

## **APPENDIX B      CONFIRMATION LETTERS FROM MTCS AND MNR**

**Ministry of Tourism,  
Culture and Sport**

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April 19, 2012

Mr. Thomas Bird  
NextEra Energy Canada ULC  
205-5500 North Service Road  
Burlington, Ontario L7L 6W6

**RE: NextEra Adelaide Wind Energy Centre, Various Lots, Concessions 1 to 5 N.E.R. and 1 to 4 S.E.R., Geographic Township of Adelaide, Middlesex County, Ontario, FIT-FZEYQNB, MTCS RIMS Number 39EA015, MTCS Project Information Form Numbers P001-422-2008, P001-452-2008, P001-526-2009, P084-220-2009, P084-221-2009, P084-198-2010, P084-197-2010, P218-096-2011 and P319-015-2011**

Dear Proponent:

This letter constitutes the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's written comments as required by s. 22(3)(a) of O. Reg. 359/09 under the *Environmental Protection Act* regarding archaeological assessments undertaken for the above project.

Based on the information contained in the reports you have submitted for this project, the Ministry believes the archaeological assessment complies with the *Ontario Heritage Act's* licensing requirements, including the licence terms and conditions and the Ministry's 1993 Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines or the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (whichever apply). Please note that the Ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of the reports.\*

The reports recommends the following:

**Stage 1 Report, P001-422-2008, April 2009, Received April 30, 2009, Satisfaction Letter Issued November 12, 2009**

*Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be required for all areas to be disturbed during turbine or access road construction.*

**Stage 2 Report, P001-452-2008, P001-526-2009 and P084-197-2010, March 2010, Received April 6, 2010, Revised Pages Received May 6, 2010, Satisfaction Letter Issued May 19, 2010**

The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the documentation of 13 archaeological locations. Nine of those locations are pre-contact Aboriginal sites and four are historic Euro-Canadian sites. The following recommendations are made concerning these 13 locations:

Sites recommended for Stage 3 assessment:

- Table 8 lists the pre-contact Aboriginal sites requiring Stage 3 assessment. A total of three of the nine pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological locations recorded are being recommended for further archaeological assessment: Location 2 (AfHk-29), Location 3 (AgHk-66), and Location 7 (AgHj-5).
- Table 9 lists the historic Euro-Canadian sites requiring Stage 3 assessment. A total of three of the four historic Euro-Canadian archaeological locations recorded are being recommended for further archaeological assessment: Location 5 (AgHk-67), Location 9 (AfHk-30), and Location 11 (AgHk-68).

**Table 8: Pre-contact Aboriginal Sites Requiring Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment**

<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Borden Number</i>	<i>Cultural Affiliation</i>	<i>Date</i>
Location 2	AfHk-29	Middle Woodland	400 B.C. - 500 A.D.
Location 3	AgHk-66	Small Point Late Archaic	1500 - 1100 B.C.
Location 7	AgHj-5	pre-contact Aboriginal	indeterminate

**Table 9: Historic Euro-Canadian Sites Requiring Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment**

<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Borden Number</i>	<i>Cultural Affiliation</i>	<i>Date</i>
Location 5	AgHk-67	historic Euro-Canadian	mid-to-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century A.D.
Location 9	AfHk-30	historic Euro-Canadian	early-to-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century A.D.
Location 11	AgHk-68	historic Euro-Canadian	mid-to-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century A.D.

Sites not requiring any further archaeological assessment:

- Table 10 lists the pre-contact Aboriginal sites not requiring Stage 3 assessment. A total of six of the nine pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological locations recorded have been sufficiently documented and require no further archaeological assessment.

**Table 10: Sites Not Requiring Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment**

<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Borden Number</i>	<i>Cultural Affiliation</i>	<i>Date</i>
<i>Location 1</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>historic Euro-Canadian</i>	<i>late 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century A.D.</i>
<i>Location 4</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>indeterminate</i>
<i>Location 6</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>indeterminate</i>
<i>Location 8</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>indeterminate</i>
<i>Location 10</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>indeterminate</i>
<i>Location 12</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>indeterminate</i>
<i>Location 13</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>indeterminate</i>

- 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.
- 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 sec. 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- The Cemeteries Act requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Consumer Services.

**Stage 3 Report, P084-220-2009, P084-221-2009 and P084-198-2010, April 2010, Received May 4, 2010, Satisfaction Letter Issued May 19, 2010**

*The Stage 3 assessment has been completed for the six documented locations. Three of these sites are Precontact Aboriginal sites and three are historic Euro-Canadian sites. The following recommendations are made concerning these six locations:*

- *Location 2 (AfHk-29) and Location 3 (AgHk-66) yielded no additional pre-contact Aboriginal material remains and therefore their cultural heritage value or interest was deemed to be low and also sufficiently documented. Stage 4 mitigation of these sites is not recommended.*
- *Location 5 (AgHk-67), Location 9 (AfHk-30) and Location 11 (AgHk-68) yielded mid-to-late 19th and 20<sup>th</sup> century material culture, but the nature of the assemblages – high percentages of breakable domestic items (glass and ceramic) and low percentages of personal and structural items – indicate that these sites are isolated mid-to-late 19th century domestic middens and therefore the cultural heritage value or interest of these sites was deemed to be low and also sufficiently documented. Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of these sites is not recommended.*
- *Location 7 (AgHj-5) yielded pre-contact Aboriginal material remains including a complete biface, 85 fragments of chipping detritus, a utilized flake and faunal remains. Given the number of artifacts recovered, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site was deemed to be high. Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of this site is recommended.*

*Until the Stage 4 archaeological assessment has been conducted, the site area will be surrounded by snow fence at a 20 metre buffer extending past the limits of the site as delineated by the Stage 3 test units excavated. Until this site has been excavated, all staff related to the Next Era Adelaide Wind Farm project will be instructed to avoid the site area as buffered and marked out. The Stage 4 assessment should consist of the block excavation in one-metre units of the area of greatest artifact densities, followed by shovel shining the site area in order to uncover all subsurface posts or cultural features.*

- *A partial clearance for the NextEra Adelaide Wind Farm study area is being requested, except for Location 7 (AgHj-5). Additional archaeological assessment is still required at Location 7 (AgHj-5), hence the archaeological site recommended for further archaeological fieldwork remains 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.*
- *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 sec. 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

- *The Cemeteries Act requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Consumer Services.*

