper measures 35 millimetres in length, 22 millimetres wide and 9 millimetres thick.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 75: Location 57 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Oct 23/10	surface	scraper	1	Kettle Point chert

3.58 Location 58

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 3 resulted in the documentation of a find spot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. One utilized flake made of Kettle Point chert was recovered (Table 76; Plate 92). The utilized flake measures 24 millimetres in length, 15 millimetres in width and 5 millimetres thick.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 76: Location 58 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Nov 23/10	surface	utilized flake	1	Kettle Point chert

3.59 Location 59

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 59 resulted in the documentation of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. The projectile point is made of Upper Mercer chert (Table 77; Plate 93). Stylistically this point most resembles a Middle Woodland Snyders Point (circa 400 BC to AD 800). The projectile point measures 43 millimetres in length, 23 millimetres in width and 7 millimetres thick.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 77: Location 59 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Apr 20/11	surface	projectile point	1	Snyders point, Middle Woodland, complete

3.60 Location 60

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 60 resulted in the documentation of a find spot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. One piece of chipping detritus was recovered made on Haldimand chert(Table 78; Plate 94).

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 78: Location 60 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Apr 20/11	surface	chipping detritus	1	Haldimand chert

3.61 Location 61

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 61 resulted in the documentation of a find spot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. One utilized flake was recovered made of Kettle Point chert (Table 79; Plate 95). Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 79: Location 61 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Apr 25/11	surface	utilized flake	1	Kettle Point chert

3.62 Location 62 (AgHl-11)

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 62 (AgHl-11) resulted in the documentations of a 100 by 25 metre scatter of historic Euro-Canadian cultural material. 93 artifacts were identified, but only 42 were collected, including 41 domestic and one personal (Plate 96). Each artifact class will be discussed below. Table 80 is the complete artifact catalogue for Location 62 (AgHl-11).

Table 80: Location 62 (AgHl-11) Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Apr 25/11	surface	button, agate	1	0.98mm, 4 holes
2	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone, sponged	1	pink and red stamped
3	Apr 25/11	surface	whiteware, flow transfer printed	1	flow blue
4	Apr 25/11	surface	whiteware, painted	1	polychrome floral
5	Apr 25/11	surface	pearlware, painted	1	polychrome floral, late palette
6	Apr 25/11	surface	stoneware, salt-glazed	1	brown/grey
7	Apr 25/11	surface	glass, bottle	1	aqua, patina
8	Apr 25/11	surface	glass, bottle	1	blue
9	Apr 25/11	surface	glass, bottle	1	green
10	Apr 25/11	surface	glass, dish	1	clear with blue fringe
11	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone, edged	1	impressed, blue mono, unscalloped, short straight lines
12	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone, transfer printed	1	black
13	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone, transfer printed	1	blue mono
14	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone, transfer printed	1	blue mono
15	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone, transfer printed	1	blue mono
16	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone, moulded	1	rope
17	Apr 25/11	surface	ceramic, undetermined	1	burnt refined white earthenware
18	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone, moulded	1	wheat
19	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone, moulded	1	wheat
20	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone, moulded	1	wheat
21	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone, moulded	1	rope
22	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone, moulded	1	wheat
23	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone	1	
24	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone	1	
25	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone	1	
26	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone	1	
27	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone	1	
28	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone	1	
29	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone	1	
30	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone	1	
31	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone	1	

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
32	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone	1	
33	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone	1	
34	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone	1	
35	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone	1	
36	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone	1	
37	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone	1	
38	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone	1	
39	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone	1	
40	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone	1	
41	Apr 25/11	surface	ironstone	1	
42	Apr 25/11	surface	creamware	1	

3.62.1 Domestic Artifacts

A total of 41 domestic artifacts were recovered from Location 62 (AgHl-11). This total includes 37 pieces of ceramic and 4 pieces of glass. Three pieces of bottle glass in aqua, green and blue and one piece of a glass dish were recovered.

3.62.1.1 Ceramic Artifacts

A total of 37 pieces of hollowwares and flatwares were recovered during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 62 (AgHl-11). This total includes 26 pieces of ironstone, six pieces of whiteware, 2 pieces of semi-porcelain, one piece of pearlware, one piece of utilitarian and one piece of undetermined ceramics. Table 81 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage by ware and Table 82 provides a breakdown of ceramic decorative types.

Table 81: Location 62 (AgHl-11) Stage 2 Ceramic Assemblage by Ware

Artifact	Freq.	%
ironstone	26	70.3
whiteware	6	16.2
semi-porcelain	2	5.4
pearlware	1	2.7
utilitarian	1	2.7
undetermined	1	2.7
Total Ceramic Artifacts	**37**	**100**

Table 82: Location 62 (AgHl-11) Stage 2 Ceramic Assemblage by Decorative Type

Artifact	Freq.	%
ironstone	18	48.6
ironstone, moulded	6	16.2
ironstone, transfer printed	2	5.4
semi-porcelain	2	5.4
whiteware, transfer printed	2	5.4
pearlware, painted	1	2.7
stoneware, salt glazed	1	2.7
whiteware, edged	1	2.7
whiteware, flow transfer printed	1	2.7
whiteware, painted	1	2.7
whiteware, sponged	1	2.7
ceramics, undetermined	1	2.7
Total Ceramic Artifacts	**37**	**100**

Ironstone

A total of 26 pieces of ironstone, representing 70% of the entire ceramic assemblage, were recovered from Location 62 (AgHl-11). Ironstone or graniteware is a variety of refined white earthenware introduced in the 1840s that became extremely popular in Upper Canada by the 1860s. It is usually much thicker than other whiteware, and often decorated with raised moulded designs of wheat or fruit. Starting in the 1860s the “wheat” design, also referred to as “Ceres” was the most popular ironstone pattern produced (Kenyon 1985). In total, 18 pieces of plain ironstone, six pieces of moulded ironstone, four with a wheat and two with a rope design and two pieces of transfer printed were recovered, one in black and one in blue.

Utilitarian

One piece of utilitarian wares was recovered from Location 62 (AgHl-11), a brown/grey salt glazed piece of stoneware. Stoneware is a durable vessel that replaced red and yellow earthenware vessels in the second half of the 19th century.

Whiteware

Whiteware is a variety of earthenware with a near colourless glaze that replaced earlier near white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware by the late 1820s to early 1830s, however the initial manufacture date of what archaeologists call "whiteware" is not known. Early whiteware tends to have a porous paste, with more vitrified, harder, ceramics becoming increasingly common later in the 19th century. A total of six pieces of whiteware were recovered from Location 62 (AgHl-11).

Two pieces of transfer printed whiteware were recovered from Location 62 (AgHl-11). Transfer printed whiteware became popular quite early in the 19th century and involved the transfer of an intricate pattern from a sheet of treated paper to the underglaze surface of the clay. Before 1830, almost all transfer printed wares were blue. After 1830, colours such as light blue, black, brown, green, purple and red became more common. The two pieces recovered from Location 62 (AgHl-11) are blue.

One piece of red sponged whiteware was recovered from Location 62 (AgHl-11). Sponged whiteware ceramics were a form of inexpensive tableware in which a sponge was used to apply an underglaze pigment. All-over sponging became popular by the 1840's and remained common until the 1870's.

One piece of blue edged whiteware was recovered from Location 62 (AgHl-11); with a straight rim. Edged whiteware plates became common as early as 1790 and overlapped with the manufacture of edged pearlware ceramics. Both blue and green edged wares were popular in the late 18th and early 19th centuries with green edged wares declining in popularity after 1830.

One piece of flow transfer printed whiteware were recovered from Location 62 (AgHl-11). This style of decoration, in which the pigment is allowed to flow into the glaze, became popular in the 1840's and 50's, with a later revival in the 1890's. The piece of flow transfer printed whiteware recovered is blue.

The hand painted whiteware assemblage recovered from Location 62 (AgHl-11) consists of one piece decorated in red, black and green in a floral design. Painted wares of this type were popular from as early as 1830 through to the 1870s and beyond and would be considered Late Palette colours (Miller 1987).

Pearlware

Pearlware, sometimes referred to as “China glazed”, is a variety of earthenware that was popular from 1780 to 1840. Pearlware is often difficult to recognize because of its similar appearance to later whiteware ceramics, however because of the addition of cobalt, the glaze has a light blue to blue-green tint.

When placed on white earthenware bisque, this glaze gave the impression of a “whiter” ware than the earlier yellow tinted creamware. One piece of painted pearlware in green was recovered from Location 56 (AgHl-10), decorated with a late palette polychrome floral design.

Porcelain

Porcelain is a type of earthenware fired at such a high temperature that the clay has begun to vitrify; consequently the ceramic is translucent when held up to a light. Because of its high cost, porcelain is extremely rare on 19th century sites in Ontario, however by the turn of the century it becomes relatively common, as production techniques were developed in Europe which greatly reduced costs. Two pieces of semi-porcelain were recovered from Location 62 (AgHl-11).

Undetermined Ceramics

In order to avoid skewing the ceramic classification totals, percentages and temporal data for the site, heavily damaged and fragmentary pieces were classified as miscellaneous, unidentified ceramics. Two sherds recovered from Location 62 (AgHg-11) could not be catalogued into a specific ceramic-ware classification.

3.62.2 Personal

What were called “agate” buttons are similar in colour and size (usually about 10mm) to modern shirt buttons. The “agate” was in fact a type of pressed ceramic powder made using the so-called “Prosser” process patented in 1840. Agate buttons became widely distributed in Canada by the late 1840s and are common on sites form this time on. Usually of a white-bodied material, agate buttons are sometimes decorated with printed designs, the most popular being a calico-like pattern (Adams *et al.* 1994). The agate button recovered measures 0.98 millimetres in diameter and has four holes.

3.63 Location 63

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 63 resulted in the documentation of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. The projectile point is made of Onondaga chert (Table 83; Plate 97). Stylistically this point resembles a Late Archaic side notched point. This projectile point also has serrated edges. The projectile point measures 36 millimetres in length, 19 millimetres in width and 5 millimetres in thickness.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 83: Location 63 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Apr 25/11	surface	projectile point	1	Onondaga chert, side notched Late Archaic, serrated

3.64 Location 64

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 64 resulted in the documentations of a small scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal material culture (Table 84; Plate 98). One piece of chipping detritus made of Kettle Point chert and one utilized flake made of Kettle Point chert were recovered seven metres apart. The utilized flake measures 31 millimetres in length, 23 millimetres in width and 5 millimetres in thickess.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 84: Location 64 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	Apr 25/11	surface	chipping detritus	1	Kettle Point chert
2	Apr 25/11	surface	Utilized flake	1	Kettle Point chert

3.65 Location 65 (AgHl-12)

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 65 (AgHl-12) resulted in the documentation of a 41 by 56 metre scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material (Table 85; Plate 99). Two bifaces, two utilized flake and 26 pieces of chipping detritus were recovered. 36 pieces of chipping detritus were left behind at the site. Biface cat#1 measures 24 millimetres in length, 35 millimetres in width and 10 millimetres in thickness. Biface cat#2 measures 27 millimetres in length, 18 millimetres in width and 6 millimetres in thickness. The first utilized flake

measure 34 millimetres in length, 21 millimetres in width and 6 millimetres in thickness, and the second utilized flake measures 35 millimetres in length, 15 millimetres in width and 3 millimetres in thickness.

Table 85: Location 65 (AgHl-12) Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	May 3/11	surface	biface	1	base
2	May 3/11	surface	biface	1	Projectile point tip
3	May 3/11	surface	utilized flake	2	
4	May 3/11	surface	chipping detritus	26	

3.66 Location 66

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 66 resulted in the documentation of a find spot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. One piece of chipping detritus was recovered made of Kettle point chert (Table 86; Plate 100).

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 86: Location 66 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	May 3/11	surface	chipping detritus	1	Kettle Point chert

3.67 Location 67

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 67 resulted in the documentation of a find spot of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. One celt was recovered (Table 87; Plate 101).The celt measures 165 millimetres in length, 45 millimetre in width and 32 millimetres in thickness.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 87: Location 67Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	May 3/11	surface	celt	1	

3.68 Location 68

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 68 resulted in the documentation of a 15 by 6 metre scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. Six pieces of chipping detritus made of Kettle Point chert and one biface made of Kettle Point chert were recovered (Table 88; Plate 102). The scraper measures 38 millimetres in length, 23 millimetres in width and 8 millimetres in thickness.

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 88: Location 68 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	May 3/11	surface	chipping detritus	6	Kettle Point chert
2	May 3/11	surface	biface	1	Kettle Point chert

3.69 Location 69

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 69 resulted in the documentation of a small scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. Three pieces of chipping detritus made of Kettle Point chert were recovered seven metres apart (Table 89; Plate 103).

Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 89: Location 69 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	May 3/11	surface	chipping detritus	3	Kettle Point chert

3.70 Location 70

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 70 resulted in the documentation of a 25 by 16 metre scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. One scraper and five pieces of chipping detritus were located (Table 90; Plate 104), made on Kettle Point chert. Cat #2 scraper measures 35 millimetres in length, 40 millimetres in width and 16 millimetres in thickness. Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 90: Location 70Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	May 4/11	surface	chipping detritus	1	Kettle point chert
2	May 4/11	surface	scraper	1	Kettle point chert
3	May 4/11	surface	chipping detritus	1	Kettle point chert
4	May 4/11	surface	chipping detritus	1	Kettle point chert
5	May 4/11	surface	chipping detritus	1	Kettle point chert
6	May 4/11	surface	chipping detritus	1	Kettle point chert

3.71 Location 71

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 71 resulted in the documentation of a small scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. Two pieces of chipping detritus made of Kettle Point chert were recovered seven metres apart (Table 91; Plate 105). Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 91: Location 71 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	May 4/11	surface	chipping detritus	2	Kettle Point chert

3.72 Location 72

The Stage 2 investigation of Location 72 resulted in the documentation of a small scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material. Four pieces of chipping detritus, were located 33 metres apart. The chipping detritus is made of Kettle Point chert (Table 92; Plate 106). Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

Table 92: Location 72 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Date	Context	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	May 3/11	surface	chipping detritus	2	Kettle Point chert, 1 secondary and 1 tertiary
2	May 3/11	surface	chipping detritus	1	
3	May 3/11	surface	chipping detritus	1	

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 2 assessment of the Suncor Cedar Point Wind Energy Project resulted in the identification of 72 archaeological sites, including 63 pre-contact Aboriginal and nine historic Euro-Canadian. Analyses of each location are provided below, providing a determination of whether further assessment is recommended for each site. At the end of this section a preliminary indication is provided of whether any of these sites may require Stage 4 archaeological assessment.

4.1 Location 1

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 1 resulted in the recovery of seven pieces of chipping detritus and an isolated biface. Bifacially worked lithic tools were common tool kit accessories over an extended period of time in southwestern Ontario, from the first post-glacial occupations until they were eventually phased out by European manufactured goods. For this reason tools such as these cannot help place the archaeological site within a specific time period or cultural group. Given the isolated nature of the find, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and the artifact identified does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.2 Location 2

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 2 resulted in the recovery of three pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Chipping detritus pieces are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.3 Location 3

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 3 resulted in the recovery of an isolated piece of chipping detritus. Chipping detritus pieces are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people.

The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.4 Location 4

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 4 resulted in the recovery of an isolated utilized flake. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.5 Location 5

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 5 produced two pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. These artifacts are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. Given the isolated nature of the finds, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.6 Location 6

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 6 produced one piece of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. These artifacts are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. Given the isolated nature of the finds, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.7 Location 7

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 7 produced one piece of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. These artifacts are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. Given the isolated nature of the finds, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.8 Location 8

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 8 produced a single pre-contact Aboriginal lithic core. This artifact is temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. Given the isolated nature of the finds, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.9 Location 9 (AgHm-9)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 9 (AgHm-9) revealed a small cluster of mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian historic artifacts. Mid to late 19th ironstone and whiteware ceramics account for 67% of the entire ceramic assemblage. While the initial manufacture date of whiteware is unknown, it became popular in Ontario after 1830. Ironstone was introduced in the 1840s and became extremely popular in Upper Canada by the 1860s. Porcelain represents 12% of the entire ceramic assemblage. Because of its high cost, porcelain is extremely rare on 19th century sites in Ontario, however by the turn of the century it becomes relatively common. Additionally, examples of early 19th century pearlware ceramics were also recovered from Location 9 (AgHm-9). Pearlware ceramics were a common ceramic in southern Ontario between 1780 and 1850 (Kenyon 1985).

Spatially Location 9 (AgHm-9) is located on Lot 17, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Plympton, Lambton County, Ontario. The 1880 Belden & Co.'s Map of Lambton County is not labelled, indicating no one was living on that lot in 1880 (Figure 5). The 1880 Map of Plympton Township was subscribed based, so only people who subscribed to the map would have their name listed on their property, meaning that this lot could have been occupied in 1880 but was not documented at that time. The presence of more than 20 artifacts dating to the period of use prior to 1900 lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site. Based on these considerations, the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.10 Location 10 (AgHm-10)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 10 (AgHm-10) revealed a small cluster of mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian historic artifacts. Ironstone represents 55% of the total ceramic assemblage, followed by porcelain with 38%. Both porcelain and ironstone ceramics were manufactured well into the 20th century. Because of its high cost, porcelain is extremely rare on 19th century sites in Ontario, however by the turn of the century it becomes relatively common.

Spatially Location 10 (AgHm-10) is located on Lot 5, Concession 10, Geographic Township of Plympton, Lambton County, Ontario. The 1880 Belden & Co.'s Map of Lambton County is not labelled, indicating no one was living on that lot in 1880 (Figure 5). The 1880 Map of Plympton Township was subscribed based, so only people who subscribed to the map would have their name listed on their property, meaning that this lot could have been occupied in 1880 but was not documented at that time. The presence of more than 20 artifacts dating to the period of use prior to 1900 lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site. Based on these considerations, the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.11 Location 11

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 11 determined that the site consisted of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal preform. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.12 Location 12

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 12 determined that the site consisted of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal core. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.13 Location 13

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 13 resulted in the recovery of an isolated piece of chipping detritus. Chipping detritus pieces are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.14 Location 14

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 14 determined that the site consisted of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal scraper. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.15 Location 15 (AgHm-11)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 15 (AgHm-11) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian historic artifacts. Ironstone represents 93% of the total ceramic assemblage, followed by porcelain with 6%. Both porcelain and ironstone ceramics were manufactured well into the 20th century. Because of its high cost, porcelain is extremely rare on 19th century sites in Ontario, however by the turn of the century it becomes relatively common.

Unfortunately, there are less than 20 artifacts dating to the period of use prior to 1900 lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.16 Location 16

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 16 resulted in the recovery of an isolated utilized flake. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.17 Location 17

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 17 resulted in the recovery of an isolated core. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.18 Location 18 (AgHm-12)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 18 (AgHm-12) produced seven pieces of chipping detritus, one core, one spokeshave and one utilized flake. These artifacts are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. The presence of multiple artifacts within the pedestrian survey area lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site. Based on these considerations; the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Guideline 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.19 Location 19 (AhHl-75)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 19 (AhHl-75) resulted in the recovery of nine pieces of chipping detritus, one utilized flake and one retouched flake. The presence of multiple artifacts within the pedestrian survey area lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site. Based on these considerations; the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Guideline 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.20 Location 20

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 20 produced one piece of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. These artifacts are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. Given the isolated nature of the finds, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.21 Location 21

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 21 determined that the site consisted of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Stylistically the projectile point is most similar to an Early Woodland Meadowood point. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.22 Location 22

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 22 produced nine pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. These artifacts are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. Given the isolated nature of the finds, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.23 Location 23

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 23 resulted in the recovery of an isolated biface. Bifacially worked lithic tools were common tool kit accessories over an extended period of time in southwestern Ontario, from the first post-glacial occupations until they were eventually phased out by European manufactured goods.

For this reason tools such as these cannot help place the archaeological site within a specific time period or cultural group. Given the isolated nature of the find, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.24 Location 24

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 24 resulted in the recovery of an isolated biface. Bifacially worked lithic tools were common tool kit accessories over an extended period of time in southwestern Ontario, from the first post-glacial occupations until they were eventually phased out by European manufactured goods. For this reason tools such as these cannot help place the archaeological site within a specific time period or cultural group. Given the isolated nature of the find, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.25 Location 25

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 25 resulted in the recovery of three pieces of chipping detirtus, one biface, one scraper and one utilized flake. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.26 Location 26

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 26 resulted in the recovery of one piece of chipping detritus. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.27 Location 27

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 27 determined that the site consisted of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Stylistically the projectile point is most similar to a Late Archaic Narrow point. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.28 Location 28

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 28 produced one piece of chipping detritus. These artifacts are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. Given the isolated nature of the finds, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.29 Location 29

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 29 produced five pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, including four scrapers and one utilized flake. Like bifaces, lithic scrapers were common tool kit accessories over an extended period of time in southwestern Ontario, from the first post-glacial occupations until they were eventually phased out by European manufactured goods. For this reason tools such as this cannot help place the archaeological site within a specific time period or cultural group. Given the isolated nature of the finds, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.30 Location 30 (AgHm-13)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 30 (AgHm-13) produced 18 pieces of chipping detritus. These artifacts are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. The presence of multiple artifacts within the pedestrian survey area lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site.

Based on these considerations; the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Guideline 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.31 Location 31 (AgHm-14)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 31 (AgHm-14) determined that the site consisted of ten pieces of chipping detritus and one biface. Bifacially worked lithic tools were common tool kit accessories over an extended period of time in southwestern Ontario, from the first post-glacial occupations until they were eventually phased out by European manufactured goods. For this reason tools such as these cannot help place the archaeological site within a specific time period or cultural group. The presence of multiple artifacts within the pedestrian survey area lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site. Based on these considerations; the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Guideline 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.32 Location 32

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 32 determined that the site consisted of six pieces of chipping detritus. Chipping detritus pieces are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.33 Location 33

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 33 resulted in the recovery of five pieces of chipping detritus. Chipping detritus pieces are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.34 Location 34

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 34 resulted in the recovery of five pieces of chipping detritus. Chipping detritus pieces are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.35 Location 35 (AgHm-15)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 35 (AgHm-15) determined that the site consisted of a scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts including 26 pieces of chipping detritus and three utilized flakes. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. The presence of multiple artifacts within the pedestrian survey area lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site. Based on these considerations; the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Guideline 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.36 Location 36 (AgHm-16)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 36 (AgHm-16) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian historic artifacts. Mid to late 19th ironstone and whiteware ceramics account for 54% of the entire ceramic assemblage. While the initial manufacture date of whiteware is unknown, it became popular in Ontario after 1830. Ironstone was introduced in the 1840s and became extremely popular in Upper Canada by the 1860s. Porcelain represents 22% of the entire ceramic assemblage. Because of its high cost, porcelain is extremely rare on 19th century sites in Ontario, however by the turn of the century it becomes relatively common. Additionally, examples of early 19th century pearlware ceramics were also recovered from Location 36 (AgHm-16). Pearlware ceramics were a common ceramic in southern Ontario between 1780 and 1850 (Kenyon 1985).

Spatially Location 36 (AgHm-16) is located on Lot 17, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Plympton, Lambton County, Ontario. The 1880 Belden & Co.'s Map of Lambton County is not labelled, indicating no one was living on that lot in 1880 (Figure 5). The 1880 Map of Plympton Township was subscribed based, so only people who subscribed to the map would have their name listed on their property, meaning that this lot could have been occupied in 1880 but was not documented at that time.

The presence of more than 20 artifacts dating to the period of use prior to 1900 lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site. Based on these considerations, the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.37 Location 37

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 37 determined that the site consisted of six pieces of chipping detritus. Chipping detritus pieces are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.38 Location 38 (AgHm-17)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 38 (AgHm-17) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian historic artifacts. Mid to late 19th ironstone and whiteware ceramics account for 76% of the entire ceramic assemblage. While the initial manufacture date of whiteware is unknown, it became popular in Ontario after 1830. Ironstone was introduced in the 1840s and became extremely popular in Upper Canada by the 1860s. Additionally, examples of early 19th century pearlware ceramics were also recovered from Location 36 (AgHm-16) (AgHm-16). Pearlware ceramics were a common ceramic in southern Ontario between 1780 and 1850 (Kenyon 1985).

Spatially Location 38 (AgHm-17) is located on Lot 13, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Plympton Lambton County, Ontario. The 1880 Belden & Co.'s Map of Plympton County is not labelled, indicating no one was living on that lot in 1880 (Figure 5). The 1880 Map of Plympton Township was subscribed based, so only people who subscribed to the map would have their name listed on their property, meaning that this lot could have been occupied in 1880 but was not documented at that time. The presence of more than 20 artifacts dating to the period of use prior to 1900 lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site. Based on these considerations, the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.39 Location 39

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 39 revealed a utilized flake. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.40 Location 40

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 40 resulted in the recovery of two pieces of chipping detritus. Chipping detritus pieces are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.41 Location 41

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 41 resulted in the recovery of an isolated piece of chipping detritus. Chipping detritus pieces are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.42 Location 42

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 42 resulted in the recovery of an isolated piece of chipping detritus. Chipping detritus pieces are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people.

The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.43 Location 43

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 43 determined that the site consisted of a scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts including two pieces of chipping detritus. Chipping detritus pieces are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.44 Location 44 (AgHl-7)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 44 (AgHl-7) determined that the site consisted of a small scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal materials, including 16 pieces of chipping detritus, two cores, two bifaces, one utilized flake and one projectile point. Stylistically the projectile point is most similar to an Early Woodland Meadowood Point. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. The presence of multiple artifacts within the pedestrian survey area lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site. Based on these considerations; the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Guideline 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.45 Location 45

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 45 determined that the site consisted of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Unfortunately due to condition it is difficult to assign the point to a temporal period. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario.

However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.46 Location 46

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 46 resulted in the recovery of an isolated biface. Bifacially worked lithic tools were common tool kit accessories over an extended period of time in southwestern Ontario, from the first post-glacial occupations until they were eventually phased out by European manufactured goods. For this reason tools such as these cannot help place the archaeological site within a specific time period or cultural group. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.47 Location 47 (AgHl-8)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 47 (AgHl-8) resulted in the recovery of a scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal material culture, including 24 pieces of chipping detritus, four bifaces, two utilized flakes, one core, one scraper and one projectile point. Unfortunately the projectile point is incomplete and thus cannot be assigned to a temporal period. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. The presence of multiple artifacts within the pedestrian survey area lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site. Based on these considerations; the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Guideline 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.48 Location 48

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 48 determined that the site consisted of two pieces of chipping detritus. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario.

However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.49 Location 49

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 46 resulted in the recovery of two pieces of chipping detritus, one drill and one biface. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.50 Location 50 (AgHl-9)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 50 (AgHl-9) resulted in the recovery of seven pieces of chipping detritus, one faunal remain and one projectile point. Stylistically the projectile point most resembles a Late Archaic Innes Point. The presence of multiple artifacts within the pedestrian survey area lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site. Based on these considerations; the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Guideline 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.51 Location 51

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 51 revealed a spatially discrete cluster of mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian historic artifacts. Mid19th century whiteware ceramics account for 50% of the entire ceramic assemblage. While the initial manufacture date of whiteware is unknown, it became popular in Ontario after 1830. Stoneware accounts for 25% of the entire ceramic assemblage. Stoneware was popular from the mid 19th century onwards (Adams *et al*. 1994).

Although some materials from this site date to the mid to late 19th century, a large amount of recent bottle glass was also recovered at this site but not collected. There are fewer than 20 artifacts dating to the period of use prior to 1900. Based on these considerations, the artifacts identified do not fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological assessment as per Section Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.52 Location 52

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 52 resulted in the recovery of three pieces of chipping detritus, one utilized flake and one biface. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.53 Location 53

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 53 resulted in the recovery of an isolated biface. Bifacially worked lithic tools were common tool kit accessories over an extended period of time in southwestern Ontario, from the first post-glacial occupations until they were eventually phased out by European manufactured goods. For this reason tools such as these cannot help place the archaeological site within a specific time period or cultural group. Given the isolated nature of the find, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.54 Location 54

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 54 resulted in the recovery of two pieces of chipping detritus and one utilized flake. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.55 Location 55

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 55 resulted in the recovery of an isolated projectile point. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.56 Location 56 (AgHl-10)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 56 (AgHl-10) revealed a small cluster of mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian historic artifacts. Ironstone represents 55% of the total ceramic assemblage, followed by porcelain with 16%. Both porcelain and ironstone ceramics were manufactured well into the 20th century. Because of its high cost, porcelain is extremely rare on 19th century sites in Ontario, however by the turn of the century it becomes relatively common.

Spatially Location 56 (AgHl-10) is located on Lot 20, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Bosanquet, Lambton County, Ontario. The 1880 Belden & Co.'s Map of Lambton County is not labelled, indicating no one was living on that lot in 1880 (Figure 3). The 1880 Map of Bosanquet Township was subscribed based, so only people who subscribed to the map would have their name listed on their property, meaning that this lot could have been occupied in 1880 but was not documented at that time. The presence of more than 20 artifacts dating to the period of use prior to 1900 lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site. Based on these considerations, the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.57 Location 57

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 57 produced one pre-contact Aboriginal scraper. These artifacts are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. Given the isolated nature of the finds, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.58 Location 58

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 58 produced one pre-contact Aboriginal utilized flake. These artifacts are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. Given the isolated nature of the finds, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.59 Location 59

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 59 determined that the site consisted of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Stylistically the projectile point is most similar to a Middle Woodland Snyders point. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.60 Location 60

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 60 produced one piece of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. These artifacts are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. Given the isolated nature of the finds, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.61 Location 61

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 61 produced one pre-contact Aboriginal utilized flake. These artifacts are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. Given the isolated nature of the finds, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.62 Location 62 (AgHl-11)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 62 (AgHl-11) revealed a small cluster of mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian historic artifacts. Ironstone represents 70% of the total ceramic assemblage, followed by whiteware with 16%. While the initial manufacture date of whiteware is unknown, it became popular in Ontario after 1830. Ironstone was introduced in the 1840s and became extremely popular in Upper Canada by the 1860s.

