



June 12, 2012

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

ORIGINAL REPORT

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Executive Summary

This Stages 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) on behalf of NextEra Energy Canada, ULC (NEEC) for the proposed Parkhill Point of Interconnect (POI) Additional Lands, which will connect the proposed Bornish, Adelaide and Jericho Wind Energy Centres' lands with the hydro lines on the east side of the Parkhill POI study area. The Parkhill POI Additional Lands study area is a parcel of approximately 22 hectares, located on part of Lot 18, Concession 17 East of Centre Road, in the Geographic Township of East Williams, now Municipality of North Middlesex, Middlesex County, Ontario. The Parkhill POI Additional Lands study area was surveyed as an expansion of the original Parkhill POI study area (Golder 2012b), which consists of an area of approximately 18.5 hectares immediately adjacent and south of the Parkhill POI Additional Lands study area.

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

Initial Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Parkhill POI study area on January 10, 2012 resulted in the identification of one archaeological site, Location 1 (AgHj-9), a spatially discrete area that produced mid-to-late 19th century historic Euro-Canadian cultural material. Stage 3 archaeological assessment was recommended for this site (Golder 2012b).

Subsequently, the Parkhill POI study area was expanded to include the parcel referred to as the Parkhill POI Additional Lands study area, which underwent Stage 2 archaeological assessment by pedestrian survey and test pit survey on March 19 and 20, 2012 and is the subject of this report. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Parkhill POI Additional Lands study area resulted in the identification of one archaeological 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**.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is asked to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. The Ministry is also asked to inform the proponent that the provincial concerns for archaeological resources for this study area have been met.

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



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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

This Stages 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) on behalf of NextEra Energy Canada, ULC (NEEC) for the proposed Parkhill Point of Interconnect (POI) Additional Lands, which will connect the proposed Bornish, Adelaide and Jericho Wind Energy Centres' lands with the hydro lines on the east side of the Parkhill POI study area. The Parkhill POI Additional Lands study area is a parcel of approximately 22 hectares, located on part of Lot 18, Concession 17 East of Centre Road, in the Geographic Township of East Williams, now Municipality of North Middlesex, Middlesex County, Ontario. The Parkhill POI Additional Lands study area was surveyed as an expansion of the original Parkhill POI study area (Golder 2012b), which consists of an area of approximately 18.5 hectares immediately adjacent and south of the Parkhill POI Additional Lands study area.

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

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment were to compile all available information about the known and potential cultural heritage resources within the study area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011a), the objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological overview/background study are as follows:

- To provide information about the study area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land conditions;
- To evaluate in detail the study area's archaeological potential to support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives Golder archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

- A review of relevant archaeological, historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- A review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps; and
- An examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (ASDB) to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the project area.

The objectives of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment were to provide an overview of archaeological resources on the property and to determine whether any of the resources might be artifacts and archaeological



sites with cultural heritage value or interest and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011a), the objectives of the Stage 2 property assessment are as follows:

- To document all archaeological resources on the property;
- To determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

Permission to enter the property and to remove artifacts was given by Mr. Thomas Bird of NEEC.

1.2 Archaeological Context

1.2.1 The Natural Environment

The study area is situated within the “Horseshoe Moraines” physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 127-129; Hagerty and Kingston 1992:11) and immediately east of the “Huron Slope” physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:160-161). The “Horseshoe Moraines” are discussed by Chapman and Putnam (1984:127) in this way:

The Port Huron Moraine system forms the core of a horseshoe-shaped region flanking the upland that lies to the west of the highest part of the Niagara cuesta. The associated meltwater stream deposits are also included giving the region two chief landform components (a) the irregular, stony knobs and ridges which are composed mostly of till and with some sand and gravel deposits (kames); and (b) the more or less pitted sand and gravel terraces and swampy valley floors. ...the southern part of Huron County, has a fairly simple landscape...consists 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 on the morainic ridges.

