

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment**  
**Canadian Greenpower Wind Project**  
**Counties of Huron, Middlesex and Lambton, Ontario**

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**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment**  
**Canadian Greenpower Wind Project**  
**Counties of Huron, Middlesex and Lambton, Ontario**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Canadian Greenpower Wind Project, in the Counties of Huron, Middlesex and Lambton, Ontario initially focused on a large study area including both Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the project. It determined that 212 archaeological sites have been registered within 500 meters of the study area. The map-based review of the study area indicated that approximately 64% of the smaller Phase 1 study area, consisting of Strathroy A & B, Strathroy C, and Bornish study areas, meets the Ministry of Culture's criteria used for determining archaeological potential.

The field review found that the Phase 1 study area consists of a rural landscape, largely in agricultural use. It confirmed that the area was well-drained by numerous tributaries, and that the landscape exhibited minimal to no previous disturbances. As such, the field review supports the findings of the background research that the Phase 1 study area contains archaeological site potential.

In light of these results, it is recommended that a Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be conducted on all lands determined to have archaeological potential that will be impacted by the proposed undertaking. The balance remainder of the lands within the Strathroy A & B, Strathroy C, and Bornish project areas can be considered to have low or no archaeological potential, with the proviso that the appropriate authorities must be notified should deeply buried archaeological or human remains be encountered during any future work within the study areas.



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.  
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DIVISION**

**PROJECT PERSONNEL**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ..... I**

**PROJECT PERSONNEL .....II**

**1.0 INTRODUCTION ..... 1**

**2.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH: PHASE 1 AND PHASE 2 PROJECT AREAS ..... 1**

**2.1 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ..... 3**

**2.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND ASSESSMENT OF ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL ..... 3**

**2.3 ASSESSMENT OF EURO-CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL ..... 4**

        2.3.1 *Middlesex County*..... 4

        2.3.2 *Lambton County*..... 7

        2.3.3 *Huron County*..... 9

        2.3.4 *Summary of Euro-Canadian Archaeological Potential*..... 11

**3.0 MAP BASED REVIEW – PHASE 1 PROJECT AREA .....12**

**4.0 FIELD REVIEW – PHASE 1 PROJECT AREA .....13**

    4.1 STRATHROY A & B ..... 13

    4.2 STRATHROY C..... 14

    4.3 BORNISH..... 14

**5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....15**

**6.0 REFERENCES CITED .....16**

**7.0 PHOTOGRAPHY .....17**

    7.1 STRATHROY A & B ..... 17

    7.2 STRATHROY C..... 19

    7.3 BORNISH..... 20

**APPENDIX A: LIST OF REGISTERED SITES WITHIN A 500M RADIUS OF THE STUDY AREA .....24**

**APPENDIX B: HISTORIC MAPPING .....31**

**APPENDIX C: MAPPING - RESULTS OF THE STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT .....48**

List of Tables

TABLE 1: HISTORIC FEATURES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA IN CARADOC TOWNSHIP. .... 5

TABLE 2: HISTORIC FEATURES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA IN METCALF TOWNSHIP. .... 5

TABLE 3: HISTORIC FEATURES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA IN ADELAIDE TOWNSHIP. .... 6

TABLE 4: HISTORIC FEATURES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA IN EAST WILLIAMS TOWNSHIP ..... 6

TABLE 5: HISTORIC FEATURES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA IN WEST WILLIAMS TOWNSHIP. .... 6

TABLE 6: HISTORIC FEATURES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA IN MCGILLIVRAY TOWNSHIP ..... 7

TABLE 7: HISTORIC FEATURES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA IN BROOKE TOWNSHIP ..... 7

TABLE 8: HISTORIC FEATURES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA IN WARWICK TOWNSHIP ..... 8

TABLE 9: HISTORIC FEATURES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA IN BOSANQUET TOWNSHIP ..... 8

TABLE 10: HISTORIC FEATURES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA IN STEPHEN TOWNSHIP ..... 9

TABLE 11: HISTORIC FEATURES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA IN HAY TOWNSHIP ..... 10

TABLE 12: HISTORIC FEATURES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA IN STANLEY TOWNSHIP ..... 10

TABLE 13: HISTORIC FEATURES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA IN TUCKERSMITH TOWNSHIP ..... 11

TABLE 14: HISTORIC FEATURES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA IN MCKILLOP TOWNSHIP ..... 11

TABLE 15: THE % OF LANDS WITH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL FOR EACH PROJECT AREA ..... 13



**List of Figures**

FIGURE 1: LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA – PHASE 1 & 2.....2

**List of Plates**

**PLATE 1:** VIEW SOUTHWEST ACROSS GENTLY UNDULATING FIELD WITH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL. SEASONAL STREAM IN DISTANT SHALLOW SWALE. ....17

**PLATE 2:** VIEW WEST-NORTHWEST ACROSS GENTLY UNDULATING FIELD WITH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.....17

**PLATE 3:** VIEW WEST-NORTHWEST ACROSS GENTLY UNDULATING FIELD WITH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL. SEASONAL STREAM THROUGH MIDDLE OF PHOTO.....17

**PLATE 4:** VIEW WEST ACROSS LEVEL TO GENTLY UNDULATING TERRAIN. TURBINE LOCATION HAS LOW POTENTIAL DUE TO DISTANT WATER SOURCE AND HISTORIC TRANSPORTATION.....17

**PLATE 5:** VIEW SOUTHWEST ACROSS LEVEL TERRAIN. PROPOSED TURBINE LOCATION/ACCESS ROAD IN DISTANCE. POTENTIAL DUE TO PRESENCE OF ADJACENT WATER SOURCE. ....17

**PLATE 6:** VIEW NORTHWEST ACROSS LEVEL TERRAIN. POTENTIAL DUE TO ADJACENT TO HISTORIC TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR AND SEASONAL STREAM IN DISTANCE.....17

**PLATE 7:** VIEW NORTH ACROSS GENTLY UNDULATING TERRAIN FROM HISTORIC TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR. ....18

**PLATE 8:** VIEW SOUTHWEST FROM HISTORIC TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR ACROSS LEVEL TERRAIN. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL WITHIN 100 METRES OF SEXTON ROAD.....18

**PLATE 9:** VIEW NORTHWEST FROM HISTORIC TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR ACROSS LEVEL TERRAIN. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL WITHIN 100 METRES OF SEXTON ROAD.....18

**PLATE 10:** VIEW SOUTHEAST ACROSS LEVEL TO GENTLY UNDULATING AGRICULTURAL FIELD. NO WATER SOURCES NEAR CRANE PATH, ACCESS ROAD, OR TURBINE SITE. ....19

**PLATE 11:** VIEW NORTHWEST ACROSS LEVEL TO GENTLY UNDULATING AGRICULTURAL FIELD. NO WATER SOURCES NEAR CRANE PATH, ACCESS ROAD, OR TURBINE SITE. ....19

**PLATE 12:** VIEW SOUTHEAST ACROSS OPEN AGRICULTURAL FIELD WITH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL. WELL DEFINED CREEK LOCATED JUST NORTH OF ACCESS ROAD/CRANE PATH AND TURBINE LOCATION.....19

**PLATE 13:** VIEW NORTH ALONG STREAM ADJACENT TO FARM. TURBINE SITE PROPOSED IN FAR DISTANCE ON RIGHT. AREA HAS ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL DUE TO PROXIMITY TO WATER SOURCE. ....20

**PLATE 14:** VIEW NORTHEAST ACROSS OPEN AGRICULTURAL FIELD TURBINE SITE AND ACCESS ROAD/CRANE PATH ARE SITUATED ON LANDS WITH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL. ....20

**PLATE 15:** VIEW WEST TOWARD PROPOSE TURBINE SITE, ADJACENT TO ACCESS ROAD. AREA HAS ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL DUE TO PROXIMITY TO WATER SOURCE AND HISTORIC TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR. ....20

**PLATE 16:** VIEW EAST ACROSS SEASONAL STREAM AND THROUGH AGRICULTURAL FIELD WITH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL. ....20

**PLATE 17:** VIEW NORTH-NORTHWEST FROM BORNISH DR. ACROSS AGRICULTURAL FIELD. NOTE EXCESSIVE SLOPE ON RIGHT. ....20

**PLATE 18:** VIEW NORTH-NORTHWEST FROM BORNISH DR. ACROSS AGRICULTURAL FIELD. NOTE EXCESSIVE SLOPE ON RIGHT. ....20

**PLATE 19:** VIEW EAST-SOUTHEAST FROM RODDICK RD TOWARD PROPOSED TURBINE SITE SITUATED WITHIN AGRICULTURAL FIELD THAT CONTAINS ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL. ....21

**PLATE 20:** VIEW SOUTH-SOUTHWEST ALONG PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD. AREA HAS ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL DUE TO PROXIMITY TO WATER SOURCE AND HISTORIC TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR.....21

**PLATE 21:** VIEW WEST FROM RODDICK RD. ACROSS PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD/CRANE PATH. AREA HAS ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL DUE TO PROXIMITY TO WATER SOURCE AND HISTORIC TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR.....21

**PLATE 22:** VIEW EAST FROM RODDICK RD. ACROSS PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD/CRANE PATH AND TOWARD TURBINE SITE. AREA HAS ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL DUE TO PROXIMITY TO WATER SOURCE AND HISTORIC TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR.....21

**PLATE 23:** VIEW WEST ALONG PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD. AREA HAS ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL DUE TO PROXIMITY TO WATER SOURCE AND HISTORIC TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR.....21

**PLATE 24:** VIEW NORTHWEST ACROSS GENTLY UNDULATING AGRICULTURAL FIELD WITH SEASONAL STREAM IN FAR DISTANCE. AREA HAS ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.....21

**PLATE 25:** VIEW EAST FROM HASKETT RD. ACROSS GENTLY UNDULATING AGRICULTURAL FIELD WITH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL. ....22

**PLATE 26:** VIEW NORTH-NORTHEAST ALONG PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD. AREA HAS ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL DUE TO PROXIMITY TO WATER SOURCE AND HISTORIC TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR. ....22

**PLATE 27:** VIEW NORTH ALONG PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD. AREA HAS ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL DUE TO PROXIMITY TO WATER SOURCE AND HISTORIC TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR.....22



**PLATE 28:** VIEW NORTH-NORTHEAST ACROSS CRANE PATH AND ACCESS ROAD. TERRAIN IS GENTLY UNDULATING WITH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL DUE TO PROXIMITY TO WATER SOURCE. ....22

**PLATE 29:** VIEW SOUTH ACROSS GENTLY UNDULATING AGRICULTURAL FIELD WITH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.....22

**PLATE 30:** VIEW NORTH-NORTHEAST ACROSS LEVEL GROUND WITH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL. ....22

**PLATE 31:** VIEW WEST ACROSS GENTLY UNDULATING AGRICULTURAL FIELD. LAND IN FOREGROUND HAS LOW POTENTIAL DUE TO DISTANCE FROM FEATURES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL. ....23

**PLATE 32:** VIEW TO EAST ACROSS LEVEL AGRICULTURAL FIELD. LAND IN FOREGROUND HAS LOW POTENTIAL DUE TO DISTANCE FROM FEATURES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL. ....23

**PLATE 33:** VIEW WEST LOOKING UP SWALE WITH STREAM IN DISTANCE WHERE FIELD DROPS OFF. ACCESS ROAD AND TURBINE SITE PROPOSED IN FAR DISTANCE. ....23

**PLATE 34:** VIEW EAST-NORTHEAST ACROSS LEVEL GROUND. AREA IN DISTANCE HAS LOW POTENTIAL DUE TO DISTANCE FROM FEATURES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL WITHIN 100M OF BORNISH RD. ....23

**PLATE 35:** VIEW SOUTH ACROSS LEVEL AGRICULTURAL FIELD. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL IS PRESENT WITHIN 100M OF BORNISH RD. AREA HAS LOW ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL DUE TO DISTANCE FROM A WATER SOURCE .....23

**PLATE 36:** VIEW EAST AT PROPOSED TURBINE SITE. AREA HAS LOW POTENTIAL DUE TO DISTANCE FROM FEATURES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL. ....23



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by GENIVAR, Markham, on behalf Canadian Greenpower, to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Canadian Greenpower Wind Project, in the Counties of Huron, Middlesex and Lambton, Ontario (Figure 1).

The overall study area is divided into two project areas: Phase 1 and Phase 2. Background research focused on both project areas, while the map-based review of archaeological potential and field review focused specifically on the Phase 1 project area. The Phase 1 project area is further divided into three separate areas: Strathroy A & B, Strathroy C, and Bornish.

The study area for the Strathroy A & B wind farm project generally covers lands in Lambton and Middlesex Counties, west of Strathroy and south of Arkona, and is roughly bounded by Egremont Drive to the north, Kerwood Road to the east, Katesville Drive to the south, Sexton Road to the west. A small rectangular parcel bounded by Confederation Line to the south, Donnelly Road to the west, Egremont Drive to the north, and Sexton Road to the east is also included in the Strathroy A & B project area.

The study area for the Strathroy C wind farm project generally covers lands in Middlesex County, east of Strathroy and northwest of Mount Brydges, and is roughly bounded by Walkers Drive to the northwest, Adelaide Road/Christina Road to the southwest, Falconbridge Drive to the southeast, and Amiens Road to the northeast.

Finally, the study area for the Bornish wind farm project generally covers lands in Middlesex County, east of Theadford and Arkona and south of Parkhill, and is roughly bounded by Parkhill Drive/ Elginfield Road to the north, Fort Rose Road to the east, Cuddy Drive to the south, and Sylvan Road to the west. The Bornish study area is the largest of the three areas.

Authorization to carry out the activities necessary for the completion of the Stage 1 assessment was granted to ASI by GENIVAR on June 30, 2008.

This report presents the results of the Stage 1 background research for the Phase 1 and 2 project areas and the results of the map-based review and field review for the Phase 1 project area, and makes several recommendations.

## 2.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH: Phase 1 and Phase 2 project areas

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (2005) and the Ontario Ministry of Culture's (MCL) draft *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2006: Unit 1b). A Stage 1 archaeological assessment involves research to describe the known and potential archaeological resources within the vicinity of a study area. Such an assessment incorporates a review of previous archaeological research, physiography, and land use history. Background research was completed to identify any archaeological sites in the Phase 1 and Phase 2 project areas and to assess their archaeological potential.







Figure 1: Location of the study area - Phase 1 & 2



## 2.1 Previous Archaeological Research

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources be compiled for the study area, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ontario Ministry of Culture; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of ASI.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the Ontario Ministry of Culture. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 kilometres east to west, and approximately 18.5 kilometres north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area under review is located in Borden blocks *AfHj*, *AfHk*, *AgHk*, *AgHl*, *AhHk*, *AhHl*, *AiHj*, and *AjHi*.

According to the OASD (email communication, Robert von Bitter, MCL Data Coordinator, August 26, 2008), 212 archaeological sites have been registered within 500 metres of the study area (Appendix A).

## 2.2 Physiography and Assessment of Aboriginal Archaeological Potential

The study area is situated within a number of physiographic regions of southern Ontario, including the Caradoc Sand Plains and London Annex, Ekfrid Clay Plain, St. Clair Clay Plains, Horseshoe Moraine, and Huron Fringe. The Caradoc Sand Plains and London Annex (Chapman and Putnam 1984:146) generally consists of gravelly alluvium spread over the terraces of the Thames river, with three main soil types: Fox fine sandy loam, Berrien sandy loam, and Burford gravelly loam. The surface of the region is nearly level except near Mount Brydges where some old fixed dunes and other sandy ridges appear.

The Ekfrid Clay Plain (Chapman and Putnam 1984:146-147) is characterized as nearly level except where it is cut by gullies near the Thames and Sydenham Rivers and is underlain by glaciolacustrine sediments deposited when lake levels in the Huron and Erie basins fell.

The St. Clair Clay Plains (Chapman and Putnam 1984:147) adjoin Lake St. Clair in Essex and Kent Counties and the St. Clair River in Lambton County, and the clay plains cover approximately 2,270 square miles. The region was covered by Glacial Lake Whittlesey and Lake Warren, which subsequently covered nearly the whole area leaving most of Lambton County as a till plain smoothed by shallow deposits of lacustrine clay.

The Horseshoe Moraine (Chapman and Putnam 1984:127-129) forms the core of a horse-shoe shaped area flanking the upland that lies to the west of the highest part of the Niagara cuesta. The southwestern limb of the region, located in the southern part of Huron County, has a fairly simple landscape consisting of morainic ridges composed of pale brown, hard calcareous, fine-textured till, with a moderate degree of stoniness. Huron clay loam is the most representative soil type, and it occurs widely throughout the region.

The Huron Slope (Chapman and Putnam 1984:160-161) occupies an area of approximately 1,000 square miles along the eastern side of Lake Huron. It is essentially a clay plain modified by a narrow strip of sand, and by the twin beaches of Lake Warren.



Finally, the Huron Fringe (Chapman and Putnam 1984:161) is comprised of wave-cut terraces of glacial Lake Algonquin, which in this area are poorly defined, since they are mostly covered by a belt of sand dunes approximately 2.5 km in width along the beach, and flat clay plains further inland.

Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in south central Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location.

The Ministry of Culture's draft *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2006: Unit 1b 2-12) stipulates that undisturbed land within 300 meters of a primary water source (lakeshore, river, large creek, etc.), undisturbed land within 200 meters of a secondary water source (intermittent stream or creek, spring, marsh, swamp, etc.), as well as undisturbed land within 300 meters of an ancient water source (as indicated by remnant beaches, shore cliffs, terraces, abandoned river channel features, etc.), are considered to have archaeological potential.

The study area is bisected by three major rivers (Sydenham, Ausable, and Bayfield), and numerous creeks, and minor and seasonal tributaries.

Therefore, depending on the degree of previous land disturbance, it may be concluded that there is potential for the recovery of Aboriginal remains within the study area.

## **2.3 Assessment of Euro-Canadian Archaeological Potential**

The study area includes portions of the Townships of Caradoc, Ekfrid, Metcalf, Adelaide, West Williams, East Williams, and McGillivray, in Middlesex County, the Townships of Brooke, Warwick, and Bosanquet, in Lambton County, and the Townships of Stephen, Hay, Stanley, Tuckersmith, Hullett, and McKillop, in Huron County.

The 1878 *Illustrated Atlas of the County of Middlesex*, the 1880 *Illustrated Atlas of the County of Lambton*, and the 1879 *Illustrated Atlas of the County of Huron* were reviewed to determine the potential for the presence of historical archaeological remains within the study area during the nineteenth century. Each of the Townships was further reviewed to identify the individual historic features as found in the historic atlases. The results of this review are discussed below. Historic maps can be found in Appendix B.

### **2.3.1 Middlesex County**

In Middlesex County, the study area includes the former Townships of Caradoc, Ekfrid, Metcalf, Adelaide, West Williams, East Williams, and McGillivray. In the former Township of Caradoc, the study area includes Lots 1 to 24, Concessions II to X (Figure 2-1). A number of property owners and historic features, mainly farmsteads, are illustrated in the historic atlas. Details of the historic features, excluding farmsteads, are summarized in Table 1.



**Table 1: Historic Features within the Study Area in Caradoc Township.**

Lot	Concession	Illustrated Feature(s)
1	XI	Church
2	II	Mill, Hotel
5	VI	Schoolhouse
5	IX	Schoolhouse, Mill
8	IV	Schoolhouse
8	VII	Cemetery (Hess)
9	IX	Church
11	IX	Mill
12	V	Cemetery (Campbell)
17	VIII	Church
24	VII	Schoolhouse

The Township of Caradoc was first surveyed in 1821 by Colonel Burwell, and the first land patents were issued along Longwoods Road (Page 1878: 10). The first settlements were confined to the southern portion of the Township, along Longwoods Road, and few improvements were made to the township until the Sarnia Branch of the Great Western Railway was built (*ibid.*).

In the former Township of Ekfrid, the study area includes Lots 1 to 4, Concessions I to V (Figure 2-2). A schoolhouse was located on Lot 1, Concession 1.

The Township of Ekfrid was first surveyed in 1820 by Colonel Burwell, and the population of the township in 1842 was 1,174.

In the former Township of Metcalf, the study area includes Lots 1 to 20, Concessions I to IX, XII to XIV (Figure 2-3). Details of the historic features, excluding farmsteads, are summarized in Table 2.

**Table 2: Historic Features within the Study Area in Metcalf Township.**

Lot	Concession	Illustrated Feature(s)
14	I	Schoolhouse
17	I	Church
6	III	Church
8	IV	Schoolhouse
4	V	Church, cemetery
1	XII	Cemetery (Cairngorm United)

The Township of Metcalf was established in 1840 when it split from the Townships of Ekfrid and Adelaide. Metcalf comprises approximately 36,000 acres and had a population of 3000 in 1840. The historic village of Napier is located within this portion of the study area.

In the former Township of Adelaide, the study area includes Lots 1 to 12, Concessions I to V North of Egremont Road (NER) and Concessions I to V South of Egremont Road (SER) (Figure 2-4). Details of the historic features, excluding farmsteads, are summarized in Table 3.



**Table 3: Historic Features within the Study Area in Adelaide Township.**

Lot	Concession	Illustrated Feature(s)
3	I SER	Church, cemetery
7	II SER	Schoolhouse
7	III SER	Church
6	V SER	Schoolhouse
5	I NER	Schoolhouse
5	II NER	Schoolhouse
4	III NER	Church
7	V NER	Schoolhouse

The Township of Adelaide was first settled in 1832 by retired English and Irish officers around Adelaide Village on the Egremont Road. The historic village of Kerwood is located within this portion of the study area and the Sarnia Branch of the Great Western Railway bisects the very southern edge.

In the former Township of East Williams, the study area includes Lots 1 to 10, Concessions VII to XVIII, and Lots 1 to 22 East of Townline (ETL) (Figure 2-5). Details of the historic features, excluding farmsteads, are summarized in Table 4.

**Table 4: Historic Features within the Study Area in East Williams Township**

Lot	Concession	Illustrated Feature(s)
2	VII	Mill
3	IX	Schoolhouse
4	IX	Schoolhouse, Springbank PO
6	XII	Schoolhouse
5 ETL		Church
10 ETL		Bornish PO, hotel

The Township of East Williams was patented to the Canada Company, a large private chartered British land development company, around 1830. The Township was first surveyed by Sheriff MacDonald and many of the first settlers were Scottish Highlanders.

In the former Township of West Williams, the study area includes Lots 1 to 26, Concessions VII to XXI, and Lots 1 to 22 WTL (Figure 2-6). Details of the historic features, excluding farmsteads, are summarized in Table 5.

**Table 5: Historic Features within the Study Area in West Williams Township.**

Lot	Concession	Illustrated Feature(s)
22	VII	2 saw mills
20	IX	Schoolhouse
11	X	Schoolhouse
7	XI	Sable PO
9	XII	Schoolhouse
7	XVI	Schoolhouse
18	XVI	2 churches, schoolhouse
22	XIX	Church
24	XIX	Schoolhouse
2	XXI	Church
18	XXI	Mill
22	XXI	Church
11 WTL		Church



The Township of West Williams was almost completely uninhabited in 1850. Settlement began to develop slowly and small villages were formed. The Village of Sylvan, located within this portion of the study area, flourished for a short while, but collapsed when the Grand Trunk Railway was built. In the former Township of McGillivray, the study area includes Lots 6 to 22, Concessions V to VIII, and Lots 1 to 10, Concession XXIII to XXVII (Figure 2-7). Details of the historic features, excluding farmsteads, are summarized in Table 6.

**Table 6: Historic Features within the Study Area in McGillivray Township**

Lot	Concession	Illustrated Feature(s)
16	V	Church
8	VI	Schoolhouse
6	VII	Schoolhouse
13	VII	Schoolhouse, cemetery
16	VII	Schoolhouse
12	VIII	Mill
19	VIII	Church
10	XXIII	Mill
5	XXIV	Schoolhouse
1	XXV	Church

The Township of McGillivray was the property the Canada Company and was formerly a part of Huron County, but was annexed in 1865 to Middlesex County. The Township is the second largest in the County and has the richest soil in the Province, making it excellent for farming.

### 2.3.2 Lambton County

In Lambton County, the study area includes the former Townships of Brooke, Warwick, and Bosanquet. In the former Township of Brooke, the study area includes Lots 25 to 29, Concessions VII to XIV (Figure 2-8). A number of property owners and historic features, mainly farmsteads, are illustrated in the historic atlas. Details of the historic features, excluding farmsteads, are summarized in Table 7.

**Table 7: Historic Features within the Study Area in Brooke Township**

Lot	Concession	Illustrated Feature(s)
29	VII	Heather Office
28	VIII	Schoolhouse
27	IX	Church
28	X	Church, cemetery
28	XIII	Church

The Township of Brooke, named after Sir James Brooke, was first surveyed by Samuel Smith in 1832. The land was for sale in 1833, and a very large portion was taken up by the United Empire Loyalists.

In the former Township of Warwick, the study area includes Lots 27 to 30, Concessions I to VI SER and Lots 7 to 30, Concessions I to VIII NER (Figure 2-9). Details of the historic features, excluding farmsteads, are summarized in Table 8.



**Table 8: Historic Features within the Study Area in Warwick Township**

Lot	Concession	Illustrated Feature(s)
28	I SER	Church, cemetery, blacksmith shop
28	II SER	Blacksmith shop
28	I NER	Wisbeach Post Office
24	III NER	Schoolhouse, church
15	IV NER	Church
7	V NER	Church
15	V NER	Church, cemetery
16	V NER	Schoolhouse
18	V NER	Cheese factory, Birnam Post Office
18	V NER	Gravel Pit
25	V NER	Schoolhouse
27	V NER	Church, cemetery
9	VI NER	Schoolhouse
20	VI NER	Friends Meeting House
21	VI NER	Church, cabinet factory
24	VI NER	Hotel
25	VI NER	Fairgrounds
27	VI NER	Blacksmith shop
9	VII	Blacksmith shop

The Township of Warwick, named after one of the inland counties of England, was first surveyed in 1832 by Peter Carl.

In the former Township of Bosanquet, the study area includes Lots 1 to 35 North of Townline (NTL), Lots 1 to 30, Concession I to XV, and Lots 36 to 54 Lake Road East (LRE) (Figure 2-10). Details of the historic features, excluding farmsteads, are summarized in Table 9.

**Table 9: Historic Features within the Study Area in Bosanquet Township**

Lot	Concession	Illustrated Feature(s)
3 NTL		Grist Mill
3	VIII	Schoolhouse, Church
4	II	Schoolhouse
4	VII	Church
4	VIII	Jura Post Office
6	V	Schoolhouse
8	XIII	Schoolhouse
12	XI	Kinnaird Post Office, blacksmith shop
12	XII	Church, schoolhouse
13	II	Schoolhouse
13	VIII	Saw mill
13	IX	Gravel pit
14	III	Gravel pit
14	VI	Cheese factory
16	I	Hotel
18	I	Widder Post Office
19	III	Thedford Post Office
20	II	Schoolhouse
22	VII	Schoolhouse



**Table 9: Historic Features within the Study Area in Bosanquet Township**

<b>Lot</b>	<b>Concession</b>	<b>Illustrated Feature(s)</b>
23	II	Schoolhouse
26	V	Church
27	VI	Schoolhouse
28	V	Cemetery
28	VI	Saw mill

The Township of Bosanquet was first settled in 1833 and occupies the most northern portion of Lambton County. Bosanquet was named after Mr. Charles Bosanquet, who was the first President of the Canada Company which owned a good portion of the Township.

### **2.3.3 Huron County**

In Huron County, the study area includes the former Townships of Stephen, Hay, Stanley, Tuckersmith, Hullett, and McKillop. In the former Township of Stephen, the study area includes Lots 12 to 42, South Boundary Concession (SBC), Lots 3 to 23, Concession VII to XXI, and Lots 12 to 27, North Boundary Concession (NBC) (Figure 2-11). A number of property owners and historic features, mainly farmsteads, are illustrated in the historic atlas. Details of the historic features, excluding farmsteads, are summarized in Table 10.

**Table 10: Historic Features within the Study Area in Stephen Township**

<b>Lot</b>	<b>Concession</b>	<b>Illustrated Feature(s)</b>
24	SBC	Church
40	SBC	Church
3	XIV	Mill
6	VIII	Mill
6	XXI	Schoolhouse
7	XXI	Harpley Post Office
8	VIII	Church
10	XIII	Kniva Post Office
10	XIV	Mill
10	XVII	Shipka Post Office
10	XVI	Mill
20	VIII	Church
20	XIV	Schoolhouse
21	VIII	Schoolhouse

The survey of Stephen Township was completed in 1830, but settlement of the area was slow and erratic, due, in part, to the seasonal flooding of the Ausable River. By 1840 there were only 213 inhabitants in the township, by 1850 it had increased to 742, and by 1861 there was a great increase in population, in part, because the Canada Company decided to cut a straight channel from Port Franks to where the river looped at Grand Bend to reduce flooding in the area.

In the former Township of Hay, the study area includes Lots 12 to 27, SBC, Lots 1 to 30, Concessions I to XIV, and Lots 1 to 27, NBC (Figure 2-12). Details of the historic features, excluding farmsteads, are summarized in Table 11.



**Table 11: Historic Features within the Study Area in Hay Township**

<b>Lot</b>	<b>Concession</b>	<b>Illustrated Feature(s)</b>
18	SBC	Serepta Post Office
5	X	Church
6	XII	Schoolhouse
8	IX	Schoolhouse
8	X	Church, cemetery
9	XII	Cemetery
13	IX	Cemetery
18	XIII	Schoolhouse
24	VII	Schoolhouse
28	VII	Church, cemetery
11	NBC	Hills Green Post Office

The Township of Hay was originally a part of the Huron Tract, owned by the Canada Company, and was named in honour of R.W. Hay, Secretary for the Colonies. The first settlers arrived in 1839, mostly of Scottish and Irish origin. In the 1840's, a large number of German settlers, who emigrated directly from Germany or from German parts of Switzerland, and a group of French Canadians settled around the Township.

In the former Township of Stanley, the study area includes Lots 1 to 27, SBC, Lots 1 to 25, Concessions I to XIII, Lots 9 to 25, South Bayfield Road Concession (SBR), Lots 10 to 19, North Bayfield Road Concession (NBR), and Lots 1 to 24, East Lake Road Concession (ELR) (Figure 2-13). Details of the historic features, excluding farmsteads, are summarized in Table 12.

**Table 12: Historic Features within the Study Area in Stanley Township**

<b>Lot</b>	<b>Concession</b>	<b>Illustrated Feature(s)</b>
11	SBC	Church
21	SBC	Schoolhouse
23	SBC	Church
24	SBC	Blake Post Office
6	III	Schoolhouse
6	VII	Schoolhouse
10	XI	Church
12	XI	Cemetery
13	VIII	Schoolhouse
14	VII	Grist Mill
14	X	Church
15	VI	Cheese factory
15	IX	Church
16	III	Schoolhouse
25	I	Church
10	NBR	Church, cemetery
19	NBR	Saw mill
7	ELR	Saw mill

The Township of Stanley was first settle in 1835 by Scottish emigrants, who took up residence near Bayfield. The township was named for Edward Smith Stanley, 14<sup>th</sup> Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for the colonies in the 1800's, and three times Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.



In the former Township of Tuckersmith, the study area includes Lots 1 to 40, Concessions I to IV East of London Road (ELR), and Lots 1 to 30, Concessions I to XV (Figure 2-14). Details of the historic features, excluding farmsteads, are summarized in Table 13.

**Table 13: Historic Features within the Study Area in Tuckersmith Township**

<b>Lot</b>	<b>Concession</b>	<b>Illustrated Feature(s)</b>
5	II ELR	Schoolhouse
18	III ELR	Church
26	II	Schoolhouse
29	III	Church
5	IV	Schoolhouse
10	IX	Schoolhouse
6	XI	Schoolhouse

The Township of Tuckersmith, named after the director of the Canada Company, Martin Tucker Smith, was first settle in 1830. Two surveys were made in the township, one known as the London Road Survey, and the other as the Huron Road Survey, after the opening of the two main roads. Settlement increased following the surveys and in 1835 the first township meeting was held.

In the former Township of Hullett, the study area includes Lots 1 to 10, Concessions I to III (Figure 2-15). A schoolhouse was located on Lot 6, Concession II.

The Township of Hullett was first settled in the 1830’s around the area that eventually became the town of Clinton. The township was named after John Hullett of the London firm Hullett Brothers & Company. It was this firm to which John Galt, Canada Company, went for consultation concerning the finances for establishing the company.

In the former Township of McKillop, the study area includes Lots 21 to 35, Concessions I to III (Figure 2-16). Details of the historic features, excluding farmsteads, are summarized in Table 14.

**Table 14: Historic Features within the Study Area in McKillop Township**

<b>Lot</b>	<b>Concession</b>	<b>Illustrated Feature(s)</b>
27	III	Wind Mill
28	III	Cemetery
30	III	Saw Mill

The Township of McKillop, named after one of the first directors of the Canada Company, James McKillop, was first settled in the late 1820’s. The nucleus of settlement was centered around two areas know as “the Irish settlement” and “the Scottish settlement”. Records show that the Irish settlement was settled first, as early as 1827. The first settlers in the Scottish settlement arrived in 1832.

### ***2.3.4 Summary of Euro-Canadian Archaeological Potential***

Although numerous farmsteads, churches, cemeteries, school houses, post offices and mills were illustrated on the historic atlas maps, it should be noted that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases. Given that the atlases were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the

maps, some features might be represented in the atlas. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to the water model outlined in Section 2.2, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 metres of an early settlement road are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

Completion of three rail lines through the area facilitated commercial activity in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The Sarnia Branch of the Great Western Railway bisects the townships of Caradoc and East Williams, the Grand Trunk Railway bisects the townships of Brooke and Warwick, and the London, Huron, & Bruce Railway bisects the townships of Stanley and Tuckersmith.

Historic cemeteries require particular attention during archaeological assessment if impact is anticipated in the vicinity. Several cemeteries or churches are indicated on the historic atlas maps or on the NTS maps. A field review should be conducted once the preferred wind turbine locations have been selected to determine if the proposed undertaking will effect these locations.

Therefore, depending on the degree of previous land disturbance, it may be concluded that there is potential for the recovery of Euro-Canadian cultural material within the study area.

### 3.0 MAP BASED REVIEW – Phase 1 Project Area

The MCL's draft *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* cites eleven criteria that indicate where archaeological resources are most likely to be found (2006: Unit 1b, page 12). Archaeological potential is confirmed when one or more features of archaeological potential are present.

The study area meets six of the eleven criteria used for determining archaeological potential:

- known sites within 250 metres: see Appendix A;
- primary water source within 300 metres or secondary water source within 200 metres (i.e. Sydenham River, Ausable River, and numerous creeks and tributaries) ;
- past water source within 300 metres (i.e. Lake Whittlesey and Lake Warren beach ridge);
- exceptional physiographic feature (cf. elevated topography, well drained soil within area of heavy or rocky soil, or distinctive landforms) (i.e. Caradoc Sand Plain);
- locale of early Euro-Canadian settlement (i.e. Kerwood, Bornish, and Sylvan); and
- historic transportation route within 100 metres (i.e. Egremont Drive, Aberdeen Road, Bornish Drive).

These criteria characterize the Phase 1 project area as having archaeological potential. Based on the criteria listed above, **it is estimated that approximately 64% of the Phase 1 project area contains archaeological site potential.** The percentage of each project area with archaeological potential was calculated by estimating the proportion of lands with Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological potential. The results of estimation are presented in Table 15.



**Table 15: The % of lands with archaeological potential for each project area**

Project Area	Total Area (hectares)	% with Archaeological Potential
Strathroy A & B	3992.61	45%
Strathroy C	4976.75	64%
Bornish	18892.57	68%

A field review of the study area was undertaken to confirm the assessment of archaeological site potential and to determine the degree to which development and landscape alteration may have affected that potential. A discussion of archaeological potential can be found in section 4.0.

#### 4.0 FIELD REVIEW – Phase 1 Project Area

A field review of the Phase 1 project area was conducted by Deborah Pihl (R130), ASI, on April 10, 2009, in order to confirm the assessment of archaeological site potential and to determine the degree to which development and landscape alterations may have affected that potential. Weather conditions during the field assessment were sunny and cool, with good visibility. Field observations have been compiled onto maps of the study area (Appendix C). Associated photography can be found in Section 7.0.

The Phase 1 project area can be divided into three separate areas: Strathroy A & B (Figures 3-1 to 3-7), Strathroy C (Figures 4-1 to 4-5), and Bornish (Figures 5-1 to 5-22). In general, all three project areas consist of rural landscape, which have largely been cleared of forest cover and are currently being used extensively for agricultural purposes. It can be characterized by gently to moderately undulating terrain, with some flat areas, and it is punctuated by numerous water sources. Most of the tributary and creek valleys meander through agricultural fields, and some woodlots still dot the landscape.

As mentioned in Section 2.3.4, many of the roads within the study area formed part of the historic network of settlement roads. Some of these roads have never been paved, and historic houses and farmsteads still stand today.

#### 4.1 Strathroy A & B

Within the Strathroy A & B project area, thirteen turbine sites have been proposed, along with associated crane paths and access roads.

While the majority of the Strathroy A & B project area is situated on undisturbed lands, approximately 50% of that area consists of land that can be considered to have low potential for the recovery of archaeological resources (Plate 4). Archaeological potential is considered to be low because these portions of the project area do not meet the criteria used for determining archaeological potential (MCL 2006: Unit 1b 12). No further archaeological assessment is required on these lands (Figures 3-2 to 3-7, areas marked in red).

The remaining portions of the Strathroy A & B project area have remained relatively undisturbed, and exhibit archaeological site potential. In general, the land traverses a level to gently undulating landscape, situated in close proximity to water and within 100 meters of an early transportation corridor (Plates 1 to 3, 5 to 9). Should the proposed project encroach upon undisturbed land with archaeological potential, a Stage 2 assessment should be conducted (Figure 3-2 to 3-7, areas marked in green).

## 4.2 Strathroy C

Within the Strathroy C project area, six turbine sites have been proposed, along with associated crane paths and access roads.

Similar to the Strathroy A & B project area, approximately 75% of the Strathroy C project area is situated on land that can be considered to have low potential for the recovery of archaeological resources (Plates 10 and 11). Archaeological potential is considered low because, again, these portions of the project area do not meet the criteria used for determining archaeological potential (MCL 2006: Unit 1b 12). No further archaeological assessment is therefore required on these lands (Figures 4-2 to 4-5, areas marked in red).

The remaining 25% of the Strathroy C project area has remained relatively undisturbed, and exhibits archaeological site potential. The landscape is similar to the Strathroy A & B project area. The land traverses a level to gently undulating landscape and is situated in close proximity to both water and early transportation corridors (Plate 12). Should the proposed project encroach upon undisturbed land with archaeological potential, a Stage 2 assessment should be conducted (Figure 4-2 to 4-5, areas marked in green).

## 4.3 Bornish

Within the Bornish project area, sixty turbine sites have been proposed, along with associated crane paths and access roads.

The majority of the lands within the Bornish project area are situated on lands that can be considered to have archaeological potential. This is primarily based on the turbine sites, crane paths, and access roads proximity to water sources and historic transportation corridors (Plates 13 to 16, 20 to 30, and 33). Should the proposed project encroach upon undisturbed land with archaeological potential, a Stage 2 assessment should be conducted (Figure 5-2 to 5-22, areas marked in green).

The remainder of the Bornish project area can be characterized as having low or no archaeological potential due to excessive slope (Plates 17 to 18) or do not meet the criteria used for determining archaeological potential (MCL 2006: Unit 1b 12). No further archaeological assessment is therefore required on these lands (Figures 5-2 to 5-22, areas marked in pink and red).



## 5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment is being conducted to provide information pertinent to the Canadian Greenpower Wind Project. The assessment initially focused on a large study area including both Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the project. It determined that 212 archaeological sites have been registered within 500 meters of the study area. Additionally, a review of the general physiography and local nineteenth century land use of the study area suggested that it has potential for the identification of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The map-based review of the study area indicated that approximately 64% of the smaller Phase 1 study area, consisting of Strathroy A & B, Strathroy C, and Bornish study areas, meets the Ministry of Culture's criteria used for determining archaeological potential.

The field review found that the Phase 1 study area consists of a rural landscape, which is being extensively used for agricultural purposes. It confirmed that the area was well-drained by numerous tributaries, and that the landscape exhibited minimal to no previous disturbances. As such, the field review supports the findings of the background research that the Phase 1 study area contains archaeological site potential.

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

1. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be conducted on all lands determined to have archaeological potential that will be impacted by the proposed undertaking (Figures 3-2 to 3-7, 4-2 to 4-5, and 5-2 to 5-22: areas highlighted in green). This work will be done in accordance with the MCL's draft *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCL 2006), in order to identify any archaeological remains that may be present;
2. If additional turbine locations, access roads, or crane paths are added to the scope of work, these areas should also be subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment. This work will be done in accordance with the MCL's draft *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCL 2006), in order to identify any archaeological remains that may be present; and
3. The remainder of the lands within the Strathroy A & B, Strathroy C, and Bornish project areas can be considered to have low or no archaeological potential due to previous disturbance (Figures 3-2 to 3-7, 4-2 to 4-5, and 5-2 to 5-22: areas highlighted in yellow), excessive slope (Figure 3-2 to 3-7, 4-2 to 4-5, and 5-2 to 5-22: areas highlighted in pink), or the absence of criteria used for determining archaeological potential. (Figures 3-2 to 3-7, 4-2 to 4-5, and 5-2 to 5-22: areas highlighted in red). Additional archaeological assessment is not required, and these portions of the study area can be cleared of further archaeological concern.
4. The above recommendations are subject to Ministry of Culture approval, and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry concurrence. **No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of an archaeological site are permitted until notice of MCL approval has been received.**



The following Ministry of Culture conditions also apply:

- In the event that deeply buried archaeological remains are found on the property during construction activities, the Regional Archaeological Review Officer, Cultural Programs Unit, Ontario Ministry of Culture should be notified immediately.
- In the event that human remains are encountered during construction, the proponent should immediately contact the consultant archaeologist, the Regional Archaeological Review Officer, Cultural Programs Unit, Ontario Ministry of Culture, and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of Ministry of Government and Consumer Services, consumer Protection Branch (1-800-889-9768).

The documentation related to the archaeological assessment of this project will be curated by Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner, the Ontario Ministry of Culture, and any other legitimate interest groups.

## 6.0 REFERENCES CITED

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## 7.0 PHOTOGRAPHY

### 7.1 Strathroy A & B



**Plate 1:** View southwest across gently undulating field with archaeological potential. Seasonal stream in distant shallow swale.



**Plate 2:** View west-northwest across gently undulating field with archaeological potential.



**Plate 3:** View west-northwest across gently undulating field with archaeological potential. Seasonal stream through middle of photo.



**Plate 4:** View west across level to gently undulating terrain. Turbine location has low potential due to distant water source and historic transportation.



**Plate 5:** View southwest across level terrain. Proposed turbine location/access road in distance.



**Plate 6:** View northwest across level terrain. Potential due to adjacent to historic transportation



Potential due to presence of adjacent water source.



**Plate 7:** View north across gently undulating terrain from historic transportation corridor.

corridor and seasonal stream in distance.



**Plate 8:** View southwest from historic transportation corridor across level terrain. Archaeological potential within 100 metres of Sexton Road.



**Plate 9:** View northwest from historic transportation corridor across level terrain. Archaeological potential within 100 metres of Sexton Road.



## 7.2 Strathroy C



**Plate 10:** View southeast across level to gently undulating agricultural field. No water sources near crane path, access road, or turbine site.



**Plate 11:** View northwest across level to gently undulating agricultural field. No water sources near crane path, access road, or turbine site.



**Plate 12:** View southeast across open agricultural field with archaeological potential. Well defined creek located just north of access road/crane path and turbine location.



### 7.3 Bornish



**Plate 13:** View north along stream adjacent to farm. Turbine site proposed in far distance on right. Area has archaeological potential due to proximity to water source.



**Plate 14:** View northeast across open agricultural field. Turbine site and access road/crane path are situated on lands with archaeological potential.



**Plate 15:** View west toward propose turbine site, adjacent to access road. Area has archaeological potential due to proximity to water source and historic transportation corridor.



**Plate 16:** View east across seasonal stream and through agricultural field with archaeological potential.



**Plate 17:** View north-northwest from Bornish Dr. across agricultural field. Note excessive slope on right.



**Plate 18:** View north-northwest from Bornish Dr. across agricultural field. Note excessive slope on right.





**Plate 19:** View east-southeast from Roddick Rd toward proposed turbine site situated within agricultural field that contains archaeological potential.



**Plate 20:** View south-southwest along proposed access road. Area has archaeological potential due to proximity to water source and historic transportation corridor.



**Plate 21:** View west from Roddick Rd. across proposed access road/crane path. Area has archaeological potential due to proximity to water source and historic transportation corridor.



**Plate 22:** View east from Roddick Rd. across proposed access road/crane path and toward turbine site. Area has archaeological potential due to proximity to water source and historic transportation corridor.



**Plate 23:** View west along proposed access road. Area has archaeological potential due to proximity to water source and historic transportation corridor.



**Plate 24:** View northwest across gently undulating agricultural field with seasonal stream in far distance. Area has archaeological potential.





**Plate 25:** View east from Haskett Rd. across gently undulating agricultural field with archaeological potential.



**Plate 26:** View north-northeast along proposed access road. Area has archaeological potential due to proximity to water source and historic transportation corridor.



**Plate 27:** View north along proposed access road. Area has archaeological potential due to proximity to water source and historic transportation corridor.



**Plate 28:** View north-northeast across crane path and access road. Terrain is gently undulating with archaeological potential due to proximity to water source.



**Plate 29:** View south across gently undulating agricultural field with archaeological potential.



**Plate 30:** View north-northeast across level ground with archaeological potential.





**Plate 31:** View west across gently undulating agricultural field. Land in foreground has low potential due to distance from features of archaeological potential.



**Plate 32:** View to east across level agricultural field. Land in foreground has low potential due to distance from features of archaeological potential.



**Plate 33:** View west looking up swale with stream in distance where field drops off. Access road and turbine site proposed in far distance.



**Plate 34:** View east-northeast across level ground. Area in distance has low potential due to distance from features of archaeological potential. Archaeological potential within 100m of Bornish Rd.



**Plate 35:** View south across level agricultural field. Archaeological potential is present within 100m of Bornish Rd. Area has low archaeological potential due to distance from a water source



**Plate 36:** View east at proposed turbine site. Area has low potential due to distance from features of archaeological potential.



**APPENDIX A: List of registered sites within a 500m radius of the study area**



<b>Borden #</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cultural Affiliation</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
AfHj-1	Veal	Aboriginal	Chipping Station
AfHj-2	Playter	Aboriginal	Chipping Station
AfHj-3	Vihta	Aboriginal	Chipping Station
AfHj-4	MacLeod	Aboriginal	Chipping Station
AfHj-5	Welke-Tonkonoh	Aboriginal - Paleo-Indian, Woodland	Undetermined
AfHj-6	Stewart	Aboriginal - Archaic	Undetermined
AfHj-8	Longwood	Unknown	Unknown
AfHj-9	Ivory Hill	Unknown	Unknown
AfHj-10	Glen Oak	Unknown	Unknown
AfHj-13	Gripton	Unknown	Burial
AfHj-15	Lambert	Unknown	Unknown
AfHj-16	Caradoc-1	Aboriginal - Woodland	Undetermined
AfHj-18	Smale	Aboriginal - Woodland	Village
AfHj-19	MiV18	Aboriginal - Woodland	Village
AfHj-24	Hardy	Aboriginal - Woodland	Village
AfHj-26		Aboriginal - Woodland	Village
AfHj-27	Caradoc 12	Aboriginal - Woodland	Campsite
AfHj-28	Little	Aboriginal - Woodland	Hamlet
AfHj-30		Unknown	Unknown
AfHj-32	Stephenson	Unknown	Unknown
AfHj-33	Roeland	Unknown	Unknown
AfHj-34	Caradoc 7	Unknown	Unknown
AfHj-35		Euro-Canadian, Aboriginal	Homestead, Isolated Findspot
AfHj-36	John Kellestine II	Euro-Canadian, Aboriginal	Homestead, Campsite
AfHj-37		Aboriginal	Campsite
AfHj-38		Aboriginal	Campsite
AfHj-39		Aboriginal - Archaic	Campsite
AfHj-40	Vrooman	Aboriginal - Archaic	Campsite
AfHj-41		Aboriginal	Campsite
AfHj-42		Aboriginal	Campsite
AfHj-43		Euro-Canadian, Aboriginal	Homestead, Campsite
AfHj-44		Aboriginal	Undetermined
AfHj-45		Aboriginal - Archaic	Campsite
AfHj-46		Aboriginal - Archaic	Unknown
AfHj-47		Unknown	Unknown
AfHj-48		Aboriginal - Archaic	Campsite
AfHj-49		Aboriginal	Campsite
AfHj-50		Aboriginal - Woodland	Campsite
AfHj-51		Aboriginal - Woodland	Campsite
AfHj-52		Aboriginal	Campsite
AfHj-53		Aboriginal - Woodland	Lithic Scatter
AfHj-54		Aboriginal - Archaic	Campsite
AfHj-55		Unknown	Isolated Findspot
AfHj-56		Aboriginal	Campsite
AfHj-57		Unknown	Isolated Findspot
AfHj-58		Aboriginal - Woodland	Campsite
AfHj-59		Aboriginal - Archaic	Isolated Findspot

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type
AfHj-60		Euro-Canadian, Aboriginal	Homestead, Campsite
AfHj-61		Unknown	Isolated Findspot
AfHj-62		Aboriginal - Woodland	Campsite
AfHj-63		Aboriginal - Archaic	Isolated Findspot
AfHj-64		Aboriginal	Lithic Scatter
AfHj-67		Aboriginal	Isolated Findspot
AfHj-68		Aboriginal - Paleo-Indian	Undetermined
AfHj-69		Unknown	Isolated Findspot
AfHj-70		Unknown	Isolated Findspot
AfHj-71		Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AfHj-72		Unknown	Isolated Findspot
AfHj-73		Unknown	Isolated Findspot
AfHj-74		Unknown	Isolated Findspot
AfHj-75		Aboriginal	Campsite
AfHj-76		Aboriginal	Campsite
AfHj-77		Aboriginal	Campsite
AfHj-78		Unknown	Isolated Findspot
AfHj-79		Aboriginal	Isolated Findspot
AfHj-80		Aboriginal	Isolated Findspot
AfHj-81		Aboriginal	Isolated Findspot
AfHj-82	Butler's Woods	Aboriginal - Woodland	Campsite
AfHj-89	Bolton	Euro-Canadian, Aboriginal	Homestead, Campsite
AfHj-90	Culoden Acres	Aboriginal - Archaic	Campsite
AfHj-91	Strathroy PUC #1	Aboriginal	Campsite
AfHj-92	Strathroy PUC #2	Aboriginal	Campsite
AfHj-93	Strathroy PUC #3	Aboriginal	Campsite
AfHj-94	Strathroy PUC #4	Aboriginal	Campsite
AfHj-95	Strathroy PUC #5	Aboriginal - Archaic	Campsite
AfHj-96	Strathroy PUC #6	Aboriginal - Woodland	Campsite
AfHj-97	Strathroy PUC #7	Aboriginal	Campsite
AfHj-98	Strathroy PUC #8	Aboriginal-Iroquoian	Campsite
AfHj-99	Strathroy PUC #9	Aboriginal	Campsite
AfHj-100	Strathroy PUC #10	Aboriginal	Isolated Findspot
AfHj-101	Samplonious	Aboriginal - Archaic	Lithic Scatter
AfHj-102	Duncan McGugan	Aboriginal - Woodland	Unknown
AfHj-104	Caradoc	Aboriginal - Paleo-Indian	Cache
AfHj-105	Caradoc 3	Aboriginal - Woodland	Hamlet
AfHk-1	Ferguson	Aboriginal - Paleo-Indian	Undetermined
AfHk-3	Chris Beer	Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AfHk-4	Jacob Beer	Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AfHk-5	James Evoy	Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AfHk-11	GM	Aboriginal - Woodland	Undetermined
AfHk-12	Stumpy	Aboriginal	Undetermined
AfHk-14	Wheat Bridge	Aboriginal - Woodland	Campsite
AfHk-15	Holly	Aboriginal - Archaic	Undetermined
AfHk-16	Groundhog	Aboriginal	Undetermined
AfHk-17	M & M	Aboriginal - Woodland	Undetermined
AfHk-18	Horseshoe	Aboriginal - Woodland	Undetermined
AfHk-25	Rosario	Aboriginal - Woodland	Undetermined

<b>Borden #</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cultural Affiliation</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
AfHk-26	Rina Virginia	Aboriginal - Archaic	Lithic Scatter
AfHk-27	Milagros	Aboriginal - Woodland	Undetermined
AfHk-28	Strathroy West 2	Aboriginal - Woodland	Hamlet
AgHk-1	Holmes	Aboriginal - Woodland	Chipping Station
AgHk-2		Aboriginal - Archaic	Village
AgHk-3		Aboriginal - Archaic	Village
AgHk-4	Wyoming Rapids	Aboriginal - Woodland	Campsite
AgHk-5	Young	Unknown	Unknown
AgHk-6	Thedford 2	Unknown	Unknown
AgHk-7	Wyoming Reach	Unknown	Unknown
AgHk-8	Wight 1	Unknown	Unknown
AgHk-9	Wight 2	Unknown	Unknown
AgHk-10	June 28-8-2	Aboriginal	Campsite
AgHk-11	June 28-8-2	Aboriginal	Campsite
AgHk-12	June 21-1	Aboriginal	Campsite
AgHk-13	Utter	Aboriginal - Woodland	Burial, Hamlet
AgHk-14	Butler 1	Aboriginal	Village
AgHk-15	Butler 2	Aboriginal - Woodland	Hamlet
AgHk-16	Adder Orchard	Aboriginal - Archaic	Campsite
AgHk-17	85-2-1	Unknown	Isolated Findspot
AgHk-18	Stragglin Goose	Aboriginal - Woodland	Campsite
AgHk-19	One Red Flake	Aboriginal	Isolated Findspot
AgHk-20	Arkona 3	Aboriginal	Campsite
AgHk-21	Arkona 4	Aboriginal	Isolated Findspot
AgHk-22	Arkona 5	Aboriginal	Campsite
AgHk-23	Arkona 6	Aboriginal	Isolated Findspot
AgHk-24	Arkona 7	Aboriginal	Isolated Findspot
AgHk-26	Arkona 9	Aboriginal - Archaic	Isolated Findspot
AgHk-27	Arkona 10	Aboriginal	Isolated Findspot
AgHk-28		Aboriginal	Lithic Scatter
AgHk-29		Aboriginal	Lithic Scatter
AgHk-30		Aboriginal	Lithic Scatter
AgHk-31		Aboriginal	Lithic Scatter
AgHk-32	Van Bree	Aboriginal - Woodland	Campsite
AgHk-35		Aboriginal - Archaic	Campsite
AgHk-39	Green Hill	Aboriginal - Archaic	Campsite
AgHk-40		Aboriginal - Woodland	Campsite
AgHk-41		Aboriginal - Woodland	Campsite
AgHk-42		Aboriginal	Village
AgHk-43		Aboriginal	Campsite
AgHk-44		Aboriginal	Campsite
AgHk-45		Aboriginal	Chipping Station
AgHk-47		Aboriginal	Campsite
AgHl-1	Moons	Aboriginal - Archaic	Campsite
AgHl-4	Geertz #1	Aboriginal - Archaic	Lithic Scatter
AgHl-5	Geertz #2	Aboriginal - Archaic	Campsite
AgHl-6	Geertz #3	Aboriginal	Campsite
AhHj-2	Dawsey Homestead	Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AhHj-3		Unknown	Isolated Findspot
AhHk-1		Aboriginal - Archaic, Woodland	Undetermined
AhHk-2	Pasoe	Aboriginal - Woodland	Village
AhHk-48	Crawford	Aboriginal - Woodland	Campsite

<b>Borden #</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cultural Affiliation</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
AhHk-49	Parkhill	Aboriginal - Archaic, Paleo-Indian	Village
AhHk-50	Theford 1	Aboriginal - Paleo-Indian	Undetermined
AhHk-51	Heaman 1	Aboriginal	Undetermined
AhHk-52	McLeod	Aboriginal - Archaic	Campsite
AhHk-53	Crawford 2	Aboriginal	Undetermined
AhHk-54	George Davidson	Aboriginal - Archaic	Campsite
AhHk-69	Desjardins	Aboriginal - Archaic	Campsite
AhHk-70	Sadler 1	Aboriginal - Archaic	Campsite
AhHk-71	Glenn 1	Aboriginal - Archaic	Campsite
AhHk-72	Davidson's Barn	Aboriginal - Archaic	Campsite
AhHk-73	Dixon	Unknown	Unknown
AhHk-74	Schofield	Unknown	Unknown
AhHk-75	Theford Marsh 1	Unknown	Unknown
AhHk-76	Pascoe	Unknown	Unknown
AhHk-78	Saddler 2	Aboriginal	Campsite
AhHk-79	Sadler 3	Aboriginal	Campsite
AhHk-80	Sadler 4	Aboriginal	Campsite
AhHk-81	Glenn 3	Aboriginal - Woodland	Campsite
AhHk-82		Aboriginal	Campsite
AhHk-83		Aboriginal	Campsite
AhHk-84	Glenn 2	Aboriginal	Campsite
AhHk-85	Crawford	Aboriginal	Village
AhHk-86	Haunted Hill	Unknown	Unknown
AhHk-87	Harm	Unknown	Unknown
AhHk-88	F. MacDonald	Unknown	Unknown
AhHk-89	Simons	Aboriginal - Woodland	Campsite, burial
AhHk-94		Aboriginal - Archaic	Campsite
AhHk-95		Aboriginal	Campsite
AhHk-96		Aboriginal	Campsite
AhHk-97	South Bend Site	Unknown	Unknown
AhHk-99		Euro-Canadian,	Unknown,
AhHk-100		Aboriginal - Archaic	Campsite
AhHk-101		Aboriginal - Woodland	Campsite
AhHk-102		Aboriginal - Woodland	Campsite
AhHk-103		Aboriginal	Campsite
AhHk-104		Aboriginal - Archaic	Campsite
AhHk-105		Aboriginal	Lithic Scatter
AhHk-106		Aboriginal	Campsite
AhHk-107		Aboriginal - Woodland	Village
AhHk-109		Aboriginal - Woodland	Campsite
AhHk-111		Aboriginal - Woodland	Undetermined
AhHI-4	Van Heyst	Aboriginal - Archaic	Village
AhHI-20	Wilf	Aboriginal - Woodland	Campsite
AhHI-21	Sawmill	Euro-Canadian	Saw Mill
AhHI-28	85-2-2	Unknown	Unknown
AhHI-30	Gibbs	Aboriginal - Woodland	Undetermined
AhHI-31	Russell	Aboriginal - Woodland	Campsite
AhHI-35	Brown-Walden	Aboriginal - Archaic	Lithic Scatter
AhHI-36	Hegler	Aboriginal - Archaic	Lithic Scatter
AhHI-37	Joseph Paisley Homestead	Aboriginal - Woodland	Lithic Scatter

<b>Borden #</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cultural Affiliation</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
AhHI-38	Northville Crescent	Aboriginal - Archaic	Campsite
AhHI-39	Mud Creek	Aboriginal	Undetermined
AhHI-40	Brent	Aboriginal - Archaic	Undetermined
AhHI-41	Lorelyn	Aboriginal - Archaic	Lithic Scatter
AhHI-42	Andrea	Aboriginal - Archaic	Lithic Scatter
AhHI-43	Kristy	Aboriginal - Woodland	Lithic Scatter
AiHj-1	Clark	Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AiHj-2		Unknown	Isolated Findspot
AiHj-3		Unknown	Isolated Findspot
AiHj-4	Sarepta Tavern/Post Office	Euro-Canadian	Tavern, Post Office
AjHi-2	Bean Field	Aboriginal	Campsite
AjHi-3	Kinburn Road	Aboriginal - Woodland	Village
AjHi-4	Van Egmond Estate	Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AjHi-10	Van Egmond - Prehistoric	Aboriginal	Isolated Findspot

## APPENDIX B: Historic Mapping



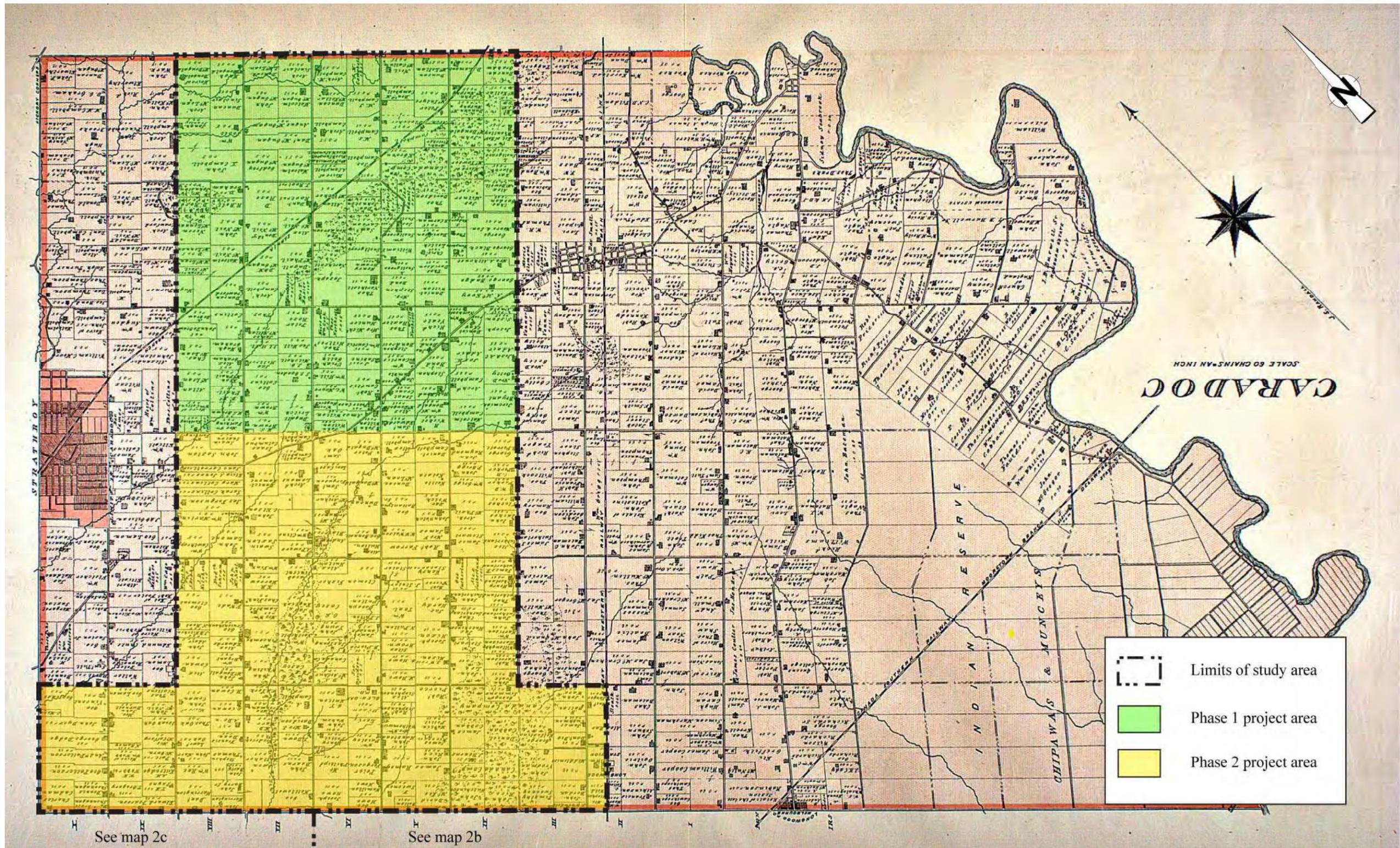


Figure 2-1: The study area superimposed on a map of the Township of Caradoc, in the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Middlesex



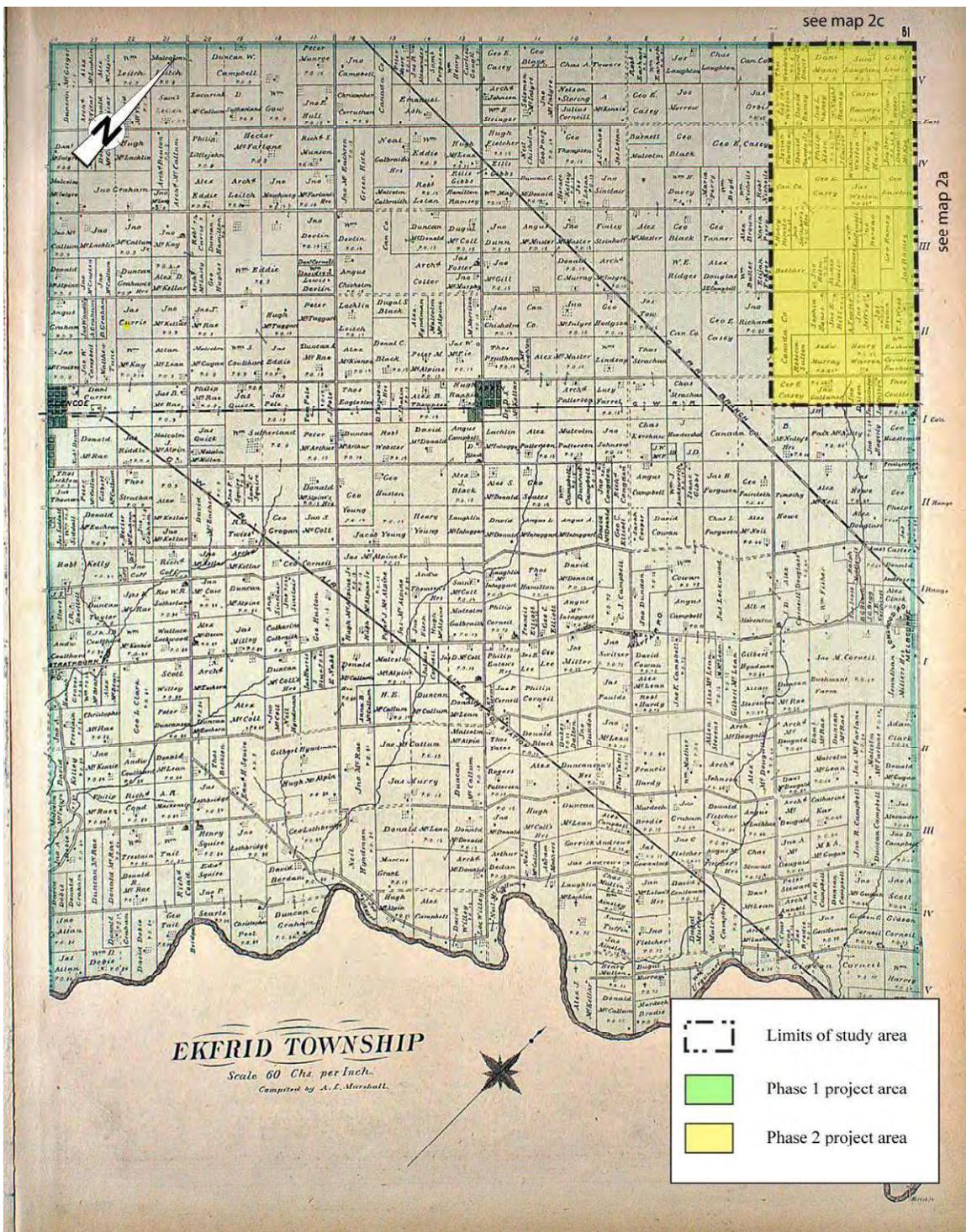


Figure 2-2: The study area superimposed on a map of the Township of Ekfrid, County of Middlesex (H.R. Page & Co. 1878)