Spatially Location 62 (AgHl-11) is located on Lot 6, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Bosanquet, Lambton County, Ontario. The 1880 Belden & Co.'s Map of Lambton County is not labelled, indicating no one was living on that lot in 1880 (Figure 3). The 1880 Map of Bosanquet Township was subscribed based, so only people who subscribed to the map would have their name listed on their property, meaning that this lot could have been occupied in 1880 but was not documented at that time. The presence of more than 20 artifacts dating to the period of use prior to 1900 lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site. Based on these considerations, the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.63 Location 63

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 63 determined that the site consisted of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Stylistically the projectile point is most similar to a Late Archic side notched point. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.64 Location 64

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 64 produced one piece of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus and one utilized flake. These artifacts are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. Given the isolated nature of the finds, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.65 Location 65 (AgHl-12)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 65 (AgHl-12) determined that the site consisted of a small scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal materials, including two bifaces, two utilized flake and 26 pieces of chipping detritus. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. The presence of multiple artifacts within the pedestrian survey area lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site. Based on these considerations; the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Guideline 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.66 Location 66

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 66 produced one piece of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. These artifacts are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. Given the isolated nature of the finds, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.67 Location 67

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 67 produced one pre-contact Aboriginal celt. This artifact is temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. Given the isolated nature of the finds, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.68 Location 68

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 68 produced one biface and six pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. These artifacts are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. Given the isolated nature of the finds, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.69 Location 69

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 69 produced three pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. These artifacts are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. Given the isolated nature of the finds, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.70 Location 70

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 70 produced six pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, including one scraper and five pieces of chipping detritus. These artifacts are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. Given the isolated nature of the finds, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.71 Location 71

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 71 produced two pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. These artifacts are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. Given the isolated nature of the finds, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.72 Location 72

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 72 produced four pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. These artifacts are temporally nondiagnostic except for the fact that they were produced by a pre-contact Aboriginal people. Given the isolated nature of the finds, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. This location therefore does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 2 assessment of the Suncor Cedar Point Wind Energy Project resulted in the identification of 72 archaeological sites, including 63 pre-contact Aboriginal and nine historic Euro-Canadian. Recommendations for each location are found below.

5.1 Location 1

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 1 resulted in the recovery of pre-contact Aboriginal material including seven pieces of chipping detritus and a biface tool tip. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 1**.

5.2 Location 2

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 2 resulted in the recovery of three pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 2.**

5.3 Location 3

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 3 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 3**.

5.4 Location 4

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 4 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal utilized flake. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 4**.

5.5 Location 5

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 5 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal biface tool. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 5**.

5.6 Location 6

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 6 resulted in the recovery of two pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 6**.

5.7 Location 7

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 7 resulted in the recovery of one piece of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 7**.

5.8 Location 8

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 8 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal core. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 8.**

5.9 Location 9 (AgHm-9)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 9 (AgHm-9) resulted in the recovery of mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian historic artifacts. Mid 19th century ironstone and whiteware represents 67% of the recovered ceramic assemblage. Additional examples of early 19th century pearlware were also recovered.

Given that Location 9 (AgHm-9) may represent an early area of settlement in Lambton Township, **it is recommended that Location 9 (AgHm-9) be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.**

The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed, if necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Site specific land registry research should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment to determine if any additional occupants owned this lot in the early part of the 19th century.

5.10 Location 10 (AgHm-10)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 10 (AgHm-10) revealed a small cluster of mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian historic artifacts. Ironstone represents 55% of the total ceramic assemblage, followed by porcelain with 38%. Ironstone was introduced in the 1840s and became extremely popular in Upper Canada by the 1860s. Both porcelain and ironstone ceramics were manufactured well into the 20th century. Because of its high cost, porcelain is extremely rare on 19th century sites in Ontario, however by the turn of the century it becomes relatively common. Given that Location 4 may represent an early area of settlement in Lambton Township, **it is recommended that Location 10 (AgHm-10) be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.**

The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed, if necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Site specific land registry research should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment to determine if any additional occupants owned this lot in the early part of the 19th century.

5.11 Location 11

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 11 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal preform. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 11.**

5.12 Location 12

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 12 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal core. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 12.**

5.13 Location 13

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 13 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 13**.

5.14 Location 14

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 14 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal scraper. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 14**.

5.15 Location 15 (AgHm-11)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 15 (AgHm-11) resulted in the recovery of primarily mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian historic artifacts. Mid 19th century ironstone ceramics represent 93% of the recovered ceramic assemblage. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 15** (AgHm-11).

5.16 Location 16

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 16 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal utilized flake. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 16**.

5.17 Location 17

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 17 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal core. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 17**.

5.18 Location 18 (AgHm-12)

Given that the Stage 2 assessment of Location 18 (AgHm-12) resulted in the recovery of a spatial discrete area yielding pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, **it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of any ground disturbance activities at Location 18 (AgHm-12) to further test the nature and density of the site.** The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the MTCS's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed, if necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. In accordance with the Ontario Government's Draft Bulletin on *Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology* (2011) interested First Nations communities should be engaged with during the planning and execution of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.19 Location 19 (AhHl-75)

Given that the Stage 2 assessment of Location 19 (AhHl-75) resulted in the recovery of a spatial discrete area yielding pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, **it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of any ground disturbance activities at Location 19 (AhHl-75) to further test the nature and density of the site.** The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the MTCS's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed if necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. In accordance with the Ontario Government's Draft Bulletin on *Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology* (2011) interested First Nations communities should be engaged with during the planning and execution of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.20 Location 20

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 20 resulted in the recovery of one piece of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 20.**

5.21 Location 21

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 21 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 21.**

5.22 Location 22

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 22 resulted in the recovery of nine pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 22**.

5.23 Location 23

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 23 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal biface tool. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 23**.

5.24 Location 24

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 24 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal biface tool. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 24**.

5.25 Location 25

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 25 resulted in the recovery of three pieces of chipping detritus, one biface, one scraper and one utilized flake .Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 25.**

5.26 Location 26

Given that the Stage 2 assessment of Location 26 resulted in the recovery of one piece of chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 26.**

5.27 Location 27

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 27 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 27.**

5.28 Location 28

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 28 resulted in the recovery of two pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 28**.

5.29 Location 29

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 29 resulted in the recovery of five pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, including four scrapers and one utilized flake. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 29**.

5.30 Location 30 (AgHm-13)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 30 (AgHm-13) resulted in the recovery of 18 pieces of chipping detritus. Given that the Stage 2 assessment of Location 30 (AgHm-13) resulted in the recovery of a spatial discrete area yielding pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, **it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of any ground disturbance activities at Location 30 (AgHm-13) to further test the nature and density of the site.** The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the MTCS's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed, if necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. In accordance with the Ontario Government's Draft Bulletin on *Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology* (2011) interested First Nations communities should be engaged with during the planning and execution of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.31 Location 31 (AgHm-14)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 31 (AgHm-14) resulted in the recovery of ten pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus and one biface. **it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of any ground disturbance activities at Location 31 (AgHm-14) to further test the nature and density of the site.** The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the MTCS's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed, if necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. In accordance with the Ontario Government's Draft Bulletin on *Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology* (2011) interested First Nations communities should be engaged with during the planning and execution of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.32 Location 32

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 32 resulted in the recovery of six pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 32**.

5.33 Location 33

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 33 resulted in the recovery of five pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 33**.

5.34 Location 34

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 34 resulted in the recovery of five pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 34**.

5.35 Location 35 (AgHm-15)

Given that the Stage 2 assessment of Location 35 (AgHm-15) resulted in the recovery of a spatial discrete area yielding pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, **it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of any ground disturbance activities at Location 35 (AgHm-15) to further test the nature and density of the site.** The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the MTCS's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed, if necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. In accordance with the Ontario Government's Draft Bulletin on *Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology* (2011) interested First Nations communities should be engaged with during the planning and execution of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.36 Location 36 (AgHm-16)

Given that the Stage 2 assessment of Location 36 (AgHm-16) resulted in the recovery of a spatial discrete cluster of mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian historic artifacts. Mid 19th century whiteware and ironstone represents 54% of the entire ceramic assemblage. Additional examples of early 19th century pearlware ceramics were also recovered.

Given that Location 36 (AgHm-16) may represent an early area of settlement in Lambton Township, **it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of any ground disturbance activities at Location 36 (AgHm-16) to further test the nature and density of the site.**

The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the MTCS's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed, is necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Site specific land registry research should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment to determine if any additional occupants owned this lot in the early part of the 19th century. This would aid, in conjunction with excavated artifacts, to determine if Location 36 (AgHm-16) represents the structure identified in the 1880 map, or an earlier structure.

5.37 Location 37

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 37 resulted in the recovery of six pieces pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 37**.

5.38 Location 38 (AgHm-17)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 38 (AgHm-17) resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete cluster of mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian historic artifacts. Mid to late 19th ironstone and whiteware ceramics account for 76% of the entire ceramic assemblage. Additionally, examples of early 19th century pearlware ceramics were also recovered from Location 38 (AgHm-17). Given that Location 38 (AgHm-17) may represent an early area of settlement in Lambton Township, **it is recommended that Location 38 (AgHm-17) be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.**

The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed, if necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Site specific land registry research should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment to determine if any additional occupants owned this lot in the early part of the 19th century.

5.39 Location 39

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 39 resulted in the recovery of a pre-contact Aboriginal utilized flake. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 39**.

5.40 Location 40

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 40 resulted in the recovery of two pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 40**.

5.41 Location 41

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 41 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 41**.

5.42 Location 42

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 42 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 42**.

5.43 Location 43

Given that the Stage 2 assessment of Location 43 resulted in the recovery of two pieces of chipping detritus and one piece of lithic shatter. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 43.**

5.44 Location 44 (AgHl-7)

Given that the Stage 2 assessment of Location 44 (AgHl-7) resulted in the recovery of a spatial discrete area yielding pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, **it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of any ground disturbance activities at Location 44 (AgHl-7) to further test the nature and density of the site.** The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the MTCS's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed, if necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. In accordance with the Ontario Government's Draft Bulletin on *Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology* (2011) interested First Nations communities should be engaged with during the planning and execution of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.45 Location 45

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 45 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 45**.

5.46 Location 46

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 46 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal biface tool. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 46**.

5.47 Location 47 (AgHl-8)

Given that the Stage 2 assessment of Location 47 (AgHl-8) resulted in the recovery of a spatial discrete area yielding pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, **it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of any ground disturbance activities at Location 47 (AgHl-8) to further test the nature and density of the site.** The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the MTCS's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed, if necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. In accordance with the Ontario Government's Draft Bulletin on *Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology* (2011) interested First Nations communities should be engaged with during the planning and execution of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.48 Location 48

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 48 resulted in the recovery of two pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 48**.

5.49 Location 49

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 49 resulted in the recovery of pre-contact Aboriginal material culture, including two pieces of chipping detritus, one drill and one biface. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 49**.

5.50 Location 50 (AgHl-9)

Given that the Stage 2 assessment of Location 50 (AgHl-9) resulted in the recovery of a spatial discrete area yielding pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, **it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of any ground disturbance activities at Location 50 (AgHl-9) to further test the nature and density of the site.** The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the MTCS's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed, if necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. In accordance with the Ontario Government's Draft Bulletin on *Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology* (2011) interested First Nations communities should be engaged with during the planning and execution of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.51 Location 51

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 51 resulted in the recovery of primarily mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian historic artifacts. Mid 19th century whiteware ceramics represent 50% of the recovered ceramic assemblage. . Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 51**.

5.52 Location 52

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 52 resulted in the recovery of pre-contact Aboriginal material culture including three pieces of chipping detritus, one utilized flake and one bifce. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 52**.

5.53 Location 53

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 53 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal biface tool. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 53**.

5.54 Location 54

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 54 resulted in the recovery of pre-contact Aboriginal material culture including two pieces of chipping detritus and one utilized flake . Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 54**.

5.55 Location 55

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 55 resulted in the recovery of an isolatepre-contact Aboriginal projectile point . Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 55**.

5.56 Location 56 (AgHl-10)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 56 (AgHl-10) resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete cluster of mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian historic artifacts. Mid to late 19th ironstone ceramics account for 56% of the entire ceramic assemblage. Given that Location 56 (AgHl-10) may represent an early area of settlement in Lambton Township, **it is recommended that Location 56 (AgHl-10) be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.**

The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed, if necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Site specific land registry research should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment to determine if any additional occupants owned this lot in the early part of the 19th century.

5.57 Location 57

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 57 resulted in the recovery of one pre-contact Aboriginal scraper. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 57**.

5.58 Location 58

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 58 resulted in the recovery of one pre-contact Aboriginal utilized flake. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 58**.

5.59 Location 59

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 59 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 59.**

5.60 Location 60

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 60 resulted in the recovery of one piece of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 60**.

5.61 Location 61

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 61 resulted in the recovery of one pre-contact Aboriginal utilized flake. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 61**.

5.62 Location 62 (AgHl-11)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 62 (AgHl-11) resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete cluster of mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian historic artifacts. Mid to late 19th ironstone and whiteware ceramics account for 86% of the entire ceramic assemblage. While the initial manufacture date of whiteware is unknown, it became popular in Ontario after 1830.

Ironstone was introduced in the 1840s and became extremely popular in Upper Canada by the 1860s. Additionally, examples of early 19th century pearlware ceramics were also recovered from Location 62 (AgHl-11). Given that Location 62 (AgHl-11) may represent an early area of settlement in Lambton Township, **it is recommended that Location 62 (AgHl-11) be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.**

The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed, if necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Site specific land registry research should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment to determine if any additional occupants owned this lot in the early part of the 19th century.

5.63 Location 63

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 63 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 63.**

5.64 Location 64

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 64 resulted in the recovery of two pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, including one piece of chipping detritus and one utilized flake. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 64**.

5.65 Location 65 (AgHl-12)

Given that the Stage 2 assessment of Location 65 (AgHl-12) resulted in the recovery of a spatial discrete area yielding pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, **it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of any ground disturbance activities at Location 65 (AgHl-12) to further test the nature and density of the site.** The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Table 3.1 of the MTCS's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work the area should be re-ploughed, if necessary and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. In accordance with the Ontario Government's Draft Bulletin on *Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology* (2011) interested First Nations communities should be engaged with during the planning and execution of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.66 Location 66

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 66 resulted in the recovery of one piece of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 66**.

5.67 Location 67

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 67 resulted in the recovery of one pre-contact Aboriginal celt. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 67**.

5.68 Location 68

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 68 resulted in the recovery of six pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus and one biface. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 68**.

5.69 Location 69

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 69 resulted in the recovery of three pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 69**.

5.70 Location 70

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 70 resulted in the recovery of one scraper and five pieces of chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 70**.

5.71 Location 71

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 71 resulted in the recovery of two pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 71**.

5.72 Location 72

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 72 resulted in the recovery of four pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 72**.

5.73 Summary

The above recommendations determine that 15 sites require further Stage 3 assessment. In addition to the 15 recommended sites, 57 sites would not be recommended for further archaeological work. Table 72 provides a breakdown of Golder's recommendations:

Table 93: Recommendations for further Stage 3 assessment

Location	Borden Number	Affiliation	Stage 3 Recommended?
1		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
2		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
3		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
4		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no

Location	Borden Number	Affiliation	Stage 3 Recommended?
5		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
6		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
7		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
8		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
9	AgHm-9	Historic Euro-Canadian	yes
10	AgHm-10	Historic Euro-Canadian	yes
11		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
12		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
13		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
14		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
15	AgHm-11	Historic Euro-Canadian	no
16		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
17		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
18	AgHm-12	Pre-contact Aboriginal	yes
19	AhHl-75	Pre-contact Aboriginal	yes
20		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
21		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
22		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
23		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
24		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
25		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
26		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
27		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
28		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
29		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
30	AgHm-13	Pre-contact Aboriginal	yes
31	AgHm-14	Pre-contact Aboriginal	yes
32		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
33		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
34		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
35	AgHm-15	Pre-contact Aboriginal	yes
36	AgHm-16	Historic Euro-Canadian	yes
37		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
38	AgHm-17	Historic Euro-Canadian	yes
39		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no

Location	Borden Number	Affiliation	Stage 3 Recommended?
40		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
41		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
42		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
43		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
44	AgHl-7	Pre-contact Aboriginal	yes
45		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
46		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
47	AgHl-8	Pre-contact Aboriginal	yes
48		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
49		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
50	AgHl-9	Pre-contact Aboriginal	yes
51		Historic Euro-Canadian	no
52		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
53		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
54		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
55		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
56	AgHl-10	Historic Euro-Canadian	yes
57		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
58		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
59		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
60		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
61		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
62	AgHl-11	Historic Euro-Canadian	yes
63		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
64		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
65	AgHl-12	Pre-contact Aboriginal	yes
66		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
67		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
68		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
69		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
70		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
71		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no
72		Pre-contact Aboriginal	no

While all of these sites were documented during the archaeological field work conducted within the Suncor Cedar Point Wind Energy Project study area, not all of these sites will be impacted by the construction of the turbines or infrastructure for this project. Therefore, only those sites recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment that are to be impacted by construction activities will be subjected to Stage 3 archaeological assessment at this time. The remainder of the sites avoided by all soil disturbance activities related to the wind farm construction will not be subjected to Stage 3 archaeological assessment at this time.

5.74 Preliminary Indication of Sites Possibly Requiring Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment

This preliminary indication of whether any site could be eventually recommended for Stage 4 archaeological assessment is required under the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 7.8.3 Standard 2c, but no firm recommendation for or against Stage 4 archaeological assessment will be made until the forthcoming Stage 3 archaeological assessment has been conducted. In addition, any sites recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment but not listed here could still require Stage 4 archaeological assessment pending the outcome of the Stage 3 field work. The following sites could be recommended for Stage 4 should the Stage 3 assessment produce such a determination (Table 73):

Table 94: Locations Possibly Requiring Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment

Location	Affiliation	Reason
9	Historic Euro-Canadian	Portion of occupation could date prior to 1870
10	Historic Euro-Canadian	Portion of occupation could date prior to 1870
36	Historic Euro-Canadian	Portion of occupation could date prior to 1870
38	Historic Euro-Canadian	Portion of occupation could date prior to 1870
56	Historic Euro-Canadian	Portion of occupation could date prior to 1870
62	Historic Euro-Canadian	Portion of occupation could date prior to 1870

The MTCS is asked to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Additional archaeological assessment is still required; hence the archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.

Tracie Carmichael B.A., B.Ed.
Project Archaeologist

Jim Wilson, M.A.
Principal, Senior Archaeologist

KM/TLC/JAW/slc

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6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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.

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

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*.

The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, R.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.

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8.0 IMAGES

Plate 1: Pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, facing east

Plate 2: Pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, facing south

Plate 3: Pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, facing east

Plate 4: Pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, facing west

Plate 5: Pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, facing north

Plate 6: Pedestrian survey at one metre intervals, facing north

Plate 7: Pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, facing south

Plate 8: Pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, facing west

Plate 9: Pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, facing east

Plate 10: Pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, facing south

Plate 11: Test pit survey at five metre intervals, facing north

Plate 12: Test pit survey at five metre intervals, facing west

Plate 13: Area of previous disturbance, not assessed, facing west

Plate 14: Creek, not assessed

Plate 15: Poorly drained, not assessed, facing north

Plate 16: Sloped Area, not assessed, facing northeast

Plate 17: Ditching disturbance, Brush Road facing north

Plate 18: Ditching disturbance, Macfarlane Road facing south

Plate 19: Ditching disturbance, Cedar Point Line facing west

Plate 20: Biface and Chipping Detritus recovered from Location 1, actual size

Plate 21: Chipping detritus recovered from Location 2, actual size

Plate 22: Chipping detritus recovered from Location 3, actual size

Plate 23: Utilized flake recovered from Location 4, actual size

Plate 24: Biface recovered from Location 5, actual size

Plate 25: Chipping detritus recovered from Location 6, actual size

Plate 26: Chipping detritus recovered from Location 7, actual size

Plate 27: Core recovered from Location 8, actual size

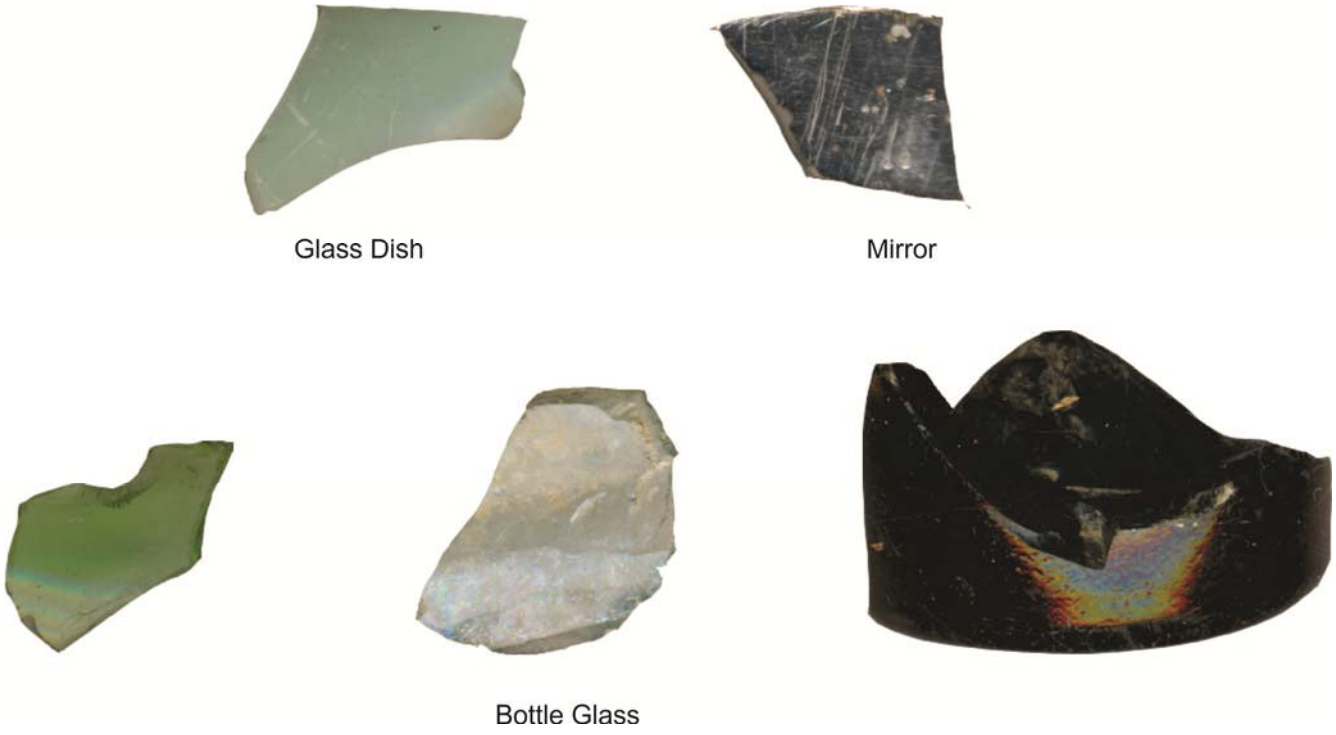


Plate 28: Glass artifacts recovered from Location 9 (AgHm-9), actual size

Plate 29: Ironstone recovered from Location 9 (AgHm-9), actual size

Plate 30: Whiteware recovered from Location 9 (AgHm-9) actual size

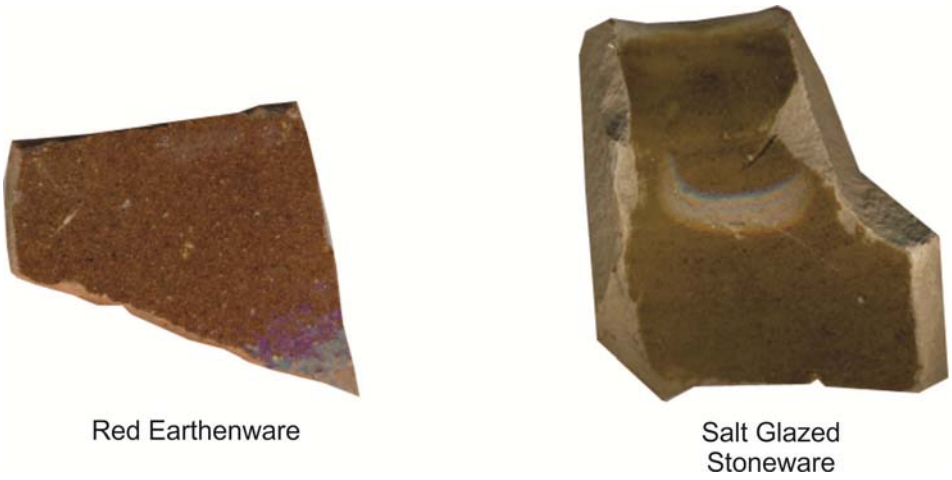


Plate 31: Utilitarian ceramics recovered from Location 9 (AgHm-9), actual size

Plate 32: Porcelain recovered from Location 9 (AgHm-9), actual size

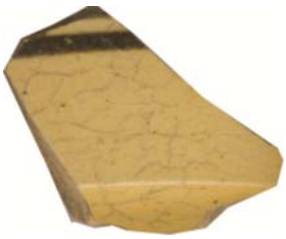


Plate 33: Yelloware recovered from Location 9 (AgHm-9), actual size

Plate 34: Pearlware recovered from Location 9 (AgHm-9), actual size

Plate 35: Recent Material recovered from Location 9 (AgHm-9), actual size

Plate 36: Nails recovered from Location 9 (AgHm-9), actual size

Plate 37: Coin recovered from Location 9 (AgHm-9), actual size

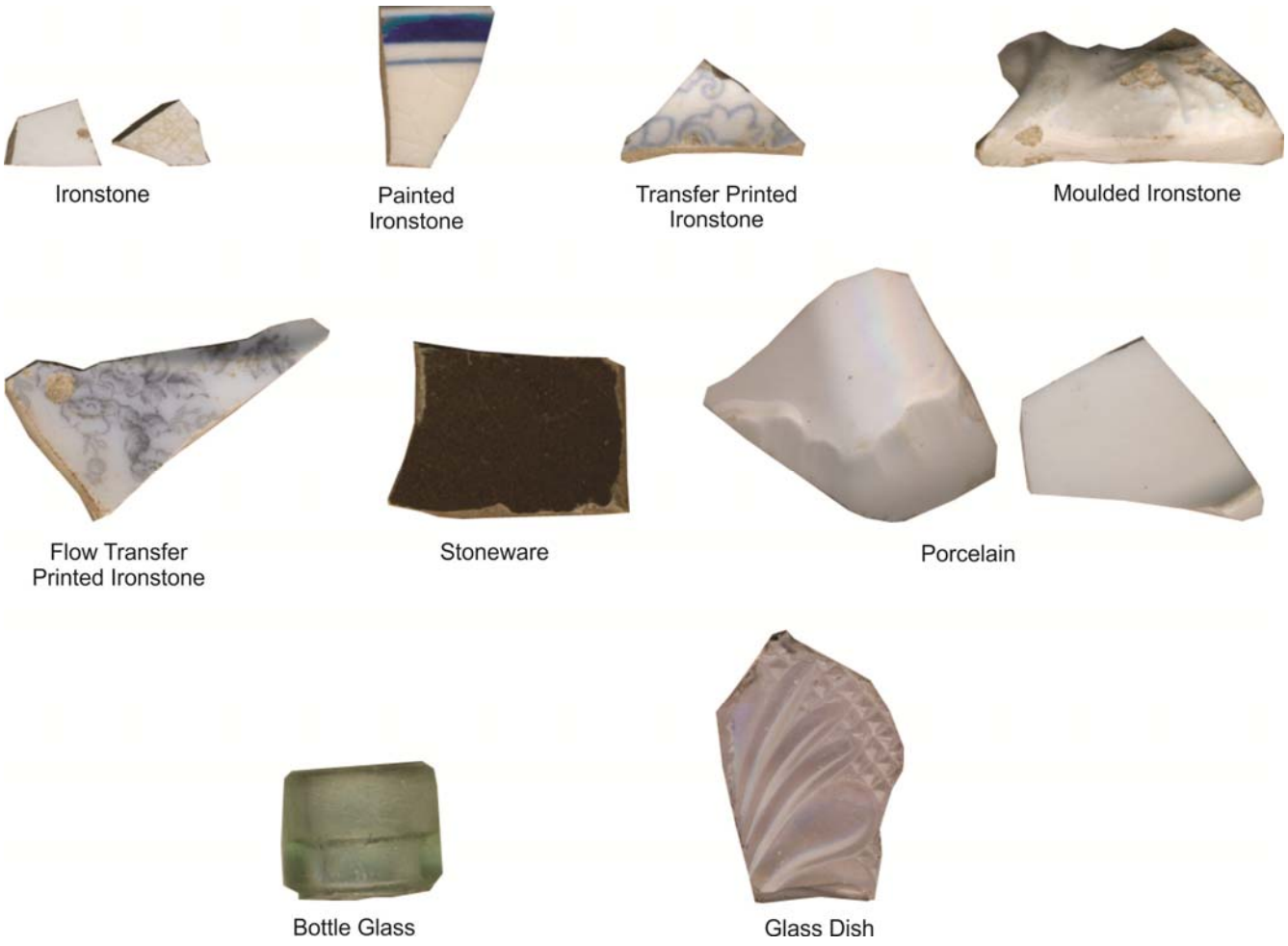


Plate 38: Historic artifacts recovered from Location 10 (AgHm-10), actual size

Plate 39: Preform recovered from Location 11, actual size

Plate 40: Core recovered from Location 12, actual size

Plate 41: Chipping detritus recovered from Location 13, actual size

Plate 42: Scraper recovered from Location 14, actual size

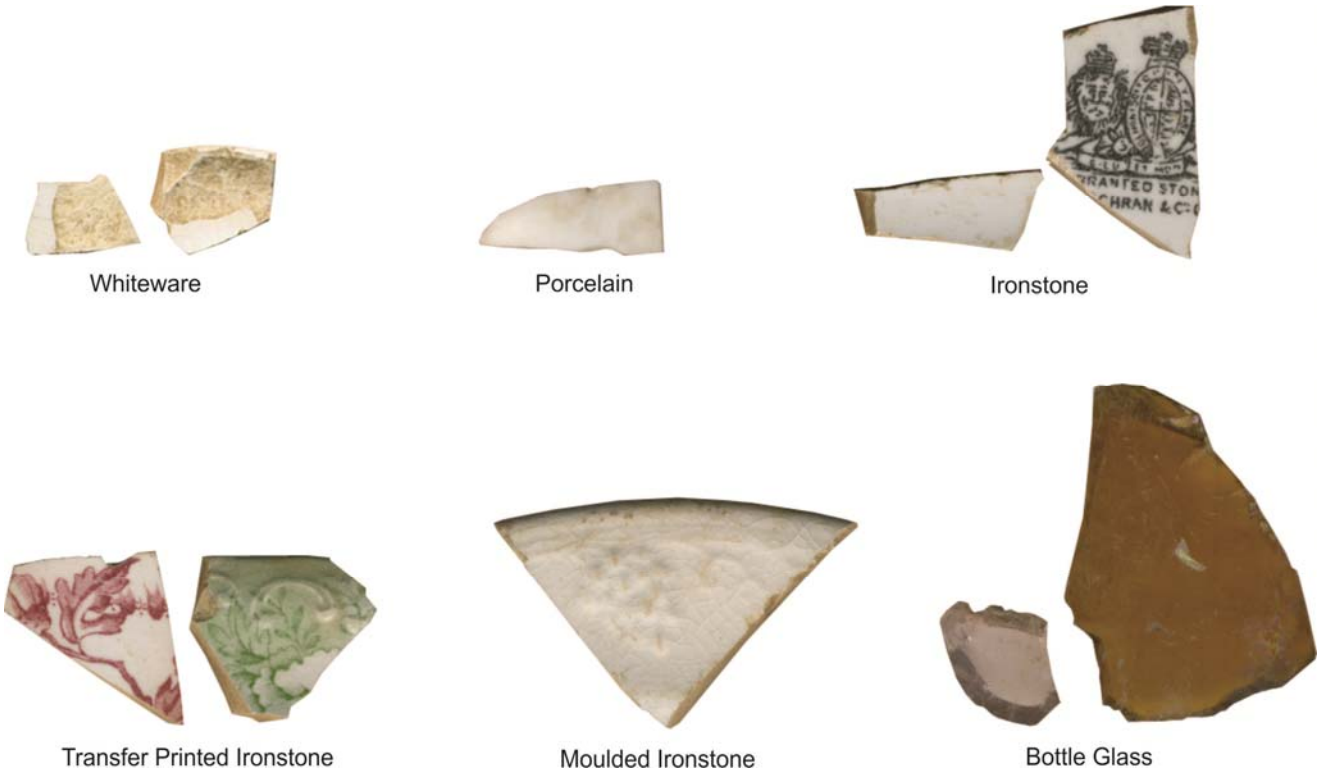


Plate 43: Historic Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered from Location 15 (AgHm-11), actual size