(Chapman and Putnam, 1984:127)

The extensive Ausable River system runs east and south of the study area. A tributary of the Ausable River is a potable source running within the northeastern portion of the study area. The soils surrounding this river drainage range from mucky clays to silty loams and sands.

1.2.2 Previously Known Archaeological Sites and Surveys

According to the Archaeological Sites Database (ASDB) (personal communication, Robert von Bitter, January 30, 2012; Government of Ontario n.d.), there is one registered archaeological site, registered in 1988, located within one kilometre of the study area. No fieldwork previous to that conducted by Golder on January 10, 2012 (Golder 2012b) had been conducted within 50 metres of the study area. On January 10, 2012, one archaeological site, Location 1 (AgHj-9), a spatially discrete site that produced mid-to-late 19th century historic Euro-Canadian cultural material was located on an adjacent portion of the Parkhill POI study area (Golder



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2012b). Stage 3 archaeological assessment has been recommended for this site to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest.

Table 1 provides a summary description of these two sites. Archaeological assessments have recently been conducted on nearby properties that are greater than 50 metres from the Parkhill POI study area as part of the NextEra Bornish Wind Energy Centre (ASI 2009a, 2009b, 2011; Golder 2012a), the NextEra Adelaide Wind Energy Centre (Golder 2009, 2010a, 2010b), and the NextEra Jericho Wind Energy Centre (Golder forthcoming a; Golder forthcoming b).

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites Located One Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Recommendations	Source
AgHj-2	none	undetermined, pre-contact Aboriginal	no recommendations, but site may be significant	ASDB
AgHj-9	Location 1	mid-to-late 19 th century historic Euro-Canadian	Stage 3 archaeological assessment recommended	Golder (2012b)

Table 2 provides a general outline of the culture history of the Middlesex County area, based on chapters in Ellis and Ferris (editors) (1990).

Table 2: Cultural Chronology of Middlesex County

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
Early Palaeo-Indian	Fluted Projectiles	9000 – 8400 B.C.	spruce parkland/caribou hunters
Late Palaeo-Indian	Hi-Lo Projectiles	8400 – 8000 B.C.	smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk and Bifurcate Base Points	8000 – 6000 B.C.	slow population growth
Middle Archaic	Brewerton-like points	6000 – 2500 B.C.	environment similar to present
Late Archaic	Lamoka (Narrow Points)	2500 - 1800 B.C.	increasing site size
	Broad Points	1800 - 1500 B.C.	large chipped lithic tools
	Small Points	1500 - 1100 B.C.	introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1100 - 950 B.C.	emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 - 400 B.C.	introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Couture Corded Pottery	400 B.C. - A.D. 600	increased sedentism
	Riviere au Vase Corded Pottery	A.D. 600 - 1000	seasonal hunting and gathering
	Late Woodland	Younge Phase Pottery	A.D. 1000 - 1200
	Springwells Phase Pottery	A.D. 1200 - 1400	agricultural villages
	Wolf Phase Pottery	A.D. 1400 - 1550	earthworked villages, warfare
Post-contact Aboriginal	Various Ojibwa Groups	A.D. 1550 - present	early written records and treaties
Historic	French/Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1749 - present	European settlement



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

1.2.3 Potential for Pre-contact Aboriginal Archaeological Resources

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Golder applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (Government of Ontario 2011a) to determine areas of archaeological potential within the study area. These variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography and the general topographic variability of the area.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. Finally, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Wilson and Horne 1995).

In archaeological potential modeling a distance to water criterion of 300 metres is generally employed. The closest potable water source is a tributary of the Ausable River that runs through the northeastern portion of the study area (Figure 1). The Ausable River flows approximately one kilometre east of the study area.