**Stage 1-2, P218-096-2011 and P319-015-2011, February 21, 2012, Revised April 10, 2012, Satisfaction Letter Issued April 19, 2012**

*The Stage 2 assessment of the revised NEEC Adelaide Wind Energy Centre layout resulted in the identification of 15 archaeological sites, including eight pre-contact Aboriginal and seven historic Euro-Canadian. Recommendations for each location are found below.*

***Location 14 (AgHj-10)***

*Given that the Stage 2 assessment of Location 14 (AgHj-10) resulted in the recovery of a spatially discrete Early Archaic projectile point, it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of 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 Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as 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 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. Since this is an Early Archaic site, at least 20% of the total number of units excavated should be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than three millimetres. The already existing program of Aboriginal engagement should be continued during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment.*

***Location 15***

*The Stage 2 assessment of Location 15 resulted in the recovery of a pre-contact Aboriginal end 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 15.***

***Location 16***

*The Stage 2 assessment of Location 16 resulted in the recovery of a single 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.***

### **Location 17**

*The Stage 2 assessment of Location 17 resulted in the recovery of a small assemblage of late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century domestic glass debris. Artifacts observed in the scatter included eight fragments of modern terra cotta pot. Given the nature and small size of the artifact assemblage observed, that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 17.***

### **Location 18**

*The Stage 2 assessment of Location 18 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 18.***

### **Location 19 (AeHk-42)**

*The Stage 2 assessment of Location 19 revealed a spatially discrete cluster of 25 mid-19<sup>th</sup> century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts, 14 of which were collected for further analysis. Domestic artifacts were the most plentiful including ceramics and glass (n=13 or 92.86% of the total artifact assemblage). The most common types of ceramic artifacts recovered from Location 19 were mid-19<sup>th</sup> century whitewares (n=7 or 87.50%) and a fragment of aqua bottle glass with a diagnostic open pontil base dating it to prior to 1870. Given the presence of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century material and the presence of a house and orchard indicated on the historic mapping, **it is recommended that Location 19 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 Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as 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 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 to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 19 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.*

### **Location 20 (AgHk-121)**

*The 15 artifacts collected from the observed scatter of 45 artifacts during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 20 represent predominantly late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian debris, mostly fragile domestic items such as ceramics and glass which represent the remains of a small 20<sup>th</sup> century domestic midden. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 20.***

### **Location 21**

*The Stage 2 assessment of Location 21 resulted in the recovery of a single pre-contact Aboriginal retouched 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 21.**

### **Location 22**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 22 revealed a spatially discrete cluster of over 300 mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian artifacts including ceramics and bottle glass, as well as personal items such as white clay pipe and agate buttons and structural remains. The most common ceramic type collected from Location 22 was mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century ironstone along with a comparable collection of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century whiteware and a small assemblage of early 19<sup>th</sup> century pearlware. Three diagnostic glass finishes were collected (two dating to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and one indicating late 19<sup>th</sup> century material) as was black glass (dating prior to the 1860s). Given the presence of mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century material, the size of the scatter, and the presence of a house and orchard indicated on the historic mapping, **it is recommended that Location 22 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 Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as 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 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 to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 22 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

### **Location 23 (AfHk-33)**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 23 (AfHk-33) resulted in the recovery of a pre-contact Aboriginal Middle Archaic projectile point (circa 6000 to 2500 B.C.). 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.**

### **Location 24**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 24 revealed a spatially discrete cluster of over 700 mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian cultural material, domestic debris comprising 80.88% of the total artifacts collected. The observed scatter on site included a high percentage of red and yellow brick fragments and other structural remains indicating Location 24 was the site of a demolished residence. Also in the assemblage are smaller assemblages of structural, faunal and personal artifacts. The most common ceramic types collected from Location 24 were mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century ironstone and mid-19<sup>th</sup> century whitewares. A small collection of pearlware is also present in the assemblage as is a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century American Civil War uniform button. Given the presence of 19<sup>th</sup> century material spanning the century, the overall size of the scatter and the presence of a house and orchard indicated on the historic mapping, **it is recommended that Location 24 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 Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as 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 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 to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 24 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.*

#### **Location 25**

*The Stage 2 assessment of Location 25 resulted in the recovery of a single pre-contact Aboriginal secondary 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.***

#### **Location 26**

*The Stage 2 assessment of Location 24 revealed a spatially discrete cluster of 150 Euro-Canadian cultural material spanning the entirety of the 19<sup>th</sup> century including domestic and personal items. Whiteware dominates the ceramic assemblage with 53.63% and the assemblage includes a smaller assortment of early 19<sup>th</sup> century material such as pearlware, redware and a single fragment of creamware. Diagnostic glass in the assemblage such as black glass also lends credence to an earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the site. Given the presence of material spanning the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and the presence of a house and orchard indicated on the historic mapping, **it is recommended that Location 26 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 Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as 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 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 to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 26 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.*

#### **Location 27**

*The Stage 2 assessment of Location 27 resulted in the recovery of a single pre-contact Aboriginal biface fragment. 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.***

### **Location 28**

The 17 artifacts collected from the observed scatter of 70 artifacts during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 28 represent a range of predominantly mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian domestic debris, including ironstone, whiteware and a small assemblage of utilitarian kitchenwares. Most of the assemblage consists of fragile items such as ceramics, and bottle and window glass.

Given the presence of mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian material culture, **it is recommended that Location 28 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 Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as 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 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 to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 28 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

### **Summary**

The above recommendations determine that six of the 15 identified sites require further Stage 3 assessment. As such, nine sites are not recommended for further archaeological work. Table 41 provides a breakdown of Golder's recommendations for the NEEC Adelaide Wind Energy Centre:

<b>Location</b>	<b>Borden Number</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Stage Recommended?</b>
14	AgHj-10	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Yes
15		Pre-contact Aboriginal	No
16		Pre-contact Aboriginal	No
17		Historic Euro-Canadian	No
18		Pre-contact Aboriginal	No
19	AeHk-42	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes
20	AgHk-121	Historic Euro-Canadian	No
21		Pre-contact Aboriginal	No
22	AgHk-122	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes
23	AfHk-33	Pre-contact Aboriginal	No
24	AgHk-123	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes
25		Pre-contact Aboriginal	No
26	AfHk-34	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes
27		Pre-contact Aboriginal	No
28	AgHk-124	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes

**Table 1: Recommendations for Further Stage 3 Assessment**

*While all of these sites were documented during the Stage 2 archaeological field work conducted within the proposed NEEC Adelaide Wind Energy Centre study area, six require further Stage 3 assessment. The remaining nine have been sufficiently documented.*

The Ministry is satisfied with these recommendations.

This letter does not waive any requirements which you may have under the Ontario *Heritage Act*. A separate letter addressing archaeological licensing obligations under the Act will be sent to the archaeologist who completed the assessment and will be copied to you.

This letter does not constitute approval of the renewable energy project. Approvals of the project may be required under other statutes and regulations. It is your responsibility to obtain any necessary approvals or licences.

Please feel free to contact me if you have questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

Shari Prowse  
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Ms. Irena Jurakic, Golder Associates Ltd.  
Mr. Jim Wilson, Golder Associates Ltd.  
Dr. Scott Martin, Golder Associates Ltd.  
Mr. Adam Hossak, Golder Associates Ltd.

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

Ministry of Tourism,  
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Ministère du Tourisme,  
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April 19, 2012

Mr. Thomas Bird  
NextEra Energy Canada ULC  
205-5500 North Service Road  
Burlington, Ontario L7L 6W6

**RE: Parkhill Point of Interconnect, Various Lots and Concessions, Geographic Township of East Williams and West Williams now Municipality of North Middlesex, Middlesex County, Ontario, FIT-F2BNU4R (Bornish); FIT-FZEYQNB (Adelaide); FIT-FRZYKJA (Jericho), MTCS RIMS Number 39EA019, MTCS Project Information Form Number P319-018-2012,**

Dear Proponent:

This letter constitutes the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's written comments as required by s. 22(3)(a) of O. Reg. 359/09 under the *Environmental Protection Act* regarding archaeological assessments undertaken for the above project.

Based on the information contained in the report you have submitted for this project, the Ministry believes the archaeological assessment complies with the *Ontario Heritage Act's* licensing requirements, including the licence terms and conditions and the Ministry's 1993 Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines or the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (whichever apply). Please note that the Ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of the reports.\*

The report recommends the following:

**Stage 1-2, P319-018-2012, February 7, 2012, Revised April 10, 2012, Received April 11, 2012, MTCS Satisfaction Letter issued April 19, 2012**

*The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Parkhill POI resulted in the identification of one historic Euro-Canadian site, Location 1 (AgHj-9). Due to the fact that Location 1 (AgHj-9) is a spatially discrete site producing mid-to-late 19th century historic*

*Euro-Canadian cultural material, it is recommended that it be subject to a Stage 3 archaeological assessment to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest. 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 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 order to further determine the presence of buried artifacts, structures, stratigraphy and cultural features, as well as to collect a representative sample of artifacts. Further archival research to supplement the Stage 1 archaeological overview/background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 1 (AgHj-9) will also be conducted.*

The Ministry is satisfied with these recommendations.

This letter does not waive any requirements which you may have under the Ontario *Heritage Act*. A separate letter addressing archaeological licensing obligations under the Act will be sent to the archaeologist who completed the assessment and will be copied to you.

This letter does not constitute approval of the renewable energy project. Approvals of the project may be required under other statutes and regulations. It is your responsibility to obtain any necessary approvals or licences.

Please feel free to contact me if you have questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

Shari Prowse  
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Ms. Irena Jurakic, Golder Associates Ltd.

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

**From:** [Hatcher, Laura \(MTC\)](#)  
**To:** [Thomas.Bird@fpl.com](mailto:Thomas.Bird@fpl.com)  
**Cc:** [Nancy O'Blenes](#)  
**Subject:** Adelaide Wind Energy Centre - March 30, 2012 revisions to project layout  
**Date:** Thursday, April 05, 2012 12:02:33 PM

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Dear Mr. Bird,

This email is regarding the proposed changes to the Adelaide Wind Energy Centre layout, which were submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on March 30, 2012 by GL Garrad Hassan.

On September 10, 2010, MTCS issued written comments on the heritage assessment report for the project, expressing our satisfaction with the report and the mitigation recommendations made in that report.

MTCS has reviewed the re-submitted maps illustrating the location of the proposed changes along with the additional background research and site information for the additional lands which fall outside the original heritage assessment. MTCS finds that the mitigation recommendations of the original heritage assessment still apply to this project and the comments MTCS has previously provided still apply as well.

If further changes to the project layout take place, please continue to keep our office informed.

Sincerely,

Laura

**Laura Hatcher**

Heritage Planner

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Culture Division | Programs and Services Branch | Culture Services Unit

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P.O. Box 7000  
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Peterborough, ON K9J 8M5

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April 12, 2012

NextEra Energy Canada  
5500 Service Road, Suite 205  
Burlington, ON L7L 6W6

**RE: NHA Confirmation for Adelaide Wind Energy Centre**

Dear Tom Bird:

In accordance with the Ministry of the Environment's (MOE's) Renewable Energy Approvals (REA) Regulation (O.Reg.359/09), the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) has reviewed the natural heritage assessment and environmental impact study for the Adelaide Wind Energy Centre located in Middlesex County, submitted by Nextera Energy Canada on April 10, 2012.

In accordance with Section 28(2) and 38(2)(b) of the REA regulation, MNR provides the following confirmations following review of the natural heritage assessment:

1. The MNR confirms that the determination of the existence of natural features and the boundaries of natural features was made using applicable evaluation criteria or procedures established or accepted by MNR.
2. The MNR confirms that the site investigation and records review were conducted using applicable evaluation criteria or procedures established or accepted by MNR.
3. The MNR confirms that the evaluation of the significance or provincial significance of the natural features was conducted using applicable evaluation criteria or procedures established or accepted by MNR.
4. The MNR confirms that the project location is not in a provincial park or conservation reserve.
5. The MNR confirms that the environmental impact assessment report has been prepared in accordance with procedures established by the MNR.

In accordance with Appendix D of MNR's Natural Heritage Assessment Guide, a commitment has been made to complete pre-construction assessments of habitat use for candidate significant wildlife habitats. MNR has reviewed and confirmed the assessment methods and the range of mitigation options. Pending completion of the pre-construction assessments and determination of significance, the appropriate mitigation is expected to be implemented, as committed to in the environmental impact study for the following candidate significant wildlife habitats:

- Raptor Wintering Area (features RWA-002, RWA-003, RWA-004)
- Bat Maternity Colonies (BMA-011, BMA-012, BMA-014, BMA-016, BMA-017, BMA-019, BMA-020)
- Amphibian Woodland Breeding (features AWO-001, AWO-002, AWO-004, AWO-005)
- Carey's Sedge (feature CAS-001, CAS-002, CAS-003, CAS-004, CAS-005, CAS-006, CAS-007)
- Yellow Stargrass (features YSG-001, YSG-002)

In addition to the NHA, Environmental Effects Monitoring Plans that address post-construction monitoring and mitigation for birds and bats must be prepared and implemented. It is recommended that post-construction monitoring plans be prepared in accordance with MNR Guidelines and be reviewed by MNR in advance of submitting a REA application to MOE in order to minimize potential delays in determining if the application is complete.