Plate 44: Utilized flake recovered from Location 16, actual size

Plate 45: Core recovered from Location 17, actual size

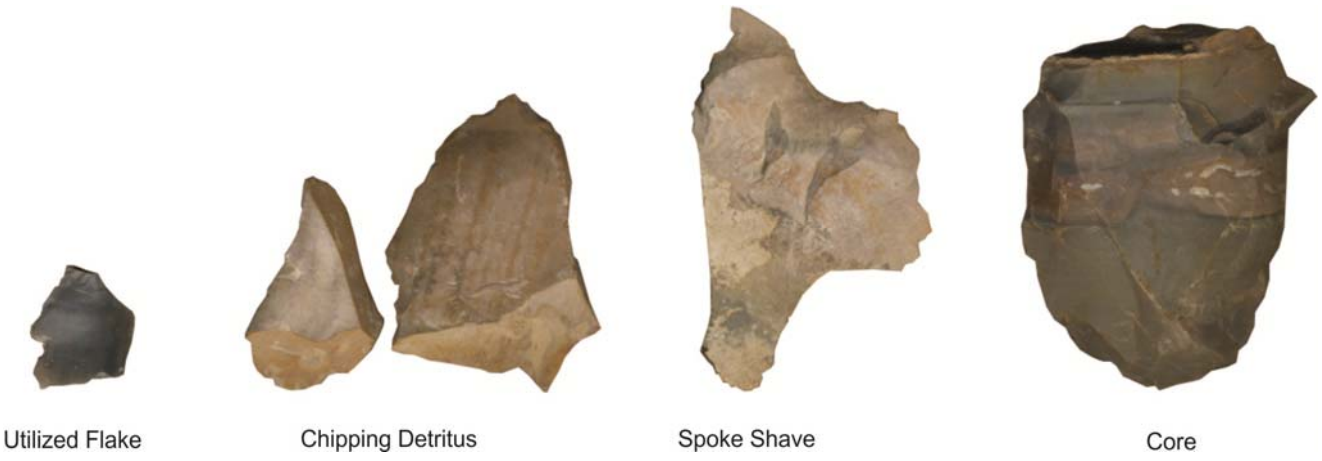


Plate 46: Pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts recovered from Location 18 (AgHm-12), actual size

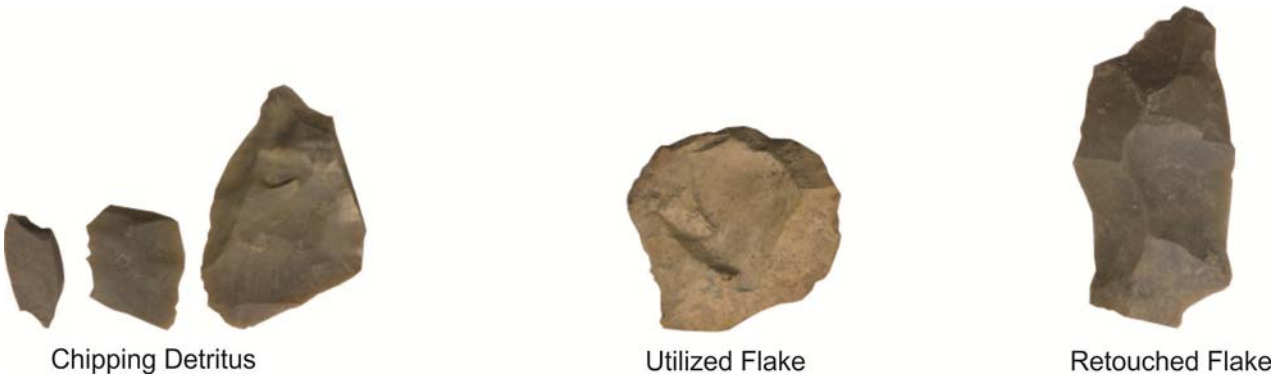


Plate 47: Pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts recovered from Location 19 (AhHl-75), actual size

Plate 48: Chipping detritus recovered from Location 20, actual size

Plate 49: Projectile point recovered from Location 21, actual size

Plate 50: Chipping detritus recovered from Location 22, actual size

Plate 51: Biface recovered from Location 23, actual size

Plate 52: Biface recovered from Location 24, actual size

Plate 53: Pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts recovered from Location 25, actual size

Plate 54: Chipping detritus recovered from Location 26, actual size

Plate 55: Projectile point recovered from Location 27, actual size

Plate 56: Chipping detritus recovered from Location 28, actual size

Plate 57: Pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts recovered from Location 29, actual size

Plate 58: Chipping detritus recovered from Location 30 (AgHm-13), actual size

Plate 59: Pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts recovered from Location 31 (AgHm-14), actual size

Plate 60: Chipping detritus recovered from Location 32, actual size

Plate 61: Chipping detritus recovered from Location 33, actual size

Plate 62: Chipping detritus recovered from Location 34, actual size

Plate 63: Pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts recovered from Location 35 (AgHm-15), actual size

Plate 64: Historic Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered from Location 36 (AgHm-16) (AgHm-16), actual size

Plate 65: Chipping detritus recovered from Location 37, actual size

Plate 66: Whiteware recovered from Location 38 (AgHm-17), actual size

Plate 67: Ironstone recovered from Location 38 (AgHm-17), actual size

Plate 68: Pearlware recovered from Location 38 (AgHm-17), actual size

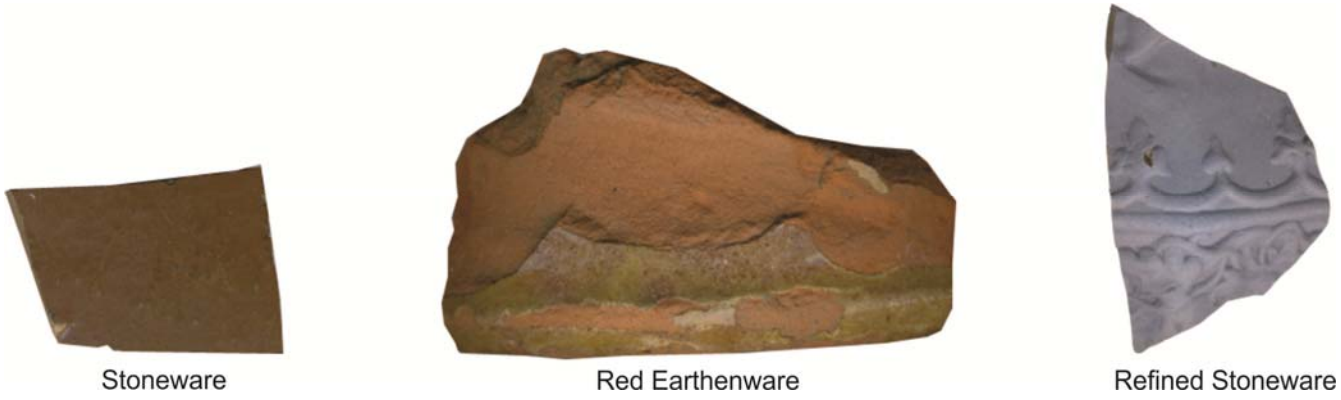


Plate 69: Utilitarian ceramics recovered from Location 38 (AgHm-17), actual size

Plate 70: Yelloware recovered from Location 38 (AgHm-17), actual size

Plate 71: Agate Button recovered from Location 38 (AgHm-17), actual size

Plate 72: Utilized flake recovered from Location 39, actual size

Plate 73: Chipping detritus recovered from Location 40, actual size

Plate 74: Chipping detritus recovered from Location 41, actual size

Plate 75: Chipping detritus recovered from Location 42, actual size

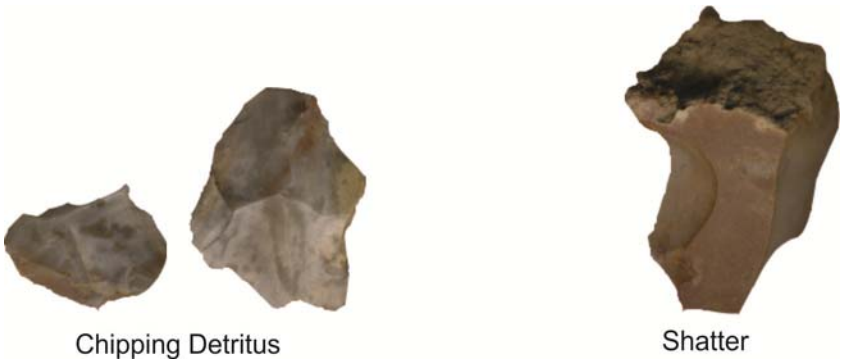


Plate 76: Pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts recovered from Location 43, actual size

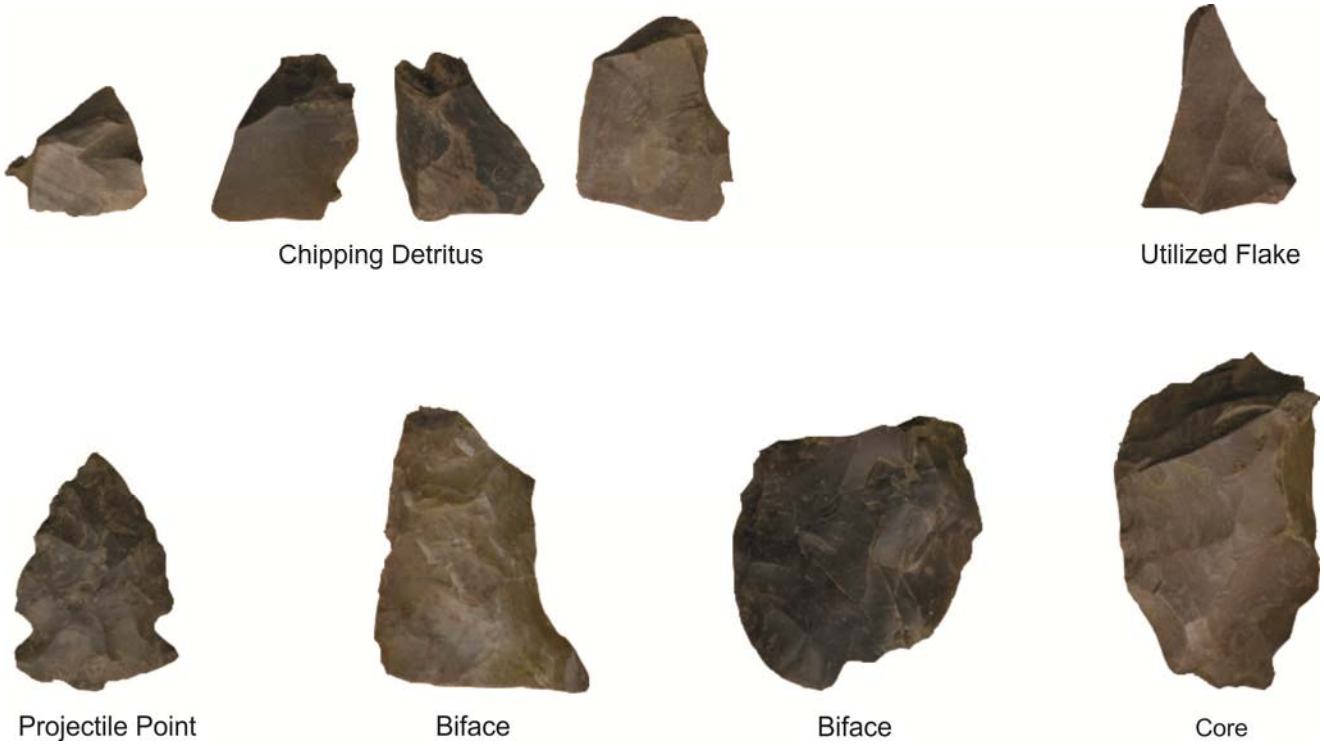


Plate 77: Pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts recovered from Location 44 (AgHl-7), actual size

Plate 78: Projectile Point recovered from Location 45, actual size

Plate 79: Bifce recovered from Location 46, actual size

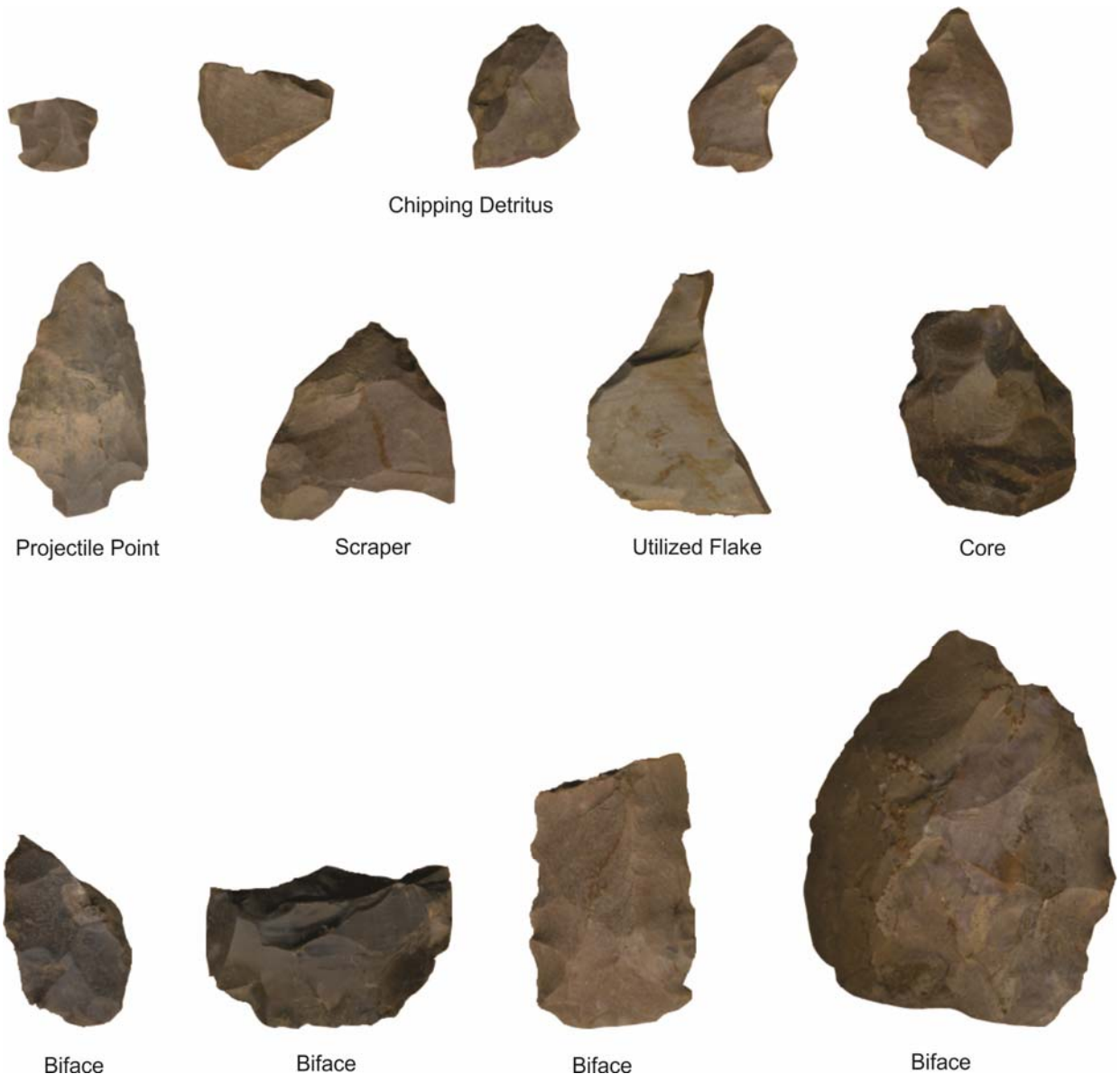


Plate 80: Pre-contact Aboriginal recovered from Location 47 (AgHl-8), actual size

Plate 81: Chipping detritus recovered from Location 48, actual size

Plate 82: Pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts recovered from Location 49, actual size

Plate 83: Pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts recovered from Location 50 (AgHl-9), actual size

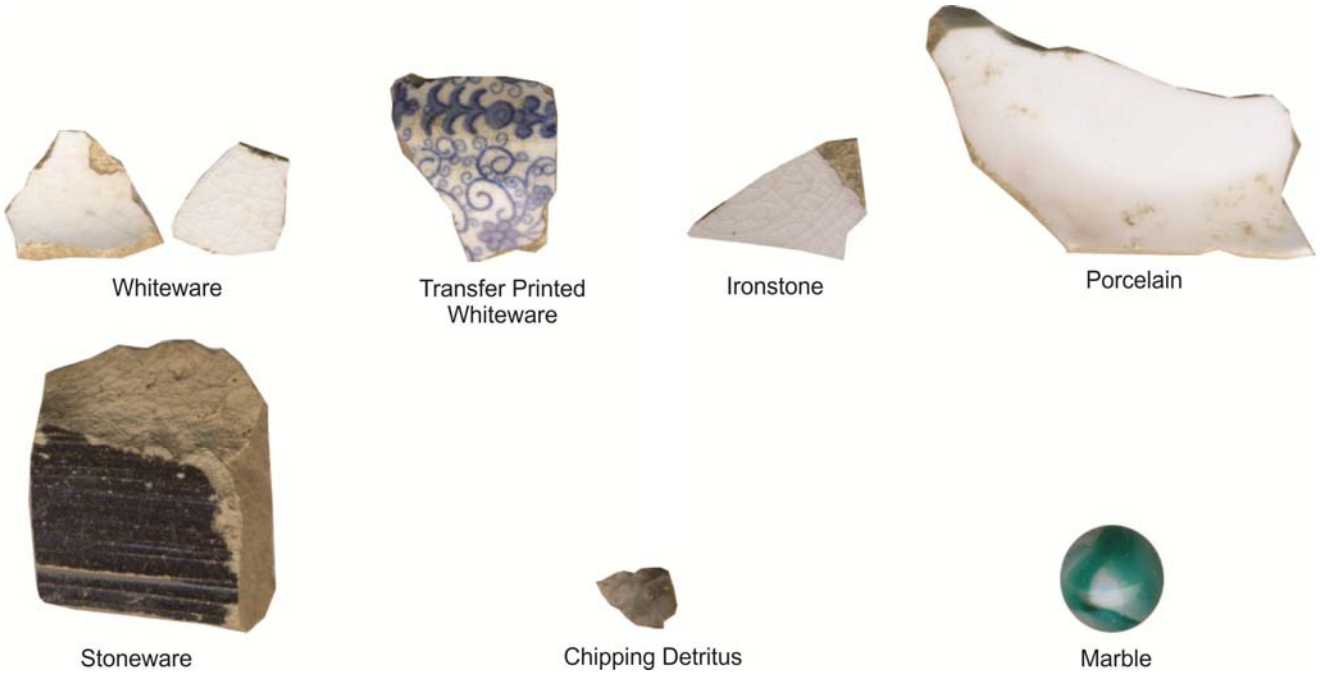


Plate 84: Historic Euro-Canadian and pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts recovered from Location 51, actual size

Plate 85: Pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts recovered from Location 52, actual size

Plate 86: Bifce recovered from Location 53, actual size

Plate 87: Pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts recovered from Location 54, actual size

Plate 88: Projectile Point recovered from Location 55, actual size

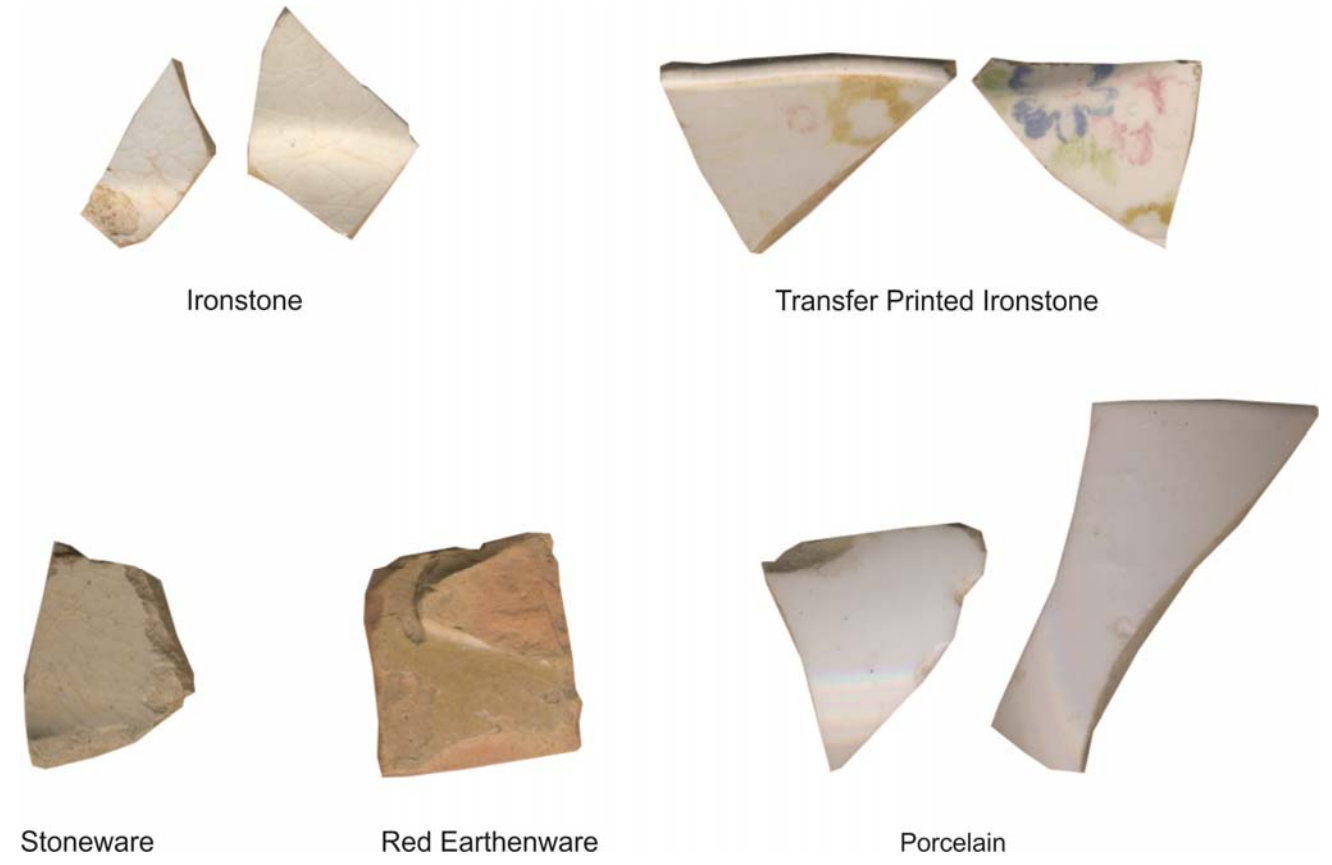


Plate 89: Ceramics recovered from Location 56, actual size

Plate 90: Glass artifacts recovered from Location 56, actual size

Plate 91: Scraper recovered from Location 57, actual size

Plate 92: Utilized flake recovered from Location 58, actual size

Plate 93: Projectile point recovered from Location 59, actual size

Plate 94: Chipping detritus recovered from Location 60, actual size

Plate 95: Utilized flake recovered from Location 61, actual size

Plate 96: Historic artifacts recovered from Location 62, actual size

Plate 97: Projectile point recovered from Location 63, actual size

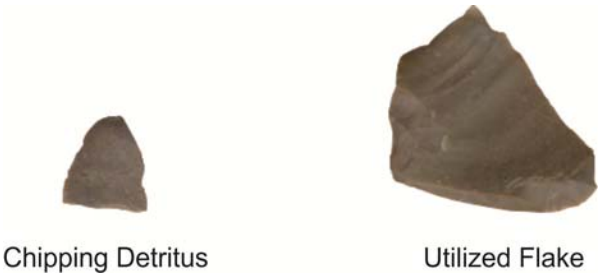


Plate 98: Chipping detritus and utilized flake recovered from Location 64, actual size

Plate 99: Bifaces, utilized flake and chipping detritus recovered from Location 65, actual size

Plate 100: Chipping detritus recovered from Location 66, actual size

Plate 101: Celt recovered from Location 67, actual size

Plate 102: Chipping detritus and biface recovered from Location 68, actual size

Plate 103:Chipping detritus recovered from Location 69, actual size

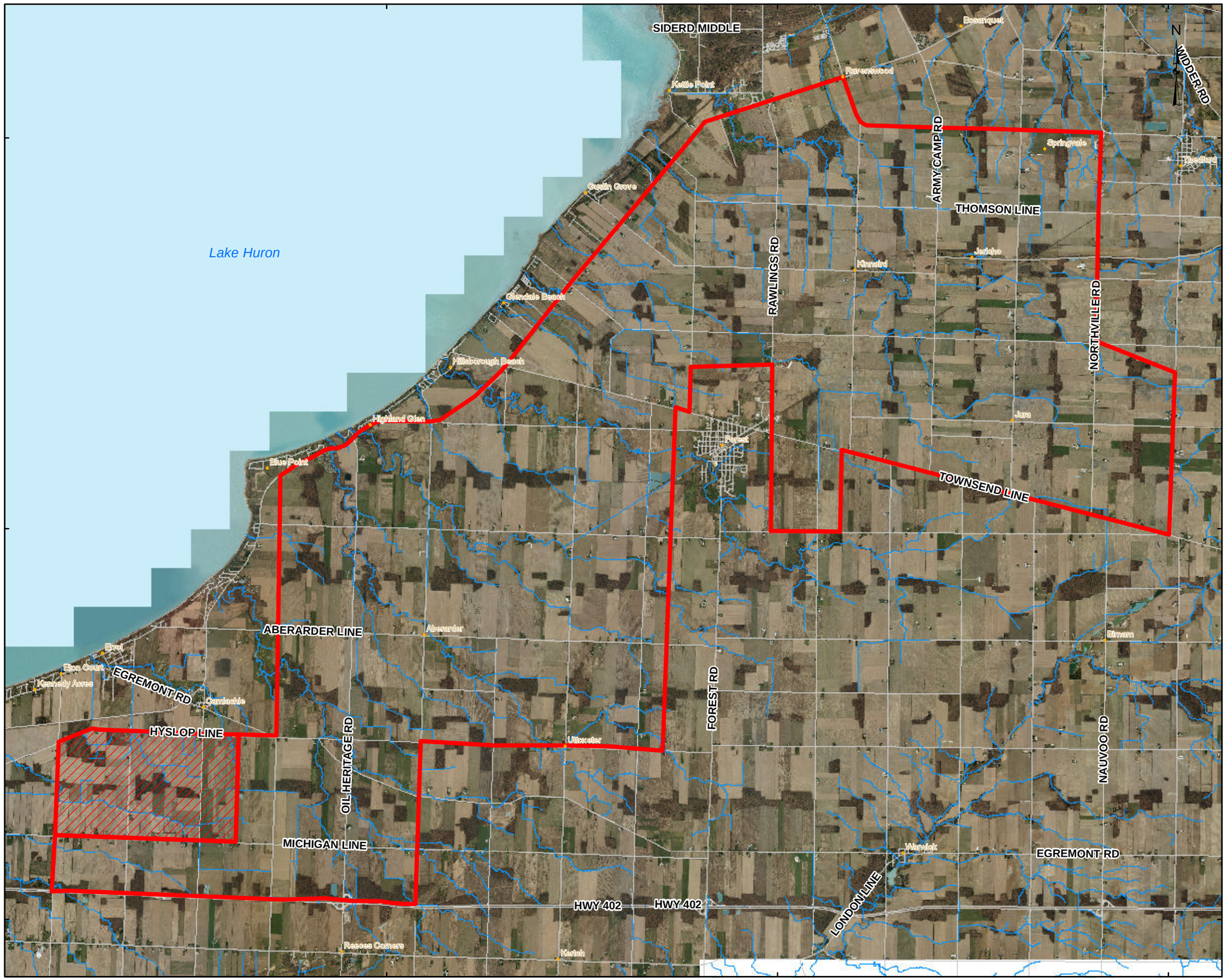
Plate 104:Scraper and chipping detritus recovered from Location 70, actual size

Plate 105:Chipping detritus recovered from Location 71, actual size

Plate 106: Chipping detritus recovered from Location 72, actual size

9.0 MAPS

All maps will follow on succeeding pages.



LEGEND

- Watercourse
- Roads
- Waterbody
- Study Area
- Portion of Original Study Area

NOTES:

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REFERENCE

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2 1 0 2 4
SCALE 1:100,000 KILOMETRES

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
LOCATION OF STUDY AREA

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000		SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	ME	19 Apr. 2012	FIGURE: 1
GIS	BC	28 Jun. 2012	
CHECK	TC	28 Jun. 2012	
REVIEW			

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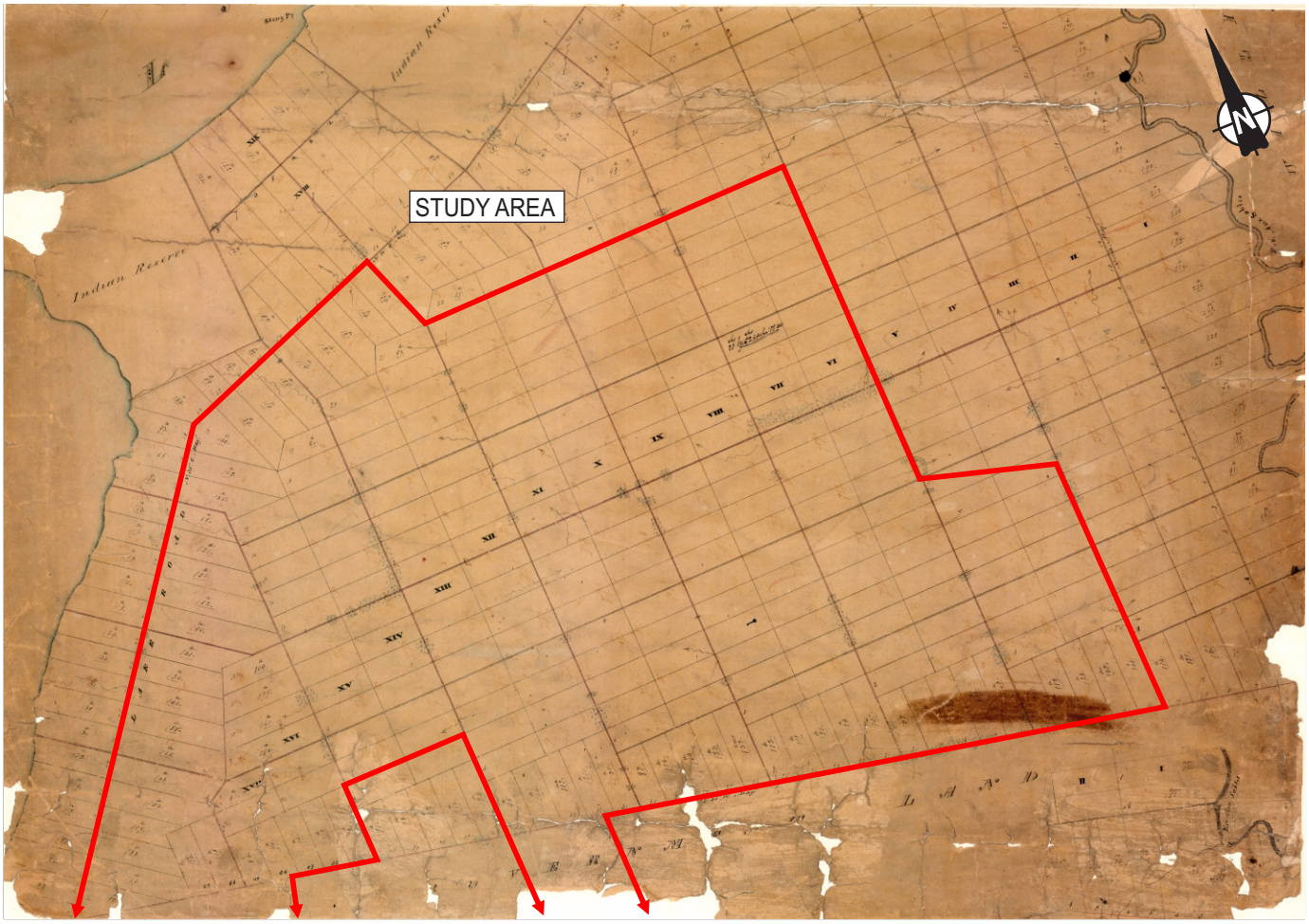

LEGEND

A PORTION OF CEDAR POINT WIND FARM STUDY AREA

REFERENCE

DRAWING BASED ON

McDONALD, JOHN
1835 MAP OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BOSANQUET. (DRAWN BY G. BURGESS). MAP ON FILE WITH THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES CROWN LAND SURVEY RECORDS OFFICE, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.

NOTES

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ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT **STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT CEDAR POINT WIND FARM LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO**

TITLE **STUDY AREA ON A PORTION OF THE 1835 MAP OF BOSANQUET TOWNSHIP**

Golder Associates

PROJECT No.		11-1136-0074	FILE No.	1111360074-2000-R01002
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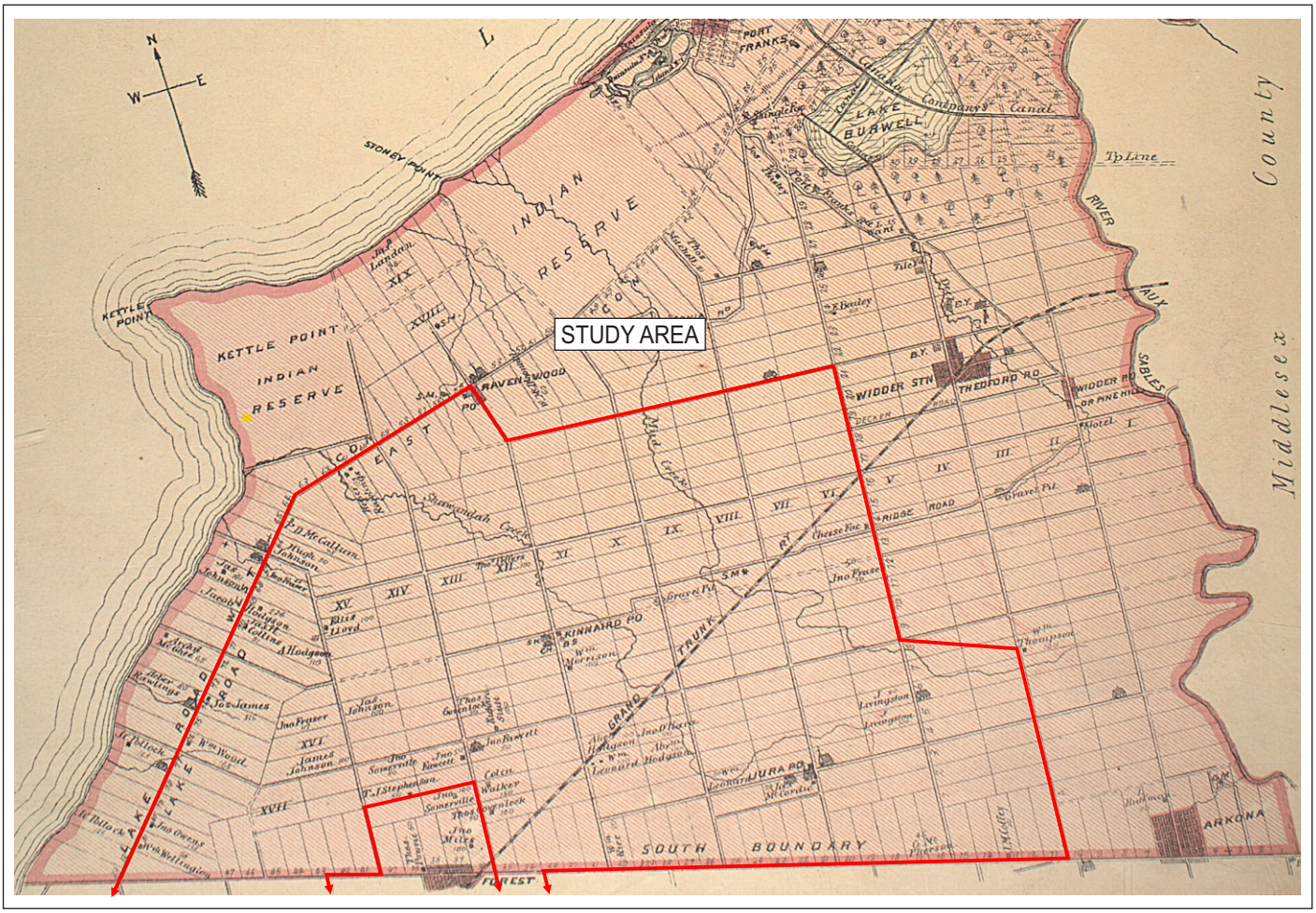
CHECK			**FIGURE 2**	



LEGEND

A PORTION OF CEDAR POINT WIND FARM STUDY AREA

REFERENCE

DRAWING BASED ON

BELDEN, H. & CO.
1880 LAMBTON SUPPLEMENT. IN *ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA*. BELDEN, H. & CO., TORONTO.

NOTES

THIS DRAWING IS SCHEMATIC ONLY AND IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ACCOMPANYING TEXT.

ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT **STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT CEDAR POINT WIND FARM LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO**

TITLE **STUDY AREA ON A PORTION OF THE 1880 MAP OF BOSANQUET TOWNSHIP**

Golder Associates

PROJECT No.		11-1136-0074	FILE No.	1111360074-2000-R01003
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CADD	SWJM/CDR	JUN.28/12		
CHECK			**FIGURE 3**	

LEGEND

A PORTION OF CEDAR POINT WIND FARM STUDY AREA

REFERENCE

DRAWING BASED ON

RANKIN, CHARLES
1829 *PLAN OF PART OF A TOWNSHIP: PLYMPTION*. MAP ON FILE WITH THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES CROWN LAND SURVEY RECORDS OFFICE, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.

NOTES

THIS DRAWING IS SCHEMATIC ONLY AND IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ACCOMPANYING TEXT.

ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT **STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT CEDAR POINT WIND FARM LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO**

TITLE **STUDY AREA ON A PORTION OF THE 1829 MAP OF PLYMPTON TOWNSHIP**

Golder Associates

PROJECT No.		11-1136-0074	FILE No.	1111360074-2000-R01004
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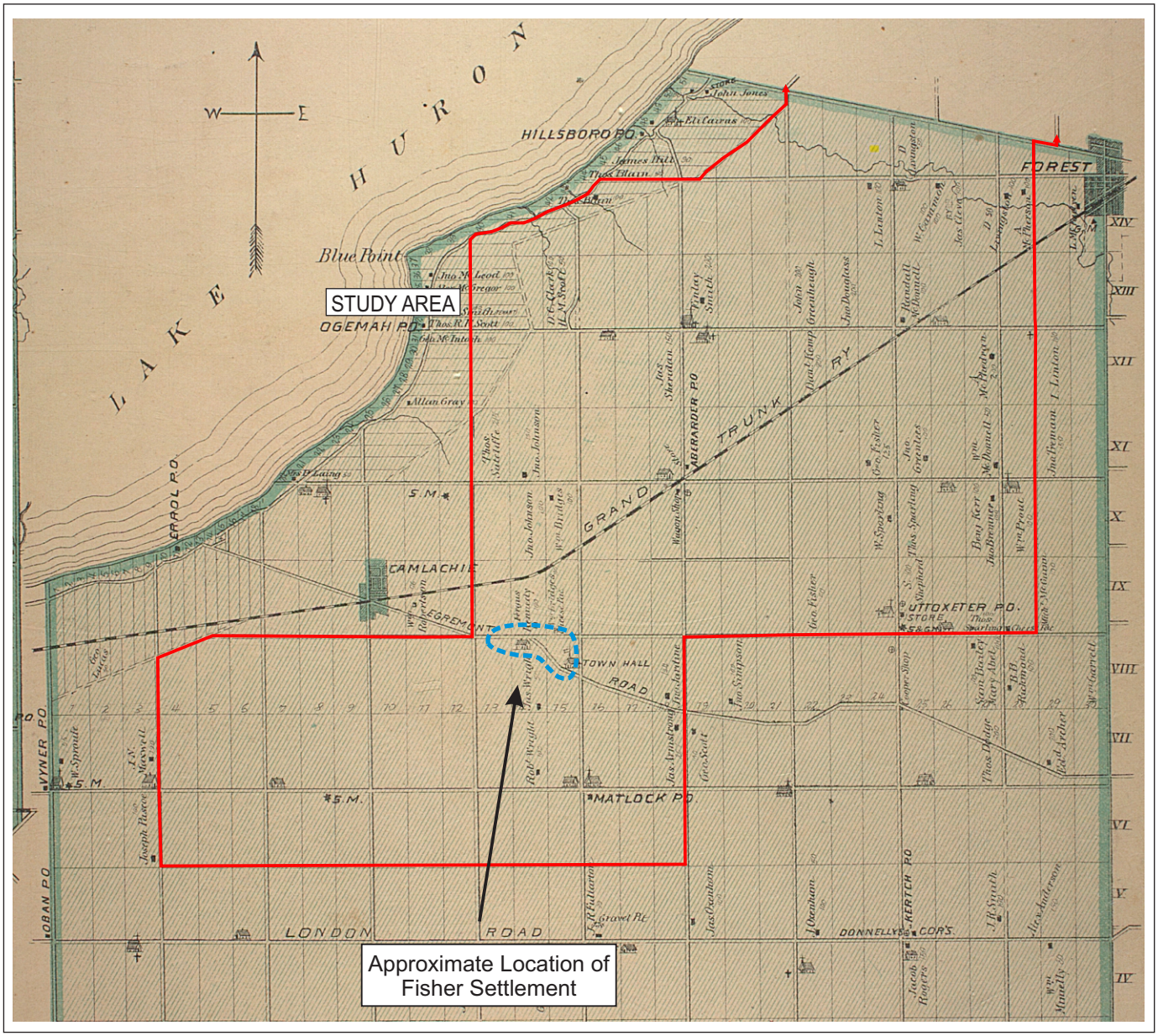
CHECK				**FIGURE 4**



LEGEND

A PORTION OF CEDAR POINT WIND FARM STUDY AREA

APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF FISHER SETTLEMENT

REFERENCE

DRAWING BASED ON

BELDEN, H. & CO.
1880 LAMBTON SUPPLEMENT. IN *ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA*. BELDEN, H. & CO., TORONTO.

NOTES

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ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT **STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT CEDAR POINT WIND FARM LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO**

TITLE **STUDY AREA ON A PORTION OF THE 1880 MAP OF PLYMPTON TOWNSHIP**

Golder Associates

PROJECT No.		11-1136-0074	FILE No.	1111360074-2000-R01005
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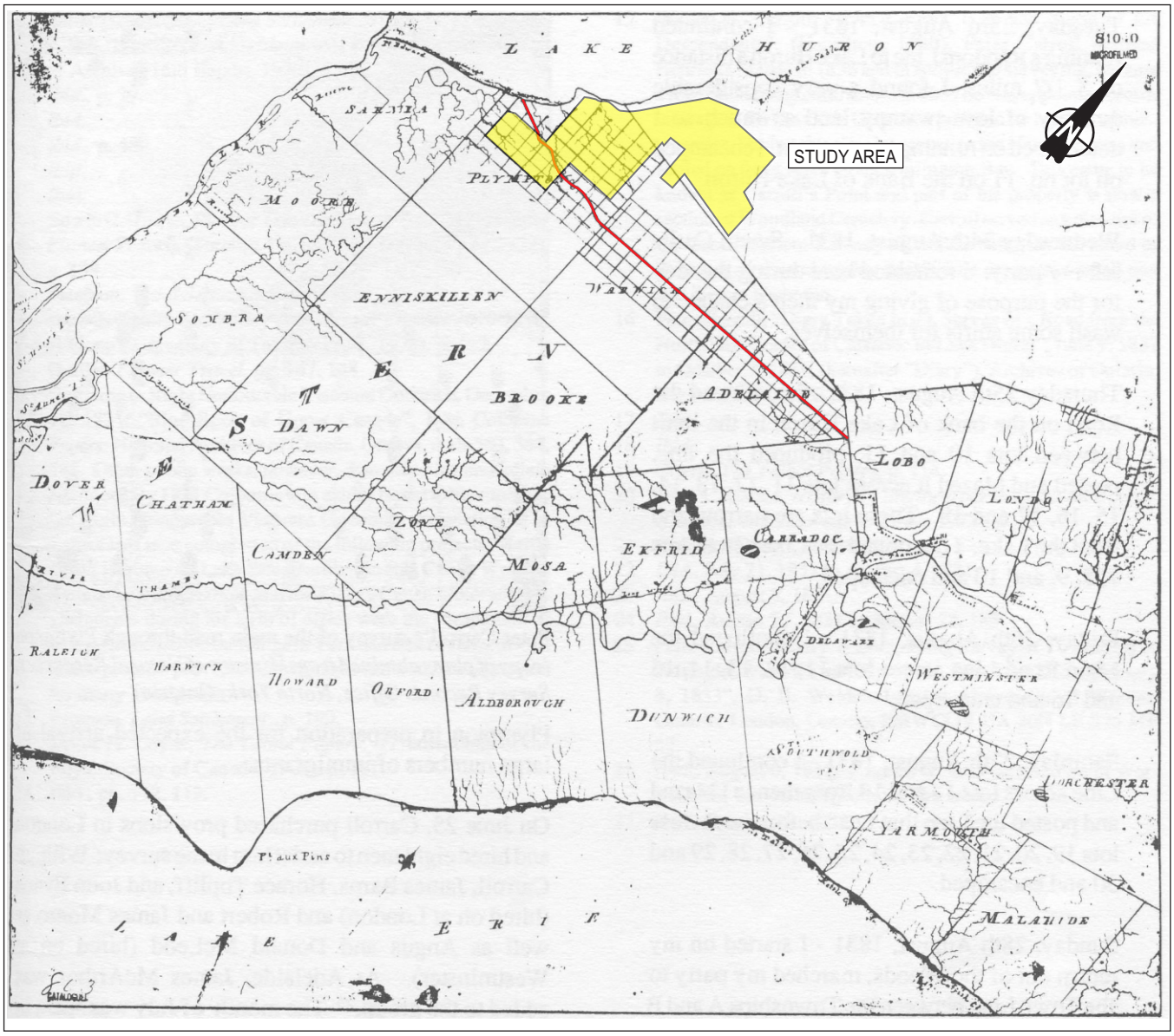

LEGEND

APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF CEDAR POINT WIND FARM STUDY AREA

EGREMONT ROAD

REFERENCE

DRAWING BASED ON
Nielsen, Eleanor
1993 *The Egremont Road: Historic Route from Lobo to Lake Huron*. Lambton Historical Society, Sarnia. p. 7.

NOTES

THIS DRAWING IS SCHEMATIC ONLY AND IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ACCOMPANYING TEXT.

ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND FARM
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
MAP SHOWING PETER CARROLL'S ORIGINAL 1831 EGREMONT ROAD SURVEY THROUGH WARWICK AND PLYMPTON TOWNSHIPS

Golder Associates

PROJECT No.		11-1136-0074	FILE No. 1111360074-2000-R01006
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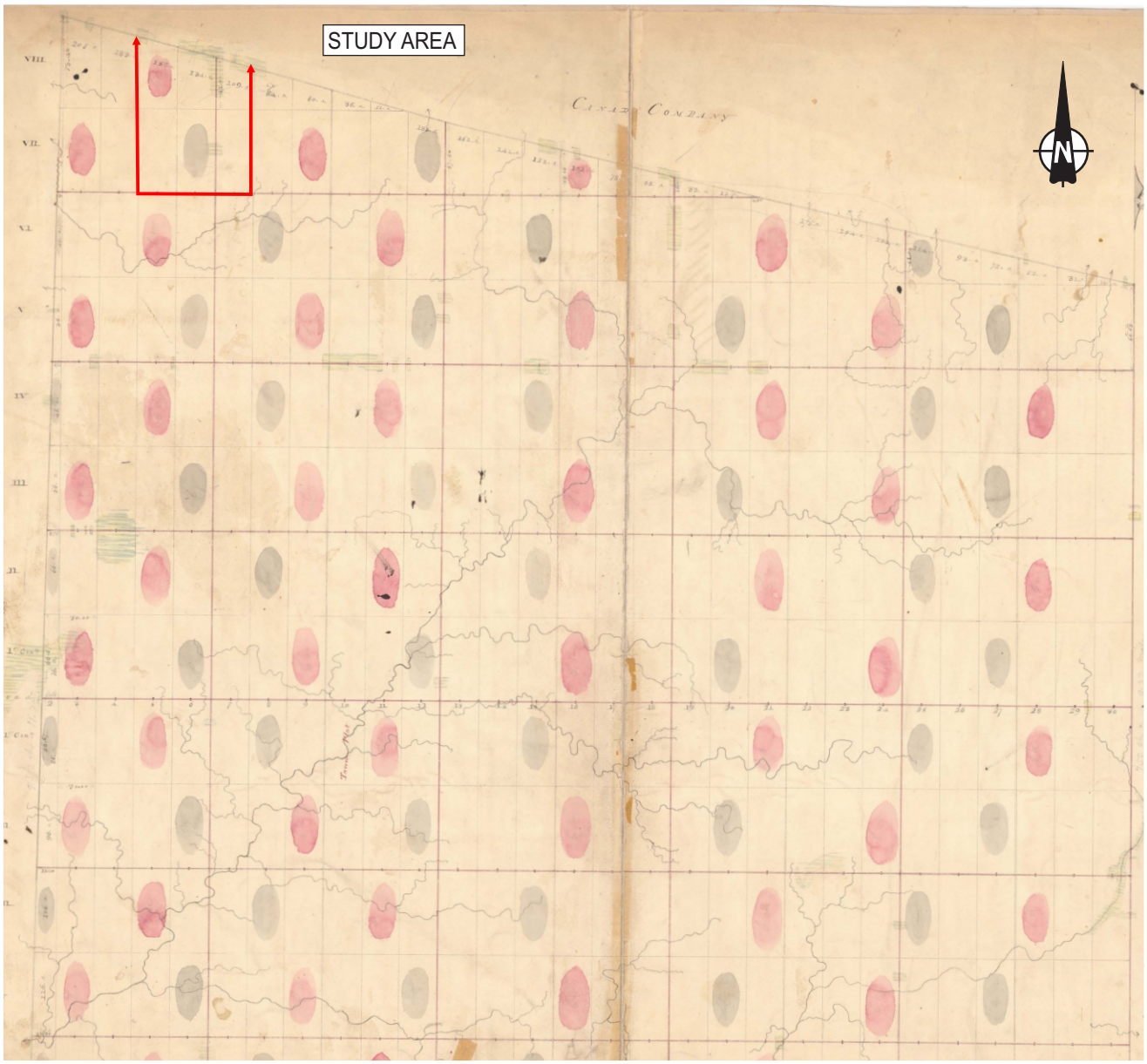
CADD	SWJM/CDR	JUN.28/12	
CHECK			**FIGURE 6**



LEGEND

A PORTION OF THE CEDAR POINT WIND FARM STUDY AREA

REFERENCE

DRAWING BASED ON

CARROLL, PETER
1832 WARWICK. MAP ON FILE WITH THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES CROWN LAND SURVEY RECORDS OFFICE, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.

NOTES

THIS DRAWING IS SCHEMATIC ONLY AND IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ACCOMPANYING TEXT.

ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT **STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT CEDAR POINT WIND FARM LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO**

TITLE **STUDY AREA ON A PORTION OF THE 1832 MAP OF WARWICK TOWNSHIP**

Golder Associates

PROJECT No.		11-1136-0074	FILE No.	1111360074-2000-R01007
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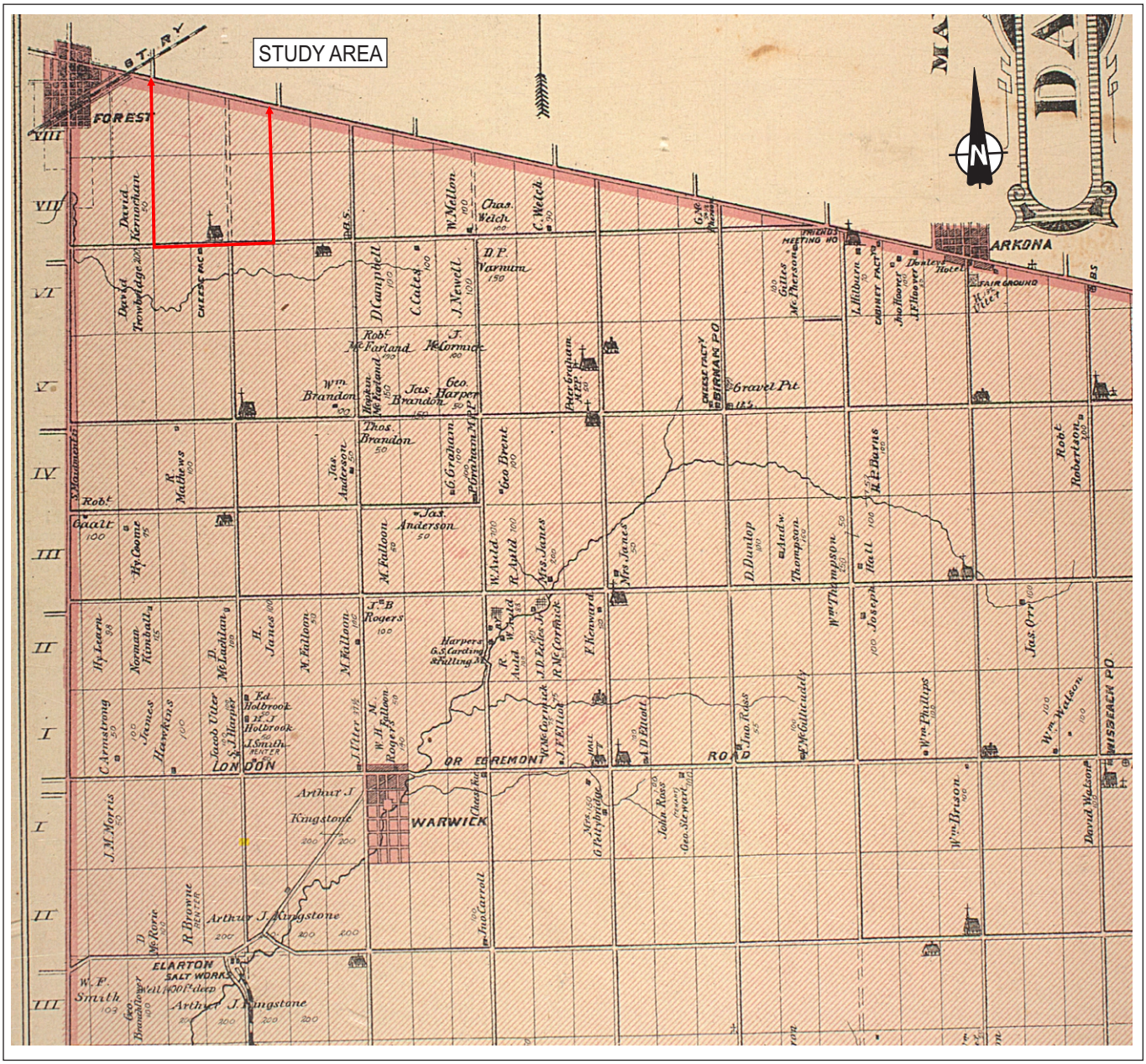
CHECK			**FIGURE 7**	



LEGEND

A PORTION OF CEDAR POINT WIND FARM STUDY AREA

REFERENCE

DRAWING BASED ON

BELDEN, H. & CO.
1880 LAMBTON SUPPLEMENT. IN *ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA*. BELDEN, H. & CO., TORONTO.

NOTES

THIS DRAWING IS SCHEMATIC ONLY AND IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ACCOMPANYING TEXT.

ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT **STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT CEDAR POINT WIND FARM LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO**

TITLE **STUDY AREA ON A PORTION OF THE 1880 MAP OF WARWICK TOWNSHIP**

Golder Associates

PROJECT No.		11-1136-0074	FILE No.	1111360074-2000-R01008
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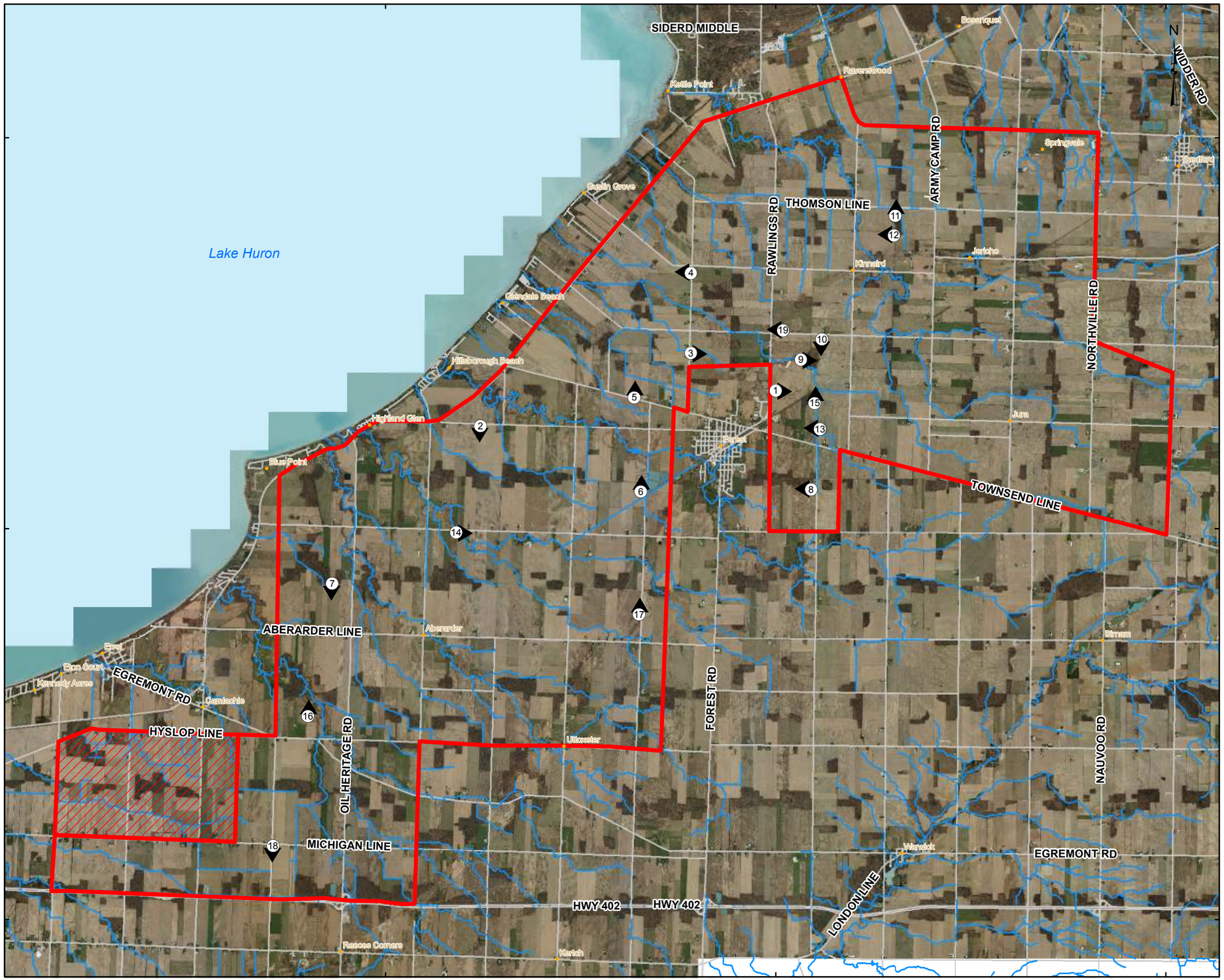

LEGEND

- Plate Location and Photographic Direction
- Watercourse
- Roads
- Waterbody
- Study Area
- Portion of Original Study Area

NOTES:

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REFERENCE

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2 1 0 2 4
SCALE 1:100,000 KILOMETRES

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
PLATE NUMBER AND PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	ME	19 Apr. 2012	FIGURE: 9	
GIS	BC	28 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	28 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

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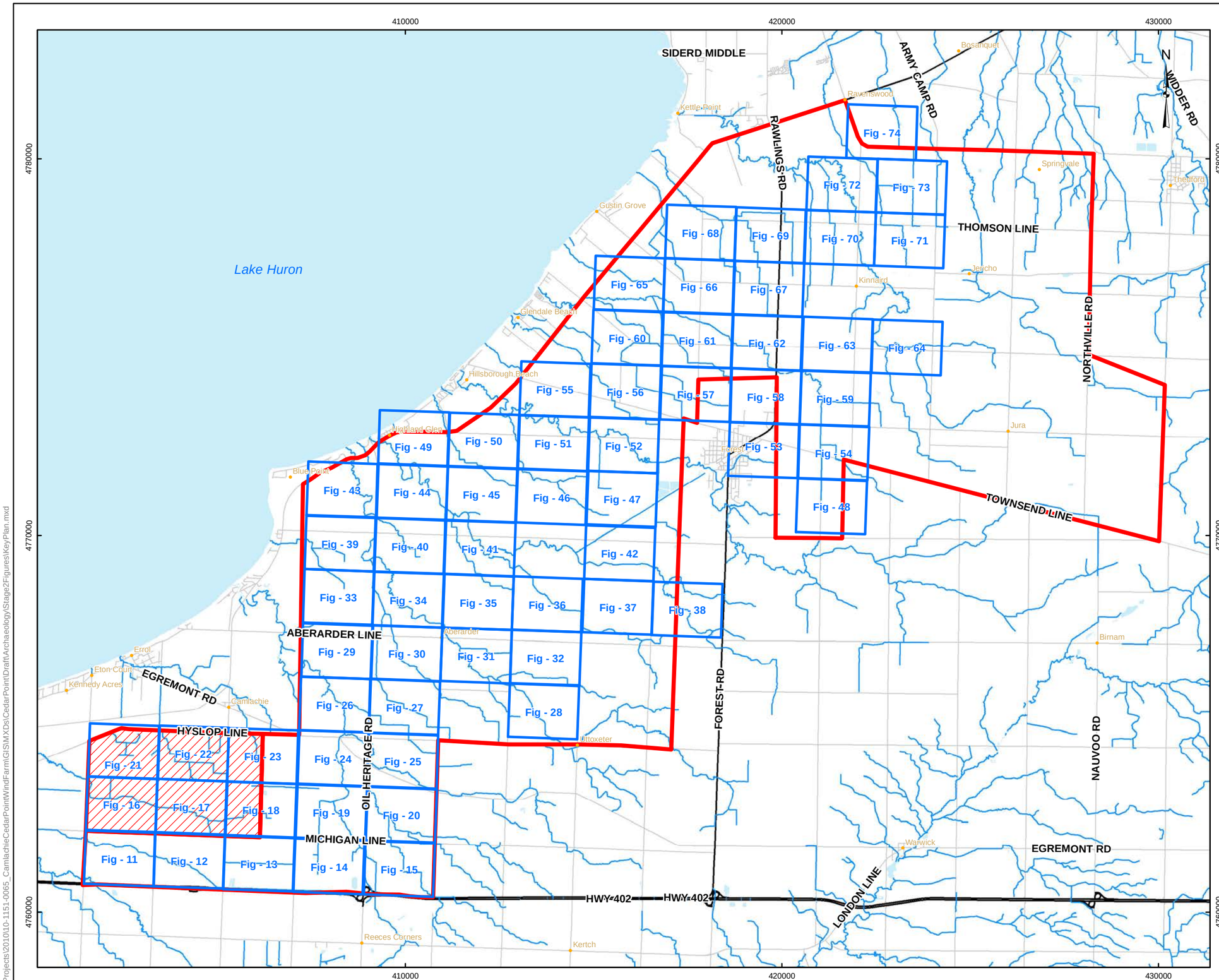

LEGEND

- Watercourse
- Roads
- Waterbody
- Study Area
- Portion of Original Study Area
- Figure Extent

NOTES:

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REFERENCE

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SCALE 1:100,000 KILOMETRES

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
KEY PLAN

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000		SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	ME	19 Apr. 2012	
GIS	BC	28 Jun. 2012	
CHECK	TC	28 Jun. 2012	
REVIEW			

FIGURE: 10

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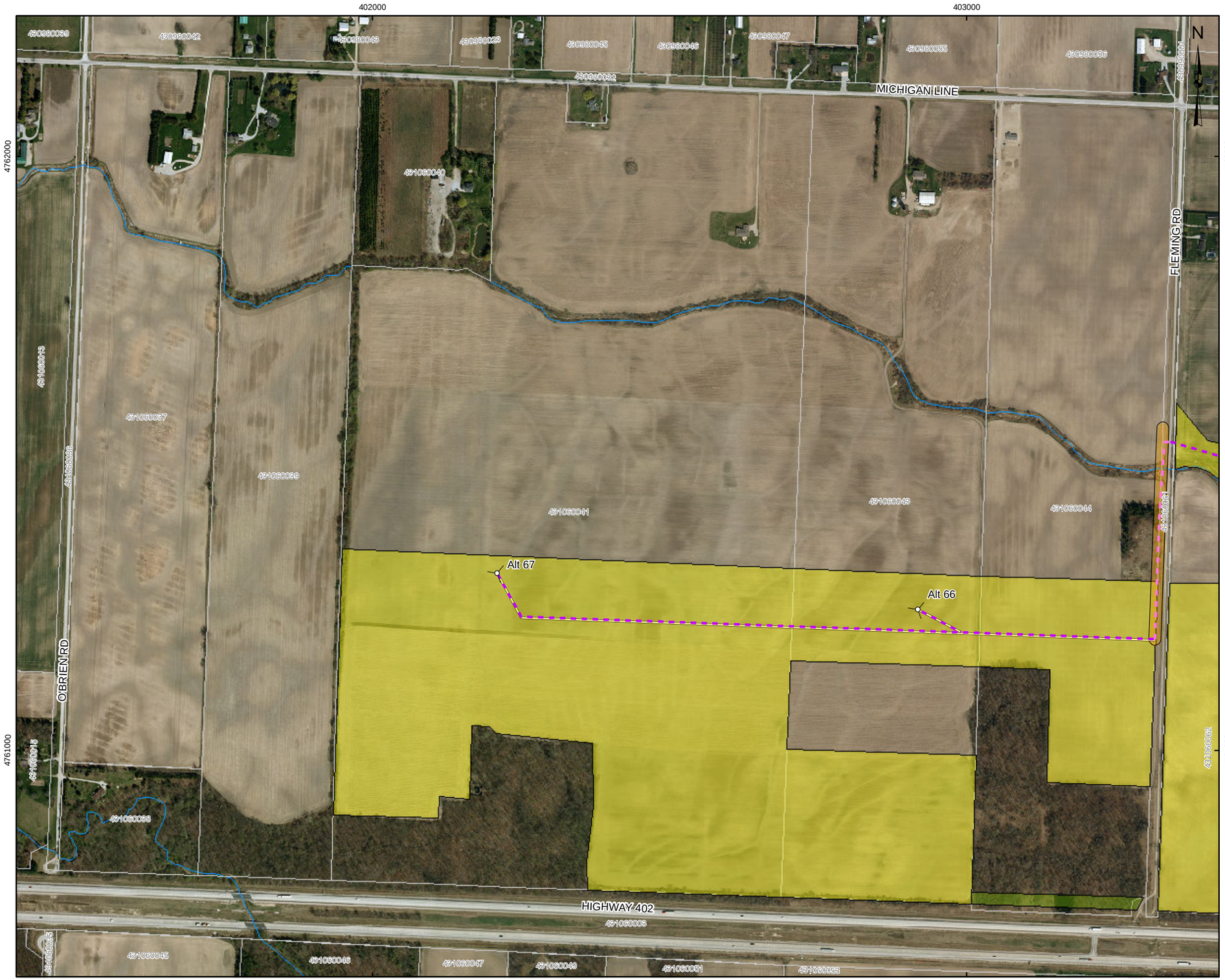
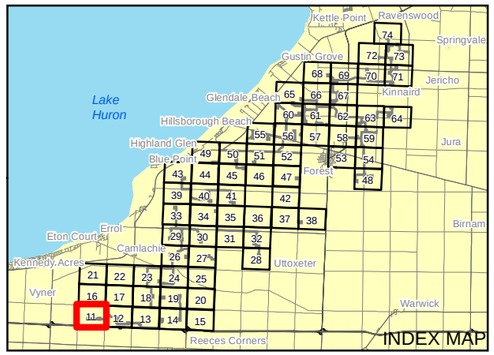


LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

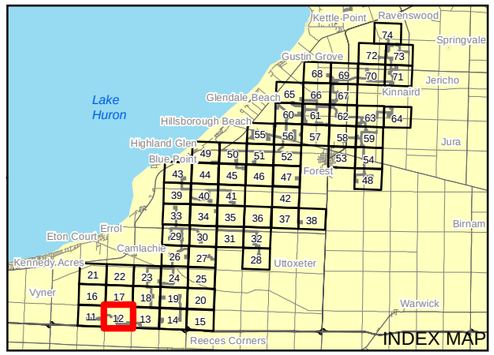
Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 11	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointDraft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 11 - Cedar Point.mxd

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

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Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
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GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

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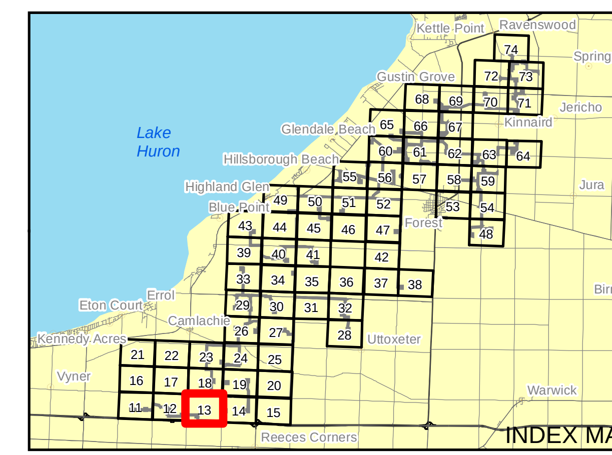
LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

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Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

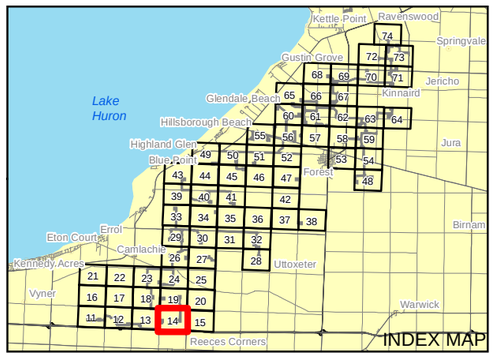
Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 13	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPoint\Draft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 13 - Cedar Point.mxd

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
Produced by Golder Associates Ltd under licence from
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, © Queens Printer 2008
Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
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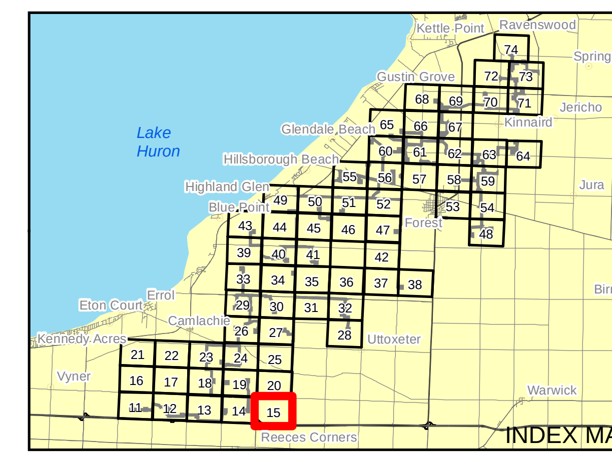
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointDraft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 14 - Cedar Point.mxd

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
Produced by Golder Associates Ltd under licence from
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, © Queens Printer 2008
Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

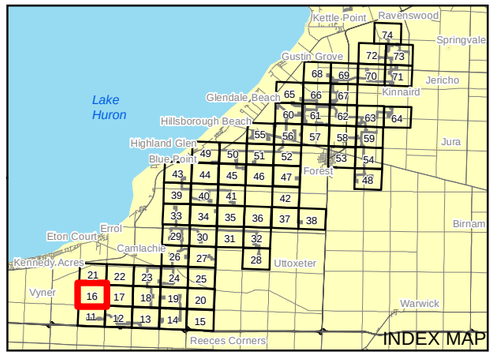
PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 15	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPoint\Draft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 15 - Cedar Point.mxd

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

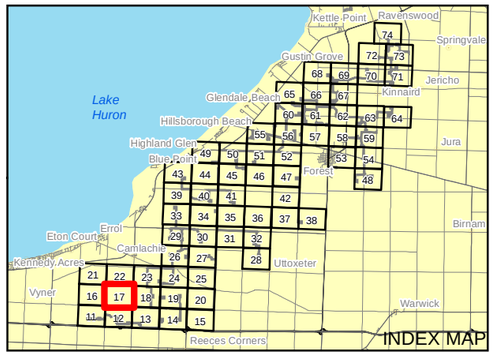
Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 16	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointDraft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 16 - Cedar Point.mxd

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
Produced by Golder Associates Ltd under licence from
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 17	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointIDraft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 17 - Cedar Point.mxd

406000

407000

4763000

4762000

N

CP 61

CAMLACHIE RD

MICHIGAN LINE

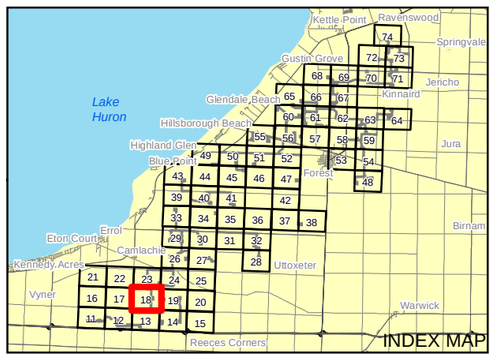
450990007 450990009 450990010 450990011 450990012 450990013 450990014 450990015 491000001 491000004

450990022 450990021 450990020 450990019 450990018 450990017 450990016 491000007

491050010 491050012 491050013 491050015 491050017 491050018 491000002 491050009

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

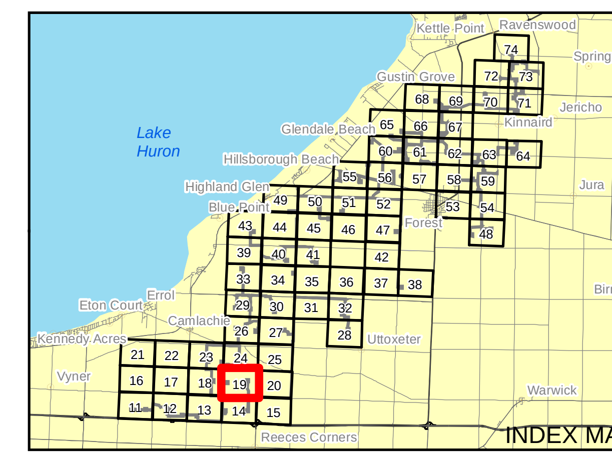
Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 18	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPoint\Draft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 18 - Cedar Point.mxd

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 19	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

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409000

410000

4763000

4762000

OIL HERITAGE RD

EGREMONT RD

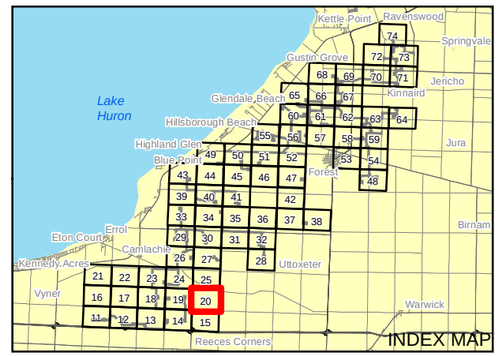
HILLSBORO RD

MICHIGAN LINE

N

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 20	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

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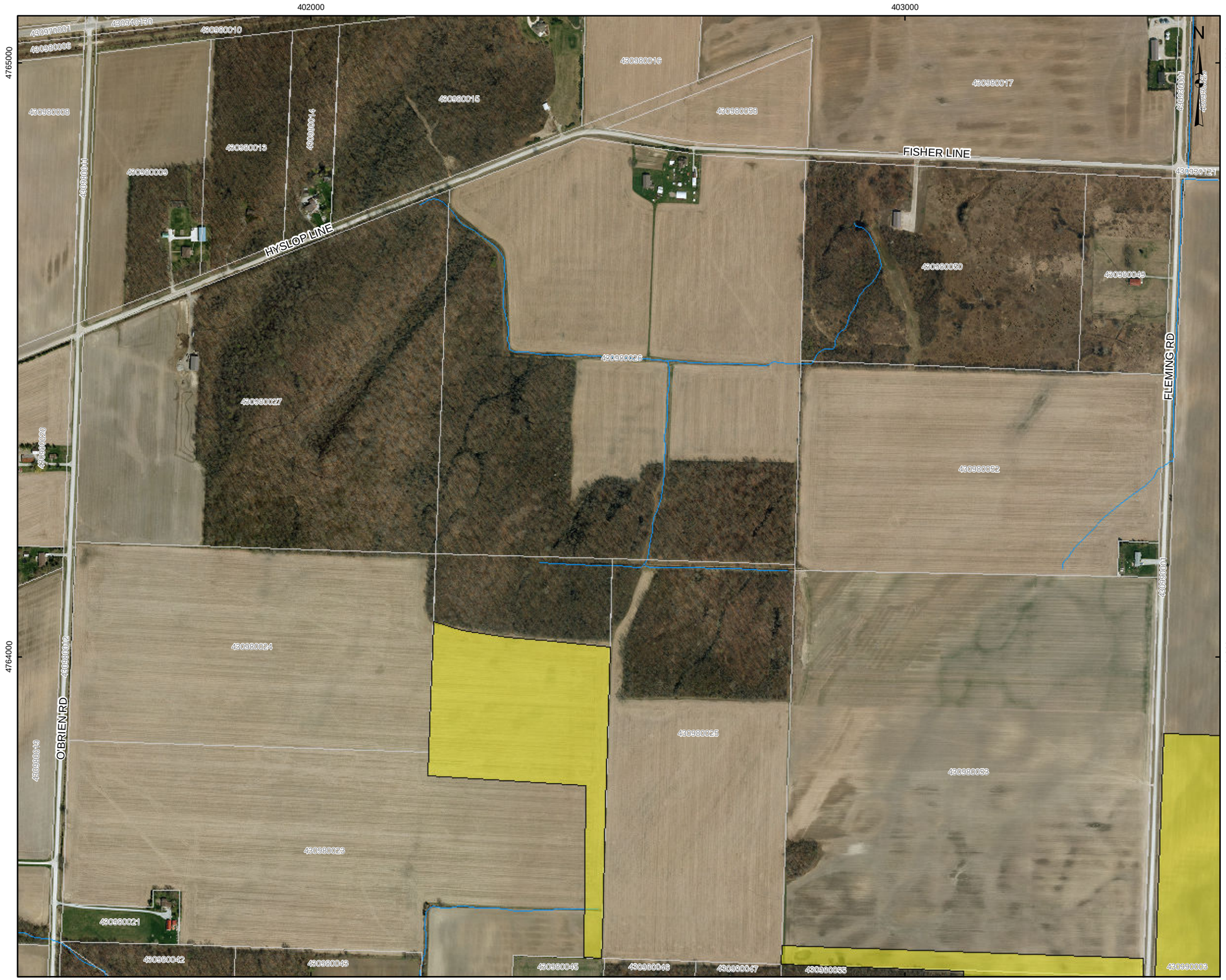
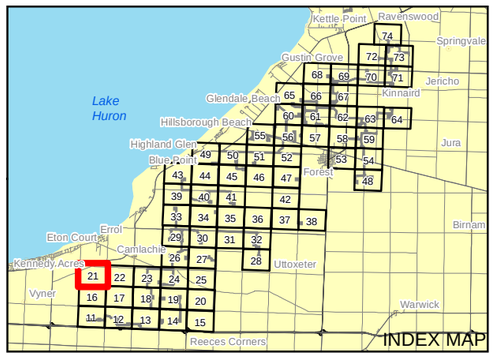


LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 21	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointDraft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 21 - Cedar Point.mxd

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- 🟦 Waterbody
- ☐ Property Boundary
- 🟥 Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- 🟨 Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- 🟪 Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- 🟩 Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- 🟦 Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- 🟧 Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed

REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 22	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

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406000

407000

4764000

FISHER LINE

EGREMONT RD

CAMLACHIE RD

MACFARLANE RD

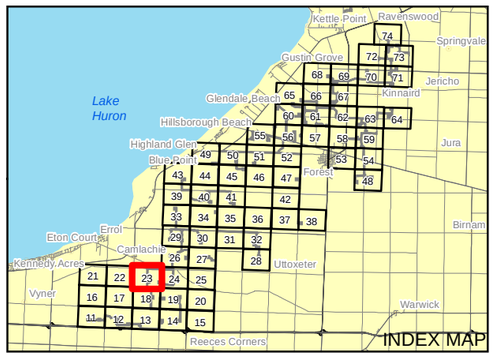
CP 58

CP 57

N

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240

Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 23	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointDraft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 23 - Cedar Point.mxd

408000

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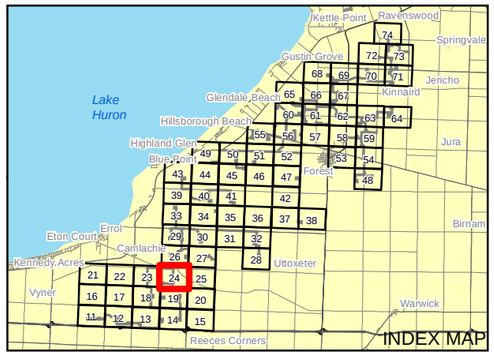
4764000

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

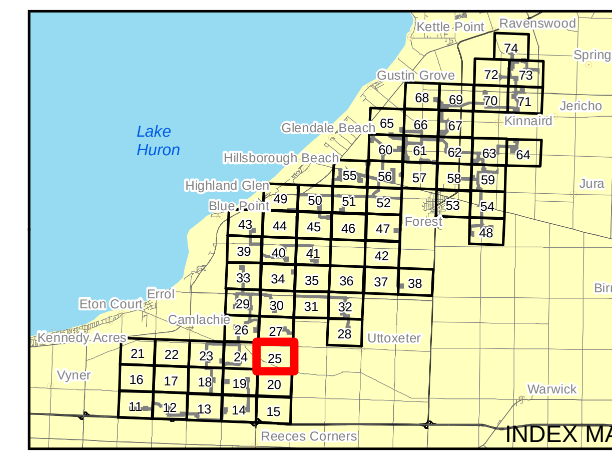
Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 24	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointDraft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 24 - Cedar Point.mxd

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 25	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

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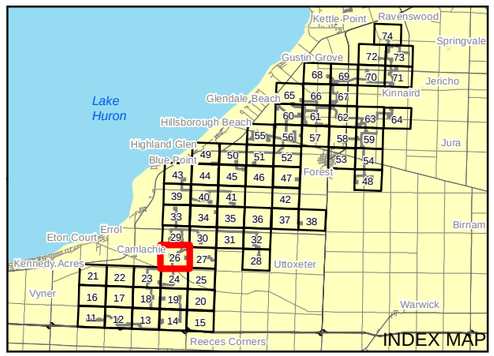
LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 26	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointDraft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 26 - Cedar Point.mxd

409000

410000

4766000

4765000

N

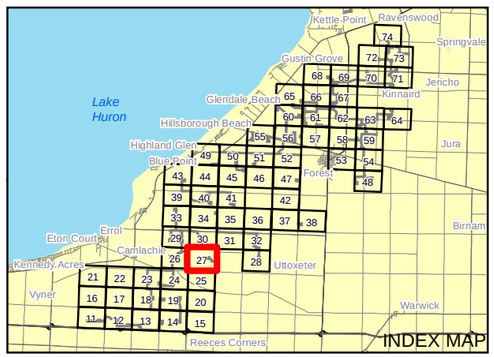
HILLSBOROUGH RD

OIL HERITAGE RD

CP 50

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

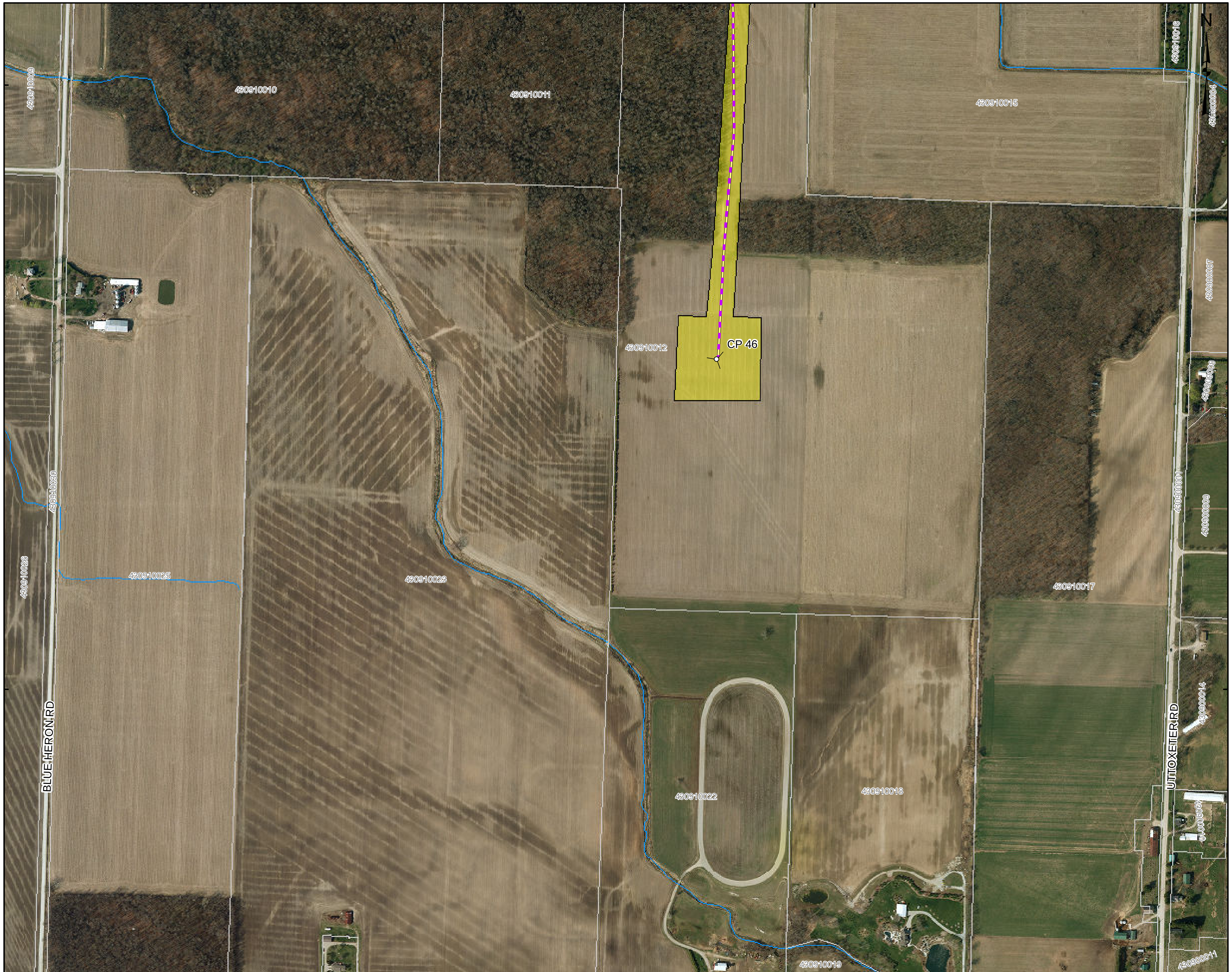
TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

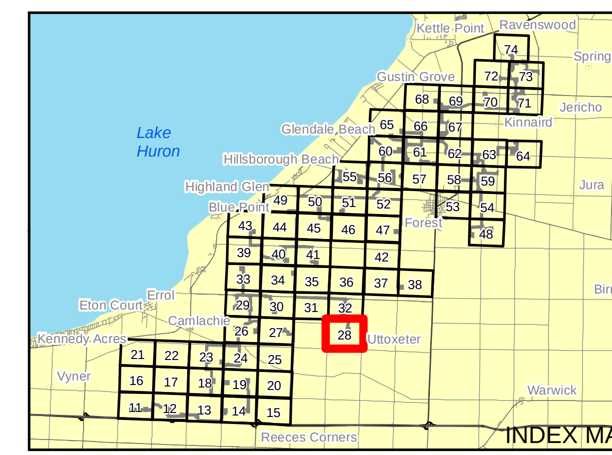
PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 27	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPoint\Draft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 27 - Cedar Point.mxd



LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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60 30 0 60 120 180 240

Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 28	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPoint\Draft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 28 - Cedar Point.mxd

408000

409000

4767000

ABERARDER LINE

OIL HERITAGE RD

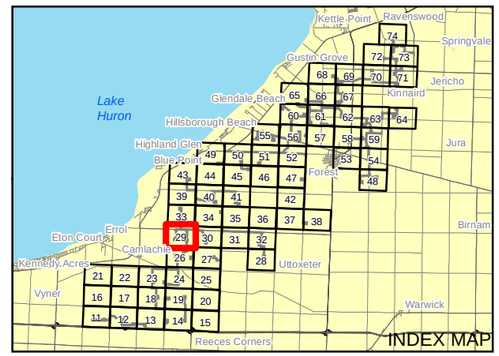
CP 52

CP 51

N

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 29	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

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410000

411000

4767000

ABERARDER LINE

OIL HERITAGE RD

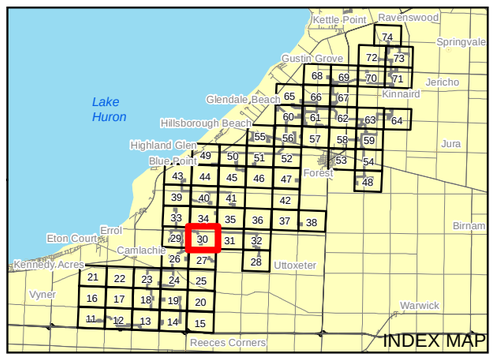
HILLSBORO RD

CP 49

N

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

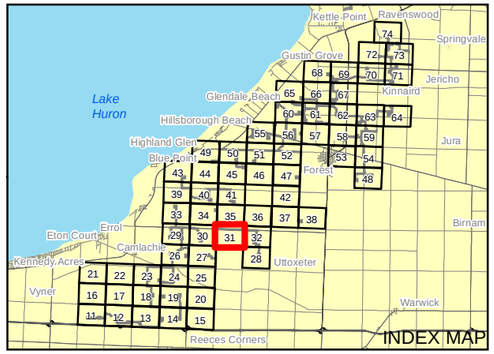
Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 30	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointIDraft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 30 - Cedar Point.mxd

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
Produced by Golder Associates Ltd under licence from
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 31	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

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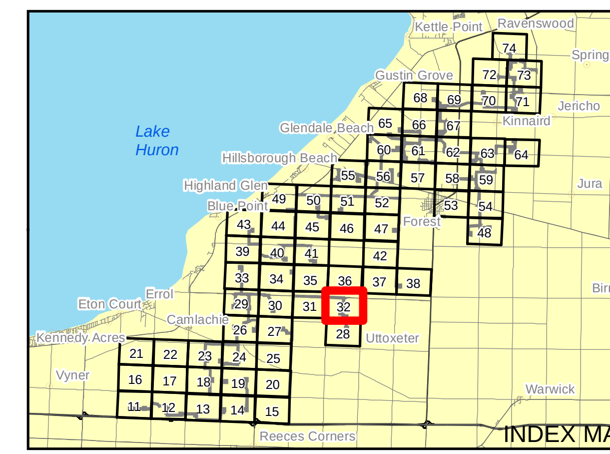
LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
Produced by Golder Associates Ltd under licence from
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, © Queens Printer 2008
Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

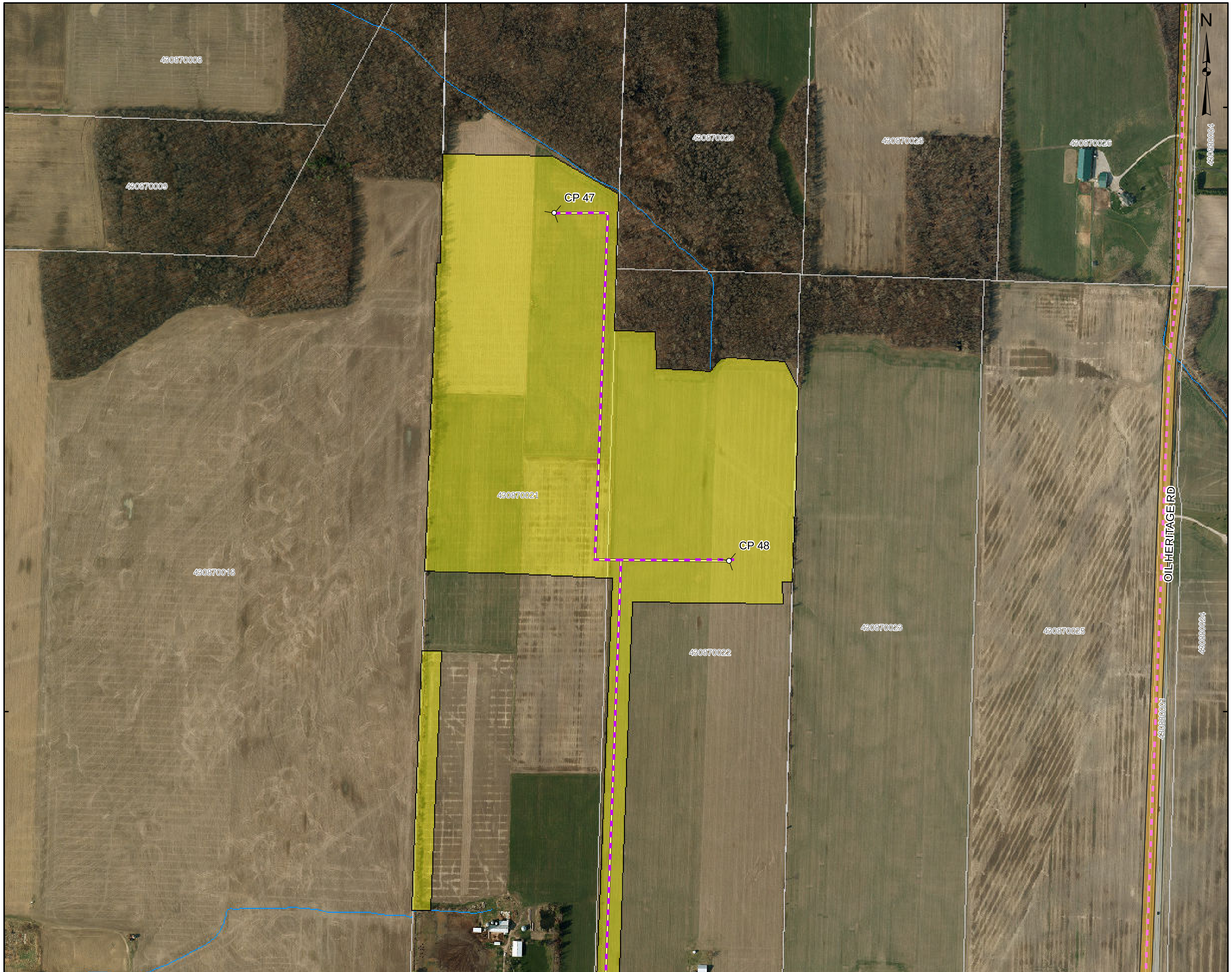
PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

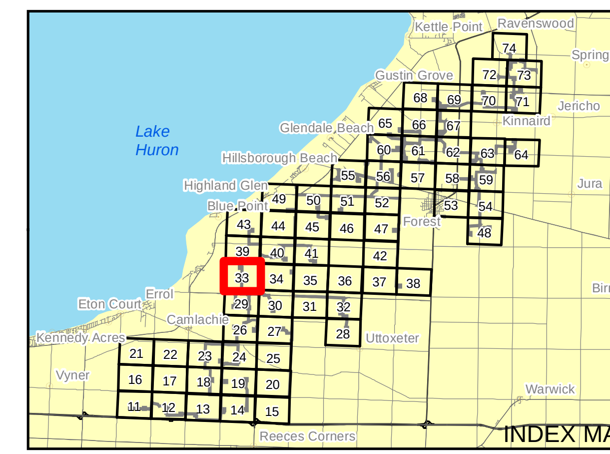
PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 32	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPoint\Draft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 32 - Cedar Point.mxd



LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

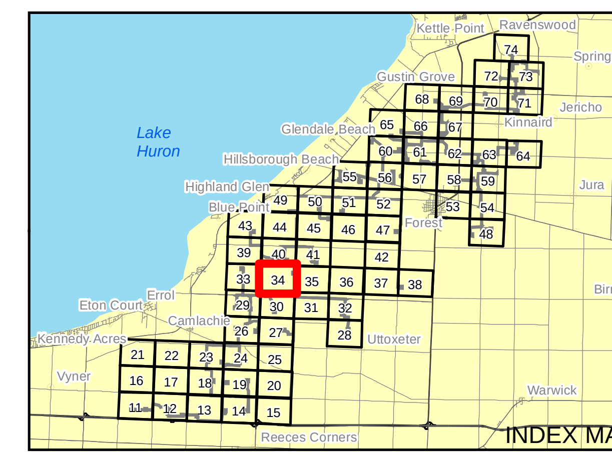
Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 33	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPoint\DraftArchaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 33 - Cedar Point.mxd

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
Produced by Golder Associates Ltd under licence from
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

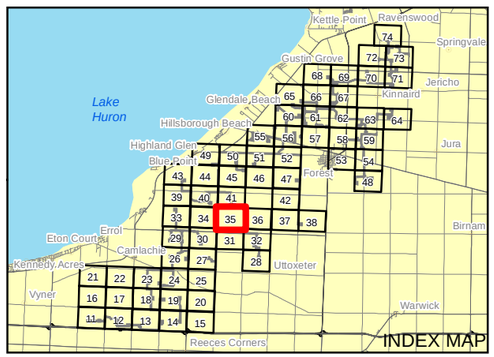
Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 34	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPoint\Draft\Archaeology\Stage2\Figures\Fig - 34 - Cedar Point.mxd

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 35	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPoint\Draft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 35 - Cedar Point.mxd

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450880026

UTTOXETER RD

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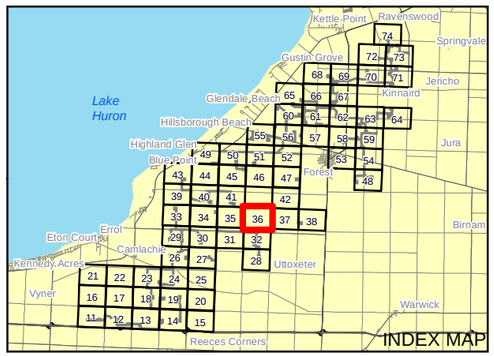
Alt 70

N

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

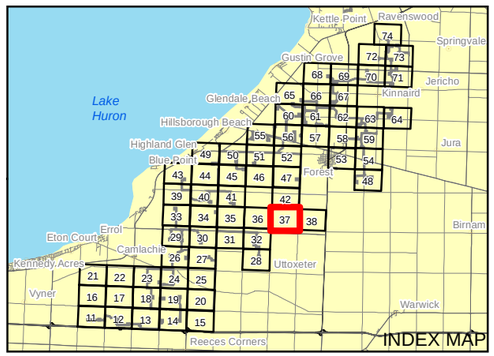
Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 36	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointDraft\Archaeology\Stage2FiguresIFig - 36 - Cedar Point.mxd

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

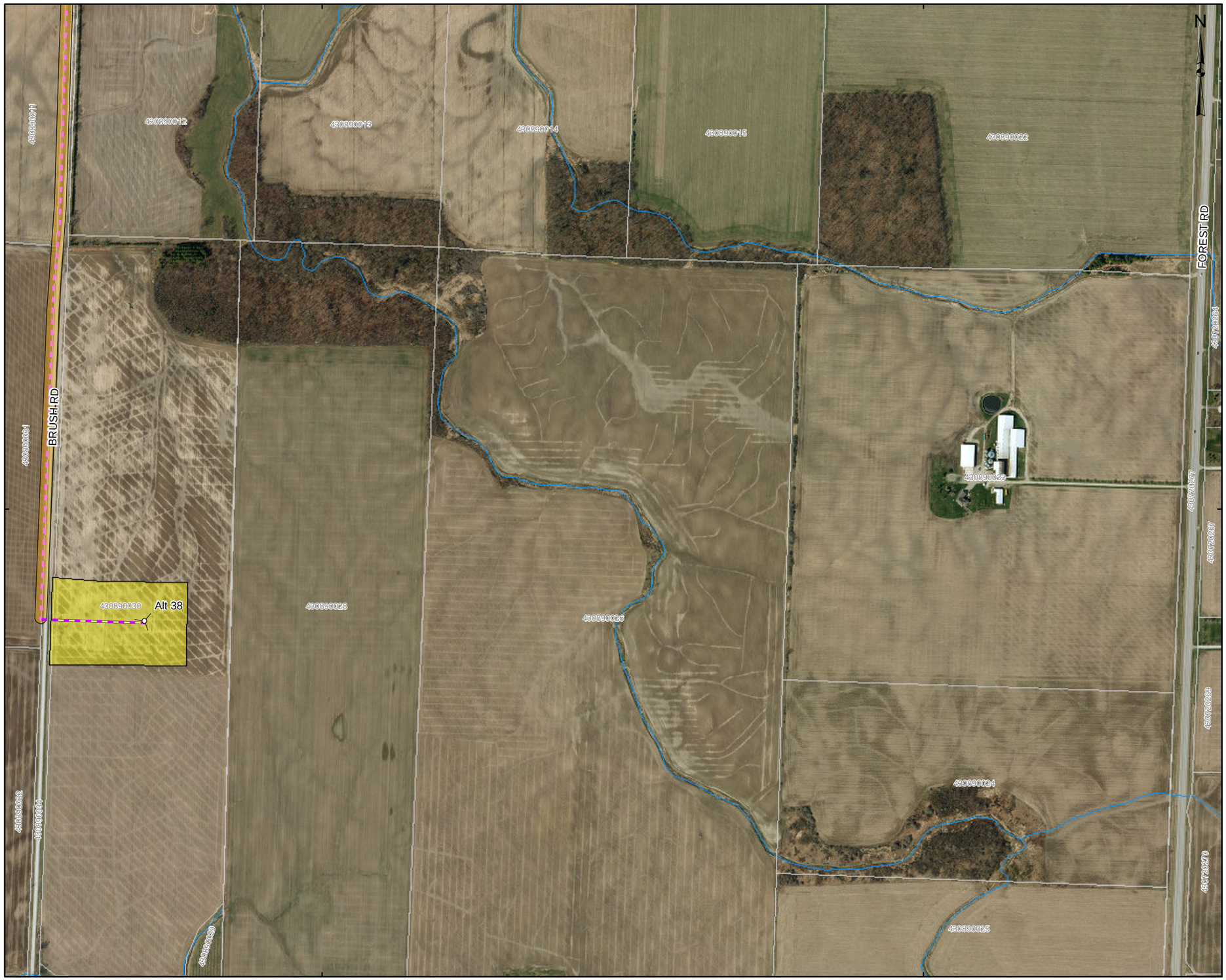
TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

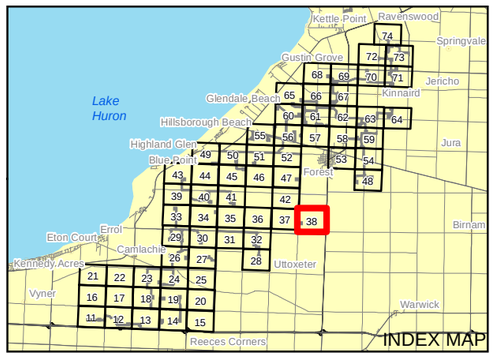
PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 37	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarmGISMXDs\CedarPoint\Draft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 37 - Cedar Point.mxd



LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

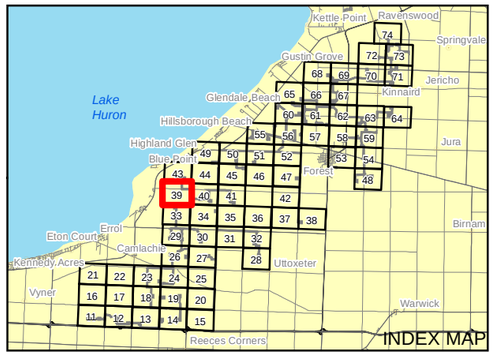
Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 38	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointIDraft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 38 - Cedar Point.mxd

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

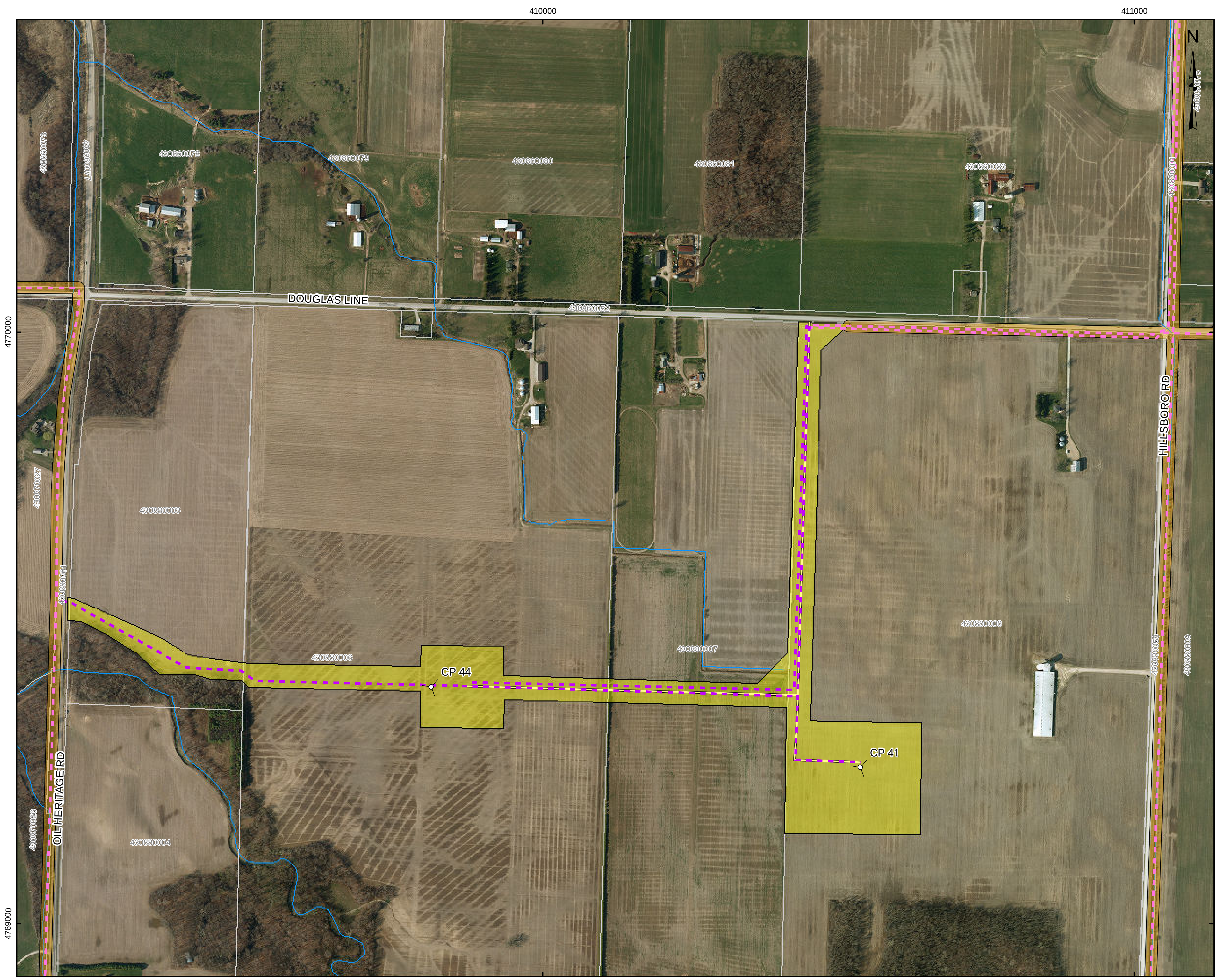
TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

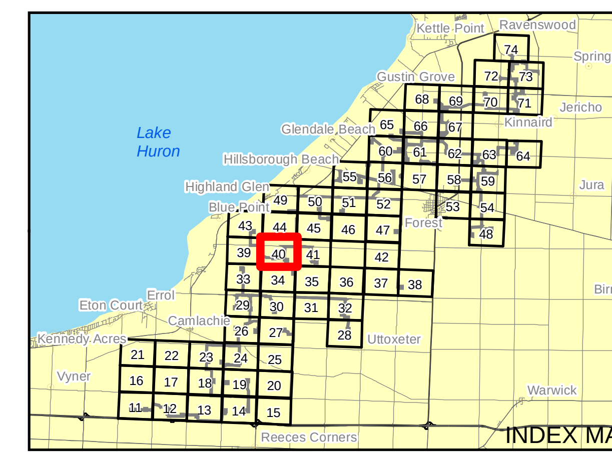
PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 39	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointDraft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 39 - Cedar Point.mxd



LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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60 30 0 60 120 180 240

Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 40	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

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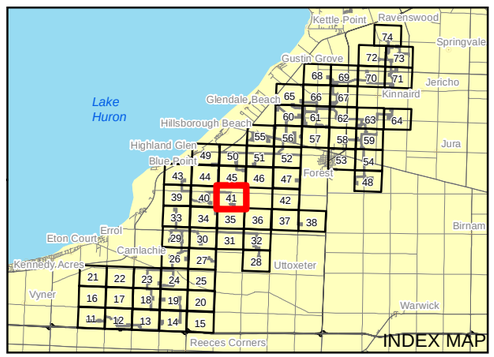
DOUGLAS LINE

HILLSBORO RD

CP 40

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 41	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

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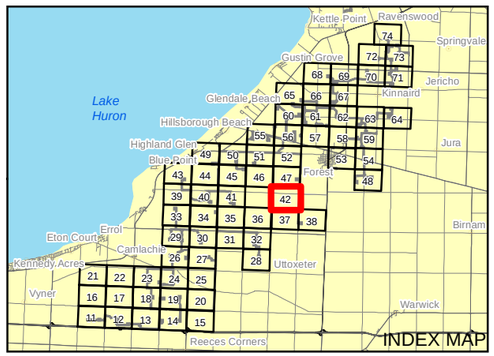
LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



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Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

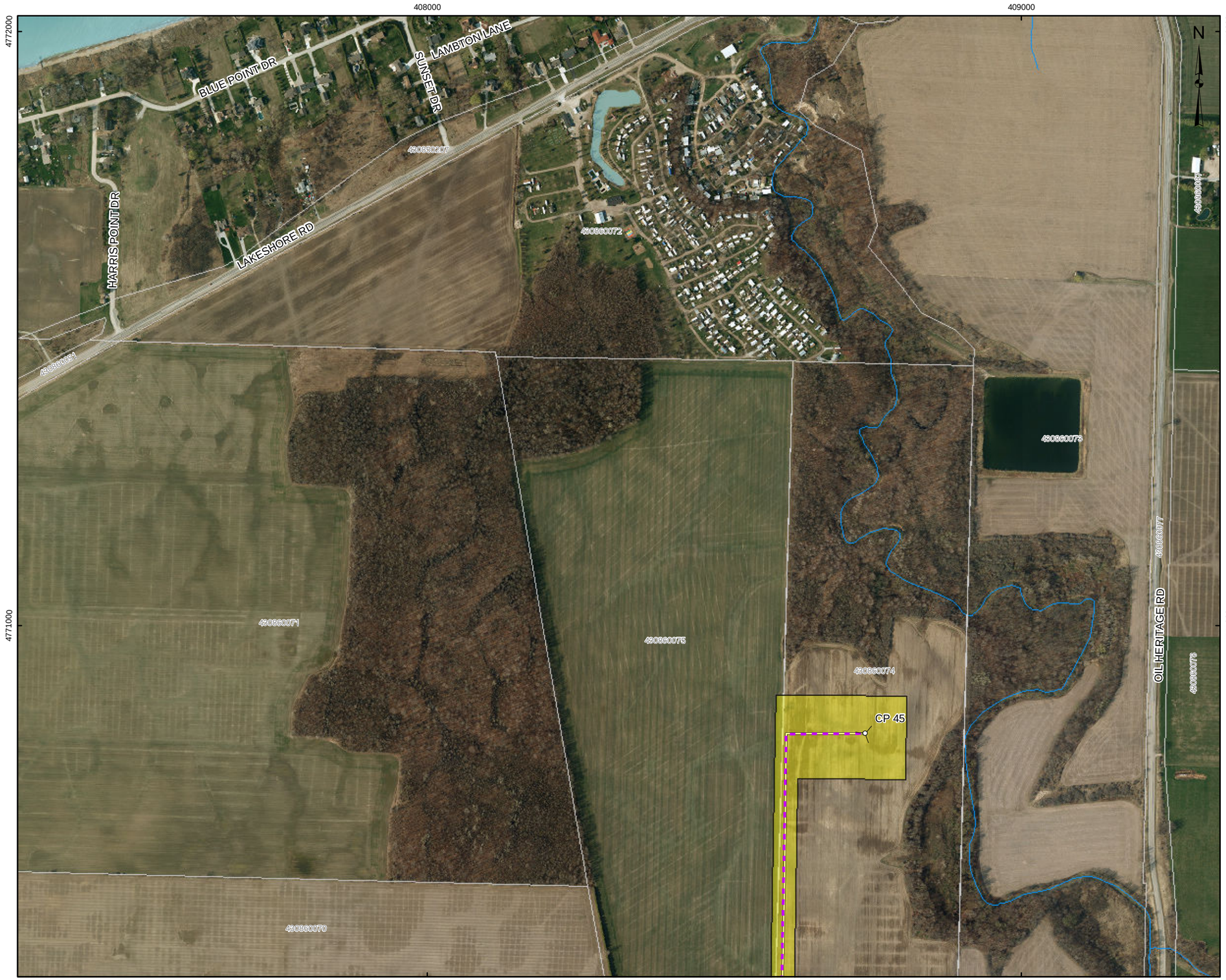
TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

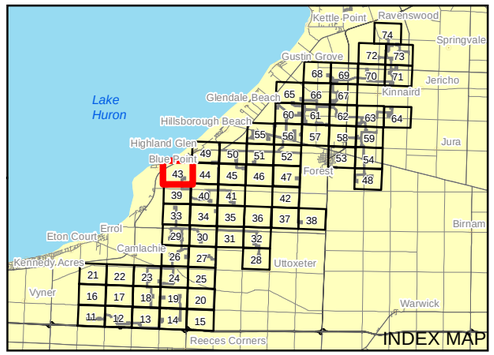
PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 42	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointIDraft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 42 - Cedar Point.mxd



LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



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60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

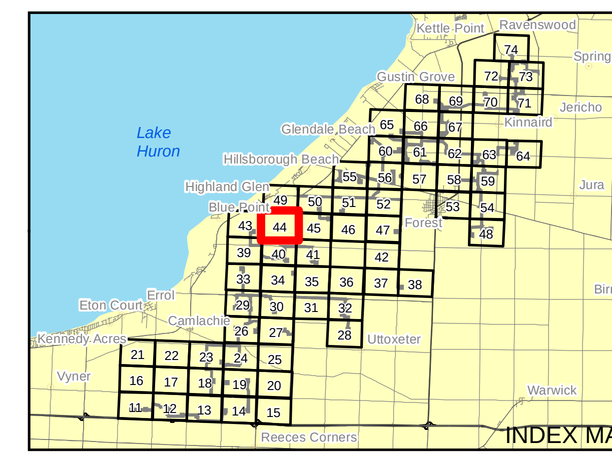
Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 43	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointDraft\Archaeology\Stage2FiguresIFig - 43 - Cedar Point.mxd

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESEMENT

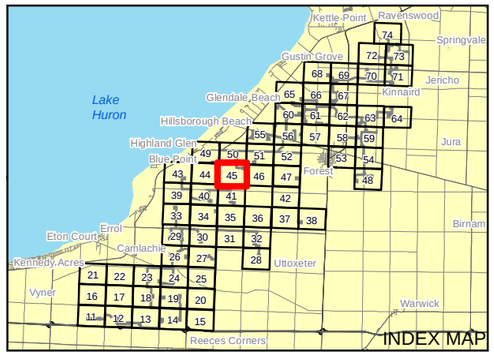
Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 44	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPoint\Draft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 44 - Cedar Point.mxd

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
Produced by Golder Associates Ltd under licence from
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

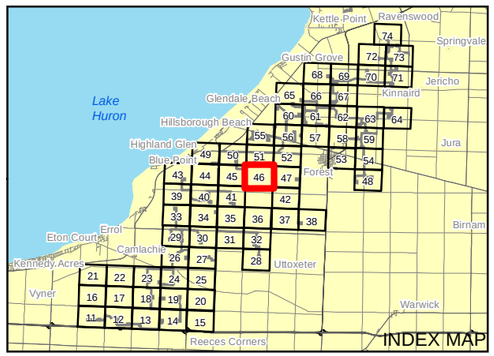
Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 45	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointDraft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 45 - Cedar Point.mxd

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 46	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointIDraft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 46 - Cedar Point.mxd

LEGEND

✕	Turbine
═	Access Road
- -	Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- -	Collector Cable - Private Land
—	Watercourse
■	Waterbody
☐	Property Boundary
■	Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
■	Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
■	Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
■	Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
■	Poorly Drained, not Assessed
■	Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed

REFERENCE

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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

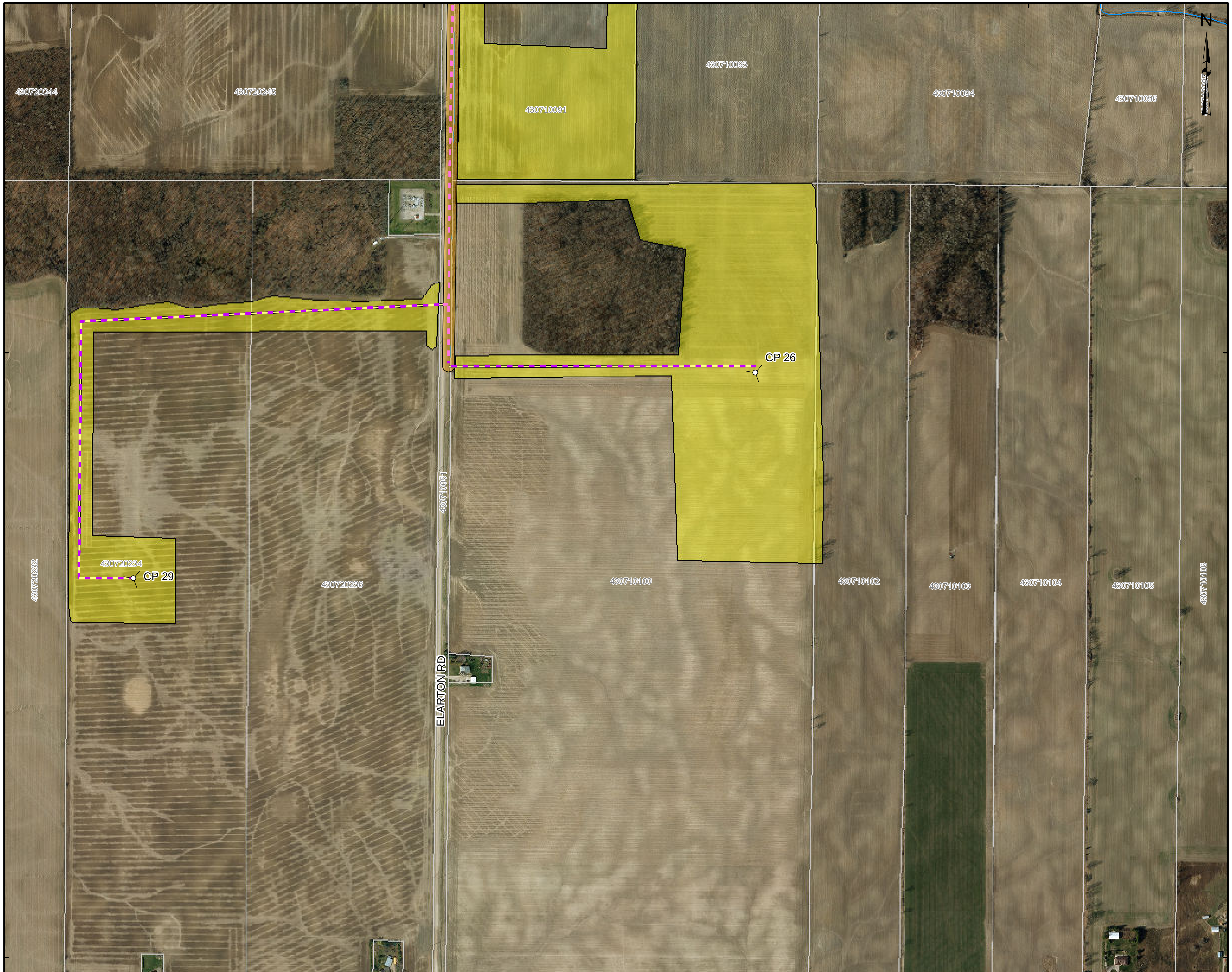
PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

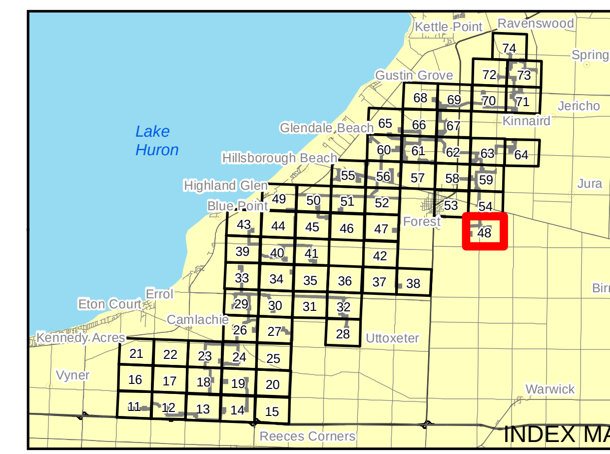
PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 47	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPoint\Draft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 47 - Cedar Point.mxd



LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

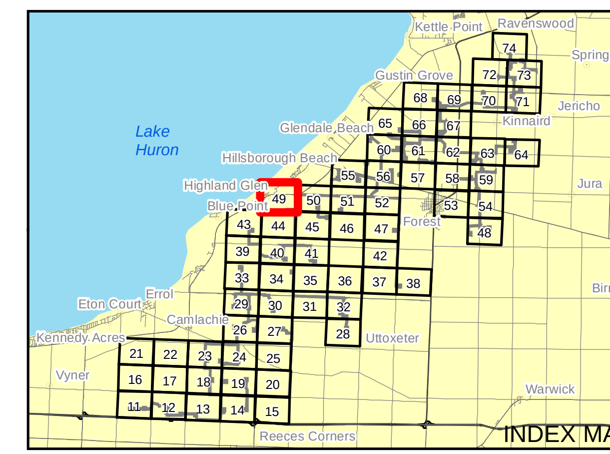
Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 48	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPoint\Draft\Archaeology\Stage2\Figures\Fig - 48 - Cedar Point.mxd

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 49	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

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412000

413000

4773000

4772000

N

HILLSBORO RD

LAKESHORE RD

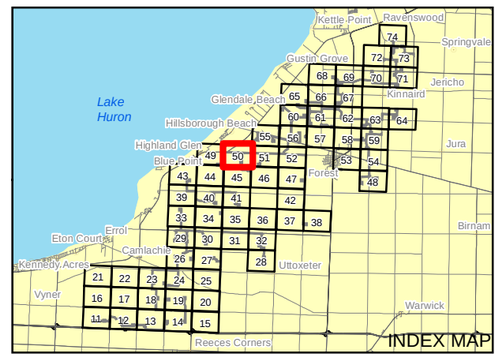
HUBBARD LINE

ELMSLEY RD

CP 37

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

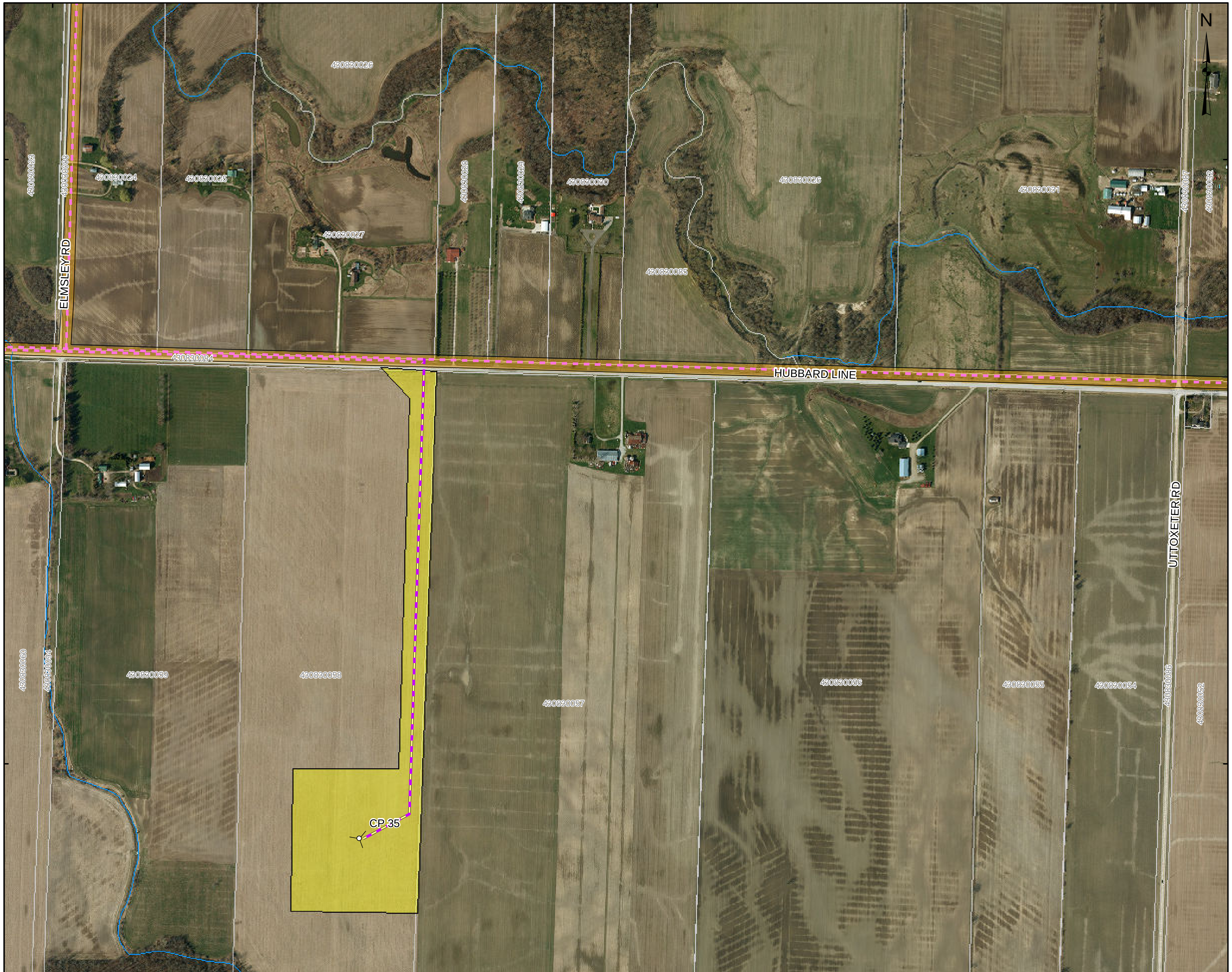
TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

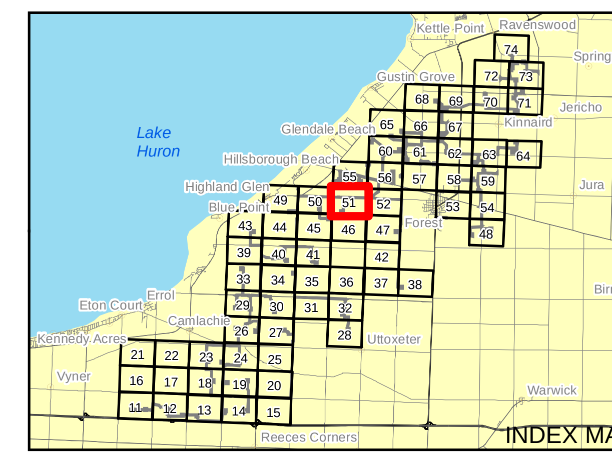
PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 50	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointDraft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 50 - Cedar Point.mxd



LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 51	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

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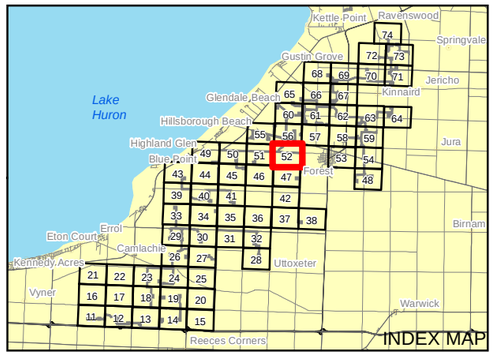
LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

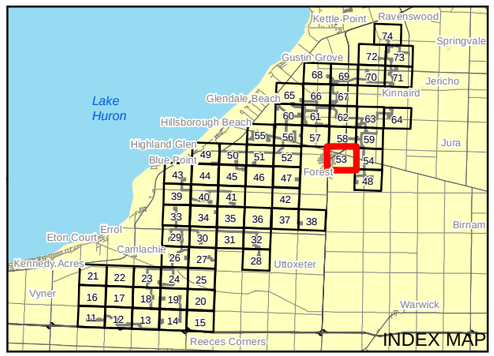
PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 52	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointIDraft\Archaeology\Stage2FiguresIFig - 52 - Cedar Point.mxd

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPoint\Draft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 53 - Cedar Point.mxd

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 53	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

421000

422000

4773000

4772000

N

JURA LINE

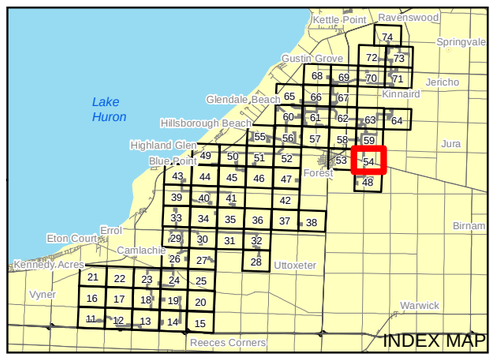
TOWNSEND LINE

ELARTON RD

KINNAIRD RD

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 54	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointIIDraft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 54 - Cedar Point.mxd

413000

414000

4774000

LAKESHORE RD

TOWNSEND LINE

ELMSLEY RD

UTTOXETER RD

CP 30

CP 31

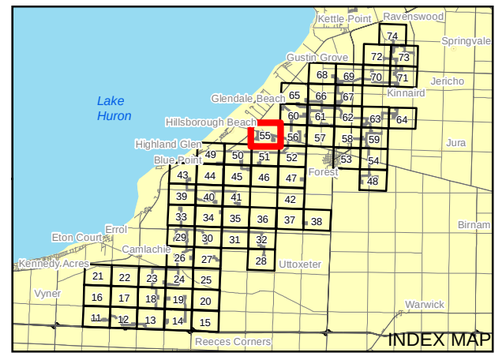
CP 32

CP 34

N

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

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60 30 0 60 120 180 240

Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 55	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

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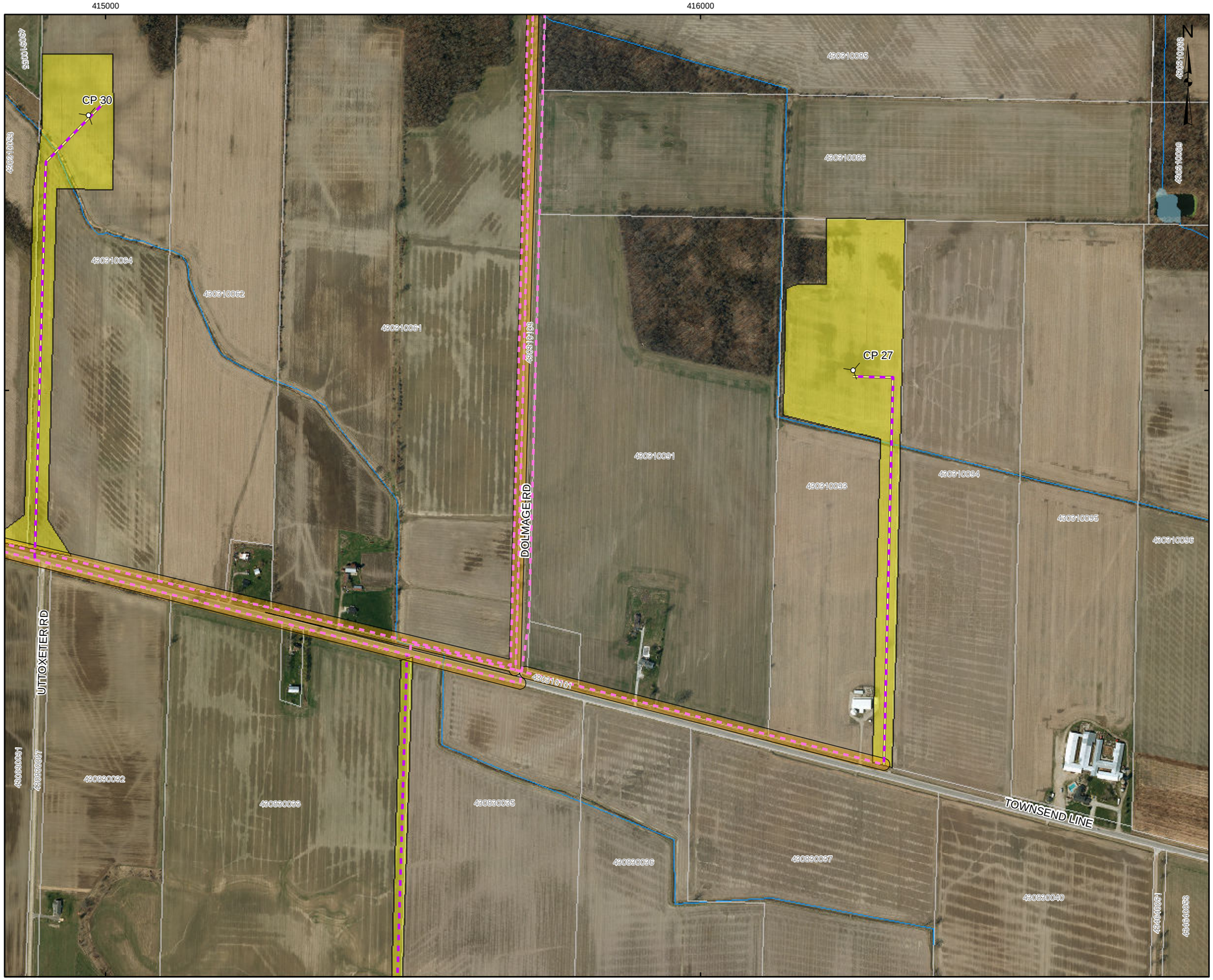
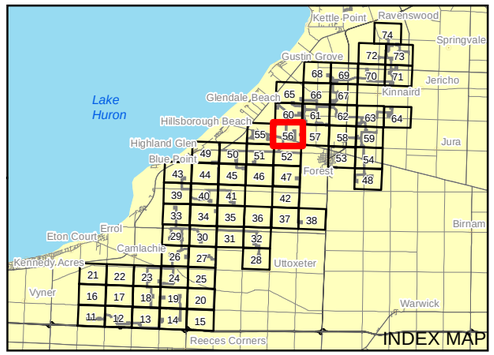


LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

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60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 56	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

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LEGEND

⚲	Turbine
═	Access Road
- - -	Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- - -	Collector Cable - Private Land
—	Watercourse
▭	Waterbody
☐	Property Boundary
🟥	Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
🟨	Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
▭	Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
🟩	Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
🟦	Poorly Drained, not Assessed
🟧	Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed

INDEX MAP

REFERENCE

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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

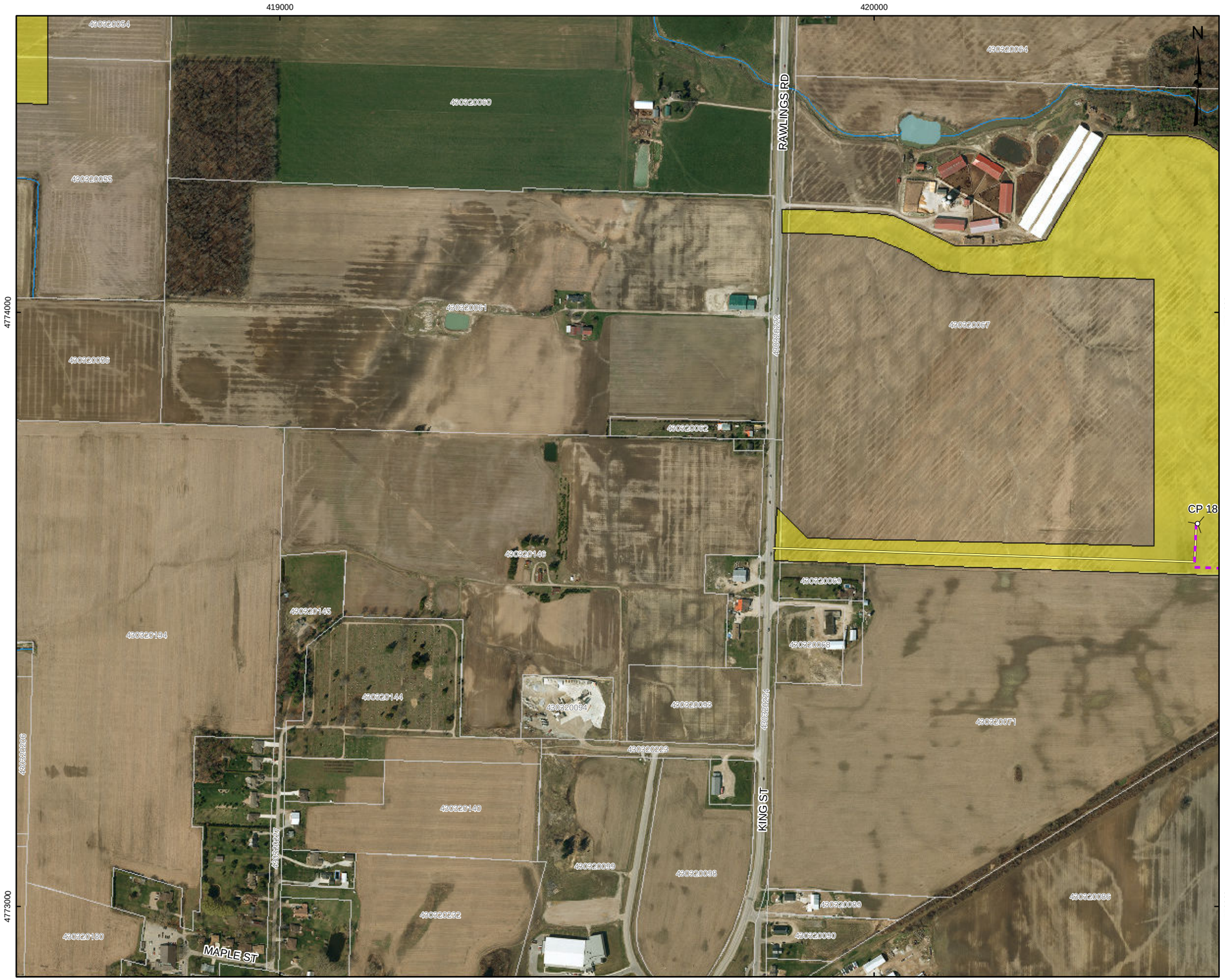
PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESEMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

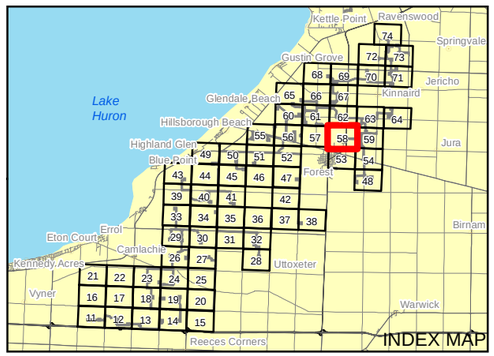
PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 57	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPoint\Draft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 57 - Cedar Point.mxd



LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



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60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 58	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointIDraft\Archaeology\Stage2FiguresIFig - 58 - Cedar Point.mxd

421000

422000

4774000

4773000

N

CP 16

CP 18

CP 20

KINNAIRD RD

JURA LINE

4309320064

4309320074

4309320075

4309320067

4309320076

4309320071

4309320072

4309320083

4309320086

4309320080

4309320077

4304300055

4304300056

4304300057

4304300058

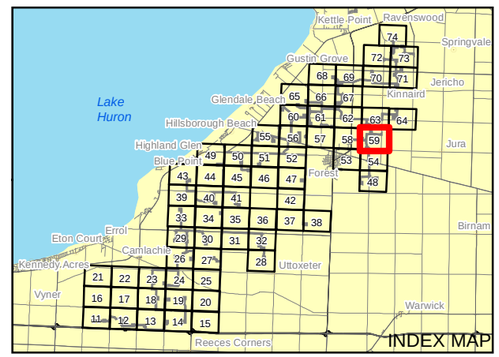
4304300073

4304300101

4304300099

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

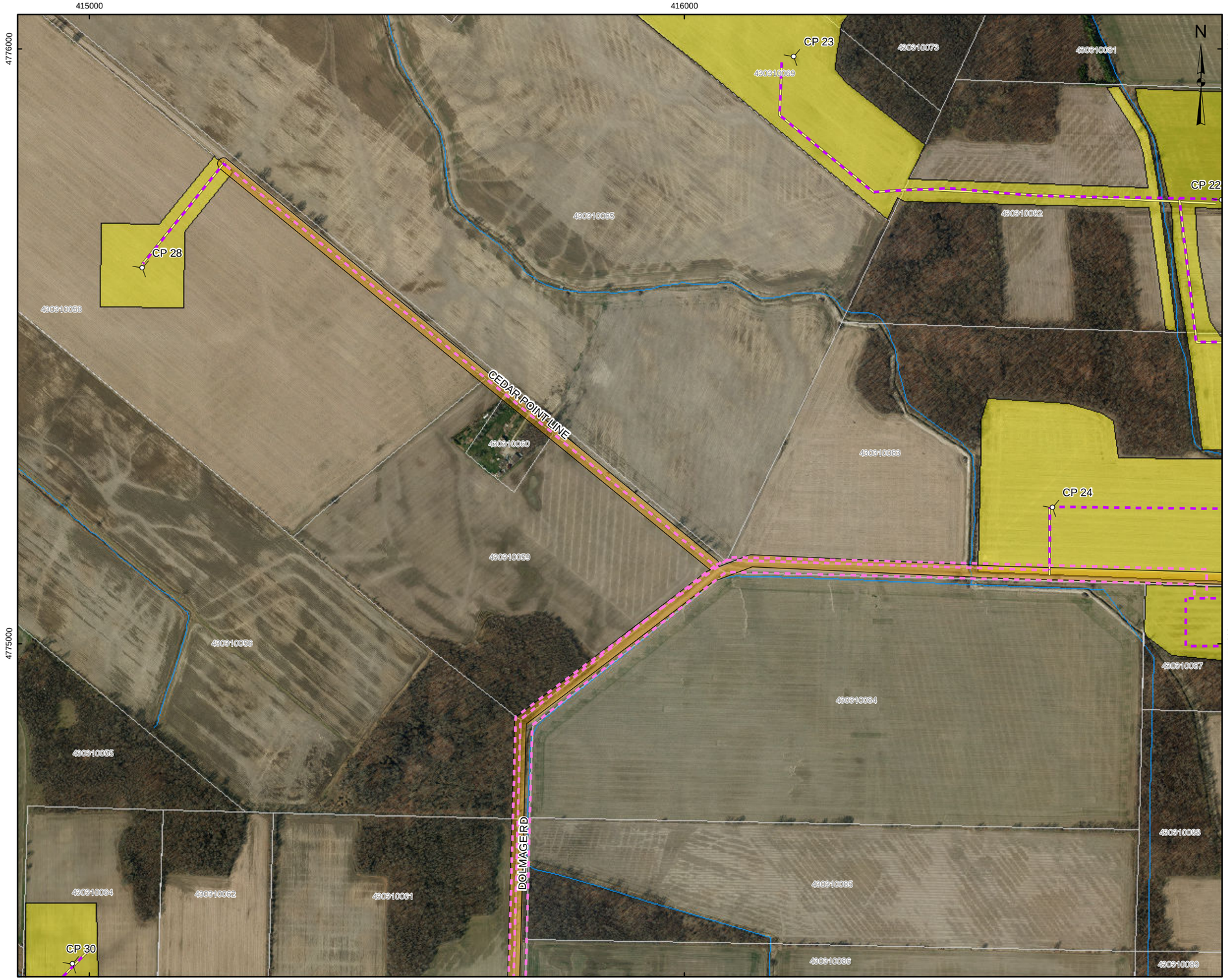
TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

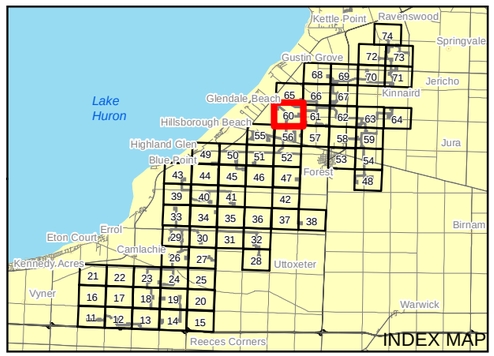
PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 59	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarmGISMXDs\CedarPoint\Draft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 59 - Cedar Point.mxd



LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
Produced by Golder Associates Ltd under licence from
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

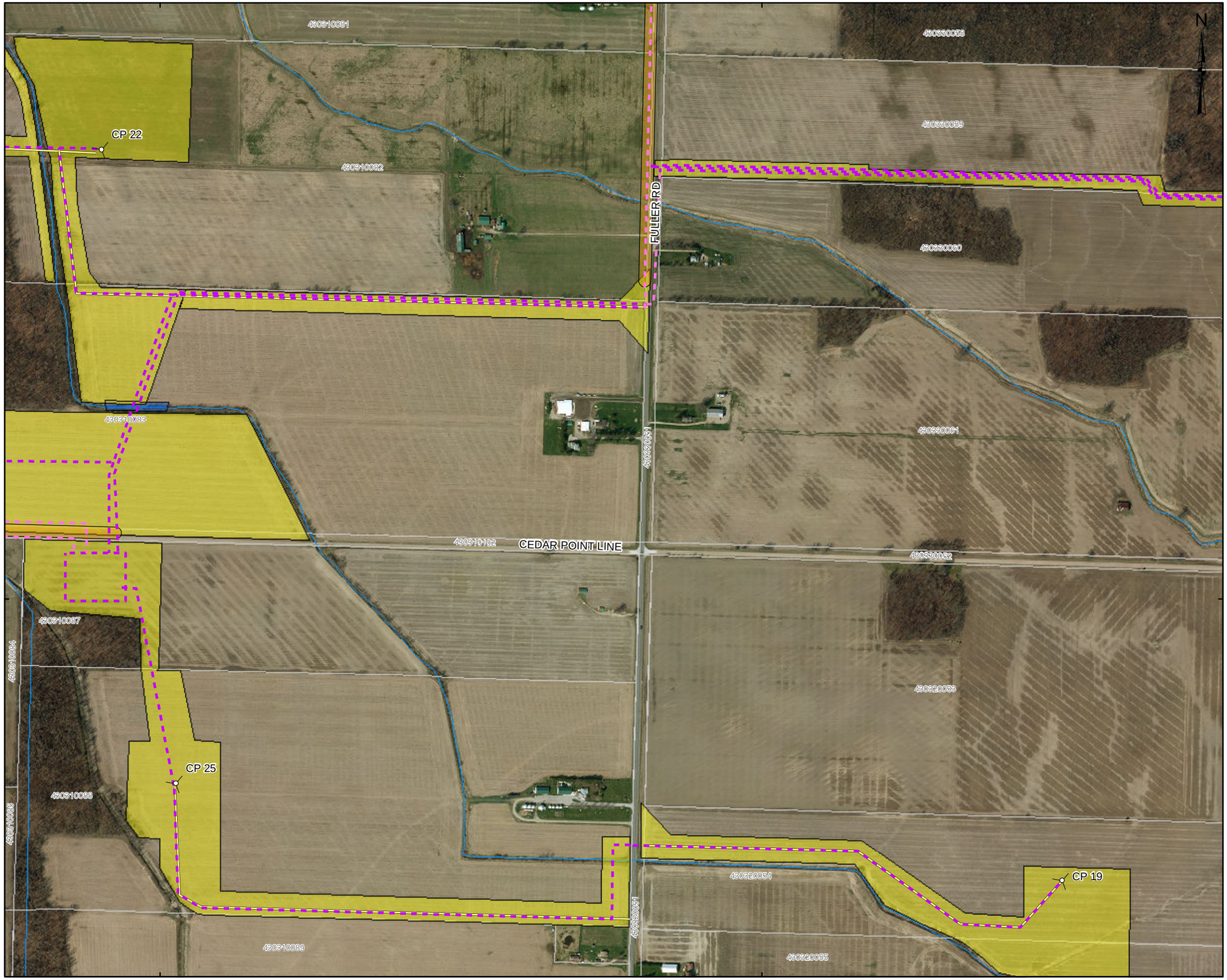
TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

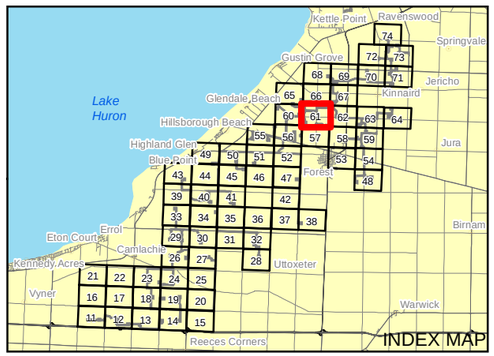
PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 60	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointDraft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 60 - Cedar Point.mxd



LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

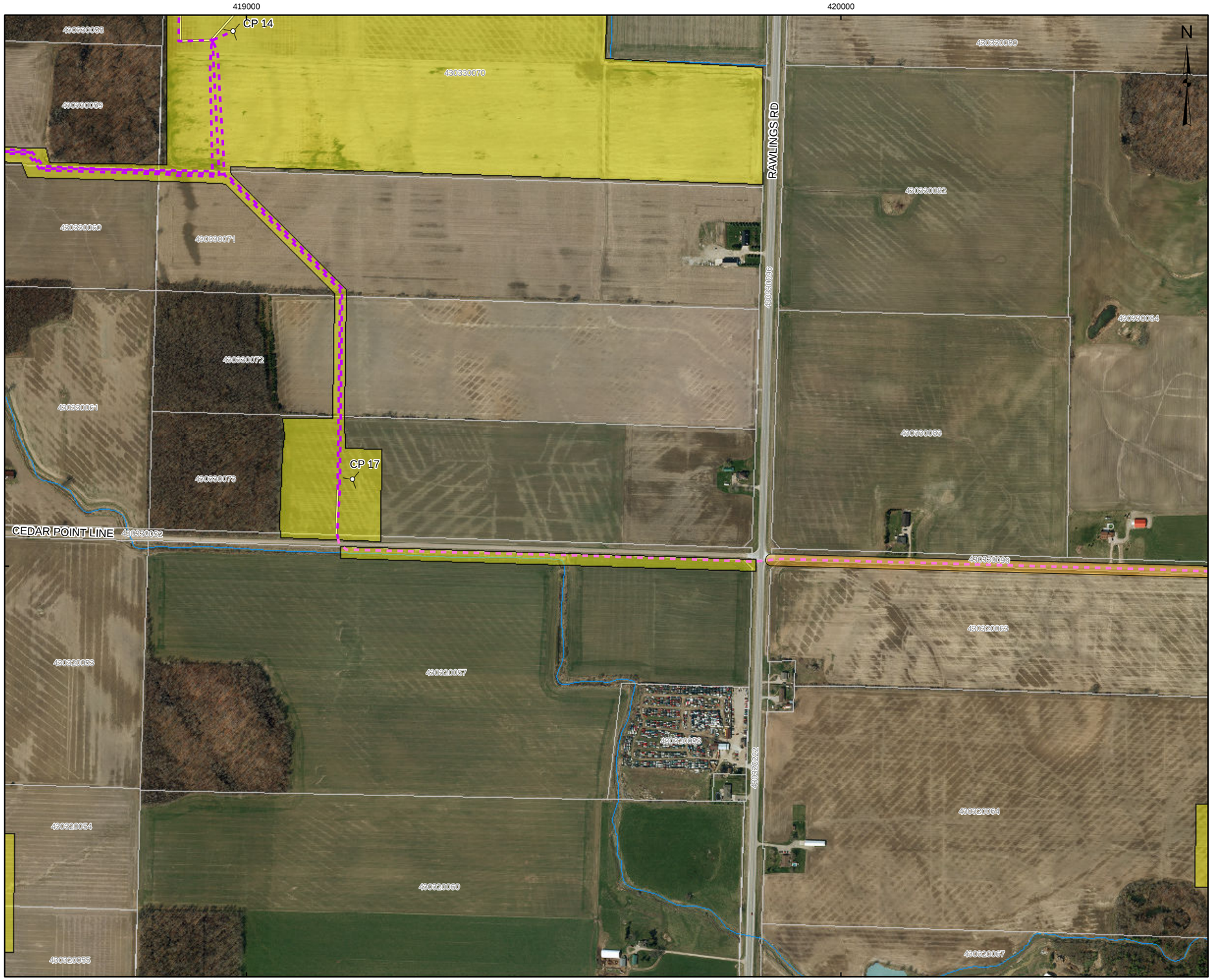
TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

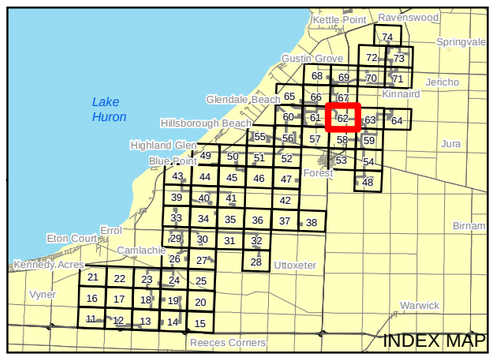
PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 61	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarmGISMXDs\CedarPoint\Draft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 61 - Cedar Point.mxd



LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 62	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

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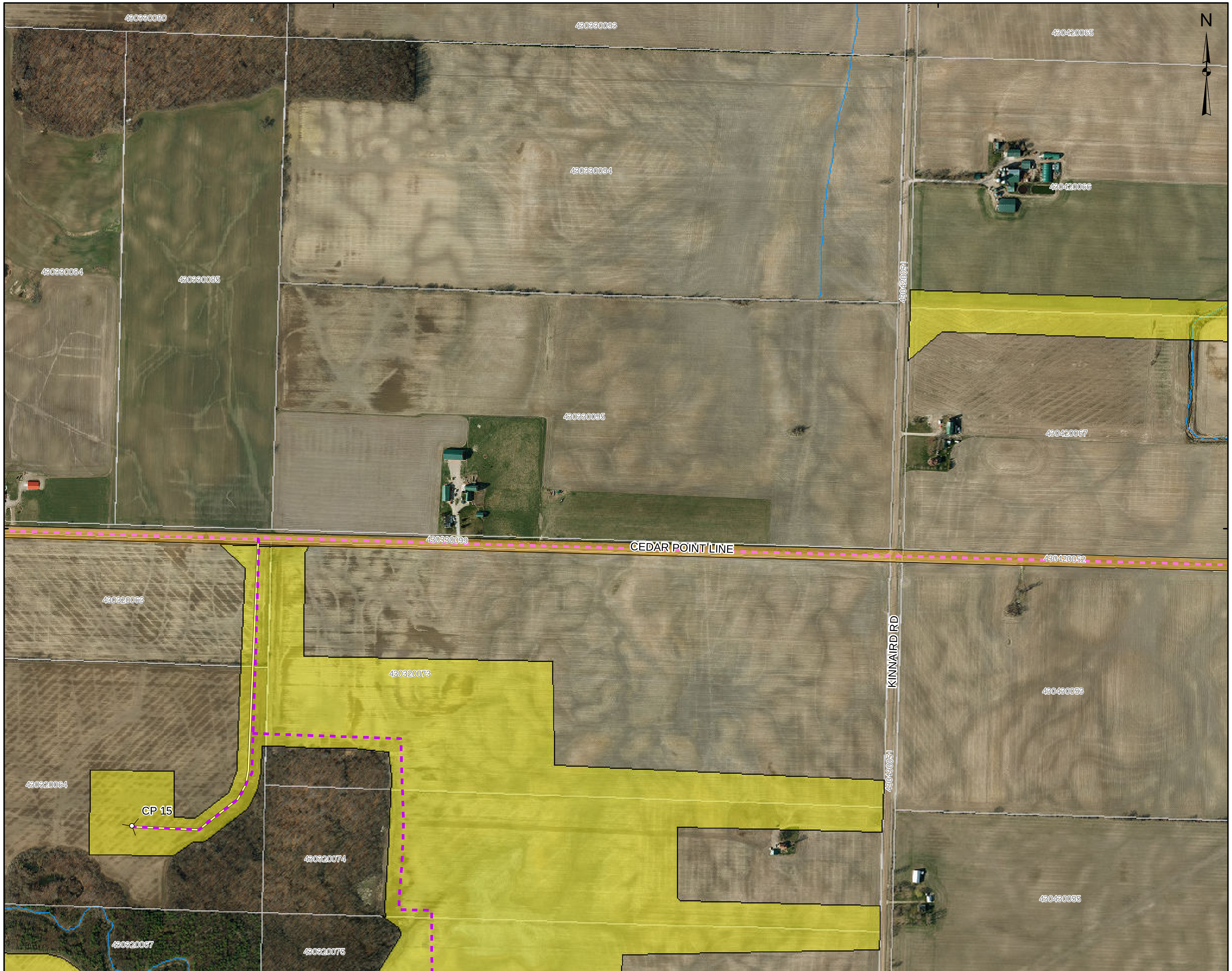
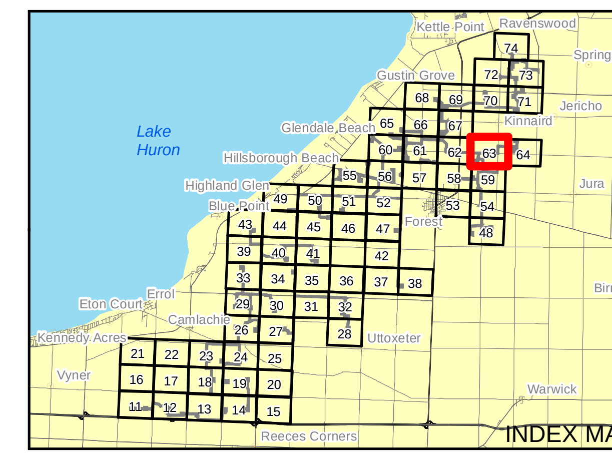


LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



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Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

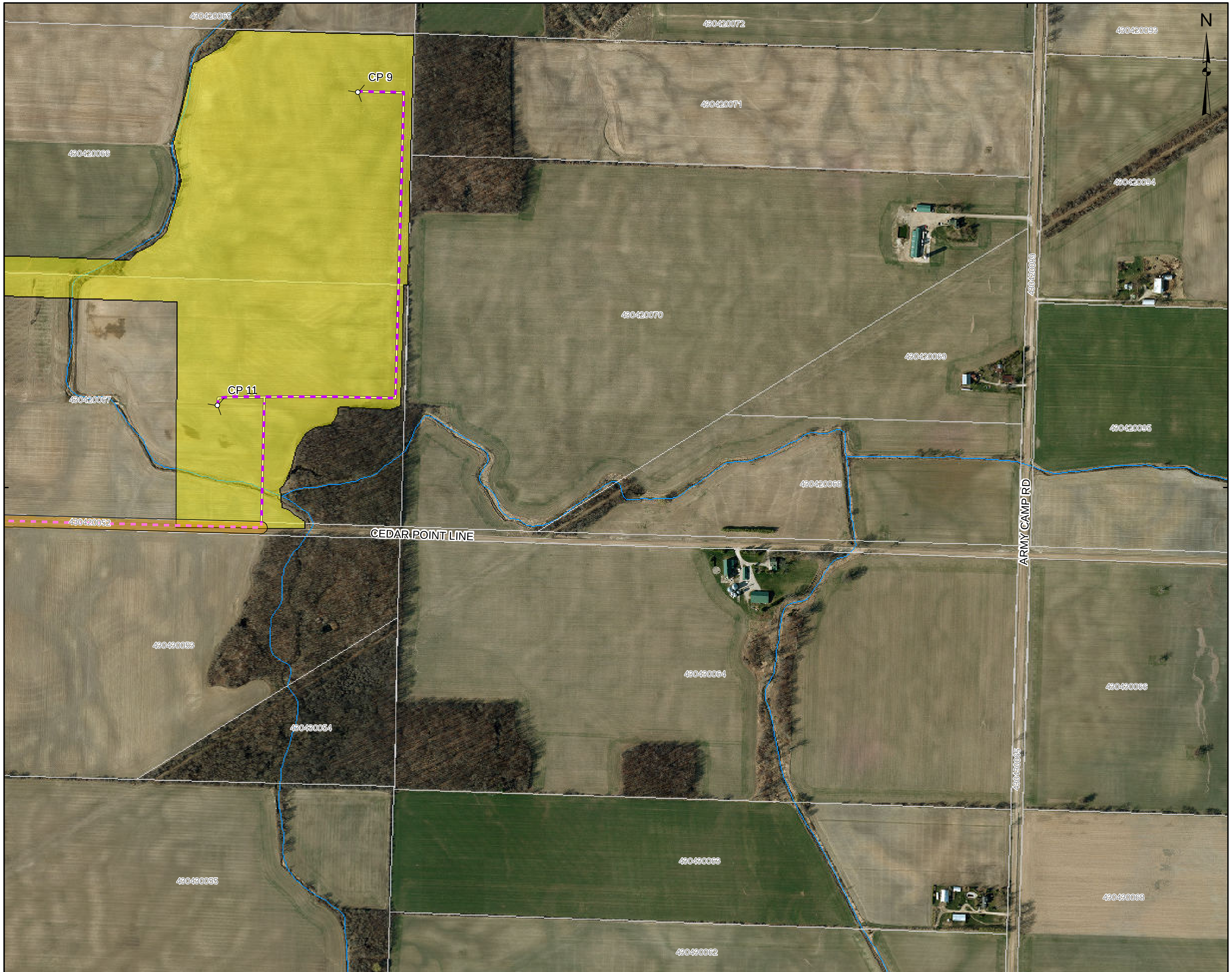
PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

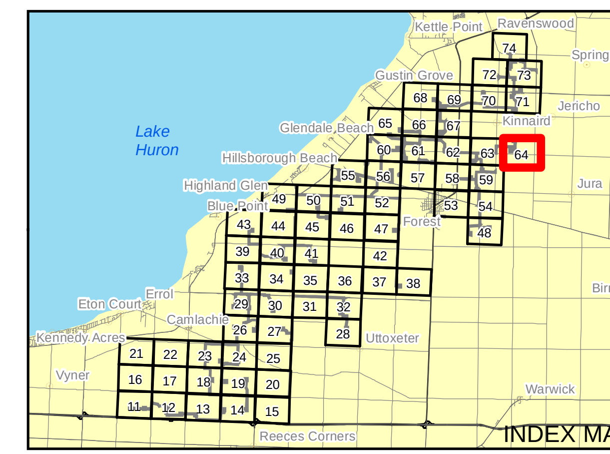
PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012		
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012	FIGURE: 63	
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPoint\Draft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 63 - Cedar Point.mxd



LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



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Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

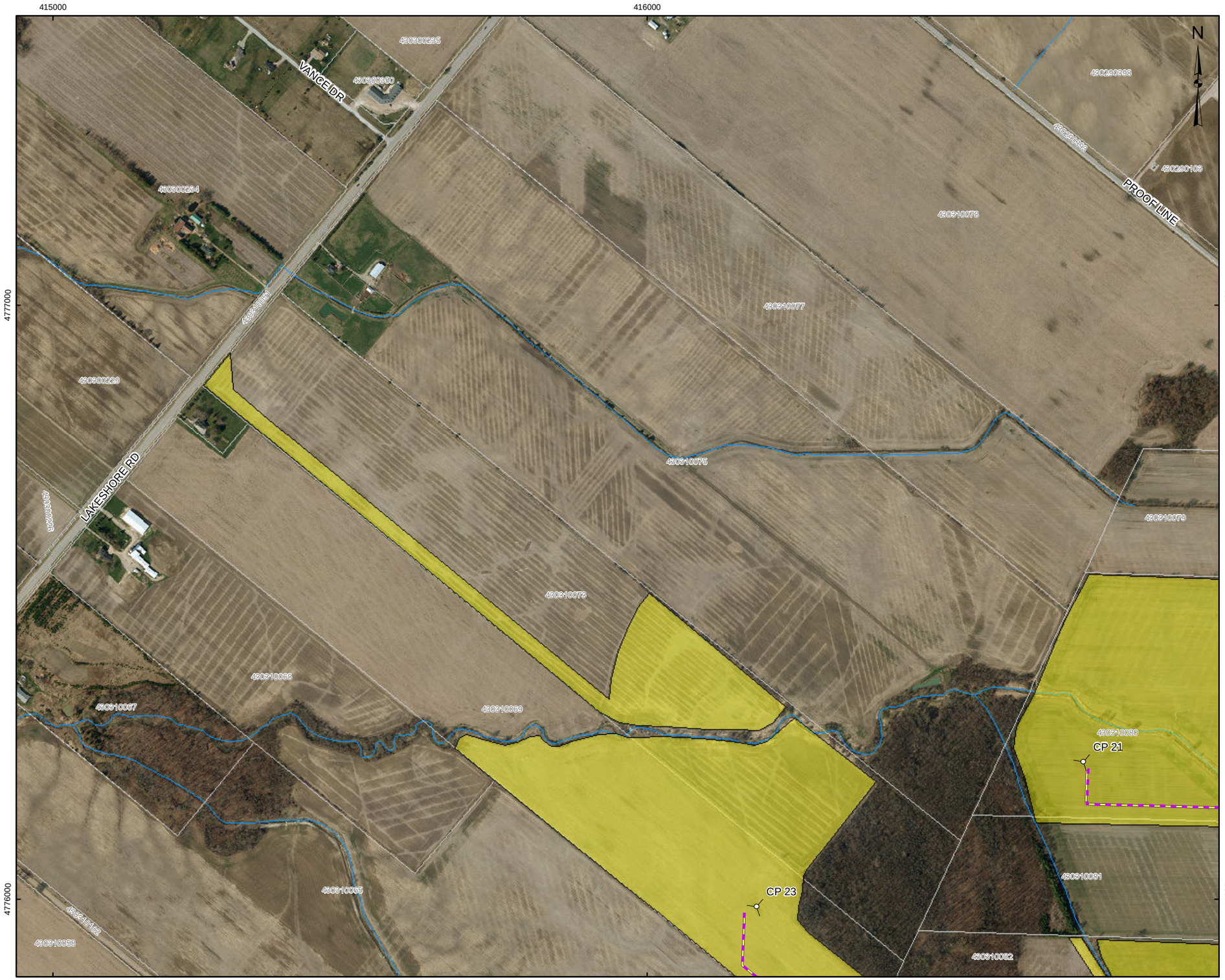
PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

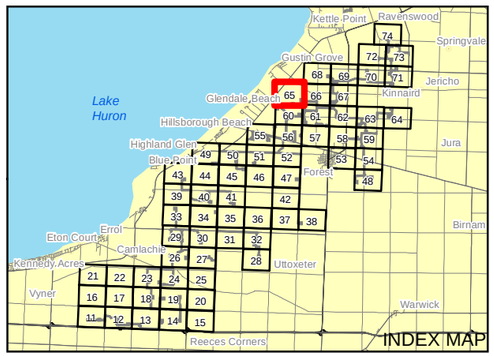
PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 64	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPoint\Draft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 64 - Cedar Point.mxd



LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

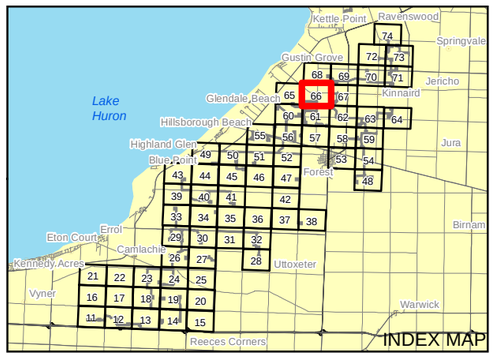
Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 65	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointDraft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 65 - Cedar Point.mxd

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

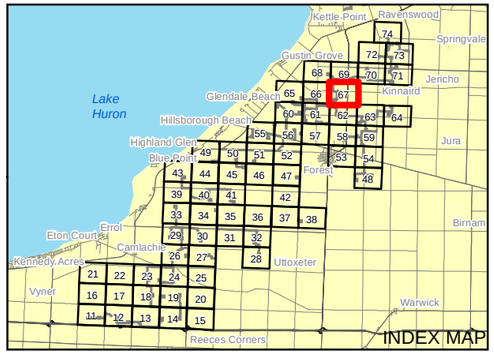
Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 66	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointDraft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 66 - Cedar Point.mxd

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

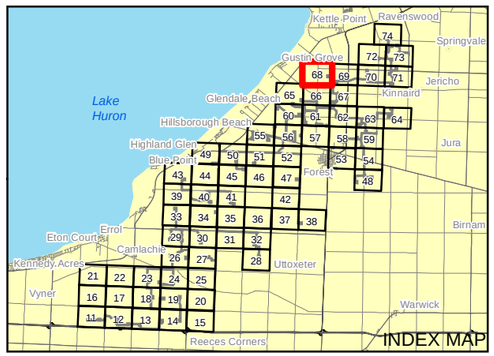
Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 67	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointDraft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 67 - Cedar Point.mxd

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



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60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

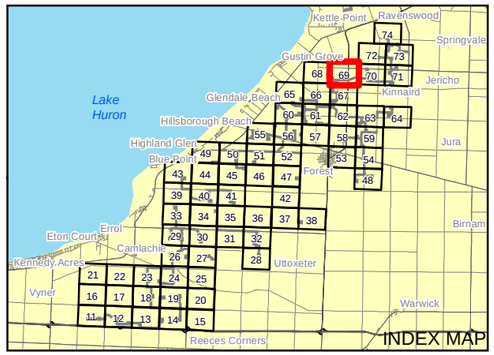
PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 68	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointIDraft\Archaeology\Stage2FiguresIFig - 68 - Cedar Point.mxd

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointIDraft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 69 - Cedar Point.mxd

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

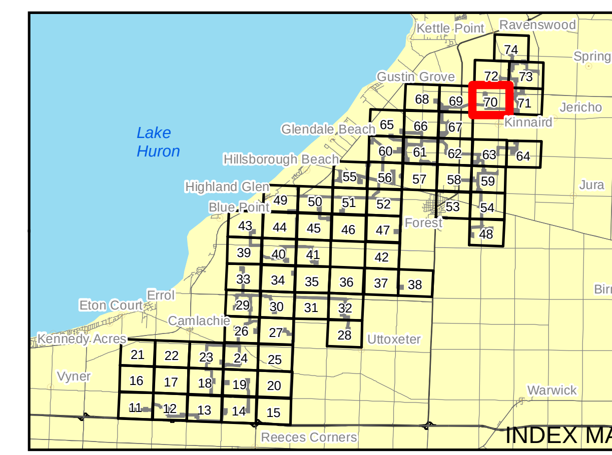
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 69	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

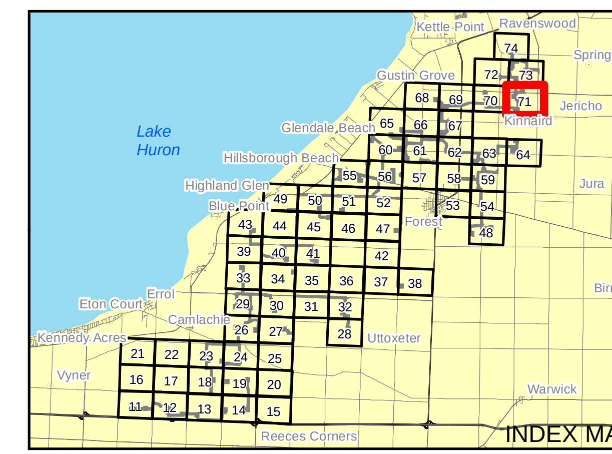
Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 70	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPoint\DraftArchaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 70 - Cedar Point.mxd

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 71	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

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421000

422000

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KINNAIRD RD

4903-40095

4903-40096

4903-40098

4903-40106

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4903-40093

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4903-40099

4903-40100

4903-40091

4903-40101

4903-40109

4903-40104

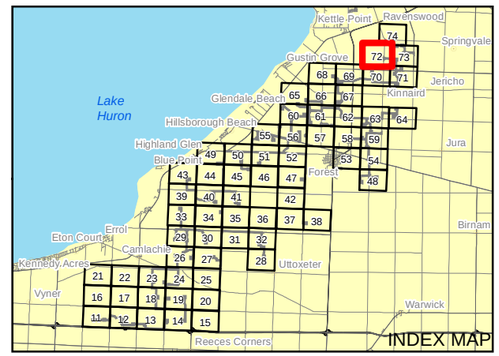
4903-40102

4903-40089

4903-40103

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
Produced by Golder Associates Ltd under licence from
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, © Queens Printer 2008
Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240

Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 72	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointDraft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 72 - Cedar Point.mxd

423000

424000

4780000

4779000

N

CP 1

CP 2

CP 3

CP 4

ARMY CAMP RD

4930540082

4930540085

4930540086

4930540087

4930540088

4930540089

4930540091

4930540093

4930540094

4930550062

4930550063

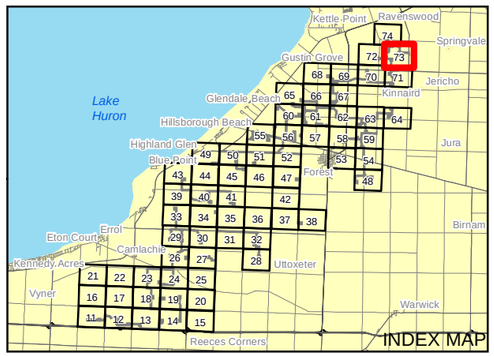
4930550064

4930550065

4930550066

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
Produced by Golder Associates Ltd under licence from
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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N

60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

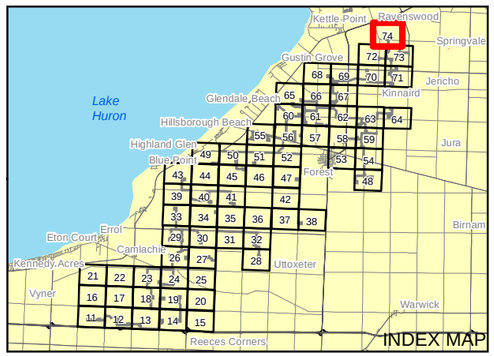
Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 73	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointIDraft\Archaeology\Stage2Figures\Fig - 73 - Cedar Point.mxd

LEGEND

- Turbine
- Access Road
- Collector Cable - Municipal ROW
- Collector Cable - Private Land
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Property Boundary
- Previously Disturbed, not Assessed
- Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval
- Steeply Sloped, not Assessed
- Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval
- Poorly Drained, not Assessed
- Collector Cable Municipal ROW Previously Disturbed



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
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60 30 0 60 120 180 240
Scale 1:6,500 Metres

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CEDAR POINT WIND POWER PROJECT
LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 11-1136-0074 2000			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	JMC	5 Mar. 2012	FIGURE: 74	
GIS	BC	18 Jun. 2012		
CHECK	TC	18 Jun. 2012		
REVIEW				

G:\Projects\2010\10-1151-0065_CamlachieCedarPointWindFarm\GIS\MXDs\CedarPointDraft\ArchaeologyStage2Figures\Fig - 74 - Cedar Point.mxd

10.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT

Golder has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made.

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose described to Golder, by Suncor Energy Services Inc. The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

The information, recommendations and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without Golder's express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, then upon the reasonable request of the Client, Golder may authorize in writing the use of this report by the regulatory agency as an Approved User for the specific and identified purpose of the applicable permit review process. Any other use of this report by others is prohibited and is without responsibility to Golder. The report, all plans, data, drawings and other documents as well as electronic media prepared by Golder are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of Golder, who authorizes only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of Golder. The Client acknowledges that electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration and incompatibility and therefore the Client cannot rely upon the electronic media versions of Golder's report or other work products.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

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Europe	+ 356 21 42 30 20
North America	+ 1 800 275 3281
South America	+ 55 21 3095 9500

solutions@golder.com
www.golder.com

Golder Associates Ltd.
309 Exeter Road, Unit #1
London, Ontario, N6L 1C1
Canada
T: +1 (519) 652 0099

Golder Associates