Soil texture can be an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. The area surrounding the study area is mainly glacial till with predominantly clay soils (Chapman and Putnam 1984). These areas of glacial till have been called Horseshoe Moraines (Hagerty and Kingston 1992:11). The soils of the study area consist of Huron Brookston silt loam characterised by moderately well to imperfect drainage (Hagerty and Kingston 1992: Sheet 1). Spring drainage is relatively slow, delaying warming of the soil and restricting root growth (Hagerty and Kingston 1992:52). As such, these soils benefit from tile drainage “to reach their capability for common field crops (Hagerty and Kingston 1992:52; cf. Brock 1972:586). These soils, therefore, can be considered relatively unsuitable for pre-contact Aboriginal agriculture and do not contribute to the archaeological potential for Aboriginal sites.

The study area falls within a climatic region that is slightly cooler, slightly wetter and providing slightly fewer frost-free days than the surrounding areas of Middlesex County, nearer the shores of Lake Huron and Lake Erie (Hagerty and Kingston 1992:16). This may have presented risks for pre-contact Aboriginal gathering, gardening or agriculture.

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport also views the presence of previously registered archaeological resources as a prime indicator of archaeological potential. There is one pre-contact Aboriginal site within a one kilometre radius of the study area to the south. Somewhat further from the study area, but within the Ausable River catchment, however, Palaeo-Indian sites (Deller and Ellis 1992; Ellis and Deller (eds.)



2000), a Late Archaic site (Ellis et al. 2009) and a multi-component site, featuring a Middle Woodland component (Kenyon and Fox 1983), have been investigated downstream from the study area within the Ausable River valley and watershed.

Glacial till chert can be found in the moraines of the area (Chapman and Putnam 1984:Figure16) and relatively high quality Kettle Point chert occurs to the west between Kettle Point and Ipperwash, on Lake Huron. Currently, Kettle Point occurs as submerged outcrops extending for approximately 1350 metres into Lake Huron. Secondary deposits of Kettle Point chert have been reported in Essex County and in the Ausable Basin (Eley and von Bitter 1989; Fox 2009:362). Natural resources, such as game and wild berries, have also been considered plentiful in the pre-contact period (Brock 1972:586; North Middlesex Historical Society 2010a).

Due to the presence of a tributary of the Ausable River in the northeastern portion of the study area, which functioned as a potable water source, as well as the Ausable River to the east and south, which served as a transportation route, and due to the presence of natural resources, the potential for pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological resources was judged to be moderate to high.

1.2.4 Existing Conditions

The Parkhill POI Additional Lands study area consists of a ploughed and well-weathered agricultural field and narrow bushlot along the creek that acts as a tributary of the Ausable River in the northeastern portion of the study area. Golder conducted stage 2 archaeological assessment by pedestrian survey and test pit survey of approximately 18 hectares of the Parkhill POI Additional Lands study area on March 19 and 20, 2012. This most recent work is the subject of this report.

1.3 Historical Context

1.3.1 Potential for Post-contact Aboriginal Archaeological Resources

The criteria used by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport to determine potential for post-contact Aboriginal archaeological sites includes the presence of: previously identified archaeological sites; particularly, resource-specific features that would have attracted past subsistence or extractive uses; early historic transportation routes; elevated topography; and properties designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The post-contact Aboriginal occupation of Southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking communities by the New York State Iroquois and the subsequent arrival of Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario at the end of the 17th century and beginning of the 18th century (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991). By 1690, Algonkian speakers from the north appear to have begun to repopulate Bruce County (Rogers 1978:761). This is the period in which the Mississaugas are known to have moved into southern Ontario and the Lower Great Lakes watersheds (Konrad 1981). In southwestern Ontario, however, members of the Three Fires Confederacy (Chippewa, Ottawa and Potawatomi) were immigrating from Ohio and Michigan in the late 1700s (Feest and Feest 1978:778-779).

The southeastern-most portion of the Township of East Williams was ceded to the Crown in 1819 with Treaty 21 (Dunlop et al. 2010a; Morris 1943:24-25). The study area lies slightly northwest of this treaty boundary, but first enters the Euro-Canadian historic record as part of Treaty No. 27 1/2 with the Ojibway and Chippewa (Figure 2):



...being an agreement made at Amherstburg in the Western District of the Province of Upper Canada on the 26th of April, 1825, between James Givens, Esquire, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, on behalf of His Majesty King George the Fourth and the Chiefs and Principal Men of the part of the Chippewa Nation of Indians, inhabiting and claiming the tract of land Wawanosh Township in the County of Huron was named after Way-way-nosh the principal Chief of the Band making this Treaty.