This confirmation letter is valid for the project as proposed in the natural heritage assessment and environmental impact study, including those sections describing the Environmental Effects Monitoring Plan and Construction Plan Report. Should any changes be made to the proposed project that would alter the NHA, MNR may need to undertake additional review of the NHA.

Where specific commitments have been made by the applicant in the NHA with respect to project design, construction, rehabilitation, operation, mitigation, or monitoring, MNR expects that these commitments will be considered in MOE's Renewable Energy Approval decision and, if approved, be implemented by the applicant.

In accordance with S.12 (1) of the Renewable Energy Approvals Regulation, this letter must be included as part of your application submitted to the MOE for a Renewable Energy Approval.

Please be aware that your project may be subject to additional legislative approvals as outlined in the Ministry of Natural Resources' *Approvals and Permitting Requirements Document*. These approvals are required prior to the construction of your renewable energy facility.

If you wish to discuss any part of this confirmation or additional comments provided, please contact me at [jim.beal@ontario.ca](mailto:jim.beal@ontario.ca) or 705-755-3203.

Sincerely,



Jim Beal  
Renewable Energy Provincial Field Program Coordinator  
Regional Operations Division  
Ministry of Natural Resources

- cc. Mitch Wilson, District Manager, MNR Aylmer District
- cc. Amy Cameron, A/Renewable Energy Field Advisor, MNR REOT
- cc. Erin Cotnam, A/Renewable Energy Coordinator, MNR Southern Region
- cc. Narren Santos, Environmental Assessment and Approvals Branch, MOE

cc. Sandra Guido, Environmental Assessment and Approvals Branch, MOE  
cc. Andrew Ryckman, Terrestrial and Wetland Biologist, NRSI  
cc. Kaitlin Powers, Terrestrial and Wetland Biologist, NRSI

**Ministry of Tourism,  
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July 13, 2012

Ms. Irena Jurakic  
Golder Associates Ltd.  
2390 Argentinia Road  
Mississauga Road  
Ontario L5N 5Z7

**RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Reports, Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, “Stages 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment, Parkhill Point of Interconnect – Additional Lands, Part of Lot 18, Concession 17 E.C.R., Geographic Township of East Williams, Now Municipality of North Middlesex, Middlesex County, Ontario”, Dated June 12, 2012, Revised Report Dated July 13, 2012, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on July 13, 2012, MTCS Project Information File No. P319-020-2012, MTCS RIMs File No. 39EA019**

Dear Ms. Jurakic:

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 subject property as depicted in Figures 4 of the above titled report and recommends the following:

*The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Parkhill POI Additional Lands study area resulted in the identification of one site, Location 2, an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal find spot of unknown age, comprising one utilized flake. Due to the paucity of finds from the surface collection at the site, the significance and information potential of this site is judged to be low. The cultural heritage value or interest of this site has been sufficiently documented and no further archaeological assessment is recommended.*

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,

Shari Prowse  
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeological Licensing Office  
Mr. Thomas Bird, NextEra Energy Canada, ULC

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

**Ministry of Tourism,  
Culture and Sport**

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August 13, 2012

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, “Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, NextEra Adelaide Wind Energy Centre Additional Field Work, Various Lots, Concessions 1 to 5 N.E.R. and 1 to 4 S.E.R., Geographic Township of Adelaide and Concessions 9 to 14 W.C.R., Geographic Township of West Williams, Middlesex County, Ontario” Dated 26 July 2012, Filed by MTC Toronto Office on 3 August 2012, MTCS Project Information Form Number P218-277-2012, MTCS RIMS Number 39EA015**

Dear 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 5-01 through 5-29, and recommends the following:

**5.1 Location 19 (AeHk-42)**

*Given that the Stage 2 assessment of Location 19 (AeHk-42) was previously recommended for Stage 3 investigation, and that the additional Stage 2 assessment of Location 19 resulted in the recovery of an extension of the site including artifacts dating*

to the mid-to-late 19th century as well as pre-contact Aboriginal lithics artifacts, **it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of 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 Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as 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 and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres into the subsoil. The already existing program of Aboriginal engagement should be continued during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

### **5.2 Location 29 (AfHk-37)**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 29 (AfHk-37) resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal Small Point Late Archaic (circa 1500-1400 B.C.) projectile point. Despite the intensified survey, 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 (AfHk-37).**

### **5.3 Location 30 (AfHk-38)**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 30 (AfHk-38) resulted in the recovery of five pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, one scraper, two utilized flakes and two 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 30 (AfHk-38).**

### **5.4 Location 31 (AfHk-35)**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 31 (AfHk-35) resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal Small Point Late Archaic (circa 1800/1700-1100 B.C.) 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 31 (AfHk-35).**

### **5.5 Location 32 (AgHk-132)**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 32 (AgHk-132) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century historic Euro-Canadian cultural material. The most common type of ceramic artifacts recovered from Location 32 (AgHk-132) was mid-to-late 19th century ironstone and whiteware. Given the number of artifacts and the location of the site in the vicinity of a homestead depicted on the historic map, **it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of 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 Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as 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 and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres into the subsoil.

### **5.6 Location 33**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 33 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal biface 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 33.**

### **5.7 Location 34**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 34 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 34.**

### **5.8 Location 35**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 35 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal unifacial perforator. 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 35.**

### **5.9 Location 36 (AgHk-133)**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 36 (AgHk-133) resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact. The find is an unfinished, stemmed 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 36 (AgHk-133).**

### **5.10 Location 37**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 37 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, a 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 37.**

### **5.11 Location 38**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 38 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal graver. 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 38.**

### **5.12 Location 39 (AfHk-36)**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 39 (AfHk-36) resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal Narrow Point Late Archaic (circa 3200-2200 B.C.) 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 39 (AfHk-36).**

### **5.13 Location 40**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 40 resulted in the recovery of one fragment of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus and one pre-contact Aboriginal retouched flake. Despite the intensified survey, 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.**

### **5.14 Location 41**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 41 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal groundstone 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 41.**

### **5.15 Location 42 (AgHk-134)**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 42 (AgHk-134) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of early-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century historic Euro-Canadian cultural material. The most common type of ceramic artifacts recovered from Location 42 (AgHk-134) was mid-to-late 19th century whiteware. Given the number of artifacts and the location of the site in the vicinity of a post office noted on the historic map, **it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of 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 Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as 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 and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres into the subsoil.

### **5.16 Location 43 (AgHk-135)**

Due to the fact that Location 43 (AgHk-135) is a spatially discrete area producing pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material, **it is recommended that this site be subject to a Stage 3 archaeological investigation to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest.** The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as 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 and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres into the subsoil. The already existing program of Aboriginal engagement should be continued during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 43 (AgHk-135).

### **5.17 Location 44 (AgHk-136)**

Due to the fact that Location 44 (AgHk-136) is a spatially discrete area producing pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material, including Early Woodland material, **it is recommended that this site be subject to a Stage 3 archaeological investigation to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest.** The Stage 3 assessment

should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as 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 reploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres into the subsoil. The already existing program of Aboriginal engagement should be continued during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 44 (AgHk-136).

#### 5.18 Location 45 (AgHk-137)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 45 (AgHk-137) resulted in the recovery of four pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, all chipping detritus manufactured from Kettle Point chert. 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 (AgHk-137).**

#### 5.19 Location 46

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 46 resulted in the recovery of an isolated 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 51.**

#### 5.20 Summary

The above recommendations determine that five of the 19 sites discussed require further Stage 3 archaeological assessment. As such, 14 sites are not recommended for further archaeological work. Table 39 provides a breakdown of Golder's recommendations based on the additional Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the NEEC Adelaide Wind Energy Centre:

**Table 39: Recommendations for Further Stage 3 Assessment Location Borden Number Affiliation Stage 3 Recommended?**

Location	Borden Number	Affiliation	Stage 3 Recommended?
19	AeHk-42	multi-component pre-contact Aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian	Yes
29	AfHk-37	Small Point Late Archaic	No
30	AfHk-38	pre-contact Aboriginal	No
31	AfHk-35	Small Point Late Archaic	No
32	AgHk-132	pre-contact Aboriginal	Yes
33	-	pre-contact Aboriginal	No
34	-	pre-contact Aboriginal	No
35	-	pre-contact Aboriginal	No
36	AgHk-133	pre-contact Aboriginal	No
37	-	pre-contact Aboriginal	No
38	AgHj-18	pre-contact Aboriginal	No

<b>39</b>	<i>AfHk-36</i>	<i>Narrow Point Late Archaic</i>	<i>No</i>
<b>40</b>	-	<i>pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>No</i>
<b>41</b>	-	<i>pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>No</i>
<b>42</b>	<i>AgHk-134</i>	<i>historic Euro-Canadian</i>	<i>Yes</i>
<b>43</b>	<i>AgHk-135</i>	<i>pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Yes</i>
<b>44</b>	<i>AgHk-136</i>	<i>Early Woodland</i>	<i>Yes</i>
<b>45</b>	<i>AgHk-137</i>	<i>pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>No</i>
<b>46</b>	-	<i>pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>No</i>

*While all of these sites were documented during the Stage 2 archaeological field work conducted within the proposed NEEC Adelaide Wind Energy Centre study area, **one multi-component site Location 19 (AeHk-42), two historic Euro-Canadian sites, Location 32 (AgHk-132) and Location 42 (AgHk-134), and two precontact Aboriginal sites, Location 43 (AgHk-135) and Location 44 (AgHk-136), require further Stage 3 assessment.** The remaining 14 sites have been sufficiently documented.*

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

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August 14, 2012

Mr. Thomas Bird  
NextEra Energy Canada ULC  
205-5500 North Service Road  
Burlington, Ontario L7L 6W6

**RE: NextEra Adelaide Wind Energy Centre, Various Lots, Concessions 1 to 5 N.E.R. and 1 to 4 S.E.R., Geographic Township of Adelaide, Middlesex County, Ontario, FIT-FZEYQNB, MTCS RIMS Number 39EA015, MTCS Project Information Form Numbers P001-422-2008, P001-452-2008, P001-526-2009, P084-220-2009, P084-221-2009, P084-198-2010, P084-197-2010, P218-096-2011, P319-015-2011 and P218-277-2012**

Dear Proponent:

This letter constitutes the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's written comments as required by s. 22(3)(a) of O. Reg. 359/09 under the *Environmental Protection Act* regarding archaeological assessments undertaken for the above project.

Based on the information contained in the reports you have submitted for this project, the Ministry believes the archaeological assessment complies with the *Ontario Heritage Act's* licensing requirements, including the licence terms and conditions and the Ministry's 1993 Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines or the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (whichever apply). Please note that the Ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of the reports.\*

The reports recommends the following:

**Stage 1 Report, P001-422-2008, April 2009, Received April 30, 2009, Satisfaction Letter Issued November 12, 2009**

*Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be required for all areas to be disturbed during turbine or access road construction.*

**Stage 2 Report, P001-452-2008, P001-526-2009 and P084-197-2010, March 2010, Received April 6, 2010, Revised Pages Received May 6, 2010, Satisfaction Letter Issued May 19, 2010**

The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the documentation of 13 archaeological locations. Nine of those locations are pre-contact Aboriginal sites and four are historic Euro-Canadian sites. The following recommendations are made concerning these 13 locations:

Sites recommended for Stage 3 assessment:

- Table 8 lists the pre-contact Aboriginal sites requiring Stage 3 assessment. A total of three of the nine pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological locations recorded are being recommended for further archaeological assessment: Location 2 (AfHk-29), Location 3 (AgHk-66), and Location 7 (AgHj-5).
- Table 9 lists the historic Euro-Canadian sites requiring Stage 3 assessment. A total of three of the four historic Euro-Canadian archaeological locations recorded are being recommended for further archaeological assessment: Location 5 (AgHk-67), Location 9 (AfHk-30), and Location 11 (AgHk-68).

**Table 8: Pre-contact Aboriginal Sites Requiring Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment**

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Borden Number</b>	<b>Cultural Affiliation</b>	<b>Date</b>
Location 2	AfHk-29	Middle Woodland	400 B.C. - 500 A.D.
Location 3	AgHk-66	Small Point Late Archaic	1500 - 1100 B.C.
Location 7	AgHj-5	pre-contact Aboriginal	indeterminate

**Table 9: Historic Euro-Canadian Sites Requiring Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment**

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Borden Number</b>	<b>Cultural Affiliation</b>	<b>Date</b>
Location 5	AgHk-67	historic Euro-Canadian	mid-to-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century A.D.
Location 9	AfHk-30	historic Euro-Canadian	early-to-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century A.D.
Location 11	AgHk-68	historic Euro-Canadian	mid-to-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century A.D.

Sites not requiring any further archaeological assessment:

- Table 10 lists the pre-contact Aboriginal sites not requiring Stage 3 assessment. A total of six of the nine pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological

locations recorded have been sufficiently documented and require no further archaeological assessment.

**Table 10: Sites Not Requiring Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment**

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Borden Number</b>	<b>Cultural Affiliation</b>	<b>Date</b>
Location 1	none	historic Euro-Canadian	late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> century A.D.
Location 4	none	pre-contact Aboriginal	indeterminate
Location 6	none	pre-contact Aboriginal	indeterminate
Location 8	none	pre-contact Aboriginal	indeterminate
Location 10	none	pre-contact Aboriginal	indeterminate
Location 12	none	pre-contact Aboriginal	indeterminate
Location 13	none	pre-contact Aboriginal	indeterminate

- *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.*
- *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 sec. 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
- *The Cemeteries Act requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Consumer Services.*

**Stage 3 Report, P084-220-2009, P084-221-2009 and P084-198-2010, April 2010, Received May 4, 2010, Satisfaction Letter Issued May 19, 2010**

*The Stage 3 assessment has been completed for the six documented locations. Three of these sites are Precontact Aboriginal sites and three are historic Euro-Canadian sites. The following recommendations are made concerning these six locations:*

- *Location 2 (AfHk-29) and Location 3 (AgHk-66) yielded no additional pre-contact Aboriginal material remains and therefore their cultural heritage value or interest was deemed to be too low and also sufficiently documented. Stage 4 mitigation of these sites is not recommended.*

- Location 5 (AgHk-67), Location 9 (AfHk-30) and Location 11 (AgHk-68) yielded mid-to-late 19th and 20<sup>th</sup> century material culture, but the nature of the assemblages – high percentages of breakable domestic items (glass and ceramic) and low percentages of personal and structural items – indicate that these sites are isolated mid-to-late 19th century domestic middens and therefore the cultural heritage value or interest of these sites was deemed to be low and also sufficiently documented. Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of these sites is not recommended.
- Location 7 (AgHj-5) yielded pre-contact Aboriginal material remains including a complete biface, 85 fragments of chipping detritus, a utilized flake and faunal remains. Given the number of artifacts recovered, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site was deemed to be high. Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of this site is recommended.

Until the Stage 4 archaeological assessment has been conducted, the site area will be surrounded by snow fence at a 20 metre buffer extending past the limits of the site as delineated by the Stage 3 test units excavated. Until this site has been excavated, all staff related to the Next Era Adelaide Wind Farm project will be instructed to avoid the site area as buffered and marked out. The Stage 4 assessment should consist of the block excavation in one-metre units of the area of greatest artifact densities, followed by shovel shining the site area in order to uncover all subsurface posts or cultural features.

- A partial clearance for the NextEra Adelaide Wind Farm study area is being requested, except for Location 7 (AgHj-5). Additional archaeological assessment is still required at Location 7 (AgHj-5), hence the archaeological site recommended for further archaeological fieldwork remains 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.
- 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 sec. 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- The Cemeteries Act requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Consumer Services.

**Stage 1-2, P218-096-2011 and P319-015-2011, February 21, 2012, Revised April 10, 2012, Satisfaction Letter Issued April 19, 2012**

The Stage 2 assessment of the revised NEEC Adelaide Wind Energy Centre layout resulted in the identification of 15 archaeological sites, including eight pre-contact Aboriginal and seven historic Euro-Canadian. Recommendations for each location are found below.

#### **Location 14 (AgHj-10)**

Given that the Stage 2 assessment of Location 14 (AgHj-10) resulted in the recovery of a spatially discrete Early Archaic projectile point, **it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of 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 Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as 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 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. Since this is an Early Archaic site, at least 20% of the total number of units excavated should be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than three millimetres. The already existing program of Aboriginal engagement should be continued during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

#### **Location 15**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 15 resulted in the recovery of a pre-contact Aboriginal end 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 15.**

#### **Location 16**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 16 resulted in the recovery of a single 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.**

#### **Location 17**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 17 resulted in the recovery of a small assemblage of late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century domestic glass debris. Artifacts observed in the scatter included eight fragments of modern terra cotta pot. Given the nature and small size of the artifact assemblage observed, that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 17.**

#### **Location 18**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 18 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 18.**

#### **Location 19 (AeHk-42)**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 19 revealed a spatially discrete cluster of 25 mid-19<sup>th</sup> century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts, 14 of which were collected for further analysis. Domestic artifacts were the most plentiful including ceramics and glass (n=13

or 92.86% of the total artifact assemblage). The most common types of ceramic artifacts recovered from Location 19 were mid-19<sup>th</sup> century whitewares (n=7 or 87.50%) and a fragment of aqua bottle glass with a diagnostic open pontil base dating it to prior to 1870. Given the presence of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century material and the presence of a house and orchard indicated on the historic mapping, **it is recommended that Location 19 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 Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as 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 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 to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 19 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

#### **Location 20 (AgHk-121)**

The 15 artifacts collected from the observed scatter of 45 artifacts during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 20 represent predominantly late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian debris, mostly fragile domestic items such as ceramics and glass which represent the remains of a small 20<sup>th</sup> century domestic midden. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 20.**

#### **Location 21**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 21 resulted in the recovery of a single pre-contact Aboriginal retouched 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 21.**

#### **Location 22**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 22 revealed a spatially discrete cluster of over 300 mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian artifacts including ceramics and bottle glass, as well as personal items such as white clay pipe and agate buttons and structural remains. The most common ceramic type collected from Location 22 was mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century ironstone along with a comparable collection of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century whiteware and a small assemblage of early 19<sup>th</sup> century pearlware. Three diagnostic glass finishes were collected (two dating to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and one indicating late 19<sup>th</sup> century material) as was black glass (dating prior to the 1860s). Given the presence of mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century material, the size of the scatter, and the presence of a house and orchard indicated on the historic mapping, **it is recommended that Location 22 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 Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as 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 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 to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 22 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

#### **Location 23 (AfHk-33)**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 23 (AfHk-33) resulted in the recovery of a pre-contact Aboriginal Middle Archaic projectile point (circa 6000 to 2500 B.C.). 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.**

#### **Location 24**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 24 revealed a spatially discrete cluster of over 700 mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian cultural material, domestic debris comprising 80.88% of the total artifacts collected. The observed scatter on site included a high percentage of red and yellow brick fragments and other structural remains indicating Location 24 was the site of a demolished residence. Also in the assemblage are smaller assemblages of structural, faunal and personal artifacts. The most common ceramic types collected from Location 24 were mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century ironstone and mid-19<sup>th</sup> century whitewares. A small collection of pearlware is also present in the assemblage as is a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century American Civil War uniform button. Given the presence of 19<sup>th</sup> century material spanning the century, the overall size of the scatter and the presence of a house and orchard indicated on the historic mapping, **it is recommended that Location 24 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 Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as 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 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 to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 24 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

#### **Location 25**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 25 resulted in the recovery of a single pre-contact Aboriginal secondary 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.**

#### **Location 26**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 24 revealed a spatially discrete cluster of 150 Euro-Canadian cultural material spanning the entirety of the 19<sup>th</sup> century including domestic

and personal items. Whiteware dominates the ceramic assemblage with 53.63% and the assemblage includes a smaller assortment of early 19<sup>th</sup> century material such as pearlware, redware and a single fragment of creamware. Diagnostic glass in the assemblage such as black glass also lends credence to an earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the site. Given the presence of material spanning the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and the presence of a house and orchard indicated on the historic mapping, **it is recommended that Location 26 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 Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as 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 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 to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 26 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

#### **Location 27**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 27 resulted in the recovery of a single pre-contact Aboriginal biface fragment. 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.**

#### **Location 28**

The 17 artifacts collected from the observed scatter of 70 artifacts during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 28 represent a range of predominantly mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian domestic debris, including ironstone, whiteware and a small assemblage of utilitarian kitchenwares. Most of the assemblage consists of fragile items such as ceramics, and bottle and window glass.

Given the presence of mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian material culture, **it is recommended that Location 28 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 Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as 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 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 to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 28 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

#### **Summary**

The above recommendations determine that six of the 15 identified sites require further Stage 3 assessment. As such, nine sites are not recommended for further archaeological work. Table 41 provides a breakdown of Golder's recommendations for the NEEC Adelaide Wind Energy Centre:

<b>Location</b>	<b>Borden Number</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Stage Recommended?</b>	<b>3</b>
14	AgHj-10	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Yes	
15		Pre-contact Aboriginal	No	
16		Pre-contact Aboriginal	No	
17		Historic Euro-Canadian	No	
18		Pre-contact Aboriginal	No	
19	AeHk-42	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	
20	AgHk-121	Historic Euro-Canadian	No	
21		Pre-contact Aboriginal	No	
22	AgHk-122	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	
23	AfHk-33	Pre-contact Aboriginal	No	
24	AgHk-123	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	
25		Pre-contact Aboriginal	No	
26	AfHk-34	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	
27		Pre-contact Aboriginal	No	
28	AgHk-124	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	

**Table 1: Recommendations for Further Stage 3 Assessment**

While all of these sites were documented during the Stage 2 archaeological field work conducted within the proposed NEEC Adelaide Wind Energy Centre study area, six require further Stage 3 assessment. The remaining nine have been sufficiently documented.

**Stage 2, P218-277-2012, 26 July 2012, Satisfaction Letter Issued 13 August 2012**

**5.1 Location 19 (AeHk-42)**

Given that the Stage 2 assessment of Location 19 (AeHk-42) was previously recommended for Stage 3 investigation, and that the additional Stage 2 assessment of Location 19 resulted in the recovery of an extension of the site including artifacts dating to the mid-to-late 19th century as well as pre-contact Aboriginal lithics artifacts, **it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of 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 Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as 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 and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres into the subsoil. The already existing program of Aboriginal engagement should be continued during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

**5.2 Location 29 (AfHk-37)**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 29 (AfHk-37) resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal Small Point Late Archaic (circa 1500-1400 B.C.) projectile point. Despite the intensified survey, 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 (AfHk-37).**

### **5.3 Location 30 (AfHk-38)**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 30 (AfHk-38) resulted in the recovery of five pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, one scraper, two utilized flakes and two 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 30 (AfHk-38).**

### **5.4 Location 31 (AfHk-35)**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 31 (AfHk-35) resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal Small Point Late Archaic (circa 1800/1700-1100 B.C.) 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 31 (AfHk-35).**

### **5.5 Location 32 (AgHk-132)**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 32 (AgHk-132) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century historic Euro-Canadian cultural material. The most common type of ceramic artifacts recovered from Location 32 (AgHk-132) was mid-to-late 19th century ironstone and whiteware. Given the number of artifacts and the location of the site in the vicinity of a homestead depicted on the historic map, **it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of 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 Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as 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 and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres into the subsoil.

### **5.6 Location 33**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 33 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal biface 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 33.**

### **5.7 Location 34**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 34 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 34.**

### **5.8 Location 35**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 35 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal unifacial perforator. 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 35.**

#### **5.9 Location 36 (AgHk-133)**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 36 (AgHk-133) resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact. The find is an unfinished, stemmed 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 36 (AgHk-133).**

#### **5.10 Location 37**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 37 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, a 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 37.**

#### **5.11 Location 38**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 38 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal graver. 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 38.**

#### **5.12 Location 39 (AfHk-36)**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 39 (AfHk-36) resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal Narrow Point Late Archaic (circa 3200-2200 B.C.) 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 39 (AfHk-36).**

#### **5.13 Location 40**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 40 resulted in the recovery of one fragment of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus and one pre-contact Aboriginal retouched flake. Despite the intensified survey, 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.**

#### **5.14 Location 41**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 41 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal groundstone 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 41.**

#### **5.15 Location 42 (AgHk-134)**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 42 (AgHk-134) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of early-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century historic Euro-Canadian cultural material. The most common type of ceramic artifacts recovered from Location 42 (AgHk-134) was mid-to-late 19th

century whiteware. Given the number of artifacts and the location of the site in the vicinity of a post office noted on the historic map, **it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted in advance of 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 Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as 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 and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres into the subsoil.

#### **5.16 Location 43 (AgHk-135)**

Due to the fact that Location 43 (AgHk-135) is a spatially discrete area producing pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material, **it is recommended that this site be subject to a Stage 3 archaeological investigation to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest.** The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as 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 and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres into the subsoil. The already existing program of Aboriginal engagement should be continued during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 43 (AgHk-135).

#### **5.17 Location 44 (AgHk-136)**

Due to the fact that Location 44 (AgHk-136) is a spatially discrete area producing pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material, including Early Woodland material, **it is recommended that this site be subject to a Stage 3 archaeological investigation to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest.** The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as 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 reploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square units laid out in a five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres into the subsoil. The already existing program of Aboriginal engagement should be continued during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 44 (AgHk-136).

#### **5.18 Location 45 (AgHk-137)**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 45 (AgHk-137) resulted in the recovery of four pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, all chipping detritus manufactured from Kettle Point chert. 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 (AgHk-137).**

#### **5.19 Location 46**

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 46 resulted in the recovery of an isolated 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 51.**

### 5.20 Summary

The above recommendations determine that five of the 19 sites discussed require further Stage 3 archaeological assessment. As such, 14 sites are not recommended for further archaeological work. Table 39 provides a breakdown of Golder's recommendations based on the additional Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the NEEC Adelaide Wind Energy Centre:

**Table 39: Recommendations for Further Stage 3 Assessment Location Borden Number Affiliation Stage 3 Recommended?**

Location	Borden Number	Affiliation	Stage 3 Recommended?
19	AeHk-42	multi-component pre-contact Aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian	Yes
29	AfHk-37	Small Point Late Archaic	No
30	AfHk-38	pre-contact Aboriginal	No
31	AfHk-35	Small Point Late Archaic	No
32	AgHk-132	pre-contact Aboriginal	Yes
33	-	pre-contact Aboriginal	No
34	-	pre-contact Aboriginal	No
35	-	pre-contact Aboriginal	No
36	AgHk-133	pre-contact Aboriginal	No
37	-	pre-contact Aboriginal	No
38	AgHj-18	pre-contact Aboriginal	No
39	AfHk-36	Narrow Point Late Archaic	No
40	-	pre-contact Aboriginal	No
41	-	pre-contact Aboriginal	No
42	AgHk-134	historic Euro-Canadian	Yes
43	AgHk-135	pre-contact Aboriginal	Yes
44	AgHk-136	Early Woodland	Yes
45	AgHk-137	pre-contact Aboriginal	No
46	-	pre-contact Aboriginal	No

While all of these sites were documented during the Stage 2 archaeological field work conducted within the proposed NEEC Adelaide Wind Energy Centre study area, **one multi-component site Location 19 (AeHk-42), two historic Euro-Canadian sites, Location 32 (AgHk-132) and Location 42 (AgHk-134), and two precontact Aboriginal sites, Location 43 (AgHk-135) and Location 44 (AgHk-136), require further Stage 3 assessment.** The remaining 14 sites have been sufficiently documented.

The Ministry is satisfied with these recommendations.

This letter does not waive any requirements which you may have under the Ontario *Heritage Act*. A separate letter addressing archaeological licensing obligations under the Act will be sent to the archaeologist who completed the assessment and will be copied to you.

This letter does not constitute approval of the renewable energy project. Approvals of the project may be required under other statutes and regulations. It is your responsibility to obtain any necessary approvals or licences.

Please feel free to contact me if you have questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

Ian Hember  
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Ms. Irena Jurakic, Golder Associates Ltd.  
Dr. Scott Martin, Golder Associates Ltd.  
Mr. Adam Hossak, Golder Associates Ltd.

**From:** [Hatcher, Laura \(MTCS\)](#)  
**To:** [Bird, Thomas](#)  
**Cc:** [Nancy O'Blenes](#)  
**Subject:** Adelaide Wind Energy Centre - August 10, 2012 revisions to project layout  
**Date:** Monday, August 13, 2012 3:43:39 PM

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Dear Mr. Bird,

This email is regarding the proposed changes to the Adelaide Wind Energy Centre layout, which were submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on August 10, 2012 by GL Garrad Hassan.

On September 10, 2010, MTCS issued written comments on the heritage assessment report for the project, expressing our satisfaction with the report and the mitigation recommendations made in that report. On April 5, 2012, MTCS issued comments on an addendum containing maps of an updated project location along with additional background research for new lands which fell outside the original heritage assessment. MTCS found the mitigation recommendations of the original heritage assessment still applied to the project design as of April 5 and the comments MTCS previously provided still applied as well.

MTCS has reviewed the maps and associated documentation submitted on August 10, 2012 with further project changes. MTCS finds that the mitigation recommendations of the original heritage assessment still apply to this project and the comments MTCS has previously provided still apply as well.

If further changes to the project layout take place, please continue to keep our office informed.

Sincerely,

Laura

**Laura Hatcher**

Heritage Planner

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Culture Division | Programs and Services Branch | Culture Services Unit

401 Bay Street, Suite 1700

Toronto, Ontario M7A 0A7

Tel. 416.314.3108 | Fax. 416.314.7175

August 20, 2012

Tom Bird  
NextEra Energy Canada  
5500 Service Road, Suite 205  
Burlington, ON L7L 6W6

**RE: Modifications to Adelaide Wind Energy Centre project location**

Dear Mr. Tom Bird,

The Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) has received the document dated August 2012 which describes modifications to the Adelaide Wind Energy Centre project location made subsequent to MNR's letter confirming the Natural Heritage Assessment in respect of the project.

Upon review of the modifications, MNR is satisfied that the Natural Heritage Assessment requirements of Ontario Regulation 359/09 have been met. Please add this letter as an addendum to the confirmation letter issued April 12, 2012 for the Adelaide Wind Energy Centre project.

If you wish to discuss, please contact me at [amy.cameron@ontario.ca](mailto:amy.cameron@ontario.ca) or 705-875-7481.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,



Amy Cameron  
Coordinator  
Renewable Energy Operations Team  
Southern Region MNR

cc Emily Gryck, Renewable Energy Operations Team, Project Manager, MNR  
Erin Cotnam, Renewable Energy Operations Team, Project Manager, MNR  
Mitch Wilson, Aylmer District Manager, MNR  
Narren Santos, Environmental Approvals Access & Service Integration Branch, MOE  
Zeljko Romic, Environmental Approvals Access & Service Integration Branch, MOE