(Morris 1943: 26-27)

Treaty No. 27 1/2 was subsequently confirmed on July 10, 1827 as Treaty Number 29 with only a minor change in the legal description of the boundaries of the land surrender (Morris 1943:27). While it is difficult to delineate treaty boundaries exactly today, Figure 2 provides an approximate outline of the limits of Treaty No. 27 1/2.

As of 1836, a small Aboriginal community of about 50 warriors and their families, including Chief Big Bow, are said to have 'squatted' for the winter, hunting game, near what is now the town of Ailsa Craig (North Middlesex District Historical Society 2012). A few Aboriginal residents continued to live in the Township of East Middlesex in 1889 on or near the John Doyle property in the Wylie neighbourhood (Brock 1972:586).

Game was considered plentiful surrounding the study area in the early to mid-1800s (Brock 1972:586; North Middlesex District Historical Society 2012). In the late 1800s, the odd bear and wolf were still seen in the area.

Due to the presence of a tributary of the Ausable River in the northeastern portion of the study area, which likely functioned as a potable water source, as well as the Ausable River to the east and south, which likely served as a transportation route, the potential for post-contact Aboriginal archaeological resources was judged to be moderate.

1.3.2 Potential for Historic Euro-Canadian Archaeological Resources

The criteria used by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport to determine potential for historic Euro-Canadian archaeological sites includes the presence of: previously identified archaeological sites; particular, resource-specific features that would have attracted past subsistence or extractive uses; areas of initial, non-Aboriginal settlement; early historic transportation routes; elevated topography; and properties designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The lands of the present Townships of East Williams and West Williams were patented in 1830 by the Canada Company, formed in London, England in 1824 to survey, develop and sell land (Archaeological Services Inc. 2009b:4; Dunlop et al. 2010a). Originally united as Williams Township, named after a Canada Company employee, William Williams, the township began to be surveyed in 1831 by John McDonald, with the first six concessions surveyed between the boundary of Lobo Township to the east and the village of Nairn, approximately two kilometres east of the Parkhill POI study area (North Middlesex District Historical Society 2012). Concessions 7 to 20 followed, on a different orientation (North Middlesex District Historical Society 2012). Donald McIntosh, an agent of the Canada Company, established the first grist mill and saw mill in Nairn in 1831 (Brock 1972:586). As of 1835, a small number of Euro-Canadians were settling in the Ailsa Craig area (North Middlesex District Historical Society 2012). In 1842, the first meeting that would appoint council members



for the Township of Williams and become North Middlesex's first local government was held at Nairn (Dunlop et al. 2010a).

The Township of West Williams was settled in 1850 by Henry Saul, who began farming on Concession 21, and others took up residence along the Ausable River (Brock 1972:598). Williams Township was subsumed within Middlesex County about 1850 (Dunlop et al. 2010b), before being divided in two at Centre Road in 1860, when Nairn was seen to be too distant for those travelling from the western part (Brock 1972:598; Dunlop et al. 2010b; Grainger 2002:62). Scottish place names attest to many of the settlers being of Scottish descent (Archaeological Services Inc. 2009b:4; Grainger 2002:62) and the area is said to have been settled by "Highland Scotch" (Brock 1972:586) in 1833.

Through much of the mid-1800s, a stage coach brought mail to Nairn, from where it was picked up for delivery to other villages, such as Springbank (Grainger 2002:76). By 1859, the mainline of the Grand Trunk Railway ran east-west approximately 3 kilometres north of the Parkhill POI study area (Grainger 2002; Page, H.R. & Co. 1878). This railway running from Montreal to the American Grand Trunk Railway had an important station at Ailsa Craig, some 5 kilometres to the northeast of the study area. This route was a major route from the east to the American West (Dunlop et al. 2010b).

It has been pointed out that homesteads are frequently found in the wider area, particularly along settlement roads, such as Concession 17 (Archaeological Services Inc. 2009b:4). A homestead and possible orchard belonging to a Jno. Scafe are depicted in a south-central location on Lot 18, Concession 17 East of Centre Road within the Parkhill POI study area as of 1878 (Page, H.R. & Co. 1878). Figure 3 illustrates the original Parkhill POI study area showing lands surveyed by Golder on January 10, 2012 (Golder 2012b) as well as the expanded Parkhill POI Additional Lands study area surveyed by Golder on March 19 and 20, 2012 on part of H.R. Page & Co.'s (1878) map of the Township of East Williams.

Due to the presence of a tributary of the Ausable River in the northeastern portion of the study area, which functioned as a potable water source, as well as the larger Ausable River to the east and south, which served as a transportation route; the presence of a historic reference to a homestead just south of the study area; the proximity of the study area to the historic village of Nairn and to historic transportation routes; and the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the historic Euro-Canadian site within the original Parkhill POI study area; the potential for historic Euro-Canadian resources was judged to be high.

1.3.3 Recent Reports

In addition to the existing historic documentation, a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of a portion of the Parkhill POI immediately adjacent to the Parkhill POI Additional Lands was conducted by Golder on January 10, 2012 and was entitled *Stages 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment: Parkhill Point of Interconnect, Various Lots and Concessions, Geographic Townships of East Williams and West Williams, now Municipality of North Middlesex, Middlesex County, Ontario* (Golder 2012b) and was produced by Golder in April, 2012 under PIF P319-018-2012.

Also, the properties surrounding the Parkhill POI study area have been reported on in recent archaeological assessments. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the nearby NextEra Bornish Wind Energy Centre was conducted by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) and was entitled *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment:*



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Canadian Greenpower Wind Project, Counties of Huron, Middlesex and Lambton, Ontario (Archaeological Services Inc. 2009a) produced by ASI in May 2009 under PIF P057-456-2008. The first part of the NextEra Bornish Wind Energy Centre Stage 2 archaeological assessment was also conducted by ASI and was entitled *Stage 2 Property Assessment (June 2009 Field Season): Bornish Wind Farm Project Environmental Assessment, East Williams, West Williams, and Adelaide Townships, Middlesex County, Ontario* (Archaeological Services Inc. 2009b) produced by ASI in October 2009 under PIF P057-534-2009. The second part of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the NextEra Bornish Wind Energy Centre was again conducted by ASI and was entitled *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Property Assessment): Bornish Wind Farm Project, East Williams, West Williams, and Adelaide Townships, Middlesex County, Ontario* (Archaeological Services Inc. 2011) produced by ASI in March 2011 under PIF P057-534-2009. Recently, Golder conducted additional Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the 2011 layout of the NextEra Bornish Wind Energy Centre. This report was entitled *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: NextEra Bornish Wind Energy Centre, Municipality of North Middlesex, Middlesex County, Ontario* (Golder 2012a) and was produced on February 14, 2012 under PIF numbers P218-097-2011 and P319-013-2012.

The Parkhill POI will also connect the nearby NextEra Adelaide Wind Energy Centre's lands with the hydro lines on the east side of the study area. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment for this project was conducted by Golder in 2008 and was entitled *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Air Energy TCI Adelaide Wind Farm, Various Lots, Concession 1 to 5 N.E.R. and 1 to 4 S.E.R., Geographic Township of Adelaide, Middlesex County, Ontario* (Golder 2009) produced in April 2009 under PIF P001-422-2008. The first part of the NextEra Adelaide Wind Energy Centre Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by Golder in 2008, 2009, and 2010 and was entitled *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: NextEra Adelaide Wind Farm, Various Lots, Concession 1 to 5 N.E.R. and 1 to 4 S.E.R., Geo. Township of Adelaide, Middlesex County, Ontario* (Golder 2010a) produced in March 2010 under PIF numbers P001-452-2008, P001-526-2009, and P084-197-2010. The initial Stage 3 archaeological assessment for the NextEra Adelaide Wind Energy Centre was conducted by Golder in 2009 and 2010 and was entitled *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: NextEra Adelaide Wind Farm, Various Lots, Concession 1 to 5 N.E.R. and 1 to 4 S.E.R., Geo. Township of Adelaide, Middlesex County, Ontario* (Golder 2010b), produced by Golder in April 2010 under PIFs P084-220-2009, P084-221-2009 and P084-198-2010. Finally, a second Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by Golder in 2011 and 2012 and was entitled *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: 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* (Golder 2012c) produced in February 2012 under PIF P319-018-2012.

As noted in Section 1.1, the Parkhill POI will also connect the nearby NextEra Jericho Wind Energy Centre's lands with the hydro lines on the east side of the current study area. The Stages 1 and 2 archaeological assessments for this project are ongoing and will be reported on in 2012. As with the NextEra Bornish Wind Energy Centre, additional turbine layout changes are ongoing for the NextEra Jericho Wind Energy Centre.



2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted on March 19 and 20, 2012, under archaeological consulting licence P319, issued to Irena Jurakic, M.A. The weather during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment ranged from sunny and mild to overcast with light rain. At no time were the conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Field visibility during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey and test pit survey was excellent.

Approximately 82% of the Parkhill POI Additional Lands study area was subject to pedestrian survey, and approximately 2% was subject to test pit survey. Approximately 7% of the study area was not assessed due to being a poorly drained floodplain alongside the creek and a further approximately 9% was not assessed due to being steeply sloped floodplain banks. The Parkhill POI Additional Lands study area is characterized by a ploughed and well-weathered agricultural field (Plate 1) and a narrow bushlot (Plates 1 to 6) alongside the creek (Plates 2, 5 and 6) that acts as a tributary of the Ausable River in the northeastern portion of the study area. Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted using pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals in the agricultural field (Plate 1; see also Figure 4 and Figure 5 in Supplementary Document A) and test pit survey at five-metre intervals in the bushlot and creek-edge areas that were not steeply sloped or poorly drained (Plates 3 and 4; see also Figure 4 and Figure 5 in Supplementary Document A). Poorly drained areas representing the floodplain immediately adjacent the banks of the creek were encountered and were not assessed (Plates 2, 5 and 6; see also Figure 4 and Figure 5 in Supplementary Document A). Areas of steep slope along the banks of the floodplain were encountered and were not assessed (Plates 5 and 6; see also Figure 4 and Figure 5 in Supplementary Document A). When an archaeological resource was identified, the survey transect was decreased to a one metre-interval and spanned a minimal 20-metre radius around the identified artifact. This approach established if the artifact was an isolated find or, rather, if it was part of a larger artifact scatter. Should the artifact have been part of a larger scatter, the one metre interval would have been continued until the full extent of the scatter was defined (Government of Ontario 2011a).

All artifacts were collected in the field and a UTM reading was taken using a Trimble Recon handheld GPS unit with a Holux GR-271 CF GPS Receiver, using the North American Datum (NAD) 83, with a minimal accuracy of two metres. UTM coordinates are presented in Supplementary Document B. Figure 4 illustrates the Stage 2 field assessment methods. Figure 5 in Supplementary Document A illustrates the Stage 2 field assessment methods and results for the study area, including the locations of Location 1 (AgHj-9) (Golder 2012b) and Location 2. First Nations monitors also participated in the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. Their roles are summarised in Supplementary Document C.



3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0 and resulted in the identification of one archaeological site, Location 2. Material culture recovered from Location 2 is contained in one banker's box, along with material collected from the original Parkhill POI study area and the Bornish Wind Energy Centre, and will be temporarily housed at Golder's Mississauga office until formal arrangements can be made for its transfer to an Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport collections facility. Table 3 provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field.

Table 3: Inventory of Documentary Record

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

3.1 Location 2

Location 2 is an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal find spot of unknown age. The sample produced a total of one utilized flake, manufactured from burnt Kettle Point chert on a secondary flake, as defined in Lennox *et al.* 1986.

3.1.1 Artifact Catalogue

Table 4 provides the Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 2.

Table 4: Location 2 Artifact Catalogue (stored in one banker's box along with Bornish Wind Energy Centre Stage 2 artifacts from the Golder 2012a report and Location 1 (AgHj-9) Stage 2 artifacts from the Golder 2012b report)

Cat. #	Context	Depth	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
1	surface	0 cm	utilized flake	1	Kettle Point chert, burnt; secondary



4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Parkhill POI Additional Lands study area resulted in the identification of one archaeological site, Location 2, an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal find spot of unknown age, comprising one utilized flake. The archaeological survey conducted has resulted in the documentation of a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal location and adds to the body of knowledge concerning land use by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples in Ontario. However, given the limited size of the artifact collection, the cultural heritage value or interest of the site is considered to be sufficiently documented. The recovered artifacts do not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.1 Preliminary Indication of Locations Possibly Requiring Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment

This preliminary indication of whether any site could be eventually recommended for Stage 4 archaeological assessment is required under the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 7.8.3 Standard 2c (Government of Ontario 2011). Since Location 2 has not been recommended for a Stage 3 archaeological assessment, no Stage 4 archaeological assessments are anticipated.



5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

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.**

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is asked to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. The Ministry is also asked to inform the proponent that the provincial concerns for archaeological resources for this study area have been met.



6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, R.S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.



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8.0 IMAGES

Plate 1: Pedestrian Survey Assessed at 5 Metre Intervals, Northwestern Portion of the Parkhill POI Additional Lands Study Area, Facing North



Plate 2: Creek and Floodplain, Not Assessed, Northwestern Portion of the Parkhill POI Additional Lands Study Area, Facing East





STAGES 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT PARKHILL POI ADDITIONAL LANDS, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, ON

Plate 3: Bushlot, Assessed at 5 Metre Intervals, Northwestern Portion of the Parkhill POI Additional Lands Study Area, Facing South



Plate 4: Test Pit Survey, Assessed at 5 Metre Intervals, Northeastern Portion of the Parkhill POI Additional Lands Study Area, Facing Southeast





STAGES 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT PARKHILL POI ADDITIONAL LANDS, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, ON

Plate 5: Steep Slope and Floodplain, Not Assessed, Northeastern Portion of the Parkhill POI Additional Lands Study Area, Facing Southeast



Plate 6: Steep Slope and Floodplain, Not Assessed, Northeastern Portion of the Parkhill POI Additional Lands Study Area, Facing East





**STAGES 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
PARKHILL POI ADDITIONAL LANDS, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, ON**

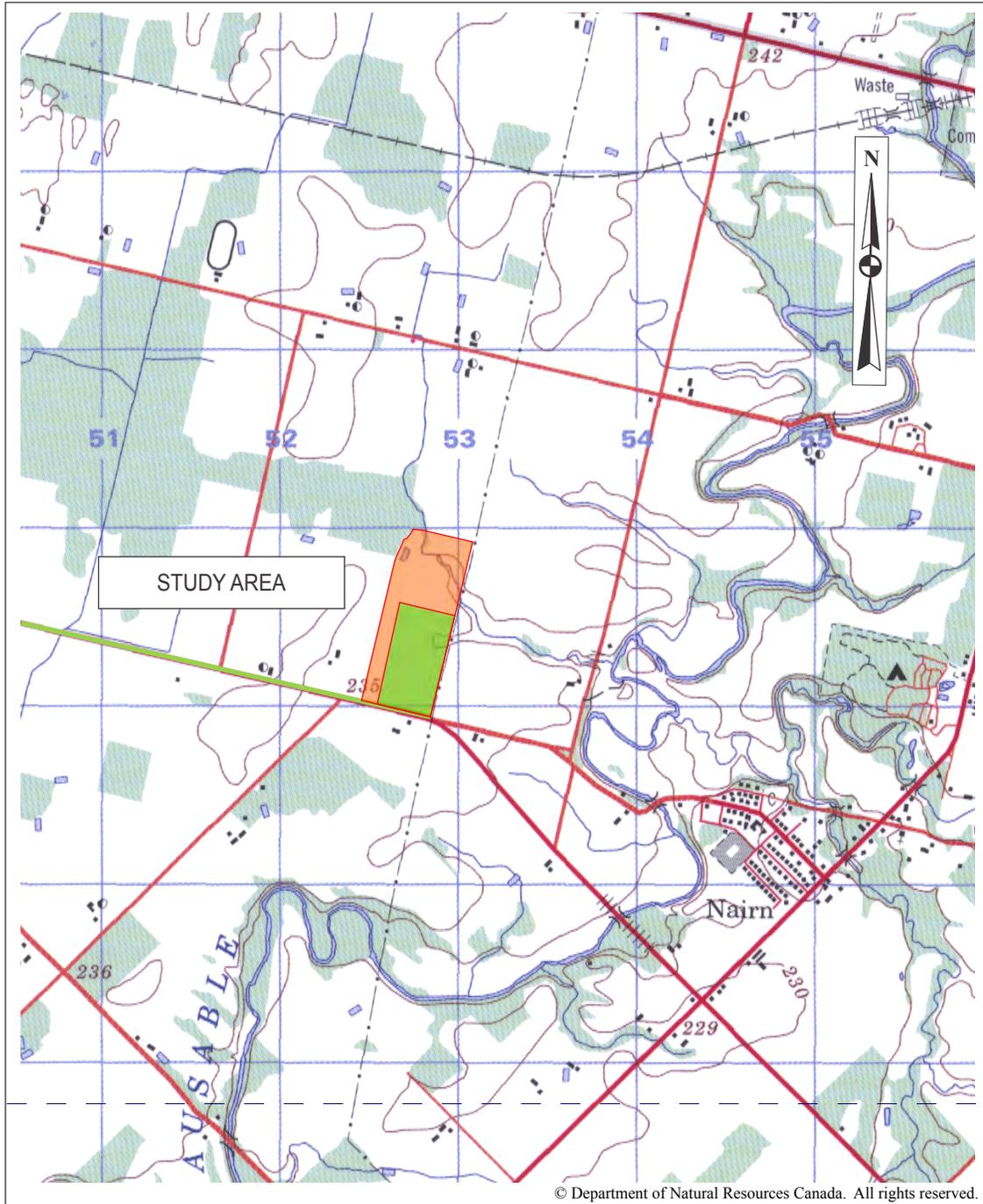
Plate 7: Utilized Flake (Cat. No. 1) from Location 2 (actual size)





9.0 MAPS

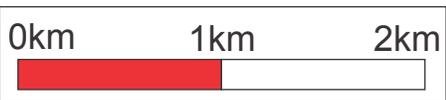
All maps will follow on succeeding pages and in Supplementary Document A.



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LEGEND

- PARKHILL POI ADDITIONAL LANDS STUDY AREA
- PARKHILL POI STUDY AREA (GOLDER 2012b)
- TRANSMISSION LINE ROW STUDY AREA (GOLDER 2012b)



REFERENCE

DRAWING BASED ON
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NOTES

THIS DRAWING IS SCHEMATIC ONLY AND IS TO BE READ
 IN CONJUNCTION WITH ACCOMPANYING TEXT.
 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT		STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, PARKHILL POINT OF INTERCONNECT ADDITIONAL LANDS, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, ONTARIO	
TITLE		LOCATION OF STUDY AREA	
PROJECT No.	11-1154-0030-2100	FILE No.	1111540030-2100-R01001
CADD	SW/JM	Apr. 12/12	SCALE AS SHOWN REV.
CHECK			FIGURE 